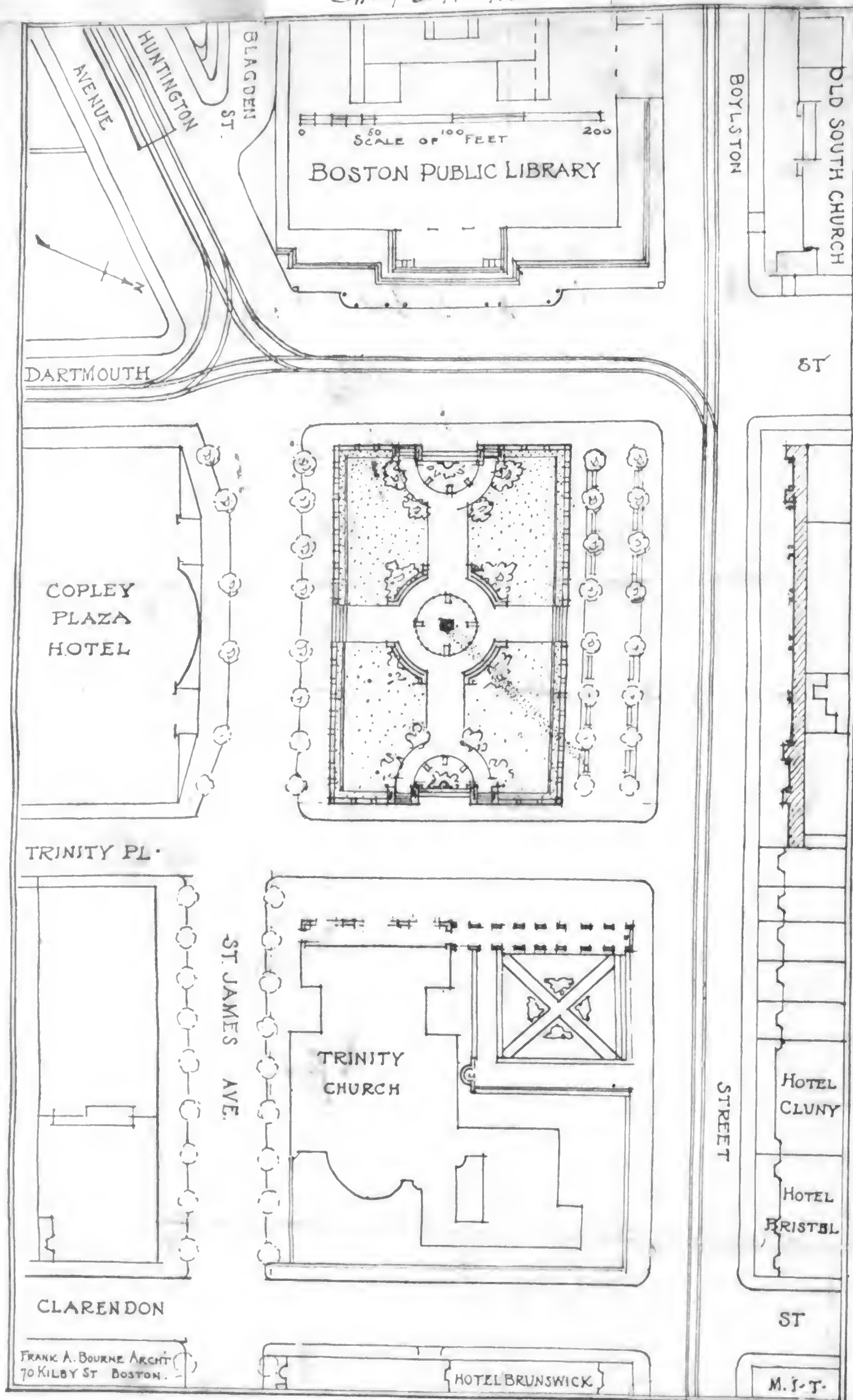


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Boston Transcript
May 27, 1912.



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In these drawings it is noticeable that the existing diagonal car tracks connecting Boylston street with Huntington avenue street do not exist. The diagonal roadway is abolished also. This street has been severely criticized by Raymond Unwin, the English architect and author of the best English work on town planning, who visited Boston last year. The plans call for the diversion of street-car traffic from Huntington avenue by way of Dartmouth street, either to Boylston street or Columbus avenue. It is the evident idea that within a few years the Huntington avenue subway will be built and this will help the situation greatly.

Another interesting provision is that for making the sides of the square parallel to the front of the library, Trinity Church and the new Copley Plaza Hotel. The drawings show a monument, column or obelisk occupying the center of the square on the axis of the library. This central figure is to be surrounded with architectural and sculptural treatment, possibly in the form of fountains and a sunken garden. Tree plantings and the design of the curbs are rearranged and the details are improved, and provision is made for special lighting effects by means of architectural metal poles. Lastly, there is shown a small evergreen square north of the library to complete the square on that side.

The problem of rearranging Copley square has been one of great interest to all public-spirited citizens of Boston for many years. In 1892, when the

present Professor W. R. Ware, Professor F. W. Chandler and E. M. Wheelwright as a jury. They placed C. Howard Walker's design first and Arthur Hodge's second. Mr. Walker's plan provided for a square with diagonals and the tracks were moved to run in one of these from Huntington avenue to a point opposite Trinity Church. A majority of the society preferred the second plan and a majority of visitors to the exhibition where these plans were shown favored the sunken garden idea. An effort to revive the first plan was made in 1907 and \$40,000 was appropriated, but was diverted before construction began. Since then the erection of the new hotel on the old Art Museum site, the proposed subway stations and the development of the Park-square property, increasing the use of St. James avenue as an outlet from Copley square have made a new problem. Nevertheless, the plan studies have been of great value to Mr. Bourne in his work under the city's commission and with the help of D. Henry Sullivan, superintendent of public grounds.

Mr. Bourne believes that paving the avenues and walks in patterns as seen in Dresden and other German cities may be a detail which will work into the general scheme. Shrubs and small trees may be used in masses not high enough to obstruct the view, but increasing the effect of distance. Mr. McKim, architect of the library, also prepared sketches showing a pool with fountains and a suggestion of the Vendôme Column, and one member of his firm later said that when all had talked the plans over together they unanimously condemned "any plan that contemplated car tracks crossing the square."

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The Bourne plan calls for a double row of trees on the side of the square enclosed by Boylston street, to balance the rows on the Copley Plaza side. The center of the square is shown as sunken, about two and one-half feet and approached by a flight of five broad stone steps facing the Public Library on one side and Trinity Church on the other side. Groups of statues would be needed to adorn these approaches to the fountains on the lower level. The architect suggests that foot ways above the car tubes may be found desirable to relieve congestion, eventually, although they would not be built immediately. These, he points out, would help to solve the problems of pedestrians.

After pointing out that the building limits on height of structures around the square are such as to make for harmony, Mr. Bourne says that the top of Westminister Chambers could easily be made satisfactory by the completion of the roof garden along architectural lines, with a suitable colonnade and cornice treatment. "It is possible that the east side of Carleton street should be kept within the ninety-foot limit of height."

Removal of the present electric lighting poles and the substitution of many small lamps on low poles of pleasing design is a part of the plan now suggested, and Mr. Bourne is of the opinion that gas possibly might well replace electricity as a lighting medium.

If Mr. Bourne's plan is adopted it will afford a new view of the Public Library from Trinity Church or of Trinity from the library, the trees proposed being of varieties which do not grow high enough to obstruct the vision in that direction. The sunken space will be sufficient to give the library, the trees proposed

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"It is only fair to expect the city to assume a part of the cost of the more pretentious improvements, such as boulevards, main highways and traffic thoroughfares, but the point I wish to emphasize is, that the practical determination of special assessments should be delegated to the municipality whose officials are of necessity familiar with the nature and scope of the work for which the charges are levied, as well as the character and value of properties within the assessable districts."

These restrictions are usually imposed by legislative bodies at the best of real estate interests, and the lack of wisdom shown by such laws is well evidenced by that provision in our Massachusetts statute which compels a limitation of assessable districts to a distance of 125 feet from the improvement in entire disregard of the actual distance and area of the benefit conferred.

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"However, at our State election last year the people adopted this constitutional amendment. Briefly stated, it permits the Legislature to pass acts for street improvements wherein more land than is required for the street may be taken, the same to be sold after the completion of the improvement.

"It is more needed in this city than a ocean highway connecting the two terminal stations. Such a highway is particularly needed for teaming traffic, and for the transportation of passengers. A plan for such a highway."

No Definite Rule.

"While no definite rule can be adopted to govern the distribution of assessments representing the district and general benefit, it should be possible to prescribe a method of determining the amount and extent of local benefit, particularly in the case of new streets, boulevards and parks. Let us assume that 60 feet is the normal width required for a local street; then the entire cost of acquiring and improving all streets



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60 feet or less in width may properly be placed upon the property within a half-block on either side of the street. In the case of wider streets, that portion of the cost represented by the ratio which 60 feet plus 25 percent of the excess over 60 feet bears to the width of the street would probably be an equitable proportion to assess upon the abutting property.

"Inasmuch as property fronting a wide street is more valuable, it would be manifestly unfair to adopt a rule which would result in making the cost of a 70 or 80-foot street less to the abutting owner than would have been the

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Mayor Fitzgerald will open the conference at noon today with a luncheon at the Hotel Lenox. The mayor will deliver an address of welcome, to which Frederic Law Olmstead, chairman of the executive committee of the conference, will respond. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the city planning tour will start from the hotel and the delegates will be taken all over the city and later to Cambridge.

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Top to Bottom:
GEORGE E. HOOPER,
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LAWSON PURDY,
President Department of Taxes and
Assessment, New York.
A. W. BRUNNER,
Fellow of American Institute of
Architects.
NELSON P. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer Board of Estimate and
Apportionment, New York.

Judges Colt, Putnam and Brown will comprise the full court to hear the suit of the United States for the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company. They will hear any preliminary motions June 18, and it is expected the question of whether the hearings before Gen. Charles K. Darling, as examiner, will be private or public will be passed upon then.

The hearings were postponed by Judge Putnam because of the filing of the expediting certificate by the Attorney General asking for the appointment of a full bench to hear the case. Judge Putnam held that the filing of the certificate ousted him as a single Justice of jurisdiction and that all matters had to be presented to and determined by the full court when selected. Judge Colt announced the selection of the judges today.

The order of the court is as follows: "Referring to the request of the Attorney General filed on May 23, 1912, under the act approved June 23, 1912, Chapter 63.

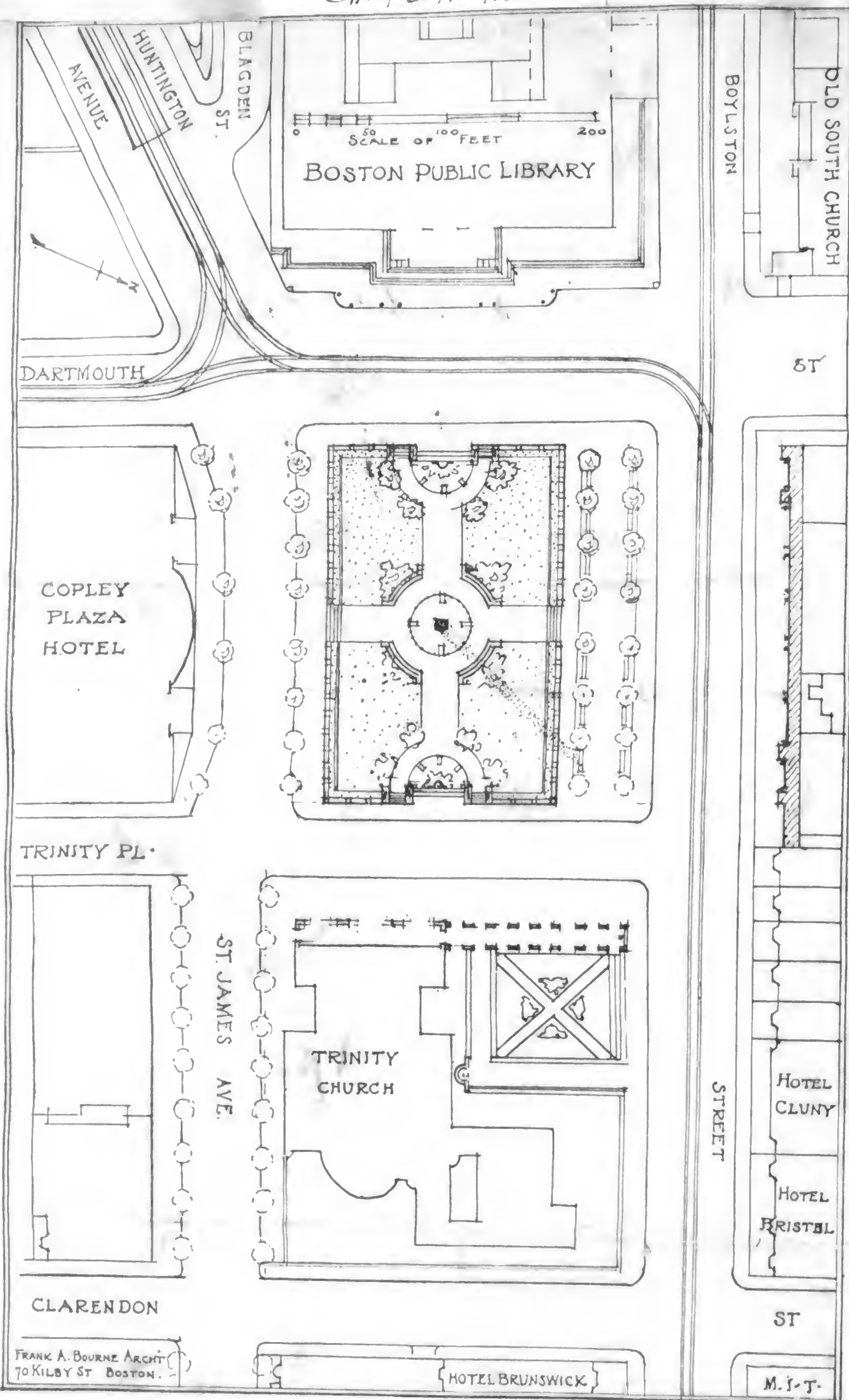
"It appearing that Judge Schofield, circuit judge for the district, is and will be necessarily absent for an indefinite period by reason of sickness, and the senior district judge regarding himself as disqualified, it is ordered, by the concurrence of Circuit Judges Colt and Putnam, that Hon. Arthur L. Brown, United States district judge for the district of Rhode Island, is assigned and designated to sit with said Circuit Judges Colt and Putnam in accordance with said statute and the request aforesaid.

"It is further ordered that said judges, namely Circuit Judges Colt and Putnam and District Judge Brown, will hold court, as required by the statute, at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 19th day of June, at such other time or times as they may be hereafter designated, any time or times to which said sitting may be adjourned, for the purpose of hearing any matters presented, or which may be presented, by either of the parties in the case aforesaid, by the court."

Charles E. Loring, Clerk.

MRS. HERSILIA WALKER DEAD.
Member of Chelsea Woman's Club.
Died Since Saturday.

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of street improvements should be differentiated for assessment purposes according to functional needs. The entire cost of constructing a 10-foot residential street should be borne entirely by abutting land owners.

"It is only fair to expect the city to assume a part of the cost of the more pretentious improvements, such as boulevards, main highways and traffic thoroughfares, but the point I wish to emphasize is, that the practical determination of special assessments should be delegated to the municipality whose officials are of necessity familiar with the nature and scope of the work for which the charges are levied, as well as the character and value of properties within the assessable districts."

These restrictions are usually imposed by legislative bodies at the best of real estate interests and the lack of wisdom shown by such laws is well evidenced by that provision in our Massachusetts statute which compels a limitation of assessable districts to a distance of 15 feet from the improvement in entire disregard of the actual distance and area of the benefit conferred.

Great Needs of Boston.

However, at our State election last year the people adopted this constitutional amendment. Briefly stated, it permits the Legislature to pass acts for street improvements wherein more land than is required for the street may be taken, the same to be sold after the completion of the improvement.

Nothing is more needed in this city than a broad highway connecting the two terminal stations. Such a highway is particularly needed for learning traffic and for the transportation of passengers. A plan for such a highway has been prepared. It proposes not only the widening of existing thoroughfares, but also the making of an entirely new way through property which has a low market value. The proposition is to take a 60-foot wide strip of land from the city and use it for a local street, then the entire cost of acquiring and improving all streets

No Definite Rule.

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of the excess condemnation principle is applied, taking for a distance of 15 feet from the line of the improvement ought to be made. To make such a taking would involve property having a total assessed value of \$7,500,000. This is a pretty large sum for a city whose borrowing capacity is less than one-fourth of this sum. Bear in mind that this is only the assessed value. When property is taken for public purposes it is fairly obtained for the assessed value. Perhaps in a case such as I am discussing, where the property has a large assessed rental value, the city might be required to pay as high as 50 percent over the assessed value for such as would be taken. This would add \$3,750,000 additional to the foregoing figures, making the total about \$11,250,000 for land and buildings.

Principle of Excess Land.

"To get this vast sum back into the city treasury it has been estimated that the excess land would have to be sold at 125 percent over its present assessed value. Can you conceive of such a tremendous enhancement? Values merely because the city had taken out a broad highway which would be a benefit to the city? For example, if a 100-foot wide strip of land is taken for a 60-foot wide street, the city would be required to pay for the excess land at 125 percent over its present assessed value. This would add \$3,750,000 additional to the foregoing figures, making the total about \$11,250,000 for land and buildings.

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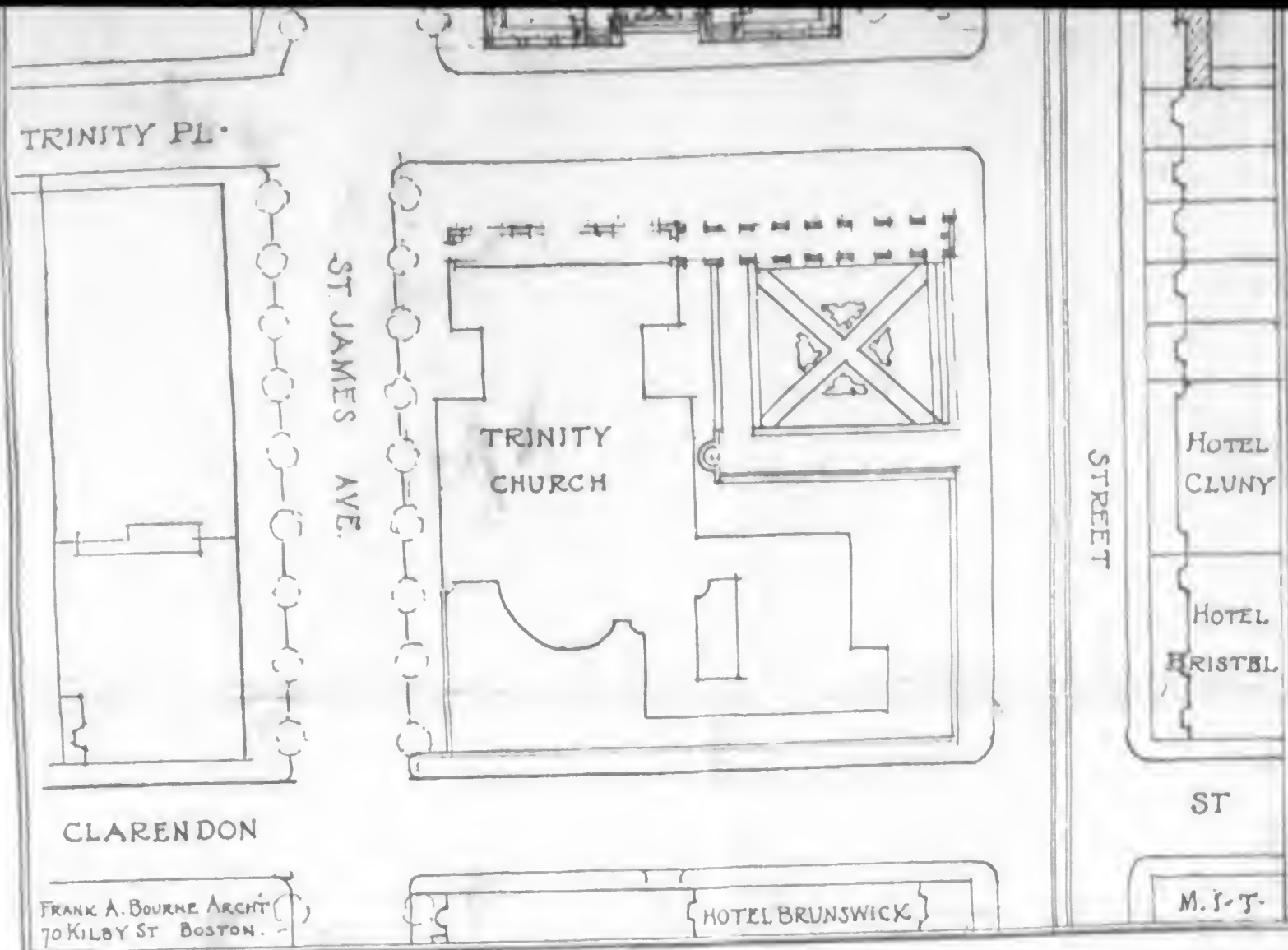
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seems can be made under excess condemnation proceedings to the great advantage of the city. This street is in line of the development of the Park-square, so-called, the abandoned site of a railroad station. It is proposed to widen this street, taking property which, it is estimated, will be damaged to the extent of about \$300,000. It so happens that a large portion of the property to be taken is either owned or controlled by the New Haven Railroad, whose representatives show a disposition to treat with the city on an extremely liberal basis.

The total cost of this improvement, including excess takings, is estimated at \$850,000. It is further estimated that the net cost to the city would be but \$100,000, because it is believed, a ready market at a good price would be found for the excess land which would be sold by the city.

"A betterment assessment is involved in the foregoing, which is an important factor in bringing the net cost of this improvement down to the low sum of \$100,000. For this improvement it is proposed to allow the city authorities to assess wherever they may find a benefit, and to assess the full benefit, which, in my judgment, is the right way.

"Now, in addition, this would be an improvement which would add in bringing into the market a large tract of land which has lain dormant for many years, and, perhaps, the creation of a new retail center, carrying its benefits far beyond the street itself. Thus adding greatly to the taxable value of the city and in a short time wiping out every expenditure which the city has made.



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"However, at our State election last year the people adopted this constitutional amendment. Briefly stated, it permits the Legislature to pass acts for street improvements wherein more land than is required for the street may be taken, the same to be sold after the completion of the improvement.

"Nothing is more needed in this city than a broad highway connecting the two terminal stations. Such a highway is particularly needed for training traffic and for the transportation of passengers. A plan for such a highway has been prepared. It proposes not only the widening of existing thoroughfares, but also the making of an entirely new way through property which has a high market value. The proposition is for a

road 150 feet wide. It would be a tremendous value to a very large section of the city. The assessed value of the property which would be taken for the road is \$2,153,311. All that remains of the improvement would be taken \$30,000 would have to be added.

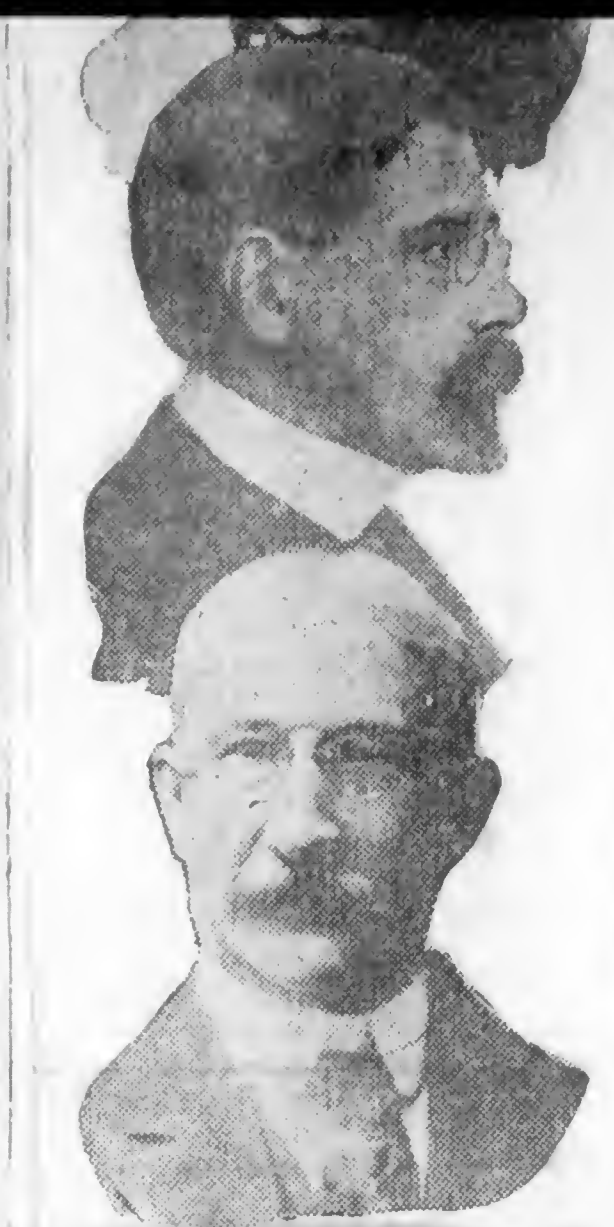
"It is thought that, if the fullest use of the excess condemnation principle is to be applied, takings for a distance of 125 feet from the line of the improvement ought to be made. To make such a taking would involve property having an assessed value of \$7,500,000, making a total assessed value of all the property involved \$9,653,311.

"This is a pretty large sum for a city whose borrowing capacity is less than one-quarter of that amount. But in mind that this is only the assessed value. When property is taken for public purposes it is rarely obtained for the assessed value. Perhaps in a case such as I am discussing, where the property has a large and sure rental value, the city might be required to pay as high as 50 percent over the assessed value for such as would be taken. This would add \$3,800,000 additional to the foregoing figures, making the total about \$13,453,311 for land and buildings.

Principle of Excess Land.

"To get this vast sum back into the city treasury it has been estimated that the excess land would have to sell at 150 percent over its present assessed value. Can you conceive of such a tremendous enhancement of value merely because the city has laid out a broad highway which would be placed upon the property within a half-block on either side of the street? For myself I confess I cannot see such a great increase in value immediately following such an improvement.

"If such an improvement should be made, under the conditions I have described, ought the city to hold the ex-



Top to Bottom:

cess land can be made under excess condemnation proceedings to the great advantage of the city. This street is in the development of the Park-square, so-called, the abandoned site of a railroad station. It is proposed to widen this street, taking property which, it is estimated, will be damaged to the extent of about \$300,000. It so happens that a large portion of the property to be taken is either owned or controlled by the New Haven Railroad, whose representatives show a disposition to treat with the city on an extremely liberal basis.

"The total cost of this improvement, including excess takings, is estimated at \$200,000. It is further estimated that the net cost to the city would be but \$100,000, because it is believed, a ready market at a good price would be found for the excess land which would be sold by the city.

"The foregoing, which is an important factor in bringing the net cost of the improvement down to the low sum of \$100,000. For this improvement it is proposed to allow the city authorities to assess wherever they may find a benefit, and to assess the full benefit, which, in my judgment, is the right way.

"Now, in addition, this would be an improvement which would aid in bringing into the market a large tract of land which has lain dormant for many years, and, perhaps, the creation of a new retail center, carrying its benefits far beyond the street itself, thus aiding greatly to the taxable value of the city and in a short time wiping out every expenditure which the city has made.

Zone System of Assessments.

"A broad highway, such as is proposed here, is to be laid out, I believe it can be done without invoking the aid of the excess condemnation law by extending the assessable area and by assessing the benefit rather than the cost for assessing purposes. This zone could practically all that the improvement would cost. If a tunnel is to be constructed, under the street for the railroad, as has been proposed, it would be the cost of the construction of the highway.

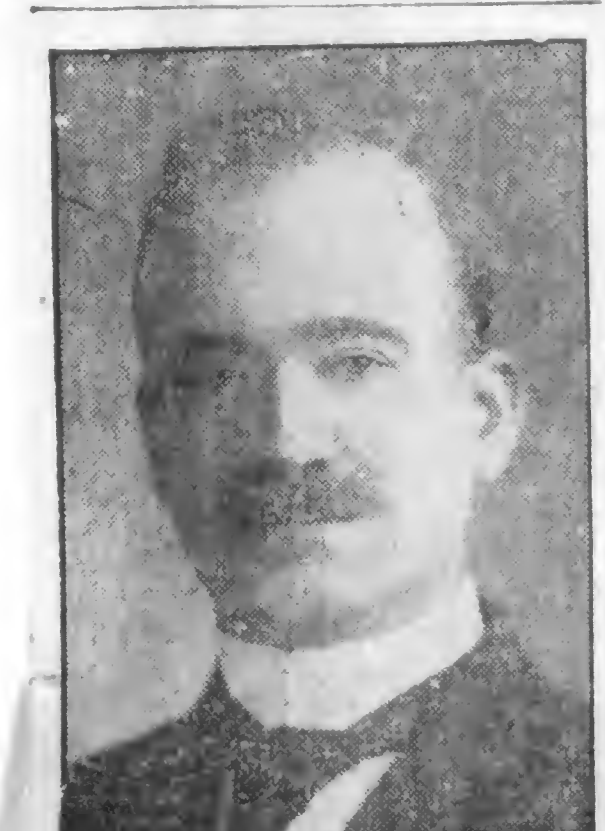
"The zone system of assessment could be justly applied to an improvement of this character because it would be an improvement which would be of benefit to almost the entire city. It would be of benefit to the business district, retail houses, better and more rapid facilities for carrying on their business. On the whole, however, I do not see any great benefit in excess condemnation. The methods except in isolated cases, what I have been able to glean, have shown abroad. The principal has been well tried in London, and it is not a point of cost.

"From the studies of the board of which I am a member I am convinced that here in Boston we would get similar results.

"Answering then the query, who shall bear the cost of city planning, I believe there is no good reason, moral, legal or economic, why the millions expended for streets, sewers, parks, sidewalks, water front improvements and subways should not be returned to them in kind. All informal discussion followed the paper and Mr. Lewis was particularly interested in the matter of the proposed improvement of the Park-square. Mr. Lewis took occasion to differ with Mr. Gallivan on the matter of excess land, however.

"At 1 o'clock a company of about 50 delegates and their wives attended a luncheon at Hotel Lenox. After luncheon the various problems of the day were outlined by the speaker. There were outlined by the speaker a number of formal gatherings, which were mostly left open for the afternoon.

"The afternoon session will be held the third day of the conference. The speaker will be Mr. Lewis. The papers will be 'City Planning' and 'The Future of the City'. Papers will be read by Mr. Gallivan Jr. and Arthur A. Shugart.



James A. Gallivan, Street Commissioner, Who Spoke at the National Conference on City Planning.

60 feet or less in width may properly be placed upon the property within a half-block on either side of the street. In the case of wider streets, what portion of the cost represented by the ratio which 60 feet bears to the width of the street would probably be an equitable proportion to assess upon the local district.

Inasmuch as property fronting a wide street is more valuable, it would be manifestly unfair to adopt a rule which would result in making the cost of a 10 or 20-foot street less to the abutting owner than would have been the case of a street 60 feet wide. On the other hand, after a street reaches certain proportions, additional width will bring proportionate benefit. It may be assumed that a share of the expense which would be equivalent to paying for a street 60 feet wide should represent the limit of local assessment. This limit would be reached under the rule proposed when the street becomes 140 feet wide.

"In the case of parks the problem is more difficult. The amount of local assessment and the extent of the area of local benefit being determined by the size and shape of the park and facility of access to it from other parts of the city. In any case, no rule should be adopted until it has been carefully tested and it has been demonstrated that the assessments levied in accordance with it will constantly decrease with the distance from the improvement. This decrease should not be directly in proportion to the distance, but in a geometrical ratio.

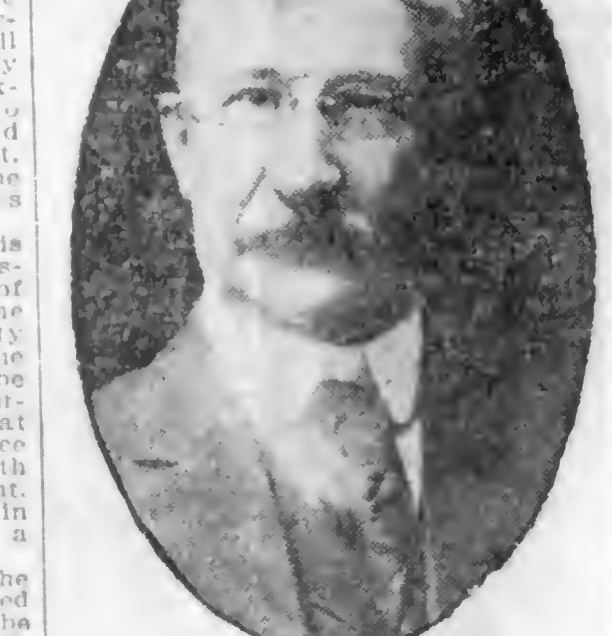
In case of widenings involving the destruction of buildings, it is suggested that the same general principles be adopted as in the case of new streets, but that they be applied to the land values only.

Mr. Gallivan's Address.

Mr. Gallivan described Boston's experience in meeting the question of special assessments resultant from highway, park and other improvements. He did not believe that the system of excess condemnation, which means the condemning of land in excess of what is really to be used and the sale later of this land at a profit, was practicable. He could not see where it could be employed in the establishment of a thoroughfare between the North and South Fountains, for instance, to connect the city to assume a fixed proportion of the cost of its street improvements.

This should be determined by the municipal body or officers charged with the duty of making the assessment. The Federal Supreme Court has laid down the rule that these charges must be limited by the measure of the benefit conferred, but this principle was eliminated, I submit, in order to afford protection to the owner of land against the imposition of excessive charges than to indicate in what extent the city might justly demand reimbursement for excess expenditures of public funds which result in private gain.

"If the right of the city to assess for local improvements is to be qualified in the authorizing statute the classes



Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, New York City.

excess property taken until such time as it could be sold at the advance named. What would the city do with the excess while awaiting a favorable market? Ought the city to put it in order to improve the street? If during the time it has it on its hands? It seems to me that our constitutional assembly does not contemplate anything of the kind. I doubt that the city could even put it in order to improve the street. I doubt that the city could even put it in order to improve the street. I doubt that the city could even put it in order to improve the street.

Some Merit in the Idea.

"As showing that there is some merit in the principle of excess condemnation, I have in mind a street in this city which it is proposed to improve, and which, judging by the estimates, it

ing and Progress of City Planning. In connection with the conference a city planning exhibition will be placed on view at the Public Library.

PLANS OF CITY PLANNERS

Open Session of the National Conference

Many Subjects Up for General Discussion

Contributions to Aid Work of Publicity

Street Cost, Building Height and Various Topics

An open forum was on the programme of the Fourth National Conference on City Planning at the Boston Public Library this morning, the idea being to give everybody a chance to have his or her say. In spite of limitations on the time of speakers, first to five and later to two minutes, it was a long session. An interesting and amusing event this morning came when the question of publicity of the city planning work was under consideration. Mrs. Rollin Norris of the "Main Line" Housing Association of Ardmore, Pa., a suburban Philadelphia, arose to speak for the third time. The chairman tried to cut her off, the understanding being that a member could speak only once. She kept on a hundred dollars' set down, "forgo pardon, Mrs. Norris, will you state that again," said the chairman, and everybody roared. "I merely said that to help along the matter of publicity I will give a hundred dollars," said Mrs. Norris, and there was loud applause, followed by laughter as the chairman said: "It is evident that the chair is not sustained. Ex-Mayor Burn of Philadelphia rose and was applauded as he said: 'I'll give an equal amount.'"

A telegram was received from the Winnipeg Town Planning Committee inviting the members of the conference to attend the first Canadian conference at Winnipeg July 15.

"The Legislation Necessary for Intelligent City Planning" was the subject upon which a majority of members wished to be heard. The discussion was opened by William F. Williams, city engineer of New Bedford. In twenty years' experience in a city which had made the largest error of any city in Massachusetts in that time he has a good deal to do with the law relating to the laying out of streets. The present law he thought inadequate. The theory is that there is an immediate necessity for a highway and for immediate payment of damages for land taken. The laws were not made to meet future needs. A city might attempt such planning, but it would have no standing against the party damaged. In laying out streets on one's own property no such objection is met. An owner may lay out a street which will ultimately be taken by the city. He believed authorities of a city should be allowed to proper streets and no damages should accrue. No property owner should be allowed to lay out a street not in conformity with the general city plan.

G. W. Tillson of Brooklyn, N. Y., told of the operation of the law in his state. In Brooklyn the entire area has been mapped by the city authorities, and when any street, park or parkway is taken, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may secure title for the city. The board states how much shall be assessed for benefits and the area of assessment.

Frederick Law Olmstead said that the difficulties met in New Bedford are very general. There is no trouble about laying out city streets, the difficulty comes in controlling the laying out of streets on private property. If the rights are not to be taken and paid for when streets are laid out on the city plan, indirect means must be taken to induce the owner to follow the city plan. He cannot be compelled to keep the land needed for streets free from occupancy unless he paid for it. He may be coerced by withholding the needed sewers, etc., on the private streets. This is only a threat, and in some cases it is not followed out and amounts to little. Pennsylvania is the only State in which streets may be laid out on private land without paying damages to the owner.

J. C. Porman of the Toronto Board of Trade said that the problem of town planning and transportation go hand in hand. In Toronto they have been treated together. The city has 100,000 inhabitants, and the Ontario Government has allowed the local authorities to control all laying out of streets, not only in Toronto but in adjoining towns, in conformity with a general city plan. The city is now widening many streets from 60 feet to 80 feet. Without the land improvement act no such improvements could be carried out. The municipality has the right to condemn land 200 feet on each side of a widened street, and sell the land within seven years, to help pay the cost of the improvement. The city is about to embark on a town-planning scheme of immense importance, and in the future will spend many millions of dollars in improvements. The erection of apartment houses may be prevented in any residential district, and the city may lay out street railways anywhere.

A W. Crawford of Philadelphia said that a law might be passed allowing planning of streets and giving the owner a deduction in case he builds within the space lines. He should ultimately get whatever damages he really suffers, but he need not get it within a week or a year. The city

in the second subject limitation of the height of buildings. He considered only streets on which business buildings are erected. Cul-de-sacs and limitation in accordance with the width of the street should be considered. He suggested a regulation which would allow tower buildings.

Mr. Seymour of New Haven said he had given up trying to limit the height of buildings in that city. Mr. Olmstead said the limitation of height of buildings is chaotic and just in its infancy. Duncan Johnson of San Diego said that he had gathered statistics from all the largest cities in regard to height limitations, and Boston, with its limit of 125 feet, is in the best position of any city. In Chicago the limit of 200 feet is likely to result in frightful congestion. J. P. Puff, Jr., of Newark, said that his city limits to one and one-half times the width of the street.

Chairman Howe suggested taking up the subject of publicity. Before this was done it was voted that the executive committee be asked to consider the building limit regulations of American and European cities and print them in the report.

Several members discussed the matter of publicity and related experiences. Mrs. Norris advocated pamphlets, and moved that one be printed on the regulation of buildings within city areas. The matter was referred to the executive committee. W. F. Olmstead of Philadelphia said the newspapers there were afraid of city planning. John Nolan said that making public opinion interest in anything else, he thought every means should be used. It should be shown that city planning pays and an appeal should be made to the imagination by visualizing plans.

Frank Tourne, the designer of the new Copple Square plan, explained the drawing, which was put up on the stage.

Alfred L. Aiken of Worcester told what had been done there in the way of discouraging the three-decker house in that city.

The question of "deep lots, shallow lots, or interior lots" was suggested by John P. Fox of New York, who favored interior lots reached by passageways into the middle of blocks. This would lead to single houses instead of three-deckers. In Utica, he had found that he could erect single houses of brick accommodating as many people as in tenements. R. A. Pope of New York thought the principal of building was wrong. The houses should be the small and a lot should be found to fit it. He favored a deep lot with a common playground in the rear. Mr. Ager of St. John's, N. B., wished the conference to condemn the court system of building. He had a horror of the style of building advocated by Mr. Fox. "There is plenty of land in this country," he said, "and what we ought to do is to get the people to occupy it." Mr. Webster of Philadelphia said the interior court in Philadelphia has been prohibited by law.

Several other topics remained to be discussed, but as the hour was past the usual time for recess, the meeting dissolved after listening to a synopsis of a paper prepared on the subject of "Practical vs. Theoretical City Planning."

HOUSING THE PEOPLE

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Discusses "The Blighted District," and Arthur A. Shurtleff Criticizes Private Streets

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., spoke on "The Blighted City" at the conference last evening, and Arthur A. Shurtleff criticized private streets. When a particular piece of land attains its fullest earning capacity, that capacity gradually tends downward, because of the waning advantages of the buildings as they grow older.

"The remedies for a blighted district are more easily suggested than applied. It is worse than useless to try to maintain a fictitious appearance by valuations which the earning capacity of property does not warrant. Inadequate returns on capital are not helped by high taxes. Not only must the city expect to receive less, but also to expend more in a district that has been better days.

"Independently of any improvement in approaches, a blighted area can be redeemed by judicious improvement at public expense, as by planting of trees and shrubbery in certain streets, resurfacing others, erecting well-kept public buildings on well chosen sites, by creating or improving open spaces and squares, playgrounds and small parks—and by establishing civic centres with popular lectures and concerts. All that public authority can lawfully do to make life more agreeable in such districts should be done, rather than in those that pay a larger share of the taxes or attract an increasing population, for the mere increase in population is a sign usually of industrial prosperity and good demand for labor."

Mr. Shurtleff by means of charts showed that Boston is wonderfully located in its relation to the water and the surrounding country, but that there is a lack of comprehensive and radial highways because there is no central authority in the construction of streets and highways which would conserve the larger and related interests of the city and towns. He showed

TELL PLANS TO IMPROVE THE CITIES

National Conference Opens at Public Library

With nearly all the delegates in attendance, many of them having come from Canada and distant parts of the United States, the fourth national conference on city planning, held the first session at the Public Library last night.

WELCOMED BY MAYOR

The development of the city planning idea, the growth of city planning organizations, methods of campaigning for a city plan, and the attitude of the engineer toward city planning, were subjects of three papers delivered by Fredrick Law Olmstead, Fellow American Society Landscape Architects of Brookline; Arnold W. Brunner, Fellow American Institute Architects, and member of the New York Art Commission; and George F. Swain, professor of civil engineering at Harvard University and member of the Boston Transit Commission.

Preceding the session at the Public Library, a luncheon was tendered the delegates by Mayor Fitzgerald at the Hotel Lenox. In his address of welcome the Mayor told his hearers that the Metropolitan Plan Commission's report, which contained an outline of federated action between the separate units which go to make up Boston would have proved a great benefit to the suburbs which rejected it. He also pointed out what in his opinion is one of the great defects of Boston wooden dwellings—the three flatters.

Have Auto Trip

After the luncheon the delegates, made up in three divisions, in automobiles took a trip around the city and through many suburbs.

The first paper at last night's session, by Frederick Law Olmstead, contained an outline of the meaning and progress of city planning.

"By far the greater bulk of all the city planning that is being done today, especially of that particularly important class of city planning which stands some reasonable chance of being carried into execution, is being done by regular and generally long established agencies which form a part of the executive departments of the cities or are closely attached to those departments," he said.

Engineering Important

Professor Swain's paper dealt with the question of the engineers' attitude toward city planning. He pointed out that among the various problems involved in city planning, those of an engineering character were the most important.

Prof. Swain explained part of the plan for the westerly end of the new Boylston street subway, which he said extends from the junction of Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue, under it as well as under the Fenway and Newbury street, to a station at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Newbury street. Following this section, he said, will be a station at Massachusetts avenue, the plans for which are not yet complete. A third section, he said, will extend from Hereford street under Boylston to Exeter street.

CITY PLANNING CONFERENCE DINES.

Mayor Presides at Luncheon and Speaks at City's Official Welcome— Large Number of Delegates From Distant Points Here.



FREDERICK T. BANCROFT
Of Detroit.
MAYOR CHARLES HOPEWELL
Of Ottawa, Ont.

H. W. ASHLEY
Of Toledo, O.
ANDREW WRIGHT CRAWFORD,
Associate City Solicitor of Philadelphia.

Mayor Fitzgerald presided at the luncheon which constituted the city's official welcome to the City planning conference which begins its sessions tonight. Luncheon was at the Hotel Lenox, in the rose room. At the head table sat Lawrence Vellier, secretary of the National Housing Association of New York, Munson Havens, secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Louis K. Rouke, commissioner of public works of Boston, Frederick L. Olmstead, chairman of the executive committee of the City planning Conference, Mayor Fitzgerald, Charles Moore, a banker of Detroit, Mich. and Mrs. R. N. Clarke, city engineer of Hartford, Conn. Mayor E. W. Fluke of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Mayor Fitzgerald whimsically said, in opening his remarks, as the introductory to the brief speech-making: "I am a candidate for the United States Senate. This job of mine as Mayor of Boston is too limited for my powers." Then he said he was of the opinion that the Mayor's action in getting Metropolitan action from the cities and towns around Boston and especially referred to Newton which, he said, claims to have all the intelligence and much of the virtue which abides here. Mayor Fitzgerald continued:

"In Boston you will find a city relatively old and not consciously designed for the transaction of the enormous volume of business which now flows through it. As Mayor Collins said in his picturesque way: 'Over a million and a half of people trying to carry on their work on one square mile of territory.' You will find the suburbs of the city under 30 separate governments, which are unable to get together with one another or with the capital itself. It is only when the State steps in, as was the case with the Metropolitan Water, park and sewerage systems, that we were able to take something like concerted action."

"This is an unfortunate condition and a difficult one, rendered more difficult by the fact that the city and the suburbs are exposed to a high percentage of fire loss and under the necessity of maintaining a high level of fire protection, in the very nature of things, more or less shabby city. Its houses need repairing, its streets need repaving, and its public buildings need repainting."

The apparent, I will not say the real character of our city presents a temporary but a permanent problem. The Plan Commission was created by action of the Legislature to report an outline which might form the basis of federated

action between the separate units that go to make up what is called Greater Boston. Its members—Mr. E. A. Flegg, Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. and Mr. John N. Sullivan—were, as I need not say in this assembly, men of the highest public spirit and great professional ability. Their report was progressive, yet moderate and guarded in its recommendations. It would have enabled us, for example, to build a system of highways connecting town and town—the so-called circumferential or concentric roads—equal to the radial lines, the spokes of the hub as it were, which now connect Boston with the outlying centers of population.

"Hostility of Suburbs."

"Would you believe it, gentlemen, that report has been nullified, or at least set aside temporarily, not because of political opposition, but through the hostility of the suburban places like Newton, which claim to have all of the intelligence and most of the virtue which abides in the neighborhood. Whether they feared that it might lead to closer political union with Boston or not, I cannot say, but I submit that their attitude shows very little enlightenment, and suggest that the environs of Boston afford an excellent missionary field for the labors of our association. The plan outlined by the commission, of which these gentlemen were the members, was too broad and far-sighted for the grasp of men accustomed to deal only with problems that are purely local in their character and affect small populations."

"Long ago Pres Eliot pointed out that as far as policing and fire protection were concerned the whole of Greater Boston was essentially a single city. Recently we have had another illustration showing how our hands and feet are tied with red tape when we attempt to move forward toward the dawn of a better day. Boston, as you are all aware, is very largely built of wood, and a wooden city is not only exposed to a high percentage of fire loss and under the necessity of maintaining a high level of fire protection, in the very nature of things, more or less shabby city. Its houses need repairing, its streets need repaving, and its public buildings need repainting."

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but to sell, and one of the curses of this city is the mushroom growth of this type of house, colloquially known in this vicinity as "three flatters." We have had an ordinance in the city council for a year or more which aims to widen the zone of prescribed brick or fireproof construction, but the real estate men tell us that as long as the cities and towns just over the border permit wooden construction it will go on.

"The three-flatters will merely shift their position and gather beyond the city line, just as saloons are clustered at the edge of a no-license municipality. Now the danger is just as great under these circumstances, because Boston and its suburbs are practically continuous."

"In sounding this note of admonition I have no desire to discourage you or to express any discouragement on my own part. Looking at the situation broadly we have had great success in recent years in simplifying the tortuous plan of our ancient city. One by one we have inserted necessary links in our complicated street system. The whole Park-area, which you must have seen lying like a desert in the heart of our most flourishing section, is soon to be developed by a street system of its own, which represents the joint action of the city government and the owners of the land."

"New studies for the rearrangement of Conley sq. will be exhibited in the art room of the Public Library, which is your host as the city. As soon as it will be widened and open up the subway, our new subways themselves, which are merely underground streets, are an interesting study. I hope you will find time to take the ride under Beacon Hill and over the new causeway in the West End. In such achievements as these we find inspiration and reason for hope that another half decade will see our beloved city, which is so old and so young, for the impetus to the movement I believe you gentlemen deserve particular credit."

Mayor Fluke of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Eugene K. Clark of Hartford, Charles Moore of Detroit, Mr. Dana Hardest of Cleveland, E. K. Morse of Pittsburgh, and only a week or two since a Metropolitan Commission was created by action of the Legislature to report an outline which might form the basis of federated

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A. W. Crawford of Philadelphia said that a law might be passed allowing plotting of streets and giving the owner no damages in case he builds within the street lines. He should ultimately get whatever damage he really suffers, but he need not get it within a week or a year. The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides that no law may be passed affecting the government of any individual city, so that all cities get home rule. There is no demand for local home rule in Philadelphia, because she has it. The situation may be improved by classifying cities according to population as is done in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia is in the first class, Pittsburgh and Scranton in the second class and all the other cities in the third class.

R. N. Clark of Hartford said that promoters of real estate plots there are compelled to file plots of their streets in accordance with a city plan.

Mrs. Rollin Norris of Philadelphia thought the law should require this in all cases. The city should not be compelled to pay for land not opened and used for streets. Mr. Olmstead said this was a different proposition from that where streets plan is made it may not require the land for streets for many years, and the city might be required to pay for land which it prevented the owner from using or selling because there was no market.

Charles Hopewell of Ottawa said the condition had been met there by laying out a great city. If there is a farm never be tempted to subdivide it. But if it will conform to the general plan, the streets have been laid out ten miles from the centre of Ottawa, and if the city takes in all the subdivisions within that limit, they will then be parts of a harmonious whole.

A. L. Schaefer of the Borough of Bronx, New York, wanted to know if the law had been tested in Pennsylvania. Mr. Crocker replied that it had. Personally exact any laws it pleased, regardless of the Constitution, and then the Supreme Court might overrule them. Then he would apply the "recall" and get the law into operation. G. W. Lennon of Calgary, moved that the conference pass at once to a discussion of the other subjects and that speakers be limited to two minutes. The motion was passed, and Mr. Conne of Cambridge took

which was put up on the stage. Alfred L. Allen of Worcester told what had been done there in the way of discouraging the three-decker house in that city.

The question of "deep lots, shallow lots, or interior lots" was suggested by John P. Fox of New York, who favored interior lots reached by passageways into the middle of blocks. This would lead to single houses instead of three-deckers. In Philadelphia he found that he could erect single houses of brick accommodating as many people as tenements. R. A. Pope of New York thought the principal of building was wrong. The house should be the unit and a lot should be found to fit it. He favored a deep lot with a common playground in the rear. Mr. Agar of St. John's, N. B., wished the conference to condemn the court system of building. He had a horror of the street of buildings advocated by Mr. Fox. "There is plenty of land in this country," he said, "and what we ought to do is to let the people to occupy it." Mr. Webster of Philadelphia said the interior court in Philadelphia has been prohibited by law.

Several other topics remained to be discussed, but as the hour was past the usual time for recess, the meeting dissolved after listening to a synopsis of a paper prepared on the subject of "Practical vs. Theoretical City Planning."

HOUSING THE PEOPLE

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Discusses "The Blighted District," and Arthur A. Shurtleff Criticizes Private Streets

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., spoke on "The Blighted City" at the conference last evening, and Arthur A. Shurtleff criticised private ways as a bar to the proper laying out of streets. Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the board of estimate and apportionment of New York, presided. Mr. Coolidge said in part:

"City planning has few functions more important than the conservation and restoration of the improved land values. It is plain that wherever the increase in value of the land more than offsets the depreciation in buildings there is no economic loss. When a particular piece of land attains its fullest earning capacity, that capacity gradually tends downward, because of the waning advantages of the buildings as they grow older.

"The remedies for a blighted district are more easily suggested than applied. It is worse than useless to try to maintain a delusive appearance by valuations which the earning capacity of property does not warrant. Inadequate returns on capital are not helped by high taxes. Not only must the city expect to receive less, but also to expend more in a district that has seen better days.

"Independently of any improvement in approaches, a blighted area can be redeemed by judicious improvement at public expense, as by planting of trees and shrubbery in certain streets, resurfacing others, erecting well-designed public buildings on well chosen sites, by creating or improving open spaces and squares, playgrounds and small parks—and by establishing civic centres with popular lectures and concerts. All that public authority can lawfully do to make life more agreeable in such districts should be done, rather than in those that pay a larger share of the taxes or attract an increasing population, for the mere increase in population is a sign usually of industrial prosperity and good demand for labor."

Mr. Shurtleff by means of charts showed that Boston is wonderfully located in its relation to the water and the surrounding country, but that there is a lack of circumferential and radial highways because there is no central authority in the construction of streets and highways which would conserve the larger and related interests of the cities and towns. He scored the practice of laying out private streets and said:

"When the need of trunk communication throughout the district is greatest, and at a time when the methods of securing coordination are best understood, we are least able to take advantage of the good thoroughfare work which has already been done so miraculously, and to head off the bad work which is creeping in.

"Our present problem is not so much to secure roads to fill the gaps between the cities and towns while correcting some of their imperfections, but it is rather to prevent individual land owners from elongating vacant lands with crooked roads, which by effects, dead ends and by bad gradients tend effectively to block future thoroughfare development altogether."

politicizations, methods of campaigning for a city plan, and the attitude of the engineer toward city planning, were subjects of three papers delivered by Fred. erick Law Olmstead, Fellow American Society Landscape Architects of Brooklyn; Arnold W. Brunner, Fellow American Institute Architects, and member of the New York Art Commission, and George F. Swain, professor of civil engineering at Harvard University and member of the Boston Transit Commission.

Proceeding the session at the Public Library, a luncheon was tendered the delegates by Mayor Fitzgerald at the Hotel Lenox. In his address of welcome the Mayor told his hearers that the Metropolitan Plan Commission's report, which contained an outline of federated action between the separate units which go to make up Boston would have proved a great benefit to the suburbs which rejected it. He also pointed out what in his opinion is one of the great defects of Boston wooden dwellings—the three flatters.

Have Auto Trip

After the luncheon the delegates, made up in three divisions, in automobiles took a trip around the city and through many suburbs.

The first paper at last night's session, by Frederick Law Olmstead, contained an outline of the meaning and progress of city planning.

"By far the greater bulk of all the city planning that is being done today, especially of that particularly important class of city planning which stands some reasonable chance of being carried into execution, is being done by regular and generally long established agencies which form a part of the executive departments of the cities or are closely attached to those departments," he said.

Engineering Important

Professor Swain's paper dealt with the question of the engineers' attitude toward city planning. He pointed out that among the various problems involved in city planning, those of an engineering character were the most important. Prof. Swain explained part of the plan for the western end of the new Boylston street subway, which he said extends from the junction of Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue, under it as well as under the Fenway and Newbury street, to a station at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Newbury street. Following this section, he said, will be a station at Massachusetts avenue, the plans for which are not yet complete. A third section, he said, will extend from Hereford street under Boylston to Exeter street.



FREDERICK T. BANCROFT
Of Detroit.
MAYOR CHARLES HOPEWELL
Of Ottawa, Ont.

H. W. ASHLEY
Of Toledo, O.
ANDREW WRIGHT CRAWFORD,
Associate City Solicitor of Philadelphia.

Mayor Fitzgerald presided at the luncheon which constituted the city's official welcome to the City planning conference which begins its sessions tonight. Luncheon was at the Hotel Lenox, in the rose room. At the head table sat Lawrence Veller, secretary of the National Housing Association of New York, Munson Havens, secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works of Boston, Frederick L. Olmstead, chairman of the executive committee of the City Planning Conference, Mayor Fitzgerald, Charles Moore, a banker of Detroit, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Clarke, city engineer of Hartford, Conn., Mayor E. W. Elske of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Mayor Fitzgerald whimsically said, in opening his remarks, as the introductory to the brief speech-making: "I am a candidate for the United States Senate. This job of mine as Mayor of Boston is too limited for my powers." Then the Mayor told of the difficulty in getting Metropolitan action from the cities and towns around Boston and especially referred to Newton which, he said, claims to have all the intelligence and much of the virtue which abides here. Mayor Fitzgerald continued:

"In Boston you will find a city relatively old and not consciously designed for the transaction of the enormous volume of business which now flows through it. As Mayor Collins said in his picturesque way: 'Over a million and a half of people trying to carry on their work on one square mile of territory.' You will find the suburbs of the city under 20 separate governments, which are unable to get together with one another or with the capital itself. It is only when the State steps in, as was the case with the Metropolitan Water, park and sewerage systems, that we were able to take something like concerted action.

"This is an unfortunate condition and a difficult one, rendered more difficult, I am sorry to say, by the obtuseness of the local authorities. In many of the cities, there have been attempts to remedy it under the guidance of some of the best minds in Boston. We had a Metropolitan Improvement Commission a few years ago, and only a year or two since a Metropolitan Plan Commission was created by action of the Legislature to report an outline which might form the basis of federated

action between the separate units that go to make up what is called Greater Boston. "Its members—Mr. B. A. Flene, Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge Jr. and Mr. John Nolen—are, as I need not say in this assemblage, men of the highest public spirit and great professional ability. Their report was progressive, yet moderate and guarded in its recommendations. It would have enabled us, for example, to build a system of highways connecting town and town—the spokes of the hub, as it were, which now connect Boston with the outlying centers of population.

"Hostility of Suburbs."

"Would you believe it, gentlemen, that report has been nullified, or at least set aside temporarily, not because of political opposition, but through the hostility of the suburban places like Newton, which claim to have all of the intelligence and most of the virtue which abides in this neighborhood. Whether they feared that it might lead to closer political union with Boston or not, I cannot say, but I submit that their attitude shows very little enlightenment, and suggest that the environs of Boston afford an excellent missionary field for the labors of our association. The plan outlined by the commission, of which these gentlemen were the members, was too broad and far-sighted for the grasp of men accustomed to deal only with problems that are purely local in their character and affect small populations.

"Long ago Pres Eliot pointed out that Boston was essentially a single city, and that the hostility of the suburbs was merely showing how our hands and feet were tied with red tape when we attempt to move forward toward the dawn of a better day. Boston, as you are all aware, is very largely built of wood, and a wooden city is not only exposed to a high percentage of fire loss and under the necessity of maintaining an expensive fire department, but is, in the very nature of things, a more or less shabby city. Its houses need repainting, resingling, repairing and constant patching.

"The apparent, I will not say the real cheapness of wood presents a temptation to the speculator to erect three-story apartment houses, built not to live in

but to sell, and one of the curses of this city is the mushroom growth of this type of house, which is known in this vicinity as 'three flatters.' We have had an ordinance in the City Council for a year or more which aims to widen the zone of prescribed brick or fireproof construction, but the real estate men tell us that as long as the cities and towns just over the border permit wood on construction it will go on. "The three-flatters will merely shift their position and gather beyond the city line, just as saloons are clustered at the edge of a no-license municipality. Now the danger is just as great under these circumstances, because Boston and its suburbs are practically continuous.

Where Success Has Come.

"In sounding this note of admonition I have no desire to discourage you or to express any discouragement on my own part. Looking at the situation broadly we have had great success in recent years in simplifying the tortuous plan of our ancient city. One by one we have inserted necessary links in our complicated street system. The whole seen lying like a desert in the heart of our most flourishing section, is soon to be developed by a street system of its own, which represents the joint action of the city government and the owners of the land.

"New studies for the rearrangement of Conley sq will be exhibited in the set room of the Public Library, which is your headquarters. A very at will soon be widened and open up the shops, Boylston-st station of the subway. Our merely underground streets, which are interesting study and I hope you will find time to take the ride under Beacon Hill and over the new causeway in the West End. In such achievements as these we find inspiration and reason for hope that another half decade will see our beloved city completely transformed. For the impetus to the movement I believe you gentlemen deserve particular credit."

Mayor Elske of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Roscoe N. Clark of Hartford, Charles Moore of Detroit, Dr. Denn Bartlett of Cleveland, E. K. Hoise of Pittsburgh, made brief speeches after which the whole party started off on the afternoon's auto trip.

City Planners Group Ready for Convention



Picture by Traveler Staff Photographer.

MAYOR "JOLLIES" CITY PLANNERS

Then Takes Shots at Three-Flatters and Newton Residents.

"You see I am a candidate for the United States Senate as this job of mine as mayor of Boston is a little too limited," said Mayor John F. Fitzgerald during his address of welcome to the 200 delegates from 30 cities in the United States and Canada who were gathered at the Hotel Lenox for the fourth annual conference on city planning.

Incidentally the mayor "knocked" the city of Newton and Boston's three-flat houses. Concerning three-flat houses, he said:

"The apparent, I will not say the real, cheapness of wood presents a temptation to the speculator to erect three-apartment houses, built not to live in but to sell, and one of the curses of this city is the mushroom growth of the type of house, colloquially known in this vicinity as 'three-flatters'."

"Roast" for Newton.

In speaking of a report made by the metropolitan improvements commission, he said:

"The report of that commission has been nullified, or at least set aside temporarily, not because of political opposition, but through the hostility of the suburban places, like Newton, which claim to have all of the intelligence and most of the virtue which abides in this neighborhood. Whether they feared that it might lead to their political union with Boston, or not, I cannot say, but I submit that their attitude shows very little enlightenment, and suggest that the environs of Boston afford an excellent missionary field for the labors of your association."

Other speakers were E. W. Fiske, mayor of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Dr. Roscoe N. Clarke, Hartford; Charles Moore, Detroit; Fred Ford, New Haven; Dr. Gaynor Bartlett, Los Angeles; E. K. Morse, Pittsburgh.

Following the luncheon at the Lenox the delegates toured Boston in autos. The Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston City Club and other civic organizations are aiding in trying to make the three days a complete success in work as well as entertainment. Members of the organizations mingled with the delegates at the Lenox today to extend the city's hospitality.

The conference is expected to be even more important than any of the three preceding ones, six sessions for consideration of city planning matters having been set, each one marked by the reading of papers by prominent students of metropolitan improvement.

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to Private Street Schemes. Engineers of cities and towns in the districts mentioned will then discuss the papers. The Wednesday conference comes at 10 and 2 o'clock in the library, followed by a business session in City Hall at 4 P. M. At 7 o'clock will come the closing event, the subscription dinner at the City Club, at which all visiting delegates will be guests.

Souled at the head table at the luncheon today were:

Lawrence Voller, secretary of the National Housing Company of New York city; Frederick L. Olmsted, secretary of the Cleveland (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce; Public Works Commissioner Bourke of Boston; R. W. Clark, city engineer of Hartford, Ct., and wife; and E. W. Fiske of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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Mayor Fitzgerald set forth the "three-flatter" issue before the opening session of the city planning conference, but the conference will have a hard task to produce any argument that will check the growth of these modern features of suburban residence sections. They appeal to the investor, as drawing revenue large in proportion to the investment and taxes. They impress a good many far-sighted citizens as conducive to a higher tax rate in years to come. The taxes levied on the property occupied by the three-flat dwelling, at prevailing rates, are small compared with the cost of educating the children normally to be found in these triple collections of families in each building. The schooling cost is going to be a factor in this problem.

The Boston Post

CITY PLANNING

The conference on "city planning," which opened yesterday under most favorable auspices, presents to Boston the opportunity of manifesting the interest of our people in the work in which this organization is engaged. The welcome extended to the distinguished gentlemen who have gathered for this occasion—the fourth national conference—attests appreciation of this fact.

The record and the accomplishments of Boston in civic development are notable; but we yet lack something of systematic purpose. This lack may be supplied by the wisdom of this conference. The chairman of the executive committee, Frederick Law Olmsted, a citizen of Greater Boston, is by inherited talent and by personal service intimately associated with the establishment of our park system. The wider subject of the entire physical growth and alteration of cities—of which we have conspicuous example right here—is a subject for the consideration of this conference.

One of the foremost purposes of the gathering is the formation of an alliance that shall include Canada in the general effort for the development of municipalities along healthier, pleasanter and more economical lines.

CITY PLANNERS IN TOWN TODAY

Fourth National Conference Will Be Opened in Boston at Noon.

BIG ALLIANCE IS AIMED AT

Object Is to Unite Those in United States and Canada Interested.

CITY PLANNERS' BUSY SCHEDULE

TODAY

12 noon—Mayor Fitzgerald's luncheon at Hotel Lenox.

2 P. M.—Start on tour of city and suburbs and park systems.

8 P. M.—First conference session, Boston Public Library.

TOMORROW

10 A. M.—Second conference session, Boston Public Library.

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WEDNESDAY

10 A. M.—Fourth conference session, Boston Public Library.

2 P. M.—Closing conference session, Boston Public Library.

4 P. M.—Business session, City Hall.

7 P. M.—Subscription dinner at Boston City Club.

Noted architects, city planners, and other men of prominence from all over the United States and Canada will gather in this city during the present week for the fourth national conference on city planning, which begins at noon today with the luncheon which Mayor Fitzgerald will give the delegates at the Hotel Lenox.

The conference is expected to be even more important than the three former ones, and will receive the hearty cooperation of the city, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston City Club, and other civic organizations. That Mayor Fitzgerald himself is greatly interested in the work has been shown by his activity in all the preparations for the delegates.

The object of the conference is to form a sympathetic alliance between all the city planners of this country and Canada, that the work in which they are engaged may be fostered and developed. Papers relating to vitally important problems of civic development, such as the establishment of city planning boards, methods of campaigning for a city plan, and how to pay the bills for city planning, will be read during the conference by some of the foremost planners of the country. All the sessions will be open to the public.

Summary of Work.

Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, a prominent city planner and chairman of the executive committee of the conference, sums up the subject with which the conference will have to do as follows:

"It is a single complex subject, namely, the intelligent control and guidance of the entire physical growth and alteration of cities; embracing all the problems of relieving and avoiding congestion—congestion of people in buildings and of buildings upon land, congestion of transportation facilities or of recreation facilities, congestion in respect to the means of supplying light, air, water, or anything else essential to the health and happiness of the people, but also embracing in addition to the problems of congestion, each one of the myriad problems involved in making our cities year by year, in their physical arrangement and equipment, healthier, pleasanter and more economical instruments for the use of the people who dwell within them in carrying on that part of the work and life of the world which is not to be done in the open country."

Mayor Fitzgerald will deliver the address of welcome to the delegates at the luncheon at noon, after which brief talks on city planning will be made by representatives of various large cities.

Tour of City and Suburbs. Immediately after the luncheon the members will be taken on an automobile tour of the city and suburbs, during which the housing conditions, the parks, and the varying widths of streets will be studied. The lower basin of the Charles river and the embankment will be first visited. From there they will proceed to the Summer street bridge, where the members will leave the automobiles to inspect the waterfront. The Marine Park and the L street baths in South Boston, the residential districts of Dorchester and Roxbury, Franklin Park and Franklin Field, Jamaica Pond, the Arboretum and Brookline will all in turn be visited, the party returning to the city by way of the Fenway and then proceeding to Cambridge. There they will be separated into two parts, one remaining to inspect Harvard University, and the other making a tour of the Middlesex Fells, returning by way of the Mystic Valley Parkway.

The first conference session will take place tonight at the Boston Public Library. Frederick Law Olmsted, presiding, will read "The Meaning and Progress of City Planning" and will be read by Mr. Olmsted, Arnold W. Brunner of New York; Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and Prof. George F. Swain of the department of civil engineering, Harvard University.

Lawson Purdy, president of the department of taxes and assessments, New York city, will preside at the second session, at 10 A. M. tomorrow. The topic will be "Paying the Bills for City Improvements," and there will be papers by Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer and of board of estimate and apportionment of New York city, and James A. Gallivan of the Boston street commission. The afternoon will be left open for the informal conferences. At the evening session "City Planning Studies" will be discussed. Mr. Lewis will preside.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, fellow of the American Institute of Architects, will read a paper on "Blighted Districts," in which conditions in certain sections of Boston will be discussed. Arthur A. Shurtleff of Boston, fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, will read a paper on "The

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CITY EXHIBITION

Street Layout, Etc., to Be Seen at the Public Library.

The 1912 City Planning Exhibition of the Street Laying Out Department of Boston is being held this week (in connection with the city planning conference) at the Public Library.

On the street floor is an exhibition of the laying out of the streets, the public works and park departments of the city as they are now, as they are proposed, and as they have been since 1722.

The Fine Arts Department is given up to foreign cities and the Copley square problem, while the Lecture Hall shows pictures of Philadelphia, Denver and the "toning" system of Germany.

Free sessions of the conference will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Library tonight at 8 P. M., Tuesday at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M., and Wednesday at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

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topographical history. Commissioner Gallivan will read a paper on "How the City Planning Bills Are To Be Paid." The Public Library will be the headquarters for the conference and its great resources in the field of illustration will be drawn upon for the entertainment and inspection of the visiting delegates.

Public Street Systems of Cities and Towns About Boston in Relation to Private Street Schemes," and engineers of cities and towns in the district will discuss his paper.

Topics to Be Discussed.

At the Wednesday morning session a list of subjects selected by the members of the conference will be discussed in five-minute speeches. Frederic C. Howe, president of the People's Institute of New York, will preside. Among the topics which will probably be on the program are these: Transit and the housing problem; the use of excess condemnation to eliminate the slums; the advantage of the use of motor busses over electric cars; the effect of the motor truck on the location of factories and distribution of population.

A paper on "The Zoning Principle of Germany Applied to the United States" will be read by Benjamin Abram Hale, man, assistant engineer in charge of city planning of the Philadelphia bureau of surveys, at the Wednesday afternoon session, which will last from 2 to 3:30 o'clock. The presiding officer will be Lawrence Voller, secretary of the National Housing Association of New York city. At 4 o'clock the business session will be held in the old aldermanic chamber at City Hall, and only members will participate in this session. Officers for the fifth conference will be elected, and Baltimore is first in the field for the next conference.

Subscription Dinner.

The Boston City Club will give a subscription dinner, at which members of the conference from outside the metropolitan district will be invited guests, at 7 P. M. Wednesday evening in the club auditorium, and this dinner will bring the conference to a close. The club will be represented by Vice-President James F. Munroe, who will introduce as toastmaster J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Brookline. The speakers will be Mayor Fitzgerald, John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, the Rev. Dr. Novell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the Plymouth Church of Brookline, N. Y., and Frederic C. Howe, president of the People's Institute of New York city.

A city planning exhibition will be open to the public at the Public Library throughout the conference, and is expected to prove a popular spot to those interested in the work.

A number of women will attend the conference, among whom are Mrs. H. W. Ashley of Toledo, Mrs. M. E. Wil-

son and Mrs. Daniel McGurk of Dayton, O.; Mrs. Spewell of Ottawa, Can.; Mrs. Charles Mulford Robinson of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. W. Templeton Johnson of Greenwich, Ct., and New York city; Mrs. Arthur H. Lea and Mrs. Clara Tetlow of Philadelphia, Pa.; Roscoe N. Clark of Hartford, Ct., and Mrs. John Kennedy of Chicago.

MAYOR "JOLLIES" CITY PLANNERS

Then Takes Shots at Three-Flatters and Newton Residents.

"You see I am a candidate for the United States Senate as this job of mine as mayor of Boston is a little too limited," said Mayor John F. Fitzgerald during his address of welcome to the 200 delegates from 50 cities in the United States and Canada who were gathered at the Hotel Lenox for the fourth annual conference on city planning.

Incidentally the mayor "knocked" the city of Newton and Boston's three-flat houses. Concerning three-flat houses he said:

"The apparent, I will not say the real, cheapness of wood presents a temptation to the speculator to erect three-apartment houses, built not to live in but to sell, and one of the curses of this city is the misnomer growth of the type of house, colloquially known in this vicinity as 'three-flatters'."

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In speaking of a report made by the metropolitan improvements commission, he said:

"The report of that commission has been nullified, or at least set aside temporarily, not because of political opposition, but through the hostility of the suburban places, like Newton, which claim to have all of the intelligence and most of the virtue which abides in this neighborhood. Whether they feared that it might lead to closer political union with Boston or not, I cannot say, but I submit that their attitude shows very little enlightenment, and suggest that the environs of Boston afford an excellent missionary field for the labors of your association."

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The automobile tour, which started at 2 o'clock, will include the Marine Park and L street baths in South Boston, the residential districts in Dorchester and Roxbury, Franklin Park and Franklin Field, Jamaica Pond, the Arboretum, Brookline, the Fenway and Cambridge. At Cambridge the 200 delegates, in about 50 machines, will split into two parties, one remaining to inspect Harvard University, the other making a tour of Middlesex Fells, returning by way of the Mystic Valley parkway.

Tomorrow's Program

Lawson Purdy, president of the department of taxes and assessments, will preside at the second session tomorrow, which opens at 10 A. M. in the Public Library. This, like all of the other sessions, will be open to the public. The conference's topic will be "Paying the Bills for City Departments" and there will be papers by Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the board of estimates and appointment of New York city, and James A. Sullivan of the Boston street commissioners. The afternoon will be left open to informal conferences. "City Planning Studies" will be discussed at the evening session.

The session tomorrow night will be marked by a paper of special local interest presented by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of the Chamber of Commerce, fellow of the American Institute of Architects. It will be on "Righted Districts." It will be a discussion of several sections of the city. Arthur A. Shurtleff of Boston, fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, will read a paper on "The Public Street Systems of Relation Towns About Boston in Relation

to Private Street Schemes." Engineers of cities and towns in the districts mentioned will then discuss the papers. The Wednesday conferences come at 10 and 2 o'clock in the library, followed by a business session in City Hall at 1 P. M. At 7 o'clock will come the closing event, the subscription dinner at the City Club, at which all visiting delegates will be guests. Seated at the head table at the luncheon today were:

Lawrence Voller, secretary of the National Housing Company of New York city; Frederick L. Olmsted, secretary of the Cleveland (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce; Public Works Commissioner Burke of Boston, E. W. Clark, city engineer of Hartford, Ct., and wife, and E. M. Fiske of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Picture by Traveler Staff Photographer.

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Mayor Fitzgerald will deliver the address of welcome to the delegates at the luncheon at noon, after which brief talks on city planning will be made by representatives of various large cities.

Tour of City and Suburbs.

Immediately after the luncheon the members will be taken on an automobile tour of the city and suburbs, during which the housing conditions, the parks, and the varying widths of streets will be studied. The lower basin of the Charles river and the embankment will be first visited. From there they will proceed to the Summer street bridge, where the members will have the automobiles to inspect the waterfront. The Marine Park and the L street baths in South Boston, the residential districts of Dorchester and Roxbury, Franklin Park and Franklin Field, Jamaica Pond, the Arboretum and Brookline will all in turn be visited, the party returning to the city by way of the Fenway and then proceeding to Cambridge. There they will be separated into two parts, one remaining to inspect Harvard University, and the other making a tour of the Middlesex Fells, returning by way of the Mystic Valley Parkway.

The first conference session will take place tonight at the Boston Public Library. Frederick Law Olmsted, president of the conference, will read his paper on "The Meaning and Progress of City Planning."

Mr. Olmsted, Arnold W. Brunner of New York; Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and Prof. George F. Swain of the department of civil engineering, Harvard University.

Lawson Purdy, president of the department of taxes and assessments, New York City, will preside at the second session, at 10 A. M. tomorrow. The topic will be "Paying the Bills for City Improvements," and there will be papers by Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the board of estimates and appointment of New York city, and James A. Sullivan of the Boston street commissioners. The afternoon will be left open for the informal conferences. At the evening session "City Planning Studies" will be discussed. Mr. Lewis will preside.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, fellow of the American Institute of Architects, will read a paper on "Righted Districts," in which conditions in certain sections of Boston will be discussed. Arthur A. Shurtleff of Boston, fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, will read a paper on "The

Public Street Systems of Relation Towns About Boston in Relation to Private Street Schemes," and engineers of cities and towns in the district will discuss his paper.

Topics to Be Discussed.

At the Wednesday morning session a list of subjects selected by the members of the conference will be discussed in five-minute speeches. Frederick C. Howe, president of the People's Institute of New York, will preside. Among the topics which will probably be on the program are these: Transit and the housing problem; the use of excess condemnation to eliminate the slums; the advantage of the use of motor busses over electric cars; the effect of the motor truck on the location of factories and distribution of population.

A paper on "The Zoning Principle of Germany Applied to the United States" will be read by Benjamin Antrim Halderman, assistant engineer in charge of city planning of the Philadelphia bureau of surveys, at the Wednesday afternoon session, which will last from 2 to 3:30 o'clock. The presiding officer will be Lawrence Voller, secretary of the National Housing Association of New York city. At 4 o'clock the business session will be held in the old aldermanic chamber at City Hall, and only members will participate in this session. Officers for the fifth conference will be elected, and Baltimore is first in the field for the next conference.

Subscription Dinner.

The Boston City Club will give a subscription dinner, at which members of the conference from outside the metropolitan district will be invited guests, at 7 P. M. Wednesday evening in the club auditorium, and this dinner will bring the conference to a close. The club will be represented by Vice-President James P. Munroe, who will introduce as toastmaster J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Brookline. The speakers will be Mayor Fitzgerald, John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York; the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Frederick C. Howe, president of the People's Institute of New York city.

A city planning exhibition will be open to the public at the Public Library throughout the conference, and is expected to prove a popular spot to those interested in the work.

A number of women will attend the conference, among whom are Mrs. H. W. Ashley of Toledo, Mrs. M. E. Wil-

son and Mrs. Daniel McGurk of Dayton, O.; Mrs. Josephine of Ottawa, Can.; Mrs. Charles Mulford Robinson of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. W. Templeton Johnson of Greenwich, Ct., and New York city; Mrs. Arthur H. Lea and Mrs. Clara Tetlow of Philadelphia, Pa.; Roscoe N. Clark of Hartford, Ct., and Mrs. John Kennedy of Chicago.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER TERMS CITY STREET CONDITIONS DEPLORABLE

Commr. Gallivan Makes Address Before
Session of National Conference of
City Planning.

That the street conditions in Boston were deplorable in the business section of the city and that no effort is being made from year to year to bring about relief, was the statement of Street Commr. Gallivan at the second session of the national conference of city planning held yesterday morning in the public library.

The subject of the conference was the "Paying the bills for city improvement."

Commissioner Gallivan said: "Forty millions of Boston's outstanding funded debt has been issued for street and sewer improvements from which tremendous private profits have resulted."

"I believe it is fundamentally wrong for a state legislature to compel a city to assume a fixed proportion of the cost of its street improvements. This should be determined by the municipal body or officers charged with the duty of making the assessment."

"Nothing is more needed in this city than a broad highway connecting the two terminals stations," said he, and went on to discuss the cost and probable results of the plan."

MAKES IT BEST.

Commr. Gallivan told the delegates to the conference that the narrowness of the streets that have controlled the municipal actions of the city for years are to blame for the present congested condition of Boston.

That these interests have aided and abetted the business development and growth of the city, but have, by the use of their influence in legislation, retarded the actual growth and expansion of the city itself, he told the delegates.

"Boston," he said, "therefore teaches the lesson of the futility of not looking beyond one generation in planning the city streets."

"The result is that the streets of Boston are today choked with foot and vehicular traffic because the population and trade of the city have increased in a natural way with no effort made from year to year for devising means of relief."

He said the city is now beyond the stage where a comprehensive plan of development can be made that would have an imposing civic center and embrace radial and circumferential highways and that the best the city can now expect, except at a tremendous expenditure, is a make-shift development.

Commr. Gallivan said the policy of the legislature to interfere with Boston's affairs is in compelling the city to assume a fixed proportion of the cost of making improvements has in a great measure discouraged the making of improvements because under this legislation the city is not given the opportunity to get back anywhere near what it must pay out for street improvements.

"If the right of the city to assess for local improvements is to be qualified in the authorizing statute, the classes of street improvements should be differentiated for assessment purposes according to functional needs. The entire cost of constructing a 40 ft. residential street should be borne entirely by abutting land owners."

Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the board of estimate and apportionment of New York city, spoke on the financial problems of city planning and gave instances of the cost of recent improvements in New York. He said:

"A prominent officer of a real estate holding company recently expressed his strong disapproval of any widening of streets or readjustment of street lines which were calculated to facilitate traffic. He admitted that such changes might be advantageous to the city at large, but as his company owned a large amount of business property in the older part of the city, he believed that the rental value of that particular property for retail shops would be greater if the movement of the people were so obstructed that they would be compelled to loiter, to look into the shop windows and go in and buy."

NO AFTERNOON SESSION.

No formal programme was arranged for the afternoon. It being felt that the delegates and their friends would like to attend luncheons and other forms of entertainment planned for them. Some 20 delegates and their wives attended a round table luncheon at Hotel Lenox at which the various problems of the respective cities were outlined by the delegates.

TELL PLANS TO IMPROVE THE CITIES

National Conference
Opens at Public
Library

With nearly all the delegates in attendance, many of them having come from Canada and distant parts of the United States, the fourth national conference on city planning, held the first session at the Public Library last night.

WELCOMED BY MAYOR

The development of the city planning idea, the growth of city planning organizations, methods of campaigning for a city plan, and the attitude of the engineer toward city planning, were subjects of three papers delivered by Frederick Law Olmsted, Fellow American Society Landscape Architects of Brookline; Arnold W. Brunner, Fellow American Institute Architects, and member of the New York Art Commission; and George F. Swain, professor of civil engineering at Harvard University and member of the Boston Transit Commission.

Preceding the session at the Public Library, a luncheon was tendered the delegates by Mayor Fitzgerald at the Hotel Lenox. In his address of welcome the Mayor told his hearers that the Metropolitan Plan Commission's report, which contained an outline of federated action between the separate units which go to make up Boston would have proved a great benefit to the suburbs which reflected it. He also pointed out what in his opinion is one of the great defects of Boston wooden dwellings—the three flatters.

Have Auto Trip

After the luncheon the delegates, made up in three divisions, in automobiles took a trip around the city and through many suburbs.

The first paper at last night's session, by Frederick Law Olmsted, contained an outline of the meaning and progress of city planning.

"By far the greater bulk of all the city planning that is being done today, especially of that particularly important class of city planning which stands some reasonable chance of being carried into execution, is being done by regular and generally long established agencies which form a part of the executive departments of the cities or are closely attached to those departments," he said.

Engineering Important

Professor Swain's paper dealt with the question of the engineer's attitude toward city planning. He pointed out that among the various problems involved in city planning, those of an engineering character were the most important.

Prof. Swain explained part of the plan for the westerly end of the new Boylston street subway, which he said extends from the junction of Beacon street and Commonwealth avenue under it as well as under the Fenway and Newbury street, to a station at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Newbury street. Following this section, he said, will be a station at Massachusetts avenue, the plans for which are not yet complete. A third section, he said, will extend from Harvard street under Boylston to Exeter street.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1912

PAYING FOR CITY IMPROVEMENTS

The proceedings of the National Conference on City Planning, now in session in our city, are of more than ordinary interest. There is a nation-wide movement along the lines which are the subjects of its deliberations. The returns which each recurring decennial census brings in show us that it is the urban problems in which are involved the future prosperity, stability and attractiveness of the country. Not alone questions of the form and character of municipal governments are to be considered in the moulding of the national life, but the physical proportions of those communities where a majority of our population will eventually dwell, call for the most careful study by the best trained minds.

If it were simply a question of how to lay out a city so as to get greatly improved, if not the best results, the problem would be comparatively easy of solution. Expert guidance along those lines is not difficult to obtain. But there are formidable economic considerations involved as well, and the ways and means factor frequently challenges the most resourceful financial minds. It is largely with this feature of the general question that Street Commissioner Gallivan deals in the address delivered today before the visiting assembly. He discusses the payment of the bills for city improvement. His case is ably presented and reflects close study of his subject. Perhaps for local reasons it will appeal as strongly to the Boston public as any other topic that will be brought to the attention of the conference.

The address is critical to a considerable extent, and reviews the methods that have been employed for the distribution of the burden of improvements. He does not favor the regulation of policies in this respect by the Legislature to the extent that has been done. He dissents from an arbitrary fifty per cent assessment on private property. "It is only fair," he says, "to expect the city to assume a part of the cost of the more pretentious improvements such as boulevards, main highways and traffic thoroughfares, but the point I wish to emphasize is, that the practical determination of special assessments should be delegated to the municipality whose officials are of necessity familiar with the nature and scope of the work for which the charges are levied as well as the character and value of properties within the assessable districts," and he points out that "the ordinary taxpayer looks with particular resentment upon special assessments of any kind."

He does not regard the new constitutional amendment, providing for excess condemnation in the construction or widening of streets, as a policy that can be given general application, and he appears to make out a very plausible case with reference to the proposed hundred-foot trucking highway between the North and South stations. His figures appear conservative and they would seem to put the city in a speculative attitude were the enterprise undertaken on that basis with an excellent chance that the transaction would put it on the wrong side of the ledger. On the other hand, the proposed development of the Park Square lands offers an opportunity to employ this method to the undoubted advantage of the municipality. If his conclusions are correct, therefore, the new privilege seems to be one that should be exercised with caution.

There are many situations, doubtless, where this authority can be invoked for the benefit of the public, but discrimination should be used in the selection. Answering his general question he sees no good reason why the millions expended by our municipalities for public improvements should not be returned to them in generous measure "by land owners who reap such tremendous resultant profits."

The Boston Post

MAYOR TO WELCOME DELEGATES

Conference on Planning of Cities Opens in Hub Today

Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will open the fourth national conference on city planning at noon today, with a luncheon to the members at the Hotel Lenox. The Mayor will deliver an address of welcome to which Frederic Law Olmsted, chairman of the executive committee of the conference, will respond and there will be brief talks by visiting Mayors and members of city plan commissions.

CITY PLANNING TOUR

At 2 o'clock the city planning tour will start from the hotel. Members and delegates to the conference will be taken in 50 or more automobiles, provided by the city, members of the Chamber of Commerce, the City Club and others, through various parts of the city and the metropolitan district.

The first conference session will be held at 8 p. m., in the lecture room at the Public Library, and will be open to anyone who wishes to attend. The general subject for this session will be "The Meaning and Progress of City Planning." Frederic Law Olmsted will preside and read one of the papers. The other papers will be read by Arnold William Brunner of New York, one of the men who created the Cleveland civic center and is architect of several of the buildings of the center, and Professor George F. Swain of Harvard University, who will speak of the attitude of the engineer toward city planning. Mr. Brunner will tell of the methods of campaigning for a city plan. Discussion will follow the papers. In connection with the conference a city planning exhibition has been placed on view at the Public Library.

There will be conference sessions through Tuesday and Wednesday, with a dinner to members and delegates at the City Club Wednesday evening for the closing event.

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

SKY-SCRAPERS MAY BE
MENACE TO HEALTH

E. C. Haldeman of Philadelphia Warns
Against Dangers of Too High Buildings During Session of City Planning Conference.

During the morning an open forum was the form in which the programme of the fourth national conference on city planning was carried at the Boston Public Library. The subject discussed was "The Legislation Necessary for Intelligent City Planning." The discussion was opened by William F. Williams, city engineer of New Bedford. Others who spoke were G. W. Tillson of Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. C. Forman of the Toronto board of trade, A. W. Crawford of Philadelphia, R. N. Clark of Hartford, Mrs. Rollins of Philadelphia, Charles Hopewell of Ottawa, and A. L. Schaefer of the borough of Bronx.

Several other subjects were discussed before the meeting ended.

That the sky-scraper may become a greater menace to human health than the slum, because of the artificial life it fosters, and that its menace of the subway and the tenement, can be removed only by enactment and enforcement of laws limiting building heights and setting off areas in which alone they may be built, was the contention of E. C. Haldeman, assistant engineer of the Philadelphia bureau of surveys, at the afternoon session of the city planning conference.

He spoke on the German "zone system," by which municipalities regulate the height and sort of buildings to be erected in certain parts of cities, and define the nature of neighborhoods.

He advised its application to this country, especially for the defining of localities in which industrial buildings may be erected, which he suggested would curb the exodus of manufacturing concerns from cities because of high land values. "Municipal government in the United States," he said, "is undergoing an evolution that points toward material improvement, and the time may not be far distant when our cities will be governed as wisely and honestly as those of Germany, where the power of the local officials is so great, and so unrestrained by constitutional or statute laws, that only capable and trustworthy men dare be placed in the public service, and where election to a public office is a real honor, the greatest that can be conferred upon a citizen."

Boston Herald
May 28, 1912.

MAYOR RUSHES CITY PLANNING ARRANGEMENTS

Exhibits for Conference Are
Being Prepared by Local
Departments.

Although Mayor Fitzgerald will be obliged to go to Washington early next week, he is doing all in his power to perfect arrangements for the city planning conference, which is to be held in this city on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the conference has been prepared by the street commissioners. Commissioner James A. Gallivan is to deliver an address, explaining the work of his department. Commissioner Louis K. Bourke of the public works department is also preparing an exhibit for the week, which will find a place among the collection of maps illustrating the growth of the city, street development and other municipal improvements of importance.

The mayor has approved the selection of Frank A. Bourne, architect, to draw plans for the remodeling of Copple square. Architect Bourne is working in co-operation with Supt. D. Henry Sullivan of the public grounds department, and his plans and illustrations will be features of the city planning conference.

Boston Daily Globe.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1912.

MAYOR WILL GIVE BOSTON'S WELCOME

Big Conference on City
Planning to Open.

Auto Tour About Parks for the 250
Delegates Today.

The Fourth National Conference on City Planning will be opened at noon today by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald with a luncheon to the 250 or more delegates at the hotel Lenox. Frederick Law Olmsted, chairman of the executive committee of the conference, will respond to the Mayor's address of welcome and there will be brief talks by visiting Mayors and members of City Plan Commissions.

At 2 o'clock a tour will start from the hotel. Members and delegates will be taken in 50 or more automobiles provided by the city, members of the Chamber of Commerce, the City Club and others, through various parts of the city and the Metropolitan District.

The visitors will be shown the lower Charles River Basin, parts of the park system, including the Strandway, Franklin Park and Jamaica Way, housing conditions in South Boston, Dorchester and Roxbury, and several of the playgrounds. The route will lead through a part of Brookline and then to Cambridge.

In Cambridge the party will divide. A portion will be taken on a short supplementary trip and will spend the rest of the afternoon looking over the city planning material at Harvard. The others will be taken through Middlesex Fells and the Mystic Valley Parkway.

The first conference session will be held at 8 p. m. in the lecture room at the Public Library and will be open to any one. The general subject will be "The Meaning and Progress of City Planning."

Frederick Law Olmsted will preside and read one of the papers. The other papers will be read by Arnold William Brunner of New York and Prof. George F. Swain of Harvard. Discussion will follow the papers.

In connection with the conference a city planning exhibition has been placed on view at the Public Library. Street Commissioner James A. Gullivan will read a paper at the Friday session in the Public Library. Mr. Gullivan, together with Nelson P. Lewis of New York, is to discuss the methods for the payment of the bills of city planning.

WILL DISCUSS COPLEY SQUARE

Plans for Remodelling Made by Frank A. Bourne Expected to Be Ready for City Planning Conference Next Week

One of the interesting subjects for discussion at the session of the fourth National Conference on City Planning to be held in Boston May 27-29 will likely be that of the remodeling of Copley square. Frank A. Bourne, architect, is working in cooperation with D. Henry Sullivan, superintendent of public grounds, on plans and specifications which are expected to be ready in time for the conference that will attract experts on municipal improvements from all parts of the country.

The selection of Architect Bourne for this work grew out of his studies made on the Chamber of Commerce trip to Europe last summer. The mayor was specially anxious for recommendations for a new Copley square arrangement, and he asked Mr. Bourne to observe the public squares of the European cities with a view of incorporating the best ideas to be found there into a study of the question that has attracted the best thought of Boston for years. Mr. Bourne has been working on his plans for weeks and has had for particular guidance the studies made by C. Howard Walker.

There was a feeling that the Transit Commission would be obliged, in planning for the new Boylston street subway, to erect at least one station above the surface at the junction of Boylston and Dartmouth streets, and the announcement made several weeks ago that the stations to be built would be wholly underground has made the Copley square problem much simpler.

The street commissioners have prepared an interesting exhibit for the conference. A series of maps, including some of old Boston, which illustrate the growth of the city, the amount of made land, street development and similar phases of Boston's topographical history. Commissioner Gullivan will read a paper on "How the City Planning Bills Are To Be Paid." The Public Library will be the headquarters for the conference and its great resources in the field of illustration will be drawn upon for the entertainment and inspection of the visiting delegates.

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BOSTON JOURNAL

CITY PLANNERS END CONVENTION

Delegates Tendered a Banquet at Boston City Club.

"Congested sections of all our cities are breaking down their dwellers physically. Our factory people are already deficient in hearing, sight and mentally. It is a crime against childhood to allow little ones to be raised in crowded quarters of cities," said the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn, who spoke at the banquet for the delegates to the City Planning convention, which came to a close last evening at the Boston City Club.

The speaker, who is an authority on city planning, said that fully one-fourth of the people in this country are in too poor a physical condition to cope with the difficulties of life. He blamed the lack of recreation grounds and the unsanitary conditions in the poorer sections of cities and towns for the misery which, he said, makes our typical building the insane asylum, the almshouses and the institution for feeble minded.

He said that the "people cannot hang on much longer" unless boys and girls are provided with playgrounds, in which to develop their bodies. It is easily possible to make improvements pay for themselves by compelling land owners to pay back to the city a large part of the profits gained in the enhancement of land values.

Frederick C. Howe of New York said that Boston has the best park system in the country and that Western cities are appropriating Boston's ideas.

Mayor John F. Fitzgerald said: "The more we allow sky-scrapers to rear their heads into the clouds the more we congest our downtown streets and residential sections adjacent to the business district."

Christian Science Monitor
May 28, 1912.

BENEFITS SHOULD FIX TAX ON IMPROVEMENT J. A. GALLIVAN INSISTS

Boston Street Commissioner
Gives His Ideas on Equalizing
Civic Costs to Delegates at Planning Meeting

OWNER MUST PAY

How Local Official Would
Arrange for a Highway
From North to South Station
Is Explained in Paper

Answering the query as to who shall pay the cost of city planning, James A. Gullivan, street commissioner of Boston, said "there is no good reason, moral, legal or economic, why the millions expended by our American municipalities for streets, sewers, parks, sidewalks, water front improvements and subways should not be returned to them in generous proportion by land owners who reap such tremendous resultant profits." In his address today at the fourth national conference on city planning at the Boston public library.

Tonight Mr. Lewis presides and J. Randolph Coolidge of Brookline is to read a paper after which Arthur A. Shurtleff of Boston is to speak on "The Public Street Systems of the Cities and Towns about Boston."

Informal luncheons and meetings were held this afternoon. Nelson P. Lewis presides tonight and J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Brookline will read a paper

followed by an address by Arthur A. Shurtleff, of Boston on "The Public Street Systems of the Cities and Towns about Boston."

Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the board of estimate and apportionment, New York city, was the other speaker at the second conference session which opened at 10 o'clock with Lawson Purdy, president of the department of taxes and assessments of that city, presiding.

"I believe it is fundamentally wrong," said Mr. Gullivan, "for a state legislature to compel a city to assume a fixed proportion of the cost of its street improvements. This should be determined by the municipal body or officers charged with the duty of making the assessment. The federal supreme court has laid down the rule that these charges must be limited by the measure of the benefit conferred, but this principle was enunciated, I submit, no more to afford protection to the owner of land against the imposition of oppressive charges than to indicate to what extent cities might justly demand reimbursement for those expenditures of public funds which result in private gain."

"It is only fair to expect the city to assume a part of the cost of the more pretentious improvements, such as boulevards, main highways and traffic thoroughfares; but the point I wish to emphasize is, that the practical determination of special assessments should be delegated to the municipality whose officials are of necessity familiar with the nature and scope of the work for which the charges are levied as well as the character and value of properties within the assessable districts. These restrictions are usually imposed by legislative bodies at the behest of real estate interests, and the lack of wisdom shown by such laws is well evidenced by that provision in our Massachusetts statute which compels a limitation of assessable districts to a distance of 125 feet from the improvement in entire disregard of the actual distance and area of the benefit conferred."

to govern the distribution of assessments representing the district and general benefit, it should be possible to prescribe a method of determining the amount and extent of local benefit, particularly in the case of new streets, boulevards and parks. Let us assume that 60 feet is the normal width required for a local street; then the entire cost of acquiring and improving all streets 60 feet or less in width may properly be placed upon the property within a half block on either side of the street. In the case of wider streets that proportion of the cost represented by the ratio which 60 feet plus 25 per cent of the excess over 60 feet bears to the width of the street would probably be an equitable proportion to assess upon the local district.

"Inasmuch as property fronting a wide street is more valuable, it would be manifestly unfair to adopt a rule which would result in making the most of a 70 or 80-foot street less to the abutting owner than would have been the cost of a street 60 feet wide. On the other hand, after a street reaches certain proportions, additional width will not involve additional benefit. It may be assumed that a share of the expense which would be equivalent to paying for a street 80 feet wide should represent the limit of local assessment."

"This limit would be reached under the rule proposed when the street becomes 140 feet wide. The percentage of cost which should be locally assessed would, therefore, be as follows for various street widths: Sixty feet, 100 per cent; 70 feet, 80.3 per cent; 80 feet, 81.25 per cent; 90 feet, 75 per cent; 100 feet, 70 per cent; 120 feet, 62.5 per cent; 140 feet, 57.1 per cent; 150 feet, 53.3 per cent; 200 feet, 40 per cent."

The first session of the conference was held in the lecture hall of the Boston public library last evening. Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, presided.

Mr. Olmsted, Arnold W. Brunner of New York and George F. Swain, professor of civil engineering at Harvard, read papers. In 60 automobiles the delegates visited the Fells, Harvard University and Revere beach in the afternoon.

"The logical result of the inability of the city to get back even a reasonable percentage of its outlay from the property owners has been a reduction of activity in this direction. In other cities, as for example, in New York, where the property owners over a wide area pay the larger part of the cost the authorities may go ahead boldly and satisfy the demands of traffic by laying out new thoroughfares at will; but in Boston every such venture means a considerable addition to the debt of the city."

"Nothing is more needed in this city than a broad highway connecting the two terminal stations. A plan for such a highway proposes not only the widening of existing thoroughfares, but also the making of an entirely new way through property which has a high market value. The proposition is for a way 100 feet wide. The total assessed value of all the property involved is \$10,790,000. This is a pretty large sum for a city whose borrowing capacity is less than one quarter of this sum."

"If a highway such as is proposed is to be laid out, I believe it can be done without great cost to the city and without invoking the aid of the excess condemnation law, by extending the assessable area and by assessing the benefit rather than 50 per cent of the cost. I would create a zone for assessing purposes. This zone could be made wide enough to recover back practically all that the improvement would cost. If a tunnel is to be constructed under the street for the railroad, as has been proposed, I would have the railroad pay a fair portion of the cost of the construction of the highway."

"On the whole, however, I do not see any great benefit in excess condemnation methods except in isolated cases."

Mr. Lewis, in his paper on "How City Planning Bills Are to Be Paid," said:

"In discussing city planning there is frequently a disposition to ignore such practical questions as that which is the subject of this paper. He who scorns any consideration of cost may by his enthusiasm succeed in committing the city to projects which will seriously tie up its finances for years to come and render the public suspicious of any improvement, while he who openly avows his supreme selfishness may possibly arouse a feeling of indignation which will result in bringing about the very things he would like to prevent."

"The feeling is common and not unnatural that if we are planning more for the future than the present, future generations which will reap the benefit should bear the greater part of the burden. It seems easy to pay with borrowed money, particularly when the money can be borrowed for 50 years or the span of two generations. When anything is paid for with money borrowed for a period longer than the possible or even probable life of the article purchased, the city's credit is improperly used. When interest on existing debt is paid from funds raised by incurring more debt, disaster is imminent."

"The only source of revenue of the American city is its power to tax. Its credit is due to this same power plus the value of its own property."

"The class of improvements which are commonly considered city planning projects are not self-sustaining. They consist for the most part in the correction of defects due to lack of proper planning."

"One principle should be invariably recognized, namely, where there is local benefit there should be local assessment. There can be no improvement which has been intelligently planned and executed without some local benefit."

"While no definite rule can be adopted

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Boston Post
May 27, 1912.

TELL NEEDS OF THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Two National Conference Sessions at Public Library

Two sessions, one held in the morning and one in the afternoon, at which were presented interesting papers dealing with the various aspects of city improvement and city beautifying, marked the second day of the fourth national conference on city planning. Both sessions were held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

PAYING THE BILLS

The needs of Boston in an improvement way, as well as a more equitable distribution of the costs of these improvements, the public street systems of the cities and towns about Boston, the methods of paying the bills for city improvements, were all gone into by various speakers. General discussions followed the reading of the papers by Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the Board of Apportionment, New York city; James A. Gallivan, street cleaning commissioner, Boston; J. R. Coolidge, Jr., fellow of American Institute Architects, Brookline; and Arthur A. Shurtleff, fellow of American Landscape Architects, Boston.

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Boston Herald

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23

FAVORS MODEL HOUSING BY CITY

J. R. Coolidge Tells Convention of Experts How to Revive Blight Districts.

PRIVATE STREETS SCORED

A. A. Shurtleff Says They Prevent Development of Highway System.

Municipal expropriation and model housing were recommended by J. R. Coolidge, Jr., last night, at the city planning conference as remedies for intolerable congestion of population and for the decline of city districts.

The conference held its third session in the Public Library building, and was presided over by Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the New York board of estimate and apportionment. Papers were read by Mr. Coolidge, fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and Arthur A. Shurtleff, fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects. Several architects, municipal officials and engineers took part in the discussion, the speakers including Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Lawson Purdy, president of the New York department of taxes and assessments; E. K. Morse of the Pittsburgh city planning commission; Frank T. Williams of New York, D. R. Bartlett, chairman of the Los Angeles housing commission; Herbert J. Kellaway of the Boston Chamber of Commerce city planning department; Edwin H. Rogers of Newton, Mass.; H. French of Brookline and City Engineer Larned of Watertown.

Discusses Blighted Districts.

Mr. Coolidge spoke on "Blighted Districts," defining them as "districts in which land values after a period of increase are stationary or falling," and their relation to city planning as "representing the absence or the failure of planning." After describing the various causes which result in blighted districts the speaker said:

"Independently of any improvement in approach, a blighted area can be redeemed by judicious improvement at public expense, as by planting of trees and shrubbery in certain streets, resurfacing others, erecting well-designed public buildings on well chosen sites, by creating or improving open spaces and squares, playgrounds and small parks—and by establishing civic centers with popular lectures and concerts. All that public authority can lawfully do to make life more agreeable in such districts should be done, rather than in those that pay a larger share of the taxes or attract an increasing population, for the mere increase in population is a sign usually of industrial prosperity and good demand for labor.

"How far a sound public policy will justify the introducing of new industries under exemption from taxation for a certain number of years is a debatable question, but it is easier to justify such exemption when applied to the conserving of existing values threatened with depletion than to advocate it as a means of creating non-existing value. Self preservation is nature's law.

"This plea may also commend the practice of municipal expropriation which, however successful in England and Germany, is looked on askance in this country as an unwarranted invasion of the field of private enterprise. Nevertheless the one remedy approved by actual experience with intolerable congestion of population is municipal expropriation and model housing; and this is a remedy that can be advised on economic and social grounds to apply to a district in decline.

"No city is well administered unless the whole of it is well administered. Where private capital halts and dreads the risk, and feels no responsibility for future conditions, public effort must be applied, and declining values, social and economic, must be supported until they can stand alone, for a city, unlike a business enterprise, cannot liquidate; it cannot discard its unprofitable lines; it must grow; it must change, but it must not depreciate.

Shurtleff on Street Systems.

Arthur A. Shurtleff spoke on the public street systems of the cities and Boston in relation to private street schemes. "Singularly enough," he said, "at this day, when the need of trunk communication throughout the district is greatest, and at a time when the methods of securing co-ordination are best understood, we are least able to take advantage of the good though-fare work which has already been done so miraculously, and to head off the bad work which is creeping in.

"Our present problem is not so much to secure roads to fill the gaps between the cities and towns while correcting some of their imperfections, but it is rather to prevent individual land owners from clogging vacant lands with crooked roads, which by offsets, dead ends and by bad gradients tend effectually to block future thoroughfare development altogether.

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"One principle should be invariably recognized, namely, where there is local benefit there should be local assessment. 'In the case of residential streets the major cost should be confined to the abutting property. In the case of parks this same principle might be applied. In the case of street widening or cutting through of new streets the local advantage is less marked, though it will always follow."

Mr. Gallivan said:

"I believe it is fundamentally wrong for a state legislature to compel a city to assume a fixed proportion of the cost of its street improvements. This should be determined by a municipal body or officers charged with the duty of making the assessment.

"It is only fair to expect the city to assume a part of the cost of the more pretentious improvements, such as boulevards, main highways and traffic thoroughfares, but the point I wish to emphasize is, that the practical determination of special assessments should be delegated to the municipality whose officials are of necessity familiar with the nature and scope of the work for which the charges are levied as well as the character and value of properties within the assessable districts."

The following members have been appointed by President Adams of the Boston Real Estate Exchange to act as the exchange's delegates to the national conference on city planning now in progress:

Ellerton P. Whitney, Gordon Dexter, Tarrant P. King, J. F. F. Brewster, Alexander Steinert, Clifford Devens, Henry S. Adams, Ralph A. Guimby, Louis Hecht, Jr., George H. Goodwin, Arthur Perrin, Jacob W. Pierce, E. Ernest Elliot, Ralph B. Williams, Harry A. Converse, Loren D. Towle.

Boston Herald
May 23, 1912.

CITY PLANNING BILLS SUBJECT OF CONFERENCE

N. P. Lewis of New York Speaks at Session Today in the Public Library.

A TAX FOR LOCAL BENEFIT

James A. Gallivan of Boston Also Makes an Address to the Delegates.

Nelson P. Lewis, chief engineer of the board of estimate and apportionment of New York city, and James A. Gallivan, street commissioner of Boston, were the speakers at the second session of the fourth national conference at city planning at the Public Library this morning. The Hon. Lawson Purdy, president of the department of taxes and assessments of New York city, presided.

"How City Planning Bills Are to Be Paid" was the subject of Mr. Lewis, he said in part:

"In discussing city planning there is frequently a disposition to ignore such practical questions as that which is the subject of this paper. He who scorns any consideration of cost may succeed in committing the city to projects which will seriously cripple its finances for years and render the public suspicious of any improvement. The question of how the bills are to be paid is a necessary one and cannot be avoided.

"It seems easy to pay with borrowed money, particularly when the money can be borrowed for 50 years or the span of two generations. The habit of paying in this way is easily acquired and is broken with difficulty. When anything is paid for with money borrowed for a period longer than the possible or even probable life of the article purchased, the city's credit is improperly used. A corporation which pays for its betterment from earnings is on sound basis. When large earnings are used to pay excessive dividends and betterments and renewals are paid from borrowed money representing additional obligations there is danger.

"When interest on existing debt is paid from funds raised by incurring more debt, disaster is imminent. The only source of revenue of the American city is its power to tax. Its credit is due to this same power plus the value of its own property. The larger the city's debt which has been incurred for projects which are not self-sustaining the greater will be the demands upon its taxing power to meet interest and sinking fund charges due to such debt, and the less will be its ability to undertake new improvements and at the same time meet the enormous running expense of the modern city.

"One principle should be invariably recognized, namely, where there is local benefit there should be local assessment. There can be no improvement which has been intelligently planned and executed without some local benefit, and it follows that there should always be some local assessment.

"Assuming that a case has been made in favor of assessing the cost of all improvements in accordance with prospective benefits, we are still confronted with a very difficult problem. The direct and indirect benefit must be estimated in advance. We cannot carry out our city planning schemes and afterward determine how the cost is to be met. In the case of residential streets the major cost should be confined to the abutting property. In the case of parks this same principle might be applied. In the case of street widening or cutting through of new streets the local advantage is less marked, though it will always follow."

Street Commissioner Gallivan, speaking on "Paying the Bills for City Improvements," said, in part:

Here in Boston we are forced to recognize deplorable street conditions in the business section of the city which, uncorrected, are bound to hamper its growth and, worse still, we are forced suddenly to contemplate the evil because ill-advised legislation prevents the remedying of the defects on a proper financial basis. The streets of business Boston today are choked with foot and vehicle traffic, not a sudden culmination by any means, nor the result of unforeseen development—but rather because the population and trade of the city have increased in a natural way with no effort made from year to year for devising a well formulated scheme of relief.

"I believe it is fundamentally wrong for a state legislature to compel a city to assume a fixed proportion of the cost of its street improvements. This should be determined by a municipal body or officers charged with the duty of making the assessment.

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Speaking of the excess condemnation

Boston Herald
May 26, 1912.

MAYOR GIVES WELCOME TO CITY PLANNERS

Is Host Today at "Social Opening" of Conference at the Hotel Lenox.

SUBURBAN HEADS RAPPED

Strong Plea for Inculcation of Metropolitan Spirit of Improvement.

At noon today the fourth national conference of city planners from all over the United States and Canada was "socially" opened at a luncheon tendered the delegates by Mayor Fitzgerald at the Hotel Lenox.

Following the luncheon a tour of the city and suburbs and the various park systems was in order, the first acted conference session being scheduled for 8 o'clock this evening at the Boston public library.

The address of Mayor Fitzgerald to his guests was as follows:

"It is a happy custom that leads the chief national societies to move, the seat of their conventions each year from one city to another. It is a habit which the members become better acquainted with their own country, and even for men of large experience and wide travel, like yourselves, there is instruction to be derived from personally observing the evidences of growth and change that are constantly going on. This circulating habit, I should suppose, is particularly useful to the members of the city planning conference, because every new city that you visit affords a local illustration of the problems that you are seeking to solve.

"In Boston, for example, you will find a city relatively old and not consciously designed for the transaction of the enormous volume of business which now flows through it. As Mayor Collins said in his picturesque way: 'Over a million and a half of people are trying to carry on their work on one square mile of territory.' You will find the suburbs of the city under 20 separate governments, which are unable to get together with one another or with the city itself. It is only when the state steps in, as was the case with the metropolitan water, park and sewerage systems, that cities are able to take something like concerted action.

"This is an unfortunate condition and a difficult one, rendered more difficult, and more costly, by the obtuseness of the local authorities in many of the surrounding towns. There have been attempts to remedy it, under the guidance of some of the best minds in Boston. We had a metropolitan improvements commission a few years ago; and only a year or two since a metropolitan plan commission was created by action of the legislature to report an outline which might form the basis of federated action between the separate units that go to make up what is called Greater Boston. Its members, E. A. Filene, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., and John Nolan, are, as I need not say in this assembly, men of the highest public spirit and great professional ability. Their report was progressive, yet moderate and guarded in its recommendations. It would have enabled us, for example, to build a system of highways connecting town and town—the so-called circumferential or concentric roads—equal to the radial lines, the spokes of the hub, as it were, which now connect Boston with the outlying centres of population.

"Would you believe it, gentlemen, that report has been nullified, or at least set aside temporarily, not because of political opposition, but through the hostility of the suburban places like Newton, which claim to have all of the intelligence and most of the virtue which abides in this neighborhood. Whether they feared that it might lead to closer political union with Boston or not, I cannot say, but I submit that their attitude shows very little enlightenment, and suggest that the environs of Boston afford an excellent missionary field for the labors of your association.

"The plan outlined by the commission of which these gentlemen were the members, was too broad and far-sighted for the grasp of men accustomed to deal only with problems that are purely local in their character and affect small populations. That is the difficulty which you will have to meet in endeavoring to bring about a more enlightened form of city planning. You must first get out the blackboard and give a few primary lessons, and in this way inculcate the metropolitan spirit as against the parochial attitude which now prevails.

"Long ago President Eliot pointed out that as far as policing and fire protection were concerned the whole of Greater Boston was essentially a single city. Recently we have had another illustration, showing how our hands and feet are tied with red tape when we attempt to move forward toward the dawn of a better day. Boston, as you are all aware, is largely built of wood, and a wooden city is not only exposed to a high percentage of fire loss and under the necessity of maintaining an expensive fire department, but is, in the very nature of things, a more or less shabby city. Its houses need repainting, reshingling, repairing and constant repainting.

"The apparent, I will not say the real, cheapness of wood presents a temptation to the speculator to erect three-apartment houses, built not to live in but to sell, one one of the curses of this city is the mushroom growth of this type of house, colonially known in this vicinity as 'three flatters.' We have had an ordinance in the city council for a year or more which aims to widen the zone of prescribed brick or fireproof construction, but the real estate men tell us that as long as the cities and towns just over the border permit wooden construction it will go on. The three-flatters will merely shift their position and gather beyond the city line, just as saloons are clustered at the edge of a no-license municipality.

"Now the danger is just as great under these circumstances, because Boston and its suburbs are practically continuous. Only a few years ago a great fire in Chelsea—then a city of wooden dwellings—leaped over the intervening creek and threatened the whole of East Boston. The remedy for this condition is a united action by all the metropolitan cities, and yet when such action is suggested we find not zeal and harmony for the common cause, but the old condition described by the Latin author: 'As many minds as men.'

"In sounding this note of admonition I have no desire to discourage you or to express any disapproval on my own part. Looking at the situation broadly we have had great success in recent years in simplifying the tortuous plan of our ancient city. One by one we have inserted necessary links in our complicated street system. The whole Park square area, which you must have seen lying like a desert in the heart of our most flourishing section, is soon to be developed by a street system of its own, which represents the joint action of the city government and the owners of the land.

"New studies for the re-arrangement of Conley square will be exhibited in the art room of the public library, which is your headquarters. Every street will soon be widened and open up the shopping district, providing access from the Boylston street station of the subway. Our new subways themselves, which are merely underground streets, are an interesting study and I hope you will find time to take the ride under Beacon hill and over the new causeway in the West end.

"In such achievements as these we find inspiration and reason for hope that another half decade will see our beloved city completely transformed. For the impetus to the movement I believe you gentlemen deserve particular credit. You have in you something far more than the average of the city engineer and something of the

ence Sessions at Public Library

Two sessions, one held in the morning and one in the afternoon, at which were presented interesting papers dealing with the various aspects of city improvement and city beautifying, marked the second day of the fourth national conference on city planning. Both sessions were held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

PAYING THE BILLS

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Speaking of the excess condemnation principle, Mr. Gallivan said:

"I do not see any great benefit in excess condemnation methods except in isolated cases. It was not a success in London, and from studies here I am convinced it would not be a success here. Answering, then, the query, who shall pay the cost of city planning, I believe there is no good reason why the millions expended by our cities for various improvements should not be returned to them in generous proportion by the land owners who reap such resultant profits."

Hotel Lenox.

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"Now the danger is just as great under these circumstances, because Boston and its suburbs are practically continuous. Only a few years ago a great fire in Chelsea—then a city of wooden dwellings—leaped over the intervening creek and threatened the whole of East Boston. The remedy for this condition is urged action by all the metropolitan cities, and yet when such action is suggested we find not zeal and harmony for the common cause, but the old condition described by the Latin author: 'As many minds as men.'

"In sounding this note of admonition I have no desire to discourage you or to express any discouragement on my own part. Looking at the situation broadly we have had great success in recent years in simplifying the tortuous plan of our ancient city. One by one we have inserted necessary links in our complicated street system. The whole Park square area, which you must have seen lying like a desert in the heart of our most flourishing section, is soon to be developed by a street system of its own, which represents the joint action of the city government and the owners of the land.

"Now studies for the re-arrangement of Copley square will be exhibited in the art room of the public library, which is your headquarters. Every street will soon be widened and open up the shopping district, providing access from the Boston street station of the subway. Our new subways themselves, which are merely underground streets, are an interesting study and I hope you will find time to take the ride under Beacon Hill and over the new causeway in the West end.

"In such achievements as these we find inspiration and reason for hope that another half decade will see our beloved city completely transformed. For the impetus to the movement I believe you gentlemen deserve particular credit. You have in you something of the engineer and something of one

Christian Science Monitor
May 27, 1912.

TWO HUNDRED ENVOYS TO PLANNING SESSION WELCOMED AT DINNER

Delegates From Canada and
All Over United States at
the Lenox Given Freedom
of the City by the Mayor

AUTO TRIP IS NEXT

To the Visitors Is Shown the
Arrangements of Streets in
Greater Boston and Later
Harvard College Exhibit

ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES ARRANGED FOR PLANNING CONFERENCE

MONDAY

12 noon—Mayor Fitzgerald's luncheon
at Hotel Lenox.
2 p. m.—Automobile tour of city and
suburbs and park systems,
starting from Hotel Lenox.
8 p. m.—First conference session,
Boston Public Library.

TUESDAY

10 a. m.—Second conference session,
Boston Public Library.
12:30 p. m.—Informal conference, lunch-
eons and meetings during
afternoon.
8 p. m.—Third conference session,
Boston Public Library.

WEDNESDAY

10 a. m.—Fourth conference session,
Boston Public Library.
2 p. m.—Fifth conference session,
Boston Public Library.
4 p. m.—Sixth session, for business,
Aldermanic chamber, city
hall.
7 p. m.—Final session, subscription
dinner by Boston City Club.

Dr. Dana Bartlett, representing the
city planning committee of Los Angeles,
speaking at the conclusion of the dinner
given by Mayor Fitzgerald today at the
Hotel Lenox to welcome about 200 dele-
gates to the fourth national conference
on city planning which formally opens
its three days sessions at the Boston
public library tonight, invited the con-
ference to meet in his city in 1913.

Besides the mayor the speakers includ-
ed Charles Moore of Detroit, Roscoe M.
Clark of Hartford, Conn., Frederick Ford,
New Haven, Conn., Minson Haven of
Cleveland, and E. K. Morse of Pittsburg.

In his address the mayor said:
"In Boston, for example, you will find
a city relatively old and not conscious-
ly designed for the transaction of the
enormous volume of business which now
flows through it. You will find the
suburbs of the city under 30 separate
governments, which are unable to get
together with one another or with the
capital itself. It is only when the state
steps in, as was the case with the metro-
politan water, park and sewerage sys-
tems, that we are able to take some-
thing like concerted action. This is an
unfortunate condition and a difficult one,
rendered more difficult, I am sorry to
say, by the obtuseness of the local au-
thorities in many of the surrounding
towns."

Mr. Fitzgerald told the delegates that
a system of connecting highways had
been defeated through the hostility of
suburban places like Newton, which he
said claims to have all of the intelligence
and most of the virtue which abides in
this neighborhood. "Whether they feared
that it might lead to closer political
union with Boston or not, I cannot say,
but I submit that their attitude shows
very little enlightenment, and point out
that the environs of Boston afford an ex-
cellent missionary field for the labors of
your association."

The plan outlined by the commission,
of which these gentlemen were the mem-
bers, was too broad and far-sighted to deal
the grasp of men accustomed to deal
only with problems that are purely local
in their character and affect small popu-
lations."

The mayor spoke of the difficulties of
widening the zone of fireproof brick con-
struction. Speaking of the brighter side,
the mayor said: "The whole Park square
area, which you must have seen lying
like a desert in the heart of our devel-
oping section, is soon to be devel-
oped by a street system of its own.
New studies for the rearrangement of

Copley square will be exhibited in the
art room of the Public Library, which
is your headquarters."

"Every street will soon be widened
and open up the shopping district, pro-
viding access from the Boylston-street
station of the subway. Our new sub-
ways themselves, which are merely un-
derground streets, are an interesting
study. In such achievements as these
we find inspiration and reason for hope
that another half-decade will see our be-
loved city completely transformed. For
the impetus to the movement, I believe,
you gentlemen deserve particular credit.
You have in you something of the en-
gineer and something of the philan-
thropist, the cool precision of one and
the ardor of the other, and I do not know
any happier combination."

Nearly 50 more Boston men aided in
making the visitors welcome and in
telling of the points of interest to be
visited later on an automobile ride
about the city and suburbs including the
park systems and the Harvard Univer-
sity planning collection.

Among the delegates are Edmund C.
Hill and C. Arthur Metzger, Trenton,
N. J.; E. J. Brown, state high school,
Dayton, O.; Charles Hopewell, mayor
of Ottawa, Canada; E. K. Morse and
William McChug Douley of Pittsburgh,
Pa.; J. T. Hynes, Royal Institute of
Architects of Canada; G. Frank Geer,
chairman of the Toronto Manufacturers'
Association, Toronto, Canada; Arthur
N. Pierson, Westfield, N. J.; George B.
Ford, New York city; George E. Mer-
rill, Springfield, Mass.; B. E. Lyon,
Troy, N. Y.; Vincent S. Stevens, Akron,
O.; M. E. Agar, commissioner of public
works, St. Johns, N. B.; H. J. March,
Buffalo, N. Y.; W. F. Burdett, vice
president Board of Trade, St. John, N.
B.; Frederick C. Bancroft, Detroit;
Henry W. Ashley, Toledo, O.; L. J.
Wertherin, city engineer, Berlin, N. H.;
Minson Havens, secretary Chamber of
Commerce, Cleveland, O.; Henry C. Al-
len, Syracuse, N. Y.; Richard D. Wat-
rous and Frank A. Wolf of Washing-
ton, D. C.; Charles Moore, Detroit;
Robert A. Pope, New York City; Henry
M. Goodwin, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Stephen
G. Earle, Worcester, Mass.; S. Herber
Hare, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs.
Charles M. Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.;
Lawson Purdy, New York City; Walter
B. Stevens, secretary, city planning
commission, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs.
John C. Kennedy, Chicago; E. A. Fisher,
Rochester, N. Y.; Clifford Richardson,
New York City; Mr. and Mrs. W.
Templeton Johnson, Greenwich, Conn.;
Morris E. Wilson and Daniel McGurk,
Dayton, O.; Joseph C. Wagner, Phila-
delphia; Robert J. Harding, Poughkeepsie,
N. Y.; Alexander W. Vais, West-
field, N. J.; Charles J. Bennett, Hart-
ford, Conn.; Louis J. Tribus, New York
city; George M. Seger, mayor, and
Colin P. Wise, Passaic, N. J., and
James W. Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal.;
Edwin W. Fiske, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.;
Joseph W. Shively, Baltimore; William
B. Cromwell, Charles F. Tuff, Jr., and
Frederick Reed, Newark, N. J.; Mrs.
Rollin Norris, Ardmore, Pa.; Mr. and
Mrs. Harold Buttgenheim, B. A. Haldeman
and Andrew W. Crawford, Philadelphia;
Frederick C. Howe, New York city; Wil-
liam G. Mackendrick and James C. For-
man of Toronto, Ont.

The women in the party are being en-
tertained by the Women's Municipal
League committee, of which Miss Sarah
E. Gardner is chairman. On Wednesday
night when the men will hold their din-
ner at the Boston City Club, the women
will have a dinner at the Chilton Club
and will be shown the work of the
League illustrated by stereoscopic views
at Brook house on Chandler street.

Informal conference lunches and meet-
ings will be held on Tuesday and a final
dinner will be given by the Boston City
Club Wednesday evening. Andrew
Wright Crawford, assistant city solicitor
of Philadelphia, and Edwin K. Morse, con-
sulting engineer, and William McChug
Douley, members of the Pittsburgh plan-
ning commission, will be conspicuous in
these meetings.

The members then started on a city
planning automobile tour. Three things
in particular will be studied, housing
conditions, parks and the varying street
widths.

The visitors were shown the lower
Charles river basin and embank-
ment. Then they were driven through
the city proper. The planners were
taken into Roxbury and Dorchester to
see the street widths and planning of
houses on lots.

The next section of the tour was
through Franklin park and to Jamaica
pond, and from there into Brookline.
The party will come back to the city
by the Fenway and will then be taken
to Cambridge.

In Cambridge two groups will be
formed. One will be taken on a short
tour and will then inspect the city plan-
ning material at Harvard University.
The other party will be taken through
the Middlesex Fells to Stoughton and
back by way of Mystic Valley parkway.
Photographs, maps and plans to com-
cide with the daily program of the con-
ference are on exhibition at the pub-
lic library in Copley square.

Arnold W. Brunner of New York, fel-
low of the American Institute of Archi-
tects, and George F. Swinn, professor of
civil engineering, Harvard University,
will read papers on the development of
the city planning idea, the growth of
city planning organizations, the methods
of campaigning for a city plan and the
attitude of the engineer toward city
planning at the opening session.

RELICS FROM COURTHOUSE CORNERSTONE BOX

Guests Meet in the Mayor's Offices For the Formal Exercises—May Be
Deposited in City Hall Annex.



SCENE AT OPENING OF CORNERSTONE
BOX IN CITY HALL. SEATED ARE
GEORGE W. FOWLE, 91 YEARS OLD,
AND MISS C. W. MCCLARY. MAYOR
FITZGERALD IS STANDING BEHIND
THE LATTER. CONTENTS OF THE BOX
IN LOWER PHOTO.

The lead box which was found in the
corner stone of the Old Courthouse
Building yesterday was today opened
in the Mayor's office in the presence of
a gathering of invited guests.
Among those present were Charles
W. Hall, a descendant of Charles
Wells, the Mayor when the corner stone
was laid in 1833; Miss Cornelia Walter
McClary of Chestnut Hill, a grand-
daughter of Samuel F. McClary, the
first city clerk of Boston; Charles F.
Adams and Charles H. Norcross, repre-
senting the Massachusetts Historical
Society; Horace G. Wadlin, librarian
at the Public Library; George W. Fowle
of Jamaica Plain, who was present
when the granite pillars were placed
in position; Pres John J. Attridge and
Councilor Thomas J. Kenny of the City
Council; Thomas Elston, the contractor
who tore down the Old Courthouse, but
missed the corner stone because he did
not go deep enough; Herbert W. Burr,
E. T. P. Graham, architect of the new
annex; the three men who found the
box, Supt. Marcus J. Fish of the Public
Building Department, and Edward F.
McCarthy, an employee of the depart-
ment, on hand to cut the lead.

Mayor Fitzgerald, at the appointed
time, called upon Supt. Fish to start the
cutting. The work was turned over to
McCarthy, who broke through the cover
with a pattern knife which he after-
ward turned over to local P. Metal
Workers' Union, of which he is a mem-
ber.

When all was in readiness Mayor
Fitzgerald called upon Miss McClary
to open the lid and pass out the con-
tents. She took her station beside the
table and in order handed the articles
to Sec. William A. Leach, who an-
nounced the name of each before de-
positing it on the table. By her side
stood Mr. Fowle, the one who was pres-
ent when the pillars were raised. The
rest of the guests were grouped about
the table.

The first article taken out was a copy

of the Boston Courier of 1833, next a
copy of the Boston Daily Advertiser
and Patriot, then followed copies of the
Daily Commercial Gazette, the Colum-
bian Sentinel and the Boston Daily
Atlas.

A silver plate was next brought to
show bearing the following inscription
and signatures:

"This building was erected for the
use of the several courts in the Coun-
ty of Suffolk, pursuant to an order of
the City Council passed on the eighth
day of April, A. D. 1833."

"Charles Wells, Mayor.
"John F. Bigelow, president Common
Council.
"Samuel F. McClary, City Clerk.
"Aldermen Henry Farnham, James Ellis,
Thomas Wetmore, Benjamin Fiske,

members of the Common Council;
Eliphalet Williams, Isaac Waters,
Joseph Eveleth, Charles Leighton,
Thomas Hunting, Daniel Messinger
and Abel Phelps.

"Solomon Willard, Architect.
"Mark Weare, Superintendent.
"Richard Witherell, Master Mason.
"Ezekiel Bates, Master Carpenter.
"Andrew Jackson, President of the
United States.

"Levi Lincoln, Governor Commonwealth
Massachusetts.
"City of Boston, Sept. 23, 1833."

In addition to this silver plate there
were in the box documents, including
the following: A copy of the City Ord-
inances, Rules and orders of the City
Council; regulations of the School Board,
copy of the 21st Annual Financial Re-

port, a colored plan of the city, a Bos-
ton Directory and Massachusetts Regis-
ter, a copy of "Wabster's Discourses on
the Deaths of Adams and Jefferson,"
Treadwell's report on the introduction
of a supply of water for the city and
United States coins. The coins were in
a perfect state of preservation. They
consisted of the Liberty Dollar of 1799,
a five and a ten-cent silver piece of
1821, a copper cent of the same date and
a half-cent of 1828.

The contents of the box will be pre-
served until the corner stone of the new
City Hall annex is laid, when they will
be deposited with the documents Mayor
Fitzgerald may select for the annex
ceremony. Supt. Fish has stored away
in safe keeping the corner stone of the
old Courthouse, lest it may be wanted
for a similar position in the annex.

Opening Box Found in Old Court House Corner-Stone



DISCLOSING HISTORICAL RECORDS DEPOSITED 79 YEARS AGO.
The box was opened by Miss Cornelia W. McCleary, grand-daughter of the then city clerk, Samuel Foster McCleary, and among those present were George W. Fowle, who witnessed the laying of the corner-stone, and Mayor Fitzgerald. Miss McCleary is at one end of the table and Mr. Fowle at the other.

Sept. 12, 1912 BOSTON CREWING RECORD CORNER-STONE BOX OPENED

In the presence of Mayor Fitzgerald, members of the city council and the historical societies and many others, the leaden box taken from the corner-stone of the old court house was opened in the mayor's office.

The first paper drawn forth by Cornelia Walker McCleary, the granddaughter of the city clerk of the period when the stone was laid, was the Boston Courier of the date Sept. 28, 1833. The next was a copy of the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot of the same date, and copies of the Daily Commercial, Gazette, Columbian Centinel and Boston Daily Atlas.

The Advertiser was the only daily of that time that is now published that was found in the box.

George W. Fowle, who as a boy attended the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone, now being 91 years of age and living in Jamaica Plain, assisted Miss McCleary in taking the papers out.

Among those present at the opening of the box by invitation of the mayor were Charles W. Hall, a descendant of Mayor Charles Wells, who laid the stone; Miss Cornelia Walker McCleary, granddaughter of City Clerk Samuel F. McCleary, who also participated in the laying of the stone; Charles F. Adams and Charles H. Norcross, representing the Massachusetts Historical Society; Horace G. Wadlin, the public library; George W. Fowle, the only person living known to have been present at the ceremony of the laying of the stone, and members of the city council.

FIND TUNNEL UNDER OLD COURT HOUSE

Mysterious Unwalled Excavation Puzzles Historical Experts—May Have Been Dug by Prisoners Seeking to Escape from Jail.

The discovery of a mysterious tunnel today by workmen employed in excavating on the site of the old court house for the foundations of the new City Hall annex started many of the members of various historical societies to refer back to the records of the old building for the purpose of determining why the tunnel was in existence.

The tunnel leads from that portion of the basement of the old court house utilized for cells on under Court square in the direction of the United States Trust Company's building.

Some of the historical authorities who viewed the tunnel today expressed a belief that the tunnel might have been the work of prisoners in attempting to escape from the old jail, as there is nothing to show that the tunnel was walled up.

When the tunnel was discovered, the workmen in charge of the excavations were instructed care in removing all the material and to watch for relics or bones.

The mouth of the tunnel is about 6 feet below the surface of Court square and is about three feet in height. Some slight cave-in over the tunnel and when the workmen started this morning to dig they were amazed to find the mysterious excavations.

Because there is some danger of another cave-in, the workmen were warned not to enter the tunnel.

Open Box from Cornerstone.

The small metallic box found in the corner-stone was opened today at noon at the mayor's office in the presence of Mayor Fitzgerald, city officials, representatives of various historical societies and descendants of city officials who were in office in 1833 when the old Court House was started.

Miss Cornelia Walker McCleary, of 17 Crafts road, granddaughter of Samuel Foster McCleary, city clerk at the time the corner-stone was laid—had the honor of opening the box and removing the historical data, newspapers, city documents, pieces of currency and records placed there 79 years ago.

Charles Wells Hall, a grandson of Charles Wells, who was then mayor of the city, and George W. Fowle of Jamaica Plain, who witnessed the laying of the corner stone were among those present.

All the contents of the box were well preserved. Among them were copies of newspapers which bore the date of Saturday morning, Sept. 28, 1833, including The Boston Courier, Boston Advertiser & Patriot, Boston Daily Gazette, Columbian Centinel and the Boston Daily Atlas.

Among other things was a report made by Daniel Treadwell on supplying the inhabitants of the city with water, two reports of a committee of the city council on the extension of the Faneuil Hall market, the 21st annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the city of Boston, Daniel Webster's discourse in commemoration of Adams and Jefferson and a report of the exercises in commemoration of the birth of Washington.

A map of the city of Boston in 1832, a city directory of 1833, tickets for an exhibition of sculpture at Faneuil Hall, tickets for the celebration of the centennial of the city of Boston, a Massachusetts register and a silver plate containing the names of the city officials in office at the time the corner-stone was placed in position were other articles found.

There was also a silver 50-cent piece of 1826, a 25-cent piece of 1831, a Liberty dollar of 1799, a five-cent piece of 1832, a ten-cent piece of 1832 and a half-penny of 1828.

Among those who witnessed the opening were Charles H. Norcross, representing the Massachusetts Historical Society; Horace G. Wadlin, librarian at the Public Library; President John J. Attridge and Councilor Thomas J.

Samuel F. McCleary, City Clerk. Building Committee—The mayor, Aldermen Henry Farnam, James Elliot, William H. Fiske, Common Councilmen Elihu B. Williams, Isaac Walters, Joseph Evelyn, Charles Leighton, Thomas Hunting, Daniel Melinger, Abner Phelps.

Solomon Willard, Architect. Mark Vane, Superintendent. Richard Withwell, Master Mason. Ezekiel Baker, Master Carpenter. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Levi Lincoln, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, September 28th, 1833.

The other articles deposited in the box with the plate were a copy of city ordinances, 1833; rules and orders of the City Council, 1833; regulations of the school committee, 1833; twenty-first annual financial report, 1833; colored plan of the city, 1832; Boston directory and Massachusetts register, 1833; Webster's discourse on the deaths of Adams and Jefferson; Treadwell's report on the introduction of a supply of water for the city. Tickets to an exhibition of statutory at Corinthian Hall, to a centennial dinner at Faneuil Hall, Sept. 17, 1839, and the centennial celebration of Washington's birthday. The contemporary newspapers were the Boston Courier, the Daily Advertiser and Patriot, the Daily Commercial, the Columbian Centinel and the Boston Daily Atlas. Several coins were found, carefully wrapped in papers. These were the silver twenty-five-cent piece, 1821; the Liberty silver dollar of 1799; a copper cent of 1832; a silver fifty-cent piece, 1826; a silver five-cent piece, 1832; a silver dime of 1832 and a half-cent of 1828.

Among those not mentioned who witnessed the ceremony were the three young workmen who discovered the box; President John J. Attridge of the Boston City Council and Councilor Thomas J. Kenny; Senator James P. Powers, Thomas A. Easton, the contractor for the raising of the building; Thomas J. Glavin, and employees of the Public Buildings Department.

Contrary to the general belief, the laying of the corner-stone was not attended with great ceremony. The Boston Transcript of Sept. 28, 1833, severely criticized the manner in which the stone was laid, its account of the affair saying:

"The corner stone of the Court House now in building was laid this morning by his honor the mayor, assisted by the president of the Common Council and the build-

Sept. 10, 1912 Boston Transcript CORNER-STONE BOX OPENED

City Hall Scene of Interesting Ceremony

Contents of Old Court House Box Exposed.

Links Between Historic Past and Present

Granddaughter of City Clerk in 1833 Opens Box

Boston's past and present were linked this noon in the mayor's office at City Hall, when an interesting ceremony took place in the presence of a number of spectators who were connected with the affair directly or indirectly. This was the opening of the leaden box which was placed in the corner stone of the old Court House in September, 1833, and which was found by workmen for Wells Brothers, the contractors, after it had been supposed to be lost. The ceremony of opening the box was performed by Miss Cornelia Walker McCleary, a granddaughter of Samuel F. McCleary, the city clerk at the time. She is a resident of Chestnut Hill, and was, curiously enough, schoolmate of Mayor Fitzgerald. There were present besides, two persons who had more than a passing interest in the contents of the box—George W. Fowle of Jamaica Plain, who as a boy was present at the ceremony, and Charles Wells Hall, a grandson of Samuel Wells, who was mayor at the time the corner stone was laid. The Massachusetts Historical Society was represented by Otto H. Norcross and the Boston Public Library by Librarian Horace G. Wadlin.

The ceremony was to take place at noon, but it was a few minutes later when the little party gathered in the mayor's office, and took seats surrounding the table on which the leaden box rested. The box was about 8x8x16 inches. The actual opening was a man's job, for the lead resisted the cutting edge of the pattern knife in the hands of Edward F. X. McCarthy of the public buildings department. Marcus J. Fish, head of the public buildings department, directed the operation, and suggested a hammer. This was brought into requisition, and by striking against the back of the pattern knife the lead was cut through on three sides of the top of the box. Mayor Fitzgerald then called upon Miss McCleary, greatly to her surprise, to open the box. She turned back the leaden cover and handed out the contents to Mayor's Secretary Leach, who described them aloud. Miss McCleary had to pose for photographs showing her in the act of opening the box, and at the conclusion of the reading of the contents a formal group picture was taken.

Everything in the box was found in the best of preservation. Even the newspapers of the day were crisp and fresh as new, and the paper had not deteriorated, while a silver plate enclosed was unimpaired. The plate bore this inscription:

This building is erected for the use of the several courts in the County of Suffolk, pursuant to an order of the City Council, passed on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1833.

Charles Wells, Mayor.

John P. Bigelow, President of the Common Council.

Samuel F. McCleary, City Clerk.

Building Committee—The mayor, Aldermen Henry Farnam, James Elliot, William H. Fiske, Common Councilmen Elihu B. Williams, Isaac Walters, Joseph Evelyn, Charles Leighton, Thomas Hunting, Daniel Melinger, Abner Phelps.

Solomon Willard, Architect.

Mark Vane, Superintendent.

Richard Withwell, Master Mason.

Ezekiel Baker, Master Carpenter.

Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Levi Lincoln, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, September 28th, 1833.

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"The corner stone of the Court House now in building was laid this morning by his honor the mayor, assisted by the president of the Common Council and the build-

of the box and the inscription on the plate. If the laying of the corner stone was done "by stealth," the opening of the box was not accomplished in the same manner. Mayor Fitzgerald did not make a speech, however, other than to thank those present, including the three workmen, for coming. He has not yet decided what disposition will be made of the box and its contents.

Sept. 10, 1912 BOSTON JOURNAL ZOO AND AQUARIUM GET \$28,200 AID

Council Votes Parkman Fund Balance to Franklin Park Improvements.

After a conference with Mayor Fitzgerald the City Council voted to appropriate \$28,200 from the Parkman fund for improvements in the Franklin Park zoo and the aquarium. This money represents the unexpended balance of the year's income from this fund. The mayor then promised Chairman Smith of the Parkman fund committee that he would send in an order next year for \$24,000 for the resoling of the Common. This amount will be sufficient to carry through all the work that was planned.

The mayor once more made an attempt to obtain money for additional sewers, sending in a loan order for \$200,000, but the council referred it to the executive committee.

Councilman Smith, with the permission of the mayor, introduced an order transferring \$500 from the Columbus day appropriation to be offered as a prize for a professional sculling race on the Charles river basin. It was also voted to transfer \$100 to the mayor's office expense fund to provide for the decoration of the public buildings during the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce to be held here in the latter part of this month.

The council rejected as too expensive Commissioner Cole's plan of having an art gallery built on the Boston side of the Esplanade. Mr. Cole stated that it might not be called into use more than once a year, while the expense would be \$7000.

The possession of the manuscript detailing the assessments placed on the citizens of Boston for the providing of eighty-five recruits to the Continental Army in 1782 was transferred from the Board of Assessors to the public library trustees. The power of purchasing the Wilson bust of Longfellow, together with the \$100 necessary, was transferred from the library trustees to the Art Commission.

Boston Transcript SEPTEMBER 12, 1912 The Fine Arts "FAMOUS ART CITIES"

A New Illustrated German Handbook of the Museums of New York and Boston

The fifty-eighth volume of the series of handbooks issued by E. A. Seemann of Leipzig under the general title of "Deutsche Kunststätten" (Famous Art Cities), is devoted to New York and Boston. The text is by Myron H. Bernath, and there are 143 illustrations. The work has been received at the Boston Public Library, where it is catalogued under No. 4,674,501. It begins with a historical introduction; then opens a chapter on the colonial style; and this is followed by ten chapters dealing with the different periods and schools represented in the collections in the art museums of New York and Boston. The tenth and last of these chapters is devoted to the works of the American painters. The museums covered by the book are the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Hispanic Society, the New York Historical Society, the Cooper Institute Museum of Decorative Art, the Lenox Library of Fine Arts, and the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University. The Fenway Court collection is not included.

The illustrations are numerous, well chosen, and excellently printed. Taken as a whole, they give a rather impressive conception of the wealth of the art museums in these cities. For example, to speak merely of the subjects from the two museums here, in Boston and Cambridge, there are reproductions of the marble Aphrodite head and the head of the Maid of Chios, the Roman portrait head in terracotta, the Melange, Rogier van der Weyden's "St. Luke Painting the Portrait of the Virgin," Rogier van der Weyden and Gerard David's diptych, the "St. Luke and the Virgin" of the Antwerp school; the Annunciation, ascribed to Rueland Frueauf; the Adoration Relief, by Luca della Robbia; the "Three Saints," by Fra Filippo Lippi; the triptych, by Niccolo Alunno; the Madonna, ascribed to Pinturicchio; the Holy Family by the same; the Adoration of the Kings, by Cosimo Tura; the Plot by Carlo Crivelli; Rembrandt's portrait of his father; his drawing of the Holy Family; the "Coronation of the Virgin" of the Flandrian school; El Greco's portrait of Fray Felix Palavicino; Copley's portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Izard; Whistler's "Little Rose of Lyme Regis," and a number of other prints, comprising a view of the Japanese Court in the Museum of Fine Arts; a view of the facade of the museum and its great staircase; a view of Saint-Gaudens's Shaw monument; a reproduction of a part of Puvis de Chavannes's mural decoration in the Public Library, and of the bronze doors of the Public Library by French. It is also interesting to note that in the chapter on Colonial style there are pictures of the Old South Church, the Old North Church, the Old State House, three Salem doorways, and several examples of furniture.

As for the text, it is necessarily somewhat succinct in its account of the contents of the New York and Boston museums, but in the 178 pages at the author's disposal an endeavor is made to neglect no significant items in the collections. To the American reader the chief interest in the work is the reflection that the public art collections of the United States are now considered to be of sufficient relative importance to warrant their inclusion in such a series of handbooks as this of the Famous Art Cities.



DISCLOSING HISTORICAL RECORDS DEPOSITED 70 YEARS AGO.
The box was opened by Miss Cornelia W. McCleary, grand-daughter of the then city clerk, Samuel Foster McCleary, and among those present were George W. Fowle, who witnessed the laying of the corner-stone, and Mayor Fitzgerald. Miss McCleary is at one end of the table and Mr. Fowle at the other.

FIND TUNNEL UNDER OLD COURT HOUSE

Mysterious Unwalled Excavation Puzzles Historical
Experts—May Have Been Dug by Prison-
ers Seeking to Escape from Jail.

CORNER-STONE BOX OPENED

In the presence of Mayor Fitzgerald, members of the city council and the historical societies and many others, the leaden box taken from the corner-stone of the old court house was opened in the mayor's office.

The first paper drawn forth by Cornelia Walker McCleary, the granddaughter of the city clerk of the period when the stone was laid, was the Boston Courier of the date Sept. 28, 1833. The next was a copy of the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot of the same date, and copies of the Daily Commercial, Gazette, Columbian Centinel and Boston Daily Atlas.

The Advertiser was the only daily of that time that is now published that was found in the box.

George W. Fowle, who as a boy attended the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone, now being 91 years of age and living in Jamaica Plain, assisted Miss McCleary in taking the papers out.

Among those present at the opening of the box by invitation of the mayor were Charles W. Hall, a descendant of Mayor Charles Wells, who laid the stone; Miss Cornelia Walker McCleary, granddaughter of City Clerk Samuel F. McCleary, who also participated in the laying of the stone; Charles F. Adams and Charles H. Norcross, representing the Massachusetts Historical Society; Florence G. Wadlin of the public library; George W. Fowle, the only person living known to have been present at the ceremony of the laying of the stone, and members of the city council.

The discovery of a mysterious tunnel today by workmen employed in excavating on the site of the old court house for the foundations of the new City Hall annex started many of the members of various historical societies to refer back to the records of the old building for the purpose of determining why the tunnel was in existence.

The tunnel leads from that portion of the basement of the old court house utilized for cells on under Court square in the direction of the United States Trust Company's building.

Some of the historical authorities who viewed the tunnel today expressed a belief that the tunnel might have been the work of prisoners in attempting to escape from the old jail, as there is nothing to show that the tunnel was walled up.

When the tunnel was discovered, the workmen in charge of the excavations were instructed care in removing all the material and to watch for relics or bones.

The mouth of the tunnel is about 6 feet below the surface of Court square and is about three feet in height. Some time during the night there was a slight cave-in over the tunnel and when the workmen started this morning to dig they were amazed to find the mysterious excavations.

Because there is some danger of another cave-in, the workmen were warned not to enter the tunnel.

Open Box from Cornerstone.
The small metallic box found in the cornerstone was opened today at noon at the mayor's office in the presence of Mayor Fitzgerald, city officials, representatives of various historical societies and descendants of city officials who were in office in 1833 when the old Court House was started.

Miss Cornelia Walker McCleary of 1 Crafts road, granddaughter of Samuel Foster McCleary—city clerk at the time the cornerstone was laid—had the honor of opening the box and removing the historical data, newspapers, city documents, pieces of currency and records placed there 70 years ago.

Charles Wells Hall, a grandson of Charles Wells, who was then mayor of the city, and George W. Fowle of Jamaica Plain, who witnessed the laying of the corner stone were among those present.

All the contents of the box were well preserved. Among them were copies of newspapers which bore the date of Saturday morning, Sept. 28, 1833, including The Boston Courier, Boston Advertiser & Patriot, Boston Daily Gazette, Columbian Centinel and the Boston Daily Atlas.

Among other things was a report made by Daniel Treadwell on supplying the inhabitants of the city with water, two reports of a committee of the city council on the extension of the Faneuil Hall market, the 21st annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the city of Boston, Daniel Webster's discourse in commemoration of Adams and Jefferson and a report of the exercises in commemoration of the centennial celebration of the birth of Washington.

A map of the city of Boston in 1832, a city directory of 1833, tickets for an exhibition of antiquities at the Centennial Hall, tickets for the centennial celebration at Faneuil Hall, and a silver plate containing the names of the city officials in office at the time the cornerstone was placed in position were other articles found.

There was also a silver 50-cent piece of 1826, a 25-cent piece of 1831, a Liberty dollar of 1799, a five-cent piece of 1832, a ten-cent piece of 1832 and a half-penny of 1838.

Among those who witnessed the opening were Charles H. Norcross, representing the Massachusetts Historical Society; George G. Wadlin, librarian at the Public Library; President John J. Attridge and Councilor Thomas J. Kenny of the city council, Architect Edward T. P. Graham, Supt. Manus J. Fish of the public buildings department, Senator James F. Powers and Patrick J. Brady of West Roxbury.

Boston's past and present were linked this noon in the mayor's office at City Hall, when an interesting ceremony took place in the presence of a number of spectators who were connected with the affair directly or indirectly. This was the opening of the leaden box which was placed in the corner stone of the old Court House in September, 1833, and which was found by workmen for Wells Brothers, the contractor, after it had been supposed to be lost. The ceremony of opening the box was performed by Miss Cornelia Walker McCleary, a granddaughter of Samuel F. McCleary, the city clerk at the time. She is a resident of Chestnut Hill, and was "curious" enough, "scholarship" of Mayor Fitzgerald. There were present besides two persons who had more than a passing interest in the contents of the box—George W. Fowle of Jamaica Plain, who as a boy was present at the ceremony, and Charles Wells Hall, a grandson of Samuel Wells, who was mayor at the time the corner stone was laid. The Massachusetts Historical Society was represented by Otis H. Norcross and the Boston Public Library by Librarian Florence G. Wadlin.

The ceremony was to take place at noon, but it was a few minutes later when the little party gathered in the mayor's office, and took seats surrounding the table on which the leaden box rested. The box was about six and a half inches. The actual opening was a man's job, for the lead resisted the cutting edge of the pattern knife in the hands of Edward F. X. McCarthy of the public buildings department. Manus J. Fish, head of the public buildings department, directed the operation, and suggested a hammer. This was brought into requisition, and by striking against the back of the pattern knife the lead was cut through on three sides of the top of the box. Mayor Fitzgerald then called upon Miss McCleary, greatly to her surprise, to open the box. She turned back the leaden cover and handed out the contents to Mayor's Secretary Leahy, who described them aloud. Miss McCleary had to pose for photographs showing her in the act of opening the box, and at the conclusion of the reading of the contents a formal group picture was taken.

Everything in the box was found in the best of preservation. Even the newspapers of the day were crisp and fresh as new, and the paper had not deteriorated, while a silver plate enclosed was unimpaired. The plate bore this inscription:

This building is erected for the use of the several courts in the County of Suffolk, pursuant to an order of the City Council, passed on the eighth day of April, A.D. 1833.

Charles Wells, Mayor.
John P. Bigelow, Pres. of the Common Council.
Samuel F. McCleary, City Clerk.

Building Committee—The mayor, Aldermen Henry Farson, Jabez Ellis, William W. Moore, Benjamin Blake, Common Councilmen Elbridge Williams, Isaac Waters, Joseph Evelyn, Charles Leighton, Thomas Hunting, Daniel Melanger, and Phelps.

Solomon Willard, Architect.
Mark Weare, Superintendent.
Richard Withers, Master Mason.
Ezekiel Bates, Master Carpenter.
Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Levi Lincoln, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
City of Boston, September 28th, 1833.

The other articles deposited in the box with the plate were a copy of city ordinances, 1833; rules and orders of the City Council, 1833; regulations of the school committee, 1833; twenty first annual financial report, 1833; colored plan of the city, 1832; Boston directory and Massachusetts register, 1833; Webster's discourse on the deaths of Adams and Jefferson; Treadwell's report on the introduction of a supply of water for the city. Tickets to an exhibition of statuary at Faneuil Hall, to a centennial dinner at Faneuil Hall, Sept. 17, 1839, and the centennial celebration of Washington's birthday. The contemporary newspapers were the Boston Courant, the Daily Advertiser and Patriot, the Daily Commercial, the Columbian Centinel and the Boston Daily Atlas. Several coins were found, carefully wrapped in papers. These were the silver twenty-five-cent piece, 1821; the Liberty silver dollar of 1799; a copper cent of 1832, a silver fifty-cent piece, 1830; a silver five-cent piece, 1832, a silver dime of 1832 and a half-cent of 1828.

Among those not mentioned who witnessed the ceremony were the three young workmen who discovered the box; President John J. Attridge of the Boston City Council and Councilor Thomas J. Kenny. Senator James F. Powers, Thomas A. Boston, the contractor for the raising of the building, Thomas J. Collins, and employees of the Public Buildings Department.

Contrary to the general belief, the laying of the corner-stone was not attended with great ceremony. The Boston Transcript of Sept. 28, 1833, severely criticises the manner in which the stone was laid, its account of the affair saying:

"The corner stone of the Court House now in building was laid this morning by his honor the mayor, assisted by the president of the Common Council and the Building Committee. There was no parade and scarcely any ceremony. The work was done quietly that we doubt if a hundred of our fellow-citizens were until this minute advised of the fact. We do not like this 'unostentatious' manner of performing public duty. The stone is worthy of being laid with any other ceremony than that which takes place in laying the corner stone of a private dwelling, stable or workshop should not have been laid in the stealthy manner it was, and if not worthy of more notice the whole matter should have been left to the discretion of the master builders, and there should have been neither a silver plate nor a deposit of coins under the stone. On this subject, however, opinions are diverse, and we are not very tenacious of our own. We should have preferred, however, that public notice had been given of the time when, and that the ceremony had been consecrated by prayer, after the manner of our forefathers."

Then follows an account of the contents

Sept 10, 1912
BOSTON JOURNAL
ZOO AND AQUARIUM
GET \$28,200 AID

Council Votes Parkman
Fund Balance to Frank-
lin Park Improvements.

After a conference with Mayor Fitzgerald, the City Council voted to appropriate \$28,200 from the Parkman fund for improvements in the Franklin Park zoo and the aquarium. This money represents the unexpended balance of the year's income from this fund. The mayor then promised Chairman Smith of the Parkman fund committee that he would send in an order next year for \$25,000 for the reselling of the Common. This amount will be sufficient to carry through all the work that was planned.

The mayor once more made an attempt to obtain money for additional sewers, sending in a loan order for \$100,000, but the council referred it to the executive committee.

Councilman Smith, with the permission of the mayor, introduced an order transferring \$500 from the Columbus day appropriation to be offered as a prize for a professional sculling race on the Charles river basin. It was also voted to transfer \$100 to the mayor's office expense fund to provide for the decoration of the public buildings during the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce to be held here in the latter part of this month.

The council rejected as too expensive Commissioner Cole's plan of having an exhibit ferry boat stationed on the Boston side of the East Boston Ferry. Cole stated that it might not be called into use more than once a year, while the expense would be \$700.

The possession of the manuscript detailing the assessments placed on the citizens of Boston for the providing of eighty-five recruits to the Continental Army in 1782 was transferred from the Board of Assessors to the public library trustees. The power of purchasing the Kitson list of Longfellow, together with the \$100 necessary, was transferred from the library trustees to the Art Commission.

"FAMOUS ART CITIES" A New Illustrated German Handbook of the Museums of New York and Boston

The fifty-eighth volume of the series of handbooks issued by E. A. Seemann of Leipzig, under the general title of "Reichliche Kunststätten" (Famous Art Cities), is devoted to New York and Boston. The text is by Morton H. Bernath, and there are 133 illustrations. The work has been received at the Boston Public Library, where it is catalogued under No. 4,074,501. It begins with a historical introduction; then comes a chapter on the colonial style; and this is followed by ten chapters dealing with the different periods and schools represented in the collections in the art museums of New York and Boston. The tenth and last of these chapters is devoted to the works of the American painters. The museums covered by the book are the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Hispanic Society, the New York Historical Society, the Cooper Institute Museum of Decorative Art, the Lenox Library collections, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University. The Fenway Court collection is not included.

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HISTORIANS WITNESS REMOVAL OF RECORDS FROM CORNERSTONE OF OLD COURT HOUSE



Left to right—George W. Fowle, 81, who was present when old courthouse cornerstone was laid; Mayor Fitzgerald, Manus Fish, superintendent of public buildings, and Miss C. W. McCleary, who is opening box taken from cornerstone.

Miss Cornelia W. McCleary, Granddaughter of Samuel F. McCleary, City Clerk When Stone Was Laid, Opens Box Closed for Seventy-nine Years.

In the presence of a score of interested historians and antiquarians of the city of Boston, the leaden box placed in the cornerstone of the old Courthouse seventy-nine years ago was opened at noon yesterday, and the newspapers and other records placed there by the hands of men who died years ago were revealed.

Honor For Miss McCleary

The honor of opening the box, after the lid had been started by a workman, was accorded Miss Cornelia Walter McCleary of Chestnut Hill, granddaughter of Samuel F. McCleary, who was city clerk at the time of the laying of the cornerstone, and a former schoolmate of Mayor Fitzgerald's. By her side stood George W. Fowle of Dorchester, who as a boy witnessed the ceremony and saw the building as it grew from day to day.

Miss McCleary took each article from the box and handed them to Secretary to the Mayor William Leahy, who read them to the interested crowd gathered in a silent group listening with almost awe to the reading of the records of the men of long ago.

Everything in the box was found in best of preservation, even the newspapers of the day were crisp and fresh as new, and the paper had not deteriorated, while a silver plate enclosed was untarnished. The plate bore this inscription:

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"Mark W. Ware, superintendent.

"Richard Witherell, master mason.

"Ezekiel Bates, master carpenter.

"Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

"Levi Lincoln, governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"City of Boston, Sept. 28th, 1833."

Interesting Records

The other articles deposited in the box with the plate were a copy of the city ordinances, 1833; rules and orders of the city Council, 1833; regulations of the school committee, 1833; twenty-first annual financial report, 1833; colored plan of the city, 1833; Boston Directory and Massachusetts Register, 1833; Webster's discourse on the deaths of Adams and Jefferson; Treadwell's report on the introduction of a supply of water for the city. Tickets to an exhibition of statuary at Corinthian Hall, to a centennial dinner at Faneuil Hall, Sept. 17, 1890, and the centennial celebration of Washington's birthday. The contemporaneous newspapers were the Boston Courant, the Daily Advertiser and Patriot, the Daily Commercial Gazette, the Columbian Sentinel and the Boston Daily Atlas. Several coins were found, carefully wrapped in papers. These were the silver twenty-five-cent piece, 1821; the Liberty silver dollar of 1790; a copper cent of 1832; a silver fifty-cent piece, 1826; a silver five-cent piece, 1832; a silver dime of 1821, and a half-cent of 1828.

Two Requests For Records

There is a possibility that the city of Melrose may put in a claim for the cornerstone, the box and the documents, on the plea that they had bought the granite of the Old Court House to be used in the erection of their memorial building, city auditorium and central fire station.

However, this was not considered seriously by the Boston officials, and it is planned, although not decided definitely, to place the records in the cornerstone of the new City Hall annex. If this is not done they will be given to either the Bostonian Society or the Public Library, both of which institutions put in a request for them yesterday.

*Charleston Association
Sept. 25, 1912*

BUST OF POET LONGFELLOW IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

With the acceptance by the art commission, the marble bust of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, recently placed in the Boston Public Library, between the busts of Holmes and Whittier, has been added to the noted collection of portrait busts in Bates hall.

This bust of Longfellow was modeled by the late Samuel T. Kitson about the middle period of the poet's literary career.

It is Longfellow when his fame was at its zenith. Experts see much of classic strength and dignity in the pose and modeling of this bust, and, in fact, in the manner in which the sculptor treated both the drapery and the hair and beard, in the thoughtful intensity in the expression of the eyes and the sensitiveness in the modeling of the nose and mouth.

A. Shuman subscribed half the sum necessary to have the original model cut in Carrara marble. Through Mayor Fitzgerald's interest, the city contributed the balance. The poet's nephew, A. W. Longfellow, is a member of the art commission.

WILSON GIRLS DO BOSTON

"Have Seen Everything," Their Description of Day

The two daughters of Governor Woodrow Wilson, Misses Eleanor and Jessie, who are in Boston enjoying a few days' vacation with Mr. and Mrs. John C. Wilson, cousin of their father, spent yesterday seeing Boston, it being their first visit to this city.

"SAW EVERYTHING"

Both of them refused to talk of what they did during the day. When asked what they had seen they said, "We have seen everything." Last night they returned to the Copley-Plaza Hotel, where they are staying, tired out after their strenuous day. Both greeted their "Uncle John" in the corridor and hurried to their rooms to see Mrs. Wilson.

Although they would not say where they had been, "Uncle John," as the girls call him, said they visited the public library and went shopping in the morning and in the afternoon they went to a matinee. In the evening they visited the home of A. W. Tedcastle, Brush Hill road, Milton, where they had dinner, and returned home to the hotel about 9:30.

Mr. Tedcastle is an intimate friend of Woodrow Wilson and brought the girls back to the hotel. The girls were kept hustling during their stay in the city from the time they arrived Friday evening, and have been having a good time. Today, if the weather is pleasant, according to "Uncle John," the party will leave the Hub and will finish their automobile trip and will go to Pennsylvania, going by way of Springfield and Albany.

"Uncle John," when interviewed last night, said, "The girls have been having a fine time all day and this is the first time I have seen them today. Neither of them discusses politics, and they never talk politics when at home."

"I have been quoted as saying that Teddy Roosevelt is crazy. That is not true. What I did say is this: Teddy is the greatest politician the country ever knew, but he has done some things so spasmodically that he doesn't seem well balanced."

"The finest road systems of the country are right here in Massachusetts, and one thing I enjoy is good roads."

because I like nothing better than auto riding. In Pennsylvania, we are to spend \$50,000,000 for roads and when they are completed we will have the finest roads in the world.

"I don't think that any political party can stand split and the Democrats are not splitting, so it looks as though we would have a Democratic President. Woodrow is the right man for the place and he can fill it."

Mr. Wilson is also a great baseball fan and believes the Red Sox have a wonderful team. He also talked of politics and is well versed on the political conditions in the country. Said he: "Why, I never talked politics with Woodrow in my life, except an occasional discussion of certain big questions."

He is in the oil business in Franklin, Penn., and takes an annual vacation to Boston in his auto, but yesterday the mechanism of the auto needed repairing and the whole party was somewhat disappointed in not being able to use the machine. The girls, however, refused to lose a chance to see Boston and they made use of taxis.

BOSTON LEADS WORLD IN ITS BENEFACTORS

\$300,000,000 Estimated Total
Given by Citizens to Unselfish Causes in 200 Years.

BIG GIFTS MADE TO CITY

All Branches of Art, Education
and Charity Remembered by
Wealthy Men of Town.

"Boston is the most charitable city in the world. Its citizens have always manifested a keen interest in the educational, religious and charitable institutions maintained in the city."

This statement, made by Samuel A. Green, former Mayor of Boston and Librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, has aroused such interest among the people of Boston that the AMERICAN has endeavored to obtain information for its readers relative to the amount of money that has been contributed by Boston citizens toward the maintenance of its institutions.

The figures secured by the AMERICAN, although incomplete, establish beyond a doubt:

That Boston people have contributed more toward charity, education, art, music and foreign missions than the people of any other city of equal size in the world.

That Boston institutions are recognized the world over as models.

That Boston from the days of the early settlers until today has taken the leading place among American cities in responding to the call for funds to maintain its institutions.

\$300,000,000 Estimated Total.

Dr. Green, commenting upon the liberality of Boston people, estimates that in the past 200 years \$300,000,000 has been contributed toward various funds.

The great universities, hospitals, libraries, parks, museum and other institutions have been founded by contributions and stand as monuments for all time toward commemorating the generosity of Boston people.

An example of what Boston men have done is best illustrated in a brief sketch of George Peabody, a native of Danvers and a resident of Boston. Mr. Peabody has distributed to educational institutions the sum of \$2,500,000. This amount has been scattered over every State in the Union.

Another great benefactor, and one who perhaps has given more to Boston than any other citizen, was the late George H. Perkins, who gave his fortune of five million dollars to the city. The bulk of this vast fortune is to be expended on the park system of Boston. Already the trustees have started the Franklin Park Zoo, the aquarium at Marine Park and have built as a memorial to the donor, the \$50,000 bandstand on Boston Common.

The Perkins Institute for the Blind was made possible through a contribution of \$25,000 by Thomas Perkins, a wealthy merchant who lived in Pearl street.

An interesting item concerns the ambition of Peter Bent Brigham and his nephew Robert Brigham, toward establishing model hospitals in the city where they made their fortunes.

The Public Library.

The Boston Public Library, considered to be one of the best in the world, was given its start by Joshua Bates. Bates was born in Weymouth, but went to London when a young man and made a fortune in the banking business. In the early fifties Boston men, realizing the need of a new library, called for contributions. Mr. Bates contributed \$50,000. Bates Hall, the largest reading room in the big library, got its name from the London banker.

John Boylston, from whom Boylston street got its name, was a prominent merchant in the early forties. He saw that the poor of the city must be cared for. He gave during his lifetime \$134,983 toward the Boylston Letter Fund, for the aged, orphans and deserted children.

The Randidge Fund.

George L. Randidge established a fund of \$50,000, the interest of which is devoted to giving poor children outings in the summer in order that they may get fresh air and sunshine. David Sears, who was one of Boston's most prominent citizens, gave more than \$250,000 for various charities.

Benjamin Franklin, who was born in Boston, was a great benefactor.

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"City of Boston, Sept. 28th, 1833."

Interesting Records

The other articles deposited in the box with the plate were a copy of the city ordinances, 1833; rules and orders of the City Council, 1833; regulations of the school committee, 1833; twenty-first annual financial report, 1833; colored plan of the city, 1832; Boston Directory and Massachusetts Register, 1833; Webster's discourse on the deaths of Adams and Jefferson; Treadwell's report on the introduction of a supply of water for the city. Tickets to an exhibition of statuary at Corinthian Hall, to a centennial dinner at Faneuil Hall, Sept. 17, 1830, and the centennial celebration of Washington's birthday. The contemporaneous newspapers were the Boston Courant, the Daily Advertiser and Patriot, the Daily Commercial Gazette, the Columbian Sentinel and the Boston Daily Atlas. Several coins were found, carefully wrapped in papers. These were the silver twenty-five-cent piece, 1821; the Liberty silver dollar of 1790; a copper cent of 1832; a silver fifty-cent piece, 1836; a silver five-cent piece, 1832; a silver dime of 1832, and a half-cent of 1828.

Two Requests For Records

There is a possibility that the city of Melrose may put in a claim for the corner-stone, the box and the documents, on the plea that they had bought the granite of the Old Court House to be used in the erection of their memorial building, its auditorium and central fire station.

However, this is not considered seriously by the Boston officials, and it is planned, although not decided definitely, to place the records in the corner-stone of the new City Hall annex. If this is not done they will be given to either the Bostonian Society or the Public Library, both of which institutions put in a request for them yesterday.

*Calvinian Science Museum
Sept. 22, 1912*

BUST OF POET LONGFELLOW IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

With the acceptance by the art commission, the marble bust of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, recently placed in the Boston Public Library, between the busts of Holmes and Whittier, has been added to the noted collection of portrait busts in Bates hall.

This bust of Longfellow was modeled by the late Samuel T. Kitson about the middle period of the poet's literary career.

It is Longfellow when his fame was at its zenith. Experts see much of classic strength and dignity in the pose and modeling of this bust, and, in fact, in the manner in which the sculptor treated both the drapery and the hair and beard, in the thoughtful intensity in the expression of the eyes and the sensitiveness in the modeling of the nose and mouth.

A. Shuman subscribed half the sum necessary to have the original model cut in Carrara marble. Through Mayor Fitzgerald's interest, the city contributed the balance. The poet's nephew, A. W. Longfellow, is a member of the art commission.

Although they would not say where they had been, "Uncle John," as the girls call him, said they visited the public library and went shopping in the morning and in the afternoon they went to a matinee. In the evening they visited the home of A. W. Tedcastle, Brush Hill road, Milton, where they had dinner, and returned home to the hotel about 9:30.

Mr. Tedcastle is an intimate friend of Woodrow Wilson and brought the girls back to the hotel. The girls were kept hustling during their stay in the city from the time they arrived Friday evening, and have been having a good time. Today, if the weather is pleasant, according to "Uncle John," the party will leave the Hub and will finish their automobile trip and will go to Pennsylvania, going by way of Springfield and Albany.

"Uncle John," when interviewed last night, said, "The girls have been having a fine time all day and this is the first time I have seen them today. Neither of them discusses politics, and they never talk politics when at home." "I have been quoted as saying that Teddy Roosevelt is crazy. That is not true. What I did say is this: 'Teddy is the greatest politician the country ever knew, but he has done some things so spasmodically that he doesn't seem well balanced.'"

"The finest road systems of the country are right here in Massachusetts, and one thing I enjoy is good roads,

Miss Agnes C. Doyle, whose genial face is a familiar sight at one of the desks in the catalog room of Bates Hall at the Public Library, has been receiving congratulations for several days on her coming trip abroad. She sails today on the Arabic for a three months' tour that will include Ireland, England, France, Holland, Belgium and the Rhine.

although incomplete, establish beyond a doubt:

That Boston people have contributed more toward charity, education, art, music and foreign missions than the people of any other city of equal size in the world.

That Boston institutions are recognized the world over as models.

That Boston from the days of the early settlers until today has taken the leading place among American cities in responding to the call for funds to maintain its institutions.

\$300,000,000 Estimated Total.

Dr. Green, commenting upon the liberality of Boston people, estimates that in the past 200 years \$300,000,000 has been contributed toward various funds.

The great universities, hospitals, libraries, parks, museums and other institutions have been founded by contributions and stand as monuments for all time toward commemorating the generosity of Boston people.

An example of what Boston men have done is best illustrated in a brief sketch of George Peabody, a native of Danvers and a resident of Boston. Mr. Peabody has distributed to educational institutions the sum of \$2,500,000. This amount has been scattered over every State in the Union.

Another great benefactor, and one who perhaps has given more to Boston than any other citizen, was the late George F. Parkman, who gave his fortune of five million dollars to the city. The bulk of this vast fortune is to be expended on the park system of Boston. Already the trustees have started the Franklin Park Zoo, the aquarium at Marine Park and have built as a memorial to the donor the \$50,000 bandstand on Boston Common.

The Perkins Institute for the Blind was made possible through a contribution of \$25,000 by Thomas Perkins, a wealthy merchant who lived in Pearl street.

An interesting item concerns the ambition of Peter Bent Brigham and his nephew Robert Brigham, toward establishing model hospitals in the city where they made their fortunes.

The Public Library.

The Boston Public Library, considered to be one of the best in the world, was given its start by Joshua Bates. Bates was born in Weymouth, but went to London when a young man and made a fortune in the banking business. In the early fifties Boston men, realizing the need of a new library, called for contributions. Mr. Bates contributed \$50,000. Bates Hall, the largest reading room in the big library, got its name from the London banker.

John Boylston, from whom Boylston street got its name, was a prominent merchant in the early forties. He saw that the poor of the city must be cared for. He gave during his lifetime \$184,983 toward the Boylston Relief Fund, for the aged, orphans and deserted children.

The Randidge Fund.

George L. Randidge established a fund of \$50,000, the interest of which is devoted to giving poor children outings in the Summer in order that they may get fresh air and sunshine. David Sears, who was one of Boston's most prominent citizens, gave more than \$250,000 for various charities.

Benjamin Franklin, who was born in Boston and who learned his trade in this city, left money enough to establish the Franklin Union. This fund now amounts to more than \$400,000. Andrew Carnegie contributed a similar sum toward maintaining the Institute.

At the present time the city of Boston has trust funds amounting to \$7,764,379.82. The income from these funds is expended for maintaining libraries, hospitals and charitable institutions.

Every institution in Boston receives contributions each year, and the grand total would be difficult to estimate. One institution, namely the Boston Floating Hospital, raises \$40,000 each year.

John Lowell, Jr., son of the founder of the city of Lowell, established the Lowell Institute by creating a fund of \$250,000. The income of this fund is expended on a lecture course which has proven very popular. Men of world wide fame are engaged each Winter to deliver lectures on various topics.

HUB'S GREAT BENEFACTORS

George F. Parkman	\$5,000,000
George Peabody	2,500,000
Peter Bent Brigham	1,800,000
Isaac Rich	1,700,000
John Simmons	1,400,000
Robert Brigham	600,000
Benjamin Franklin	400,000
Andrew Carnegie	400,000
Thomas Liveridge	300,000
David Sears	257,000
John Lowell, Jr.	250,000
John Boylston	134,000
Joshua Bates	50,000
Robert Charles Hill	
Hugh	100,000
William C. Todd	50,000
Arthur Schofield	50,000

EARLY WEDDING BAFFLES FRIENDS

Outwitting a number of friends, Robert F. Dixon, for the past 10 years connected with the Central Public Library, and Miss Julia C. Lynch of Dorchester were married quietly at the Cathedral rectory last night. It was thought the wedding would be next Sunday, and all kinds of practical jokes had been planned.

The Rev. Thomas R. McCoy officiated. Miss Anna E. Dixon, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor, and Pierce R. Lynch, brother of the bride, was best man.

Mr. Dixon is prominent in the Cathedral Y. M. C. A. and Boston council. K. C. The bride has been connected with the choir of the Immaculate Conception and St. Patrick's churches, Roxbury, where she was also a Sunday school teacher.

They will live at 47 East Concord street.

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXHIBIT

An industrial and educational exhibit is being planned by Assistant Librarian Fleischner of the Boston Public Library to be ready in several rooms of the public library for the delegates who are to attend the chambers of commerce congress. Mr. Fleischner, assisted by Stanley Davis of the Civic Service House, has been working during the past summer preparing the exhibit, the purpose of which is to show the industrial and educational progress of this city. The exhibit will probably be ready Monday.

The Boston Post ESPERANTO SOCIETY WELCOMES DELEGATES

"Ni salutas vin," which means "We salute you," will be the greeting which the members of the New England Esperanto Society will use when they welcome the delegates to the Chambers of Commerce convention that attend their meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at the Public Library.

The society invites all of the delegates to be present to hear the address delivered by Edwin C. Reed, the secretary of the national association.

In the afternoon a meeting of the members of the New England society will be held and announcements will be made for the free winter courses of Esperanto.

THE BOSTON HERALD SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5.

FREE LECTURES AT PUBLIC LIBRARY WILL OPEN OCT. 17

Starting Thursday evening, Oct. 17, a series of free public lectures will be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. F. Melbourne Greene will deliver the first lecture, on "Watts and Whistler: a Contrast." On Thursday, Oct. 24, Marfan Longfellow will lecture on "The Wayside Inn." On Sunday, Oct. 27, Olin Downes will give the first of a series of six lectures on "The Opera." The others of his series will be given at intervals of about a fortnight. The Sunday lectures start at 3 P. M., the Thursday and Monday ones at 8 P. M. The evening lectures will be given with lantern illustrations.

E. BOSTON LIBRARY PROBLEM

Trustees Favor Corner of Havre and Brooks Streets, East Boston, but Continued Opposition Is Expected

Though the trustees of the Boston Public Library have voted, subject to the mayor's approval, in favor of the site at the corner of Havre and Brooks streets for the new branch library, the question that has been agitated for months is not settled by any means.

The mayor has received a report from the city's real estate expert, John C. Kiley, but Mr. Kiley, beyond saying that he agrees with Librarian Wadlin that the location chosen is more accessible than that of the Monmouth square site, ventures no opinion. The mayor realizes that he will have to give another hearing, but says that he will support the trustees unless it is conclusively shown that public opinion in East Boston is against their decision.

The Havre and Brooks street property consists of 11,855 square feet of land and six dwelling houses, and would cost the city \$25,000 to \$28,000. The alternative site near the Eagle Hill reservoir contains 6,625 square feet and would cost \$10,200.

The position of the library trustees is that the site chosen is accessible to the most densely populated parts of the district, that it can be reached by all the people in the district on account of the Bennington-street car line which passes it and that it is the only site having these qualifications that is in any way well situated.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE

Free public lectures on the drama and the opera will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library on Sunday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock.

Mr. Frank W. C. Hersey, instructor in English at Harvard University, will give four lectures Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Jan. 13, Feb. 23. The lectures will be accompanied by references to current plays in Boston, and the subjects will be as follows:

I. The Structure of Plays.
II. Types of Plays, with reference to Brieux, Thomas, Galsworthy, the Irish National Theatre playwrights.

III. The Art of the Theatre with discussion of naturalism in stage setting, the decay of the soliloquy, Gordon Craig's new Art of the Theatre.

IV. Contemporary Dramatists: Pinero, Jones, Shaw, Barrie, Barker, Galsworthy, Kennedy, Thomas and others.
Mr. Olin Downes, music critic of the Boston Post, will give six lectures on the Opera, Oct. 27, Nov. 10, Dec. 1, Jan. 12, Feb. 9, March 16.

I. The Music Drama: Its Appearance and Its Development in Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries.

II. Early Developments of Opera in France.

III. Italy's Contribution to German Opera and the Rise of the German Romantic School.

IV. Richard Wagner and "Tristan and Isolde."

V. Verdi and the Latter-Day Italians.

VI. Present Operatic Tendencies in France and in Germany.

Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Succeeding Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.

First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, OCT 1, 1912.

The afternoon story hour at the Public Library on Academy Hill rd. was resumed yesterday at 4 p. m. The children are greatly interested and flock from the schools to the library to hear the stories. Mrs. Cronin is in charge of the story hour and is assisted this season by Miss Caroline Fleischner.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"GRAND" ONE WORD VISITORS USE TO DESCRIBE THE LIBRARY

Delegates From Other Lands Show Their Enthusiasm Over Beauties of Famous Boston Building and the Fact That the People Themselves Support Institution

It is neither the nearness of the Boston public library to the Copley-Plaza hotel nor the fact that the front of the building, adorned for the week in red, white and blue, has made the structure more conspicuous than usual that can wholly account for the present constant coming and going there of numbers of the city's guests. Many of the delegates to the congress of chambers of commerce, especially those from foreign lands, wish to see whether this building can be compared architecturally and in point of decoration with noted buildings in their own country—not with libraries, however, for where is there a foreign library that can compare at all in beauty with the building in Copley square?

Of course there is the Bibliotheque Ste. Genevieve in Paris, which resembles the Boston library in type but which has only one entrance archway and no platform. It was this library which was particularly studied for ideas by Charles F. McKim, who designed the Boston library, but any thought that Bostonians may have had that the present structure is merely a duplicate of the Parisian structure was yesterday forever destroyed by the outburst of enthusiasm on the part of a voluble Frenchman who took in every detail of the building inside and out.

"Our library cannot be compared with this," he said again and again. "It is not so imposing. It is not so grand. I have thought our library the most beautiful in the world. I see my mistake. I have the pleasure to acknowledge the Boston library superior."

It is interesting to note how many of the visitors give a careful inspection to the books on the open shelves. Two young men from Germany went into the children's room. They glanced at some of the pictures and framed autographs and then very slowly they walked around the room reading the titles of all the books. This perhaps was not a remarkable proceeding but at least it was different from the procedure of American young men who visit the library. Most of them merely look into the children's room, and those that enter do not spend 15 minutes making a survey of the books on the shelves.

Another room which is attracting many of the visitors is the newspaper room, and the reason is obvious, for here nearly all of them find papers "from home." The attendants will tell you that the foreign papers have been in special demand the last few days, the greatest call being for papers from Germany. Three men side by side at a table, all convention acquaintances, may be glancing over the St. Louis Globe, the Los Angeles Daily Times, and the Milwaukee Sentinel, while nearby another guest is reading the Journal du Havre, and still another the Messenger de Paris. Many others would doubtless find their way to this room for home news if they had any idea that such a room existed, but of the wonders of a fully equipped American library they were not fully aware when they entered the city and even when they look into the newspaper room in their inspection of the building, it does not occur to some of them that

bers that many of these visitors are doubtless familiar with European masterpieces and far more accustomed than the average American to seeing great paintings on walls and ceilings. They stand about in twos and threes and gaze and gaze, studying also the cards of explanation, and whispering comments of praise. And what shall be said of their wonder over the beauty of the entrance hall and the staircase? They stand half way up and look down and the more they look the more their enthusiasm grows. Sometimes they have to express it to some one besides their own countrymen, some one truly American, and so they choose the American that seems handiest, generally the library guard, and to him they confide

their admiration. Again and again does the guard hear such expressions as this: "It is grand. No other word will do." Or, "In Europe we have nothing like this, no, nothing. Even the wonderful staircase in Florence is not so beautiful." Or, "It is magnificent. I should like to stand here an hour and just look and look." Often the exclamations begin in English and end in another language where words come more easily.

There is something else that impresses these visitors. Three gentlemen from Sweden were being taken through by an American friend. "Who gave the money to build this library," said one, "and was it not a very large sum—what would you call it—endowment, I think?"

"It was built by the people of the city," the American answered, "and it is supported by general taxation."

The questioner looked doubtful. "I do not make myself plain," he said. "I wish to say, who gives the money to make it go?"

"The people of the city," repeated the American. "The library is their gift to themselves and to all who wish to use it."

The three gentlemen from Sweden looked at one another in amazement. "The people of the city," they said one after the other. "It is marvelous!"

The American smiled at their wonder and said, "If you will come with me to a gentleman I know in the next room, he will tell you how much the library costs the people each year." So the four went into the registration room, and two minutes later they were being conducted behind the scenes to the stacks where they were to receive some idea of the vast number of books that the people of Boston yearly give their money to buy.



G. W. SHELDON
Chicago delegate.



FRED W. FANSHER
Dayton, O., Chamber.



(Photo by Evans, Philadelphia)
ALVA B. JOHNSON
of Philadelphia.



SYDNEY HERBERT LEWIS
Geneva, N. Y., Chamber.

Boston Herald
Oct 28, 1912

HYGIENE SHOW POINTS LESSON

Exhibit Illustrates Ways to
Prevent the Spread of
Disease.

MANY CHARTS ON VIEW

Occupational Ills Demonstrated,
with Methods of Pre-
vention.

That knowledge is health is written large over the hygiene exhibit which opened last week at the Public Library. The collection, for the installing of which the state board of health appropriated \$2,000 and the city \$1000, comprises the Massachusetts portion of the exhibit at the recent International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in Washington.

Prevention, the keynote of modern medicine, is the underlying theme at the exhibit. By means of excellent photographs, drawings, statistical charts and maps the fight that is being successfully waged against disease is graphically portrayed.

Occupational diseases occupy one room of the exhibit. Here the dangers that workmen in different trades are subjected to, and the methods for avoiding them are shown. In the trades involving drilling, grinding, etc., there is great danger to the lungs from the dust that is thrown off. The mortality from tuberculosis among granite cutters, for instance, is great. Celluloid and horn dust in comb factories is similarly dangerous. As a rule, when chips of metal or of any hard substance are apt to be thrown off protection is furnished to the eyes—as among stone cutters, but only until very recently has the importance of guarding the respiratory apparatus been recognized.

The methods of protecting the lungs are two-fold. One is a sort of cap that fits over mouth and nostrils which excludes the dust, and in the case of the sand-blaster takes the form of a covering for the entire head, resembling somewhat a diver's head-gear. This is not always a certain prophylaxis, however, as very fine dust frequently sifts through the protecting mask and is inhaled. In factories a "hood" or suction apparatus draws the dust off rapidly by means of whirling fans. Where chemical fumes constitute a source of danger one large hood over all the workmen is usually sufficient to draw off the volatile fumes. Where the dust is of a mineral or metallic character an individual suction pipe is placed directly over the individual machines.

Specimens of the various kinds of dust encountered commercially are shown, as well as micro-photographs of the dusts, which show them as they appear under high magnification. Further micro-photographs contrast normal lung tissue and the lung tissue which has been exposed to dust for some time.

One of the most significant exhibits comprises merely a series of carefully prepared statistical charts by the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind. Clearly is the story told, that well over half the blindness of today is preventable. Further, that more than half of all eye diseases need never occur. "Keep the one-eyed man out of dangerous trades," is one of the injunctions, following a series of illustrations of workers who have successfully lost the use of each eye, in blasting, stone cutting, metal chipping.

The various tuberculosis exhibits make plain what great progress is being made in the fight against the white plague. Pictures show the conditions that breed the tubercle bacillus, and other photographs which have been also used in "movies," show what steps must be taken to combat the germ.

Nowhere in disease prevention have more sensational results been obtained than in the matter of milk hygiene and infants' feeding. Pictures illustrating the "before and after" contrast is shown in photograph with the modern dairy spotless and shining and even the cows have a well-groomed appearance. One of the exhibits is the old form of milk lade, by which milk was distributed, before the present law requiring all certified milk to be bottled was passed. From a particle of dirt in one of the cracks of the lade millions of bacteria were cultivated.

Other interesting exhibits are those regarding the disposal of sewage, showing diagrammatically the state situation, plant at Lawrence, and the disposal of the Metropolitan sewage at the stations on Moon, Deer and Nut Islands.

Physical development pictures were exhibited by Dr. Sargent of Harvard. The composite photographs of male and female students show that the physical development of the college generation of today falls far short of Greek statuary standards. Pictures and measurements taken by Dr. Sargent's anthropometric charts of athletes and strong men, Sandow, John I. Sullivan and others are also on view.

The collection will be on view for several weeks. Meanwhile hundreds are visiting it daily. It is the hope of the state board of health and of the other exhibitors that every man, woman and

Boston Transcript
Oct 28, 1912
FREE LECTURE COURSE

Season at the Boston Public Library Will
Begin on Oct. 17 and Offers Wide Range
of Topics

A wide range of topics is offered in the free lecture course at the Boston Public Library, beginning on Oct. 17. Lectures will be given on Monday and Thursday evenings with lantern illustrations. Sunday lectures will be given at 3.30 P. M. The Monday lectures will be under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club. The lectures and speakers are as follows:

Thursday, Oct. 17, Watts and Whistler: A Contrast. F. Melbourne Greene. Marian Thursday, Oct. 24, The Wayside Inn, Marston Longfellow.

Sunday, Oct. 27, The Opera: Six lectures: I. The Music Drama in Italy. Olin Downes. Henry C. Wilson.

Thursday, Nov. 7, Millet and Segantini: Peasant Painters. F. Melbourne Greene. Thursday, Nov. 10, The Opera: II. Early Development in France. Olin Downes.

Sunday, Nov. 14, Civic Architecture in Boston and Elsewhere. Huger Elliott. Thursday, Nov. 17, Types of Modern Drama. Four lectures on the Structure of Plays, The Art of the Theatre, Contemporary Plays, etc.: I. Frank W. C. Hersey.

Thursday, Nov. 21, Braddock's Campaign, 1755 John K. Lacey. Sunday, Nov. 24, The Country of Sir Walter Scott. Charles S. Osgood, illustrated.

Sunday, Dec. 1, The Opera: III. Rise of the German Romantic School. Olin Downes. Thursday, Dec. 5, Austro-Hungary. John C. Bowker. F. R. G. S.

Sunday, Dec. 8, Types of Modern Drama: II. Frank W. C. Hersey. Monday, Dec. 9, Egypt and Palestine, John R. Ainsley.

Thursday, Dec. 12, West India Islands. Charles Mason Fuller. Sunday, Dec. 15, Reading: Longfellow's Evangeline. A. T. Kempton, illustrated.

Thursday, Dec. 18, America's Treasures of Art. Mary Augusta Mulikin. Sunday, Dec. 22, Charles Dickens as an Actor. John J. Enright, illustrated.

Thursday, Jan. 2, Switzerland. Edward W. Schuchert. Sunday, Jan. 5, The Short Story, with illustrative selections: I. Horace G. Wadlin.

Thursday, Jan. 9, The Castle of Chantilly and its Treasures of Art. Martha A. S. Shannon. Sunday, Jan. 12, The Opera: IV. Richard Wagner. Olin Downes.

Monday, Jan. 13, British India. H. D. Heathfield. Thursday, Jan. 16, The Land of the Montezumas. Dr. Francis Henry Wade.

Sunday, Jan. 19, Types of Modern Drama: III. Frank W. C. Hersey. Thursday, Jan. 23, The Hawaiian Islands, Past and Present. Frank W. C. Hersey.

Sunday, Jan. 26, The Making of Americans. Dr. George W. Tupper, illustrated. Thursday, Jan. 30, Whaling Ventures and Adventures. George H. Tripp.

Sunday, Feb. 2, The Short Story, with illustrative selections: II. Horace G. Wadlin. Thursday, Feb. 6, Savonarola. Rev. Thomas I. Casson, S. J.

Sunday, Feb. 9, The Opera: V. Verdi and the Latter-Day Italians. Olin Downes. Monday, Feb. 10, The Atrocities of the Rubber Forests of the Amazon River. William Curtis Parabe.

Thursday, Feb. 13, The Construction of the Panama Canal. Louis K. Houck. Sunday, Feb. 16, Reading: Macmillan's Blue Bird. Helen Weil.

Thursday, Feb. 20, Knights and Knighthood. Rev. Thomas I. Casson, S. J. Sunday, Feb. 23, Types of Modern Drama: IV. Frank W. C. Hersey.

Thursday, Feb. 27, Charms of the White Hills. George N. Cross. Sunday, March 2, The Short Story, with illustrative selections: III. Horace G. Wadlin.

Thursday, March 6, Pompeii and Amalfi. Louis C. Newhall. Sunday, March 9, Robert Louis Stevenson. E. Arthur Stanley Roberts.

Thursday, March 12, The Land of the Mayan. Arthur Stanley Roberts. Sunday, March 15, A Summer Vacation in Europe with a Camera. Henry Warren Poor.

Sunday, March 16, The Opera: VI. Modern French Operas. Olin Downes. Thursday, March 20, Manual Training Today—What It Is and What It Does. John C. Broadhead.

Sunday, March 23, King Arthur—the Evolution of a Hero. Frank H. Chase. Thursday, April 3, The Land of the Incas (Peru and Bolivia). Carol Melton Ross.

Thursday, April 10, The Nibelungenlied. Dr. Helen I. Webster. Monday, April 14, The Islands of Japan. Harvey N. Shepard.

Thursday, April 17, Freshet and its Influence on Handicraft. James Frederic Hookins. Sunday, April 20, The Romance of New France. John J. Enright.

Monday, May 12, Camping in the Yellowstone National Park. Edmund A. Whitman.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28

DEMANDS OPERA FOR EVERYBODY

Olin Downes Declares True Success Is Not Appeal to Rich and Idle.

DESCRIBES EARLY CUSTOMS

Marvels in Paraphernalia Needed for Production of "Berenice."

"Opera cannot continue a healthy life as a diversion for the rich and idle," said Olin Downes, music critic, in concluding a lecture at the Public Library yesterday afternoon. "The final measure of its success must be its appeal to the people as a whole."

His lecture was the first of a series of six to be delivered on the opera, and was illustrated by several passages on the piano. A large audience of music lovers attended.

Mr. Downes traced the beginnings of opera, and of modern tonal music to a series of meetings, held toward the end of the 16th century, at the house of Count Giovanni Bardi, in Florence. Members of this little circle that met at the Palazzo Bardi were trying to revive the old Greek play, the words of which they conceived to have been intoned, and not spoken. As a result, Vincenzo Galilei, father of the great astronomer, in his musical monody entitled "Daphne," which was acted privately in 1597, introduced recitative for the first time.

The first great opera writer, however, was Monteverde, who was chapel master at Mantua and afterward at the Church of St. Mark in Venice. The solo music of an opera called "Ariane," written by him, was so pathetic that it is said to have drawn tears from all the courtiers who listened to it. Monteverde was the first to introduce the trombone and pizzicato, which were regarded as such daring innovations that many of the ducal orchestra resigned rather than play them. The first public opera house was erected in 1637 in Venice.

The man who gave Italy its pre-eminence in operatic music was Alessandro Scarlatti of Naples. Scarlatti wrote 34 operas in 28 years and introduced the aria and accompanied recitative. After his death and until the day of Donizetti, Bellini and the author of the "Barber of Seville," opera in Italy deteriorated rapidly, and all art was strangled by a set of petty regulations and the absurd lavishness of setting.

Paraphernalia considered necessary for the production of Freschi's "Berenice," in 1650, included:

Choruses of 100 virgins, 100 soldiers, 100 horsemen in iron armor; 40 cornets on horseback; 6 mounted trumpeters, 6 drummers, 6 ensigns; 6 sashkuts, 6 flutes, 12 minstrels playing on Turkish and other instruments; 6 pages, 3 serfs, 12 cymbal players, 12 huntmen, 12 grooms, 12 charioteers; 2 lions, led by two Turks; 2 led elephants; Berenice's triumphal car, drawn by 4 horses; 6 other cars, drawn by 12 horses; 6 chariots, for the procession, a forest containing 100 living horses, a forest filled with wild boar, deer and bears.

"The profound influence that opera has had on music generally," said Mr. Downes, "is impossible to exaggerate. Beginning in Italy, the movement swept over Europe and for close on 200 years, except in Germany and England, supplanted all other phases of musical activity. Its inner history is a history of the struggle for supremacy between melody and drama, and though melody has held undisputed sway for the greater part of the time, it has been the dramatic element has forced on composers from the music that have been to the infinite benefit of opera as an art."

COPLEY SQUARE AS REARRANGED

Art Commission Today Views First Sketch by F. A. Bourne, Based on His Ground Plan—Action Expected Next Thursday



THE detailed plans of Copley square were today presented by Frank A. Bourne, architect, for the consideration of the Art Commission of the city, at Mayor Fitzgerald's request. This will be brought up at a full meeting of the art commission next Thursday. The plan of the square, which was prepared for the public grounds department, D. Henry Sullivan, superintendent, was published on May 20.

This sketch shows the plan carried out in full, with the railway tracks carried along in front of the Library and a true square formed by completing the sidewalk line at Trinity Church and carrying it across to Boylston street. This favors the widening of St. James avenue by making an easy flow of traffic from Huntington avenue through St. James avenue, without the conflicting angle that exists at present or the

additional collision points that would be introduced if the St. James avenue roadway were crisscross to the Old South Church corner. Inside the square the surface is to be two and one-half feet below the general street level and a fountain is placed against the backs of the long seats opposite the Library and Trinity Church.

On the Boylston-street mall, there is provision for four groups of statuary, which may be put in at any time in the future. The effective part of the square, which may be built at once, need not include the two fountains nor the central monument, leaving this for private gifts or future administrations to take care of.

As has already been announced, two Boston men have volunteered to carry out the decorative portions, provided the city looks after the plan for the square. The preliminary estimates received were rejected by the mayor; \$175,000 will be used

as a basis of appropriation by the city. Frederic Winthrop is aiding in the carrying out of the work, and George von J. Meyer of Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy, has expressed to the mayor his approval of the scheme and it is believed that he will be one of those to generously contribute towards the expense of beautifying Copley square; other Bostonians have signified their willingness to cooperate financially.

On the north side of Trinity Church, arrangements for Trinity quadrangle are shown. The line of trees is continued down Boylston street and diagonally to this, carried across a small square formed by the continuation of the sidewalk. The square will become a centre for a considerable underground traffic and the arrangement will be even more necessary to protect pedestrians entering and leaving the stations or crossing from one side to the other.

That knowledge is health is written large over the hygiene exhibit which opened last week at the Public Library. The collection, for the installing of which the state board of health appropriated \$2000 and the city \$1000, comprises the Massachusetts portion of the exhibit at the recent International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in Washington.

Prevention, the keynote of modern medicine, is the underlying theme at the exhibit. By means of excellent photographs, drawings, statistical charts and maps the fight that is being successfully waged against disease is graphically portrayed.

Occupational diseases occupy one room of the exhibit. Here the dangers that workmen in different trades are subjected to, and the methods for avoiding them are shown. In the trades involving drilling, grinding, etc., there is great danger to the lungs from the dust that is thrown off. The mortality from tuberculosis among granite cutters, for instance, is great. Celluloid and horn dust in comb factories is similarly dangerous. As a rule, where chips of metal or of any hard substance are apt to be thrown off protection is furnished to the eyes—as among stone cutters, but only until very recently has the importance of guarding the respiratory apparatus been recognized.

The methods of protecting the lungs are two-fold. One is a sort of cap that fits over mouth and nostrils which excludes the dust, and in the case of the sand-blaster takes the form of a covering for the entire head, resembling somewhat a diver's head-gear. This is not always a certain prophylaxis, however, as very fine dust frequently sifts through the protecting mask and is inhaled. In factories a "hood" or suction apparatus draws the dust off rapidly by means of whirling fans. Where chemical fumes constitute a source of danger one large hood over all the workmen is usually sufficient to draw off the volatile fumes. Where the dust is of a mineral or metallic character an individual suction pipe is placed directly over the individual machines.

Specimens of the various kinds of dust encountered commercially are shown, as well as micro-photographs of the dusts, which show them as they appear under high magnification. Further, micro-photographs contrast normal lung tissue and the lung that has been exposed to dust for some time.

One of the most significant exhibits comprises merely a series of carefully prepared statistical charts by the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind. Clearly is the story told, that well over half the blindness of today is preventable. Further than that more than half of all eye diseases need never occur.

"Keep the one-eyed man out of dangerous trades," is one of the injunctions, following a series of illustrations of workers who have successfully lost the use of each eye, in blasting, stone cutting, metal chipping.

The various tuberculosis exhibits make plain what great progress is being made in the fight against the white plague. Pictures show the conditions that breed the tubercle bacillus, and other photographs which have been also used in "movies," show what steps must be taken to combat the germ.

Nowhere in disease prevention have more sensational results been obtained than in the matter of milk hygiene and infants' feeding. Pictures illustrating the "before and after" contrasts are shown in photograph with the modern dairy spotless and shining and even the cows have a well-groomed appearance. One of the exhibits is the old form of milk ladle, by which milk was distributed, before the present law requiring all certified milk to be bottled was passed. From a particle of dirt in one of the cracks of the ladle millions of bacteria were cultivated.

Other interesting exhibits are those regarding the disposal of sewage, showing diagrammatically the state filtration plant at Lawrence, and the disposal of the Metropolitan sewage at the stations on Moon, Deer and Nut Islands.

Physical development pictures were exhibited by Dr. Sargent of Harvard. The composite photograph of male and female students show that the physical development of the college generation of today falls far short of Greek statuary standards. Pictures and measurements taken by Dr. Sargent's anthropometric charts of athletes and strong men, Sandow, John L. Sullivan and others are also on view.

The collection will be on view for several weeks. Meanwhile hundreds are visiting it daily. It is the hope of the state board of health and of the other exhibitors that every man, woman and child in the city will go to the library and learn the lessons of health and prevention of disease that are there imparted.

GETS HEALTH DIPLOMAS
Boston Exhibits at Washington

Takes Three Awards.
Officials of the Boston health board were formally notified yesterday that the city's health department had been awarded three diplomas for the Boston exhibit at the 15th international congress of hygiene and demography at Washington recently.

The board was notified by Dr. J. W. Schorschewsky, director of the exhibit at the congress, who wrote: "It gives me great pleasure to inform you that your exhibit has been awarded diplomas of merit by the jury of awards appointed by the executive committee of the 15th international congress of hygiene and demography in the following divisions: Division of child hygiene; division of food inspection and communication of disease. Diplomas will be forwarded to you as soon as they can be engraved and expressed."

The exhibits for which the diplomas were awarded are on exhibition at the Public Library, Copley square.

Sunday, Nov. 17, 1912. The Art of the Theatre. Contemporary Plays, etc.; I. Frank W. C. Hersey.
Thursday, Nov. 21, Bradstock's Campaign. 1753 John K. Jacob.
Sunday, Nov. 24, The Country of Sir Walter Scott. Charles S. O'Connell, illustrated.
Sunday, Dec. 1, The Opera. III. Rise of the German Romantic School. Olin Downes.
Thursday, Dec. 5, The Opera. IV. Richard Wagner. Olin Downes.
Sunday, Dec. 8, Types of Modern Drama: II. Monday, Dec. 9, Egypt and Palestine. John R. Aldrey.
Thursday, Dec. 12, West India Islands. Charles Mason Fuller.
Sunday, Dec. 15, Reading: Longfellow's Evangeline. A. T. Kempton, illustrated.
Thursday, Dec. 19, American Treasures of Art. Mary Augusta Mullikin.
Sunday, Dec. 22, Charles Dickens as an Actor. John J. Enright, illustrated.
Thursday, Jan. 2, Switzerland. Edward W. Thurnsley.
Sunday, Jan. 5, The Short Story, with illustrative selections: I. Horace G. Wadlin.
Thursday, Jan. 9, The Castle of Chantilly and Its Treasures of Art. Martha A. S. Shannon.
Sunday, Jan. 12, The Opera. IV. Richard Wagner. Olin Downes.
Monday, Jan. 13, British India. H. D. Heathcote.
Thursday, Jan. 16, The Land of the Montezumas. Dr. Francis Henry Wade.
Sunday, Jan. 19, Types of Modern Drama: III. Frank W. C. Hersey.
Thursday, Jan. 23, The Hawaiian Islands. Past and Present. Frank Herbert Palmer.
Sunday, Jan. 26, The Making of Americans. Dr. George W. Tappan, illustrated.
Thursday, Jan. 30, Whaling Ventures and Adventures. George H. Tripp.
Sunday, Feb. 2, The Short Story, with illustrative selections: II. Horace G. Wadlin.
Thursday, Feb. 6, Savonarola. Rev. Thomas L. Gasson, S. J.
Sunday, Feb. 9, The Opera. V. Verdi and the Later-Day Italians. Olin Downes.
Monday, Feb. 10, The Atrocities of the Rubber Forests of the Amazon River. William Curtis Parabee.
Thursday, Feb. 13, The Construction of the Panama Canal. Louis K. Bourke.
Sunday, Feb. 16, Reading: Maeterlinck's Blue Bird. Helen Well.
Thursday, Feb. 20, Knights and Knighthood. Rev. Thomas L. Gasson, S. J.
Sunday, Feb. 23, Types of Modern Drama: IV. Frank W. C. Hersey.
Thursday, Feb. 27, Charming of the White Hills. George N. Cross.
Sunday, March 2, The Short Story, with illustrative selections: III. Horace G. Wadlin.
Thursday, March 6, Pompeii and Amalfi. Louis C. Newhall.
Sunday, March 9, Robert Louis Stevenson. E. Charlton Black, L. D.
Monday, March 10, The Land of the Magyar. Arthur Stanley Roberts.
Thursday, March 13, A Summer Vacation in Europe with a Camera. Henry Warren Poor.
Sunday, March 16, The Opera: VI. Modern French Opera. Olin Downes.
Thursday, March 27, Manual Training Today—What It Is and What It Does. John C. Broadhead.
Sunday, March 30, King Arthur—the Evolution of a Hero. Frank H. Chase.
Thursday, April 3, The Land of the Incas (Peru and Bolivia). Caval. Melano Rosal.
Sunday, April 6, The Nibelungenlied. Dr. Helen L. Webster.
Monday, April 14, The Islands of Japan. Harvey N. Shepard.
Thursday, April 17, Froebel and His Influence on Handicraft. James Frederic Hopkins.
Sunday, April 20, The Romance of New France. John J. Enright.
Monday, May 12, The Yellowstone National Park. Edmund A. Whitman.

ed for Production of "Berenice."

"Opera cannot continue a healthy life as a diversion for the rich and idle," said Olin Downes, music critic, in concluding a lecture at the Public Library yesterday afternoon. "The final measure of its success must be its appeal to the people as a whole."

His lecture was the first of a series of six to be delivered on the opera, and was illustrated by several passages on the piano. A large audience of music lovers attended.

Mr. Downes traced the beginnings of opera and of modern tonal music to a series of meetings, held toward the end of the 16th century, at the house of Count Giovanni Bardi, in Florence. Members of this little circle that met at the Palazzo Bardi were trying to revive the old Greek play, the words of which they conceived to have been intoned, and not spoken. As a result, Vincenzo Galilei, father of the great astronomer, in his musical monody entitled "Daphne," which was acted privately in 1597, introduced recitative for the first time.

The first great opera writer, however, was Monteverdi, who was chapel master at Mantua and afterward at the Church of St. Mark in Venice. The solo music of an opera called "Arlano," written by him, was so pathetic that it is said to have drawn tears from all the courtiers who listened to it. Monteverdi was the first to introduce the tremolo and pizzicato, which were regarded as such daring innovations that many of the ducal orchestra resigned rather than play them. The first public opera house was erected in 1637 in Venice.

The man who gave Italy its pre-eminence in operatic music was Alessandro Scarlatti of Naples. Scarlatti wrote 24 operas in 25 years and introduced the aria and accompanied recitative. After his death and until the day of Donizetti, Bellini and the author of the "Barber of Seville," opera in Italy deteriorated rapidly, and all art was strangled by a set of petty regulations and the absurd lavishness of setting.

Paraphernalia considered necessary for the production of Freschi's "Berenice," in 1650, included:

Chorus of 100 virgins, 100 soldiers, 100 horsemen in iron armor, 40 cornets on horseback, 6 mounted trumpeters, 6 drummers, 6 ensigns, 6 sackbuts, 12 flutes, 12 minstrels playing on Turkish and other instruments; 6 pages, 2 sergeants, 6 cymbal players, 12 huntsmen, 12 grooms, 12 charioteers; 2 lions, led by two Turks; 2 led elephants; Berenice's triumphal car, drawn by 4 horses; 6 other cars, drawn by 12 horses; 6 chariots, for the procession; a stable containing 100 living horses; a forest filled with wild boar, deer and bears.

"The profound influence that opera has had on music generally," said Mr. Downes, "is impossible to exaggerate. Beginning in Italy, the movement swept over Europe and for close on 200 years, except in Germany and England, supplanted all other phases of musical activity. Its inner history is a history of the struggle for supremacy between melody and drama, and though melody has held undisputed sway for the greater part of the time of late years the dramatic element has forced concessions from the melodic that have been to the infinite benefit of opera as an art."



THE detailed plans of Copley square were today presented by Frank A. Bourne, architect, for the consideration of the Art Commission of the city, at Mayor Fitzgerald's request. This will be brought up at a full meeting of the art commission next Thursday. The plan of the square, which was prepared for the public grounds department, D. Henry Sullivan, superintendent, was published on May 29.

This sketch shows the plan carried out in all with the railway tracks carried along in front of the library and a true square formed by completing the sidewalk line at Trinity Church and carrying it across to Boylston street. This favors the widening of St. James avenue by making an easy flow of traffic from Huntington avenue through St. James avenue, without the conflicting angle that exists at present or the

additional collision points that would be introduced if the St. James avenue roadway were crisscrossed to the Old South Church corner. Inside the square the surface is to be two and one-half feet below the general street level and a fountain is placed against the backs of the long seats opposite the Library and Trinity Church.

On the Boylston-street mall, there is provision for four groups of statuary, which may be put in at any time in the future. The effective part of the square, which may be built at once, need not include the two fountains nor the central monument, leaving this for private gifts or future administration to take care of.

As has already been announced, two Boston men have volunteered to carry out the decorative portions, provided the city looks after the plan for the square. The preliminary estimates received were rejected by the mayor; \$175,000 will be used

as a basis of appropriation by the city. Frederic Winthrop is aiding in the carrying out of the work, and George von L. Meyer of Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy, has expressed to the mayor his approval of the scheme and it is believed that he will be one of those to generously contribute towards the expense of beautifying Copley square; other Bostonians have signified their willingness to cooperate financially.

On the north side of Trinity Church, arrangements for Trinity quadrangle are shown. The line of trees is continued down Boylston street and diagonally to this, carried across a small square formed by the continuation of the sidewalk line in front of Trinity Church. It is understood that an arrangement could be made between the city and Trinity Church for taking care of this area.

There have been a good many efforts made since 1893 for the improvement of

the square, and it is felt that the present time is opportune for carrying out what seems to be the correct solution of the problem. It is claimed that the traffic situation will be much simplified and improved by this plan.

When the Huntington-avenue subway is built, as transportation experts believe it soon will be, the Bourne plan will have still more to commend it, some say, because there then will be comparatively few cars coming down Huntington avenue and crossing to Boylston street by way of Dartmouth street. By then, with the Boylston street and the Huntington-avenue subways, the square will become a centre for a considerable underground traffic and the arrangement will be even more necessary to protect pedestrians entering and leaving the stations or crossing from one side to the other.

Transcript Oct. 26, 1912 **INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY** **Library-Notes**

At the State Board of Health exhibit, now being shown in the Boston Public Library, a very interesting section is devoted to the work of the health department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This exhibit includes several charts representing the work done by the students and professors, and many pictures of the laboratories and buildings used in this connection are shown.

The board of Tech Show 1913 announced this morning that the annual Kommer's dinner will be held in the Union Saturday evening, Nov. 23. It has been the custom to announce on this day the winner of the show competition for that year. As this dinner is a very popular one among the Tech men, plans are under way to accommodate a large crowd. The heads of the various departments of the show and also Coach Eugene Sanger will address the diners. After the dinner all will adjourn to the living room upstairs, where an entertainment consisting of "stunts" by showmen of previous years will take place.

Yesterday afternoon, Professor Prescott of the biological department of the Institute addressed the members of the Biological Society on his recent trip through Central America. Dr. Prescott had many interesting stereopticon slides including several scenes along the Panama Canal and along old roads built by the Aztecs in the fifteenth century. President Tolman of the society announced that three speakers have been procured for meetings to come later in the term. The speakers are Dr. Alexander Forbes, Dr. Milton J. Rosenau and Dr. Cleveland Floyd.

THE BOSTON HERALD **TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29.**

PICK SITES FOR EAST BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
 John C. Kiley, the mayor's real estate expert, yesterday notified the mayor that the public library trustees had voted, subject to his approval, to take for a site for the new East Boston library the southeast corner of Havre and Brooks streets, containing some 11,855 feet, which would cost from \$25,000 to \$28,000. There is an alternative site in Monmouth square, near the Eagle Hill reservoir, property formerly owned by former Gov. Bates and now owned by John Conry. This lot contains 6925 feet and would cost \$19,500.

BOSTON EVENING RECORD **OCTOBER 25, 1912**

The health exhibition at the public library, consisting of a portion of the exhibit at the international congress of hygiene and demography, is instructively entertaining. Effort should be made to bring it to wide attention. Classes and clubs might advantageously make special trips to study it.

Boston Herald Oct 26, 1912 **HEALTH EXHIBITS IN BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Will Be Opened to the Public Shortly for Examination.

Exhibits pertaining to public health are being put up for exhibition purposes in the rooms and corridors of the first floor of the Boston Public Library, Copple square, and will be opened for the public in a few days. The exhibits were prepared by about 15 organizations and were shown at the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography in Washington last month. To prepare the exhibits the state of Massachusetts appropriated \$200 and the health department of the city of Boston \$100.

Boston Record Oct 22, 1912 **THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT HAS PLACED ON EXHIBITION AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY THE EXHIBIT SUBMITTED TO THE RECENT HEALTH CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON. THIS EXHIBIT WON THE PLAUSIBILITY OF THE MEDICAL WORLD DURING THE WASHINGTON DISPLAY. IT IS MAINLY THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DR. W. J. GALLIVAN.**

Boston Transcript Nov. 11, 1912
POOR HOUSEKEEPING AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:
 "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," said the poet. He would not have said it, however, of the inner court of the Boston Public Library, had he been there day before yesterday. He would have seen another flagrant example of wasted opportunity, not to say neglect. Where there should have been an artistic and appropriate stone bench extending the length of the cloistered walk, there were two or three cheap settles; where there should have been a graceful and beautiful fountain, there was an ordinary nozzle from which the water rose in air. But worse than that, the southern cloister was littered with unsightly wooden packing cases, scraps of paper were strewn here and there on the grass, while the tank in the centre was filled with dirty water on the surface of which floated five dead goldfish. Incidentally, though of course this is beside the mark, the State Board of Health was holding an exhibition within the library walls not fifty feet away.
 MARY OTIS POTTER
 22 Brimmer street, Nov. 10.

THE BOSTON HERALD **MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11.**

DISCUSSES OPERA OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY
 The early development of opera in France was discussed by Olin Downes, music critic, in the second of his series of six free lectures in the lecture hall of the Public Library yesterday afternoon. More than 200 lovers and students of music listened to Mr. Downes' address. He also played passages from operas of 18th century.
 Mr. Downes spoke of the grand opera of Lully and Rameau and told of the public protest against the formalism of opera in this period. He then described the sudden appearance and rapid rise of Opera comique and explained its difference from grand opera. He showed the influence of the foreign schools upon opera in Paris and described in full the innovation, seemingly then impossible, introduced by Gluck.
 Aubert and his school and the contributions of Rossini from Italy and Meyerbeer from Germany which lifted opera from a deteriorative stage were discussed by Mr. Downes. He concluded with a description of the effects of Gounod's "Faust" which culminated the old school opera and laid the foundation for the opera of the following period.

Boston Daily Globe. Established March 4, 1872. (Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1878.) **THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.** First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

SATURDAY, NOV 9, 1912.
Tip to the Trustees.
 The visitor from the West looked around the Boston Public Library in a disappointed way.
 "What does all that mean?" he asked the native, as he pointed to the walls.
 "Why those are the wonderful Abbey paintings," replied the amazed Bostonian.
 The visitor moved a little closer.
 "Which is Stahl, and where's Speaker?" he demanded.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

12,000 WIVES ABANDONED IN BOSTON IN ONE YEAR

Under the New Law It Will Cost the City About \$9000 a Year to Support Them and Families.



"And they lived unhappily ever afterward."

MORE than 42,000 cases of wife desertion were reported in Boston last year. And the cost of abandoning wives is one week's rent because certain other citizens of Boston refuse to support wives and families.
 It is expected that between \$7000 and \$9000 will be paid by the city this year to deserted wives. The amount is rapidly climbing and may even exceed \$9000.
 An idea of the number of desertions in the city may be gained when it is known that this money is paid solely at the rate of 50 cents a day to wives whose husbands are working at hard labor on Deer Island. Nor the 50 cents paid each day—it is paid only on days when the husband works at hard labor. If he is excused sickness or for some other reason, 50-cent pittance stops until he is working again.
 Evangeline Booth, head of the Boston Army forces in America, not long ago that Boston is one of the worst cities of the country in the matter of wife desertion. The chief of probation officers and of the institutions commissioners have been to bear out this statement. But not every deserting husband is caught, and only a very small number of those caught are sent to Deer Island. Most of them are the hands of the probation officers whom they pay fixed weekly. These sums are paid by the officer to the wife's dependent family.
 The district last year \$16,000 was collected by the city in this way. Yet and 10 men working in this office, and we need more.
Make up or Pay.
 "It's our business to reconcile husband and wife. But if we can't do that, it's our business to get money from the man, and give it to his family. From Oct. 1 of last year to Sept. 30 of this year, about \$11,000 has been paid into this office by deserting husbands, and paid by us to the wives and children. If a man is stubborn, if he won't heed the warnings of the probation officer—then he's arrested and sent to Deer Island.
 "You've heard about the uniform desertion law? The 50 cents a day to the wife, for every hard day's work of the husband while he's a prisoner? I believe that law's a good thing. It may have to be amended some, but the idea is right. Only, the men ought to be put to work on roads, or a farm, or in quarries. Then the prisons would pay their own expenses, and might even make a profit. The labor laws prevent this now. Labor people feel that prison labor would prove too much of a competition for regular labor. But personally I think the prison labor is such a small percentage of labor in general that it wouldn't affect regular laboring men at all."
 Mr. Sargent was asked—quite by the way—if probation work didn't prove to be rather wearing. "Oh, no!" he answered, with his good-tempered smile, "if you're cut out to be a probation officer, you can do it. If you're not cut out for the job, it'll get on your nerves. But every case is different. You can't lay down general rules and then blindly follow

GERMAN GUIDE TO YANKEE ART

Herr Bernath Contributes to Leipzig Series on Famous Art Cities.

FENWAY PALACE LEFT OUT

Other Striking Omissions and Inaccuracies, but Work Is Creditable.

By F. W. COBURN.
 Boston art for German eyes includes no glimpse of Mrs. John L. Gardner's Fenway Court treasures—if, that is, visiting Teutons are guided by a little book just published in Leipzig with the purpose of putting New York and Boston on the world's art map.
 A German publishing house, which has been bringing out a lengthy series of "Berühmte Kunststätten," or "Famous Art Cities," has discovered America. Morton H. Bernath, critic and cosmopolitan, sometime resident in New York, where he was registered at Columbia University as a student, has done the text and selected the illustrations that are to tell German-speaking travellers what works of art to look at in Gotham and the Hub. The resultant book is entertaining and instructive, even though the boycott of the Isabella Stuart Gardner Museum in the Fenway, Ltd., is uncritical, unpardonable and unalluring. The omission of the Germanic, Semitic and Teutonic museums at Harvard and of the museums at Salem and Wellesley, may be condoned to a restricted use of the word art. Pictures and sculptures are the sole objective of most tourists' art guests.
Puritans and Witches.
 The history of the development of "Anglo-Yankee Kultur" greatly interests the Hungarian writer, and before entering on his appreciation of works of art, he devotes considerable space to telling how acrimoniously religious the Puritans were; how they burned witches (which they never did); how later on, the enraged burghers, attired as Indians, held a celebrated party and left the waters of Boston harbor "schwarz vom Tee." "From 1822 on, Boston was the centre of the anti-slavery agitation," he explains. "Garrison, Channing and Wendell Phillips were pioneers of the movement which, at first, encountered no slight opposition from the wealthier classes of society. Massachusetts also took a leading part in the civil war." * * * Since the war the city has fallen further and further behind New York in eminence." He, at any rate, Mr. Bernath admits, "shows a greater wealth of old buildings than New York."
 New England colonial architecture is, in fact, pointed out to the German tourist as a very important part of the community's artistic heritage. Several Salem doorways are shown, and the contents of the Paul Revere House are depicted and described. The Longfellow house, Wadsworth house and Harvard Hall, Cambridge are commended as interesting. So enthusiastic does the Hungarian wax over old houses that he even advises his readers to visit two which long ago disappeared—the lamented Hancock house in Beacon street and the Hutchinson house in Garden court street. Such a slip might suggest that the critic knew his Boston only from books. Yet Mr. Bernath has been here at least twice.
 The author's evident knowledge of and very decided opinions about the collections of the Museum of Fine Arts and the Fogg Museum, Cambridge, make the body of his book entertaining reading to one familiar with various local estimates. In the chapter on Spanish painting, the Teutonic tourist is advised that there are in the two cities only two paintings ascribed to Velasquez which have any right to bear his name. One of these is stated to be the portrait of a cardinal in the Hispanic Museum, New York; the other is the portrait of Philip IV at Boston, regarding which the civilized world was in an uproar in 1905.
Don Balthazar Ignored.

AVERAGE STAGE LASTS LESS

Temperament, Publicity Success Itself Are Blame of Marital Disaster.



Some Parts Assumed by Julia Marlowe.

THE usual stage marriage lasts 7 years 6 months 2 weeks 3 days and 17 hours. A gentleman with a gift for statistics discovered it by putting 20 actresses and 24 divorces together. The striking thing is, that if you reckon up the list of well known actresses you will be startled to find that the person was right.
 There's Maxine Elliott, for instance, and Edna May, Louise Dresser, Edna Wallace, Edna Goodrich, Charlotte Walker, Ethel Jackson, Lillian Russell, Blanche Walsh, Julia Marlowe, Fritz Scheff, Christine MacDonald, Margaret Illington, Mabel Taliaferro, Mary Mannerline, Anna Held, Marguerita Sylva and lots of others.
 Some of them have been married for more than seven years, some of them for less. Some of them have been



Mabel Taliaferro, Whose Marriage Lasted Six Years.

married to actors, some to men not

Boston Herald
 Oct 22, 1912
 The health department has placed on exhibition at the Public Library the exhibit submitted to the recent health congress at Washington. This exhibit won the plaudits of the medical world during the Washington display. It is mainly the work of the department of hygiene under the direction of Dr. W. J. Sullivan.

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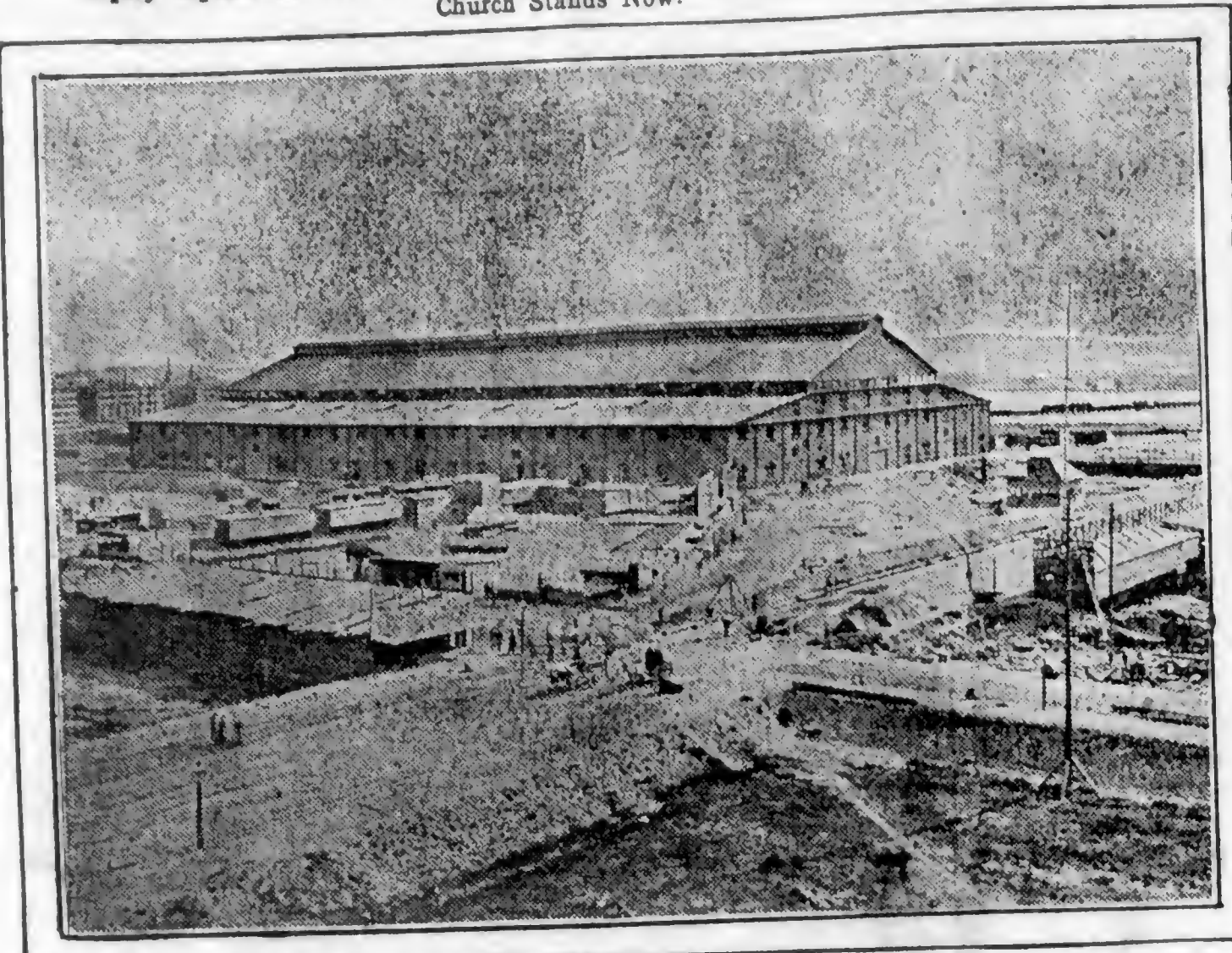
THE BOSTON HERALD
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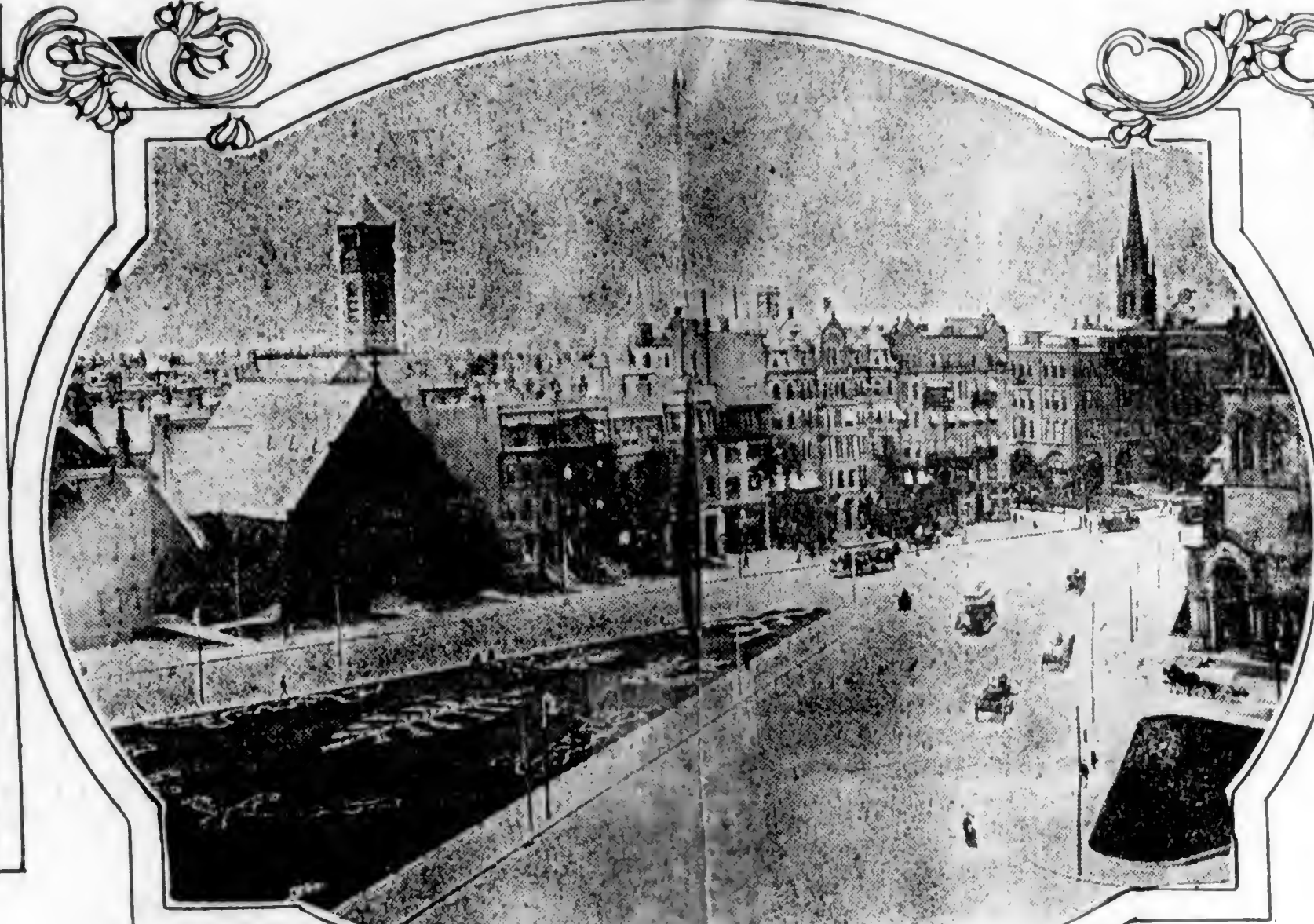
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SUNKEN GARDEN AND GREAT COLUMN FOR COPLEY SQUARE

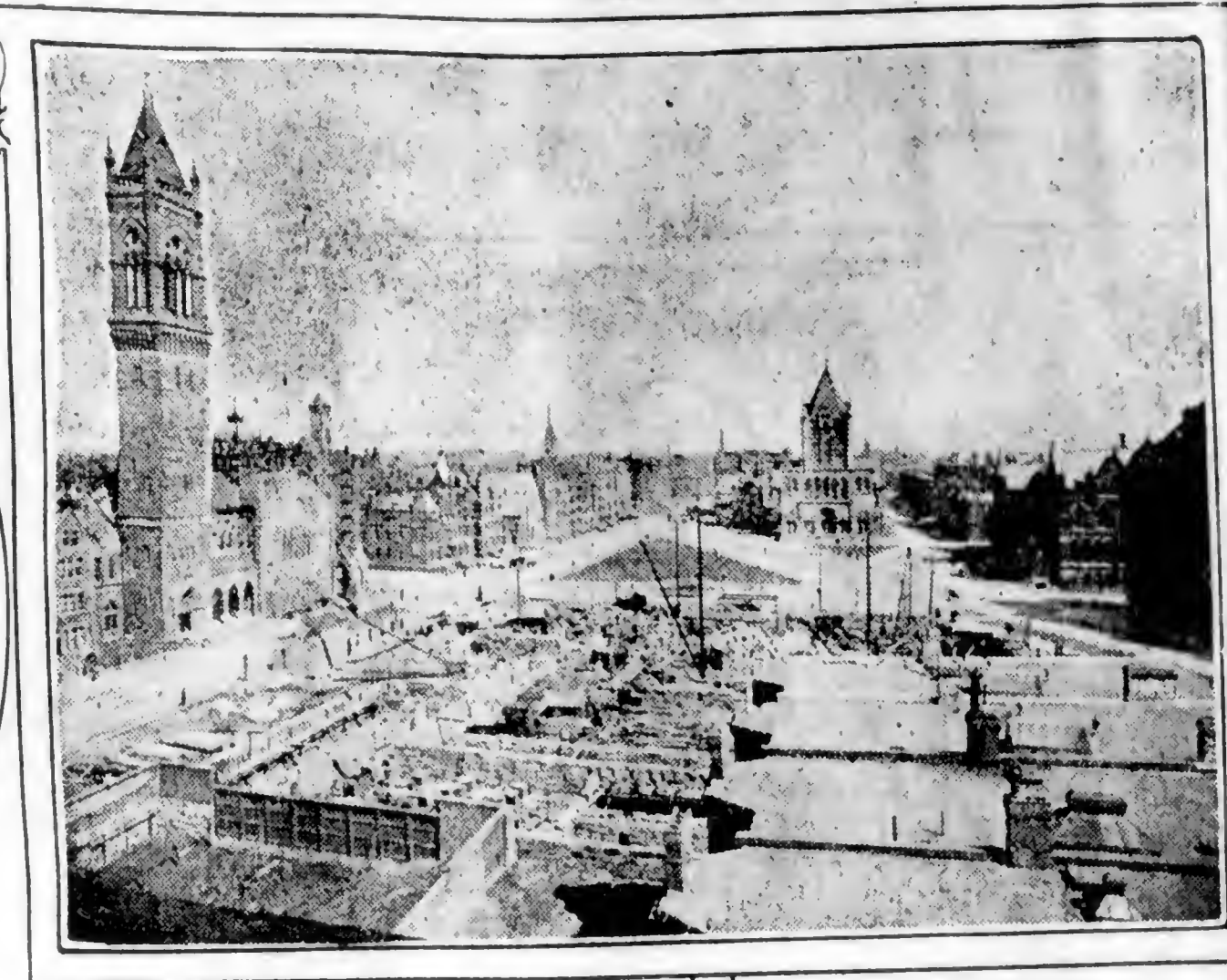
Copley Square in 1869, Showing the Peace Jubilee Building, Where Trinity Church Stands Now.



Copley Square in 1906, Showing Flower Arrangement Which Caused Controversy.



Copley Square, Showing Foundations for Public Library and, in Background, Trinity Church.



New Plans Would Shut off Part of Present Huntington Avenue

ANOTHER change in Copley square, and possibly another chapter in the never ending Copley square controversies. There was the controversy about flowers in the grass plot. There was the controversy about the McKim, Mead & White acoustic on the Public Library. There was the controversy as to the propriety of having a Bacchante in the library. There was the controversy about the nude boys over the entrance to the library. There was the controversy about the height of Westminster Chambers. There was the controversy about the artistic merits and the fitness of Bernard's "Hewer" which was in Copley square for a while. There is still discussion as to the setting of the Phillips Brooks statue. There was a controversy as to the liability to taxation of the land where the Copley-Plaza now stands.

Unworthy Now. There has been one point upon which all critics have agreed. It is omitted on all sides that, as at present laid out, it is not worthy of the buildings to which it serves as an approach. Now, however, the period of talking seems to be nearing an end and the time of action appears to be at hand.

This has been made possible by the selection of Frank A. Bourne, the architect, to make studies of the square with a view to its rearrangement. The appointment was made last fall by Mayor Fitzgerald. After months of investigation Mr. Bourne has just completed his work, a careful and comprehensive survey of the entire problem. The results are now in the hands of the municipal art commission for its consideration.

If Mr. Bourne's plan becomes a reality, there will be a complete and impressive transformation. In place of the present triangles of grass, there will be in the center of the square a spacious quadrangle in the nature of a slightly sunken garden, the main feature of the rearrangement, and a lesser, supplementary quadrangle on the north side of Trinity Church.

Before this can be accomplished, however, it will be necessary to abolish the diagonal cut of Huntington Avenue from Dartmouth street to Boylston street. According to the plan, Huntington Avenue will then terminate at Dartmouth street. The street cars will be diverted so that they will run in front of the Public Library and turn into Boylston street.

When it became known that the transit commission was willing to place the stations of the new subway at some point outside the square, the Huntington Avenue cut was the one



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public passageway which led through it being granted by the state. The first pile was driven in April, 1873, and work was begun in earnest the following July. The chapel was first completed and was occupied for the first time in 1874. The corner-stone of the church was laid in May, 1875, and the first Sunday service held in February, 1877.

Thus the late seventies saw the square marked with two of the most notable structures in Boston. They were not the only ones, however, for coincident with their building two other churches were started. In 1873-75 the tower of the Old South Church lifted its head 245 feet in the air, a superb example of the North Italian Gothic type. In 1874 the Second Church, nestled into the group unobtrusively, its ivy-clad walls giving a picturesque touch to the more conspicuous beauties of its neighbors. The same period saw the building of the Chauncy Hall school and the Hotel Brimmerwick, just below the square.

It was another decade and a half before the Western side of the plaza old justice to the rest. There a tract of an acre and a half remained practically undeveloped, except for the presence of two or three stone dwellings. The site, however, was one of particular attraction and was finally selected as the site of the Boston Public Library. The great structure which has since been the particular pride of every citizen was completed in 1895 at a cost of more than \$2,500,000.

The erection of the library more than anything else turned attention to the need of rearranging the square itself. In 1903 the Boston Society of Architects held a competition for this in mind and appointed Prof. R. Ware, Prof. F. W. Chandler, E. M. Wheelwright as a jury. The gentlemen decided in favor of a plan of C. Howard Walker, who provided for a square with diagonals. The tracks were moved so as to be in one of these diagonals from Huntington Avenue to the corner next to Trinity Church.

There were many members of the society who preferred the plan which was awarded the second place, that of Arthur Batch. This provided for a sunken square at the center. No definite action was taken by the city until 1905, when an attempt was made to revive the first plan. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made, but was diverted before any work was taken.

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DISCUSSES OPERA OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

The early development of opera in France was discussed by Olin Downes, music critic, in the second of his series of six free lectures in the lecture hall of the Public Library yesterday afternoon. More than 800 lovers and students of music listened to Mr. Downes' address. He also played passages from operas of 18th century.

Mr. Downes spoke of the grand opera of Lully and Rameau and told of the public protest against the formalism of opera in this period. He then described the sudden appearance and rapid rise of Opera comique and explained its difference from grand opera. He showed the influence of the foreign schools upon opera in Paris and described in full the innovation, seemingly then impossible, introduced by Gluck.

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When it became known that the transit commission was willing to place the stations of the new subway at some point outside the square, the Huntington avenue cut was the one remaining obstacle in the way of artistic treatment. That bit of roadway is an undoubted barrier. From time to time those who have made studies of the situation have pointed out that it must be wiped out if any progress was to be made. Raymond Unwin, the noted English city planner, when in this city, expressed the opinion that its removal was essential and committees of the chamber of commerce and the Society of Architects have expressed similar views.

Chance for Changes.

With the abolition of this superfluous section of Huntington avenue there will be ample opportunity for making over the square in accordance with Mr. Bourne's ideas. As planned, the sides of the square will parallel the front of the Public Library, Trinity Church and the new Copley-Plaza Hotel. Broad roadways on all four sides will permit a free circulation of traffic.

In front of the hotel the width of the roadway and sidewalks will be 85 feet, leaving a rectangle 140 by 240 feet, the long side parallel to the front of the hotel. The center of the square, with its grass plots and cross paths will be sunk two and a half feet below the general level and approached by flights of five broad stone steps. The main paths will be parallel to the sides of the square.

The central feature of the whole will be a great monument similar to the famous Trajan's column in Rome and the Vendome column in Paris. As shown in the Bourne plan this column is 140 feet high and dominates the buildings about the square, which are limited to 90 feet, and yet does not compete with Trinity



ARCHITECT BOURNE'S COPLEY SQUARE PLANS, PROVIDING FOR SUNKEN GARDENS, GREAT COLUMN IN CENTRE AND DIVERSION OF STREET CARS BETWEEN HUNTINGTON AVENUE AND BOYLSTON STREET SO THAT THEY WILL PASS IN FRONT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY, PORTION OF WHICH IS SHOWN AT LEFT.

Church or the spire of the Old South Church.

Mr. Bourne suggests that the column should have carved upon it various episodes commemorative of epochs in the history of Boston from the time of the landing of the Pilgrims. The shaft may be surmounted by the figure of some personage who has been identified with the city's past.

On the end of the square toward the library will be a sculptured fountain, and another will be located opposite on the Trinity Church end. The two fountains are designed so their backs will be several long seats, which are limited to 90 feet, and yet does not compete with Trinity

their backs will be long circular seats, or exedrae, from which views of the Public Library and Trinity Church may be obtained. On the Boylston street end, north of the square, are locations where four groups of statuary may be installed.

In the estimates which Mr. Bourne has submitted with his report to the art commission the cost of the monument alone will amount to \$272,938. Of this \$129,184 is suggested for the central monument and \$126,000 for sculpture, modelling and carving and \$17,834 for pedestals, seats and other incidentals.

The cost of the two fountains is placed at \$11,463, and the expenses of

sidewalks, steps, walls, balustrades, excavating, masonry and other necessary items will bring the total cost of the monument, up to \$411,403.

Evolution of Square. To understand the growth of Copley square means to review in part the development of the Back Bay for more than a generation.

Peace Jubilee building with its vast gradual spreading out of the city auditorium. This was at best only a consequent congestion turned temporary affair, and stood approximately on the site now occupied by city on the west.

As the state owned the waterfront, most of the land after it was vacated became the property of the Back Bay. The year

1870 found public-spirited citizens discussing the possibility of establishing an art museum, and the year 1871 found the project so far advanced that plans had been selected and work begun. From that time began the development of the square into one of the beauty spots of the city.

Terra Cotta Used. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which stood on the site now occupied by the Copley Plaza Hotel, was designed by John H. Sturgis and was the first building of importance in America in which an extensive use of terra cotta was made. It was considered the best of Boston's buildings

at the time of its construction. The building was originally completed cost \$199,249. It was dedicated July 3, 1876, and was opened to the public the following day.

When the building of the art museum had pointed out the desirability of the location it was not long before other important structures began to spring up nearby. The great Boston fire of 1872 left Trinity Church without a home, and it was natural that the congregation should turn its attention to the less congested areas for a suitable site.

In 1872 the land upon which Trinity Church now stands was purchased from Franklin Evans, the fee to a

public passageway which led through it being granted by the state. The first pile was driven in April, 1873, and work was begun in earnest the following July. The chapel was first completed and was occupied for the first time in 1874. The corner-stone of the church was laid in May, 1875, and the first Sunday service held in February, 1877.

Thus the late seventies saw the square marked with two of the most notable structures in Boston. They were not the only ones, however, for coincident with their building two other churches were started. In 1873-75 the tower of the Old South Church lifted its head 248 feet in the air, a superb example of the North Italian Gothic type. In 1874 the Second Church nestled into the group unobtrusively, its ivy-clad walls giving a picturesque touch to the more conspicuous beauties of its neighbors.

The same period saw the building of the Channing Hall school and the Hotel Brunswick, just below the square.

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The erection of the library no more than anything else turned attention to the need of rearranging the square itself. In 1893 the Boston Society of Architects held a competition with this in mind and appointed Prof. R. Ware, Prof. F. W. Chandler, E. M. Wheelwright as a jury. The gentlemen decided in favor of plan of C. Howard Walker, who provided for a square with diagonals. The tracks were moved so as to be in one of these diagonals from Huntington avenue to

Trinity place, and the corner next Trinity Church was brought out to complete the square.

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Since the beginning Copley square and its buildings have been watched with an eagle eye by all Bostonians. Every new feature was considered, talked about, criticised or approved as the case might be. Even in the beginning there were those who took exception to the frescoed facade of the old Art Museum, and there were still others who were not pleased with certain accessories of Trinity Church.

The case of the Hotel Westminster is well remembered. It went up to a height of 96 feet after the limit had been set at 90. Before that there had been argument and legislation in the same matter. The case was in the courts and before the law gloves for a long period, but at last it became necessary to remove the offending six feet.

There have been numerous other protests, many of them clustering about the Public Library. When the Bacchante was installed in the courtyard there was plenty of objection. There was objection, too, to the little nude boys who were placed on the panel over the main doorway, and there was objection to the lions which St. Gaudens had placed beside the main stairway in remembrance of the deeds of Massachusetts soldiers. There was a veritable howl of dissent when it was discovered that the initial letters of the names blazed on the left of the front facade made an acoustic of the names of the architects, McKim, Mead & White.

When the well-intentioned city authorities planted haunting flower beds in the grass plots artists feared the lack of good taste. When the statue of Phillips Brooks was unveiled there were some who criticized its gesture, disliked the grouping and spoke disparagingly of the "terrace" in which it had been placed.

Free Lectures for Public All Winter

Library Trustees Arrange Great Illustrated Series, Covering Wide Range of Interesting Topics

The Public Library trustees have arranged a long series of interesting lectures for the coming winter season. The lectures will be given with lantern slide illustrations and will be free to the public.

The lectures, as usual, will cover a great many subjects.

Those for adults will take place on Monday and Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoon of each week. There will be a series of story hours in various parts of the city during the late afternoons throughout the winter.

WIDE SCOPE

The evening lectures will start at 7:30 while the Sunday lectures will begin at 2 P. M.

The series of lectures arranged by the library trustees is as follows:

Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock:
Nov. 14—Civic Architecture in Boston and Elsewhere. Huger Elliott.
Nov. 21—Braddock's Campaign. 1733. John K. Loeck.
Dec. 5—Austria-Hungary. John C. Bowker, P. R. G. S.
Dec. 12—West India Islands. Charles Mason Fuller.
Dec. 19—America's Treasures of Art. Mary Augusta Mullikin.
Jan. 2—Switzerland. Edward W. Schuerch.
Jan. 9—The Castle of Chantilly, and its Treasures of Art. Martha A. S. Shannon.
Jan. 16—The Land of the Montezumas. Dr. Francis Henry Wade.
Jan. 23—The Hawaiian Islands, Past and Present. Frank Herbert Palmer.
Jan. 30—Whaling Ventures and Adventures. George H. Tripp.
Feb. 6—Savonarola. The Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J.
Feb. 13—The Construction of the Panama Canal. Louis K. Rourke.
Feb. 20—Knights and Knighthood. The Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J.
Feb. 27—Charm of the White Hills. George N. Cross.
March 6—Pompeii and Amalfi. Louis C. Newhall.
March 13—A Summer Vacation in Europe with a Camera. Henry Warren Poor.
March 20—Manual Training Today—What It Is and What It Does. John C. Brodhead.
April 3—The Land of the Incas. (Peru and Bolivia). Caval. Melano Roast.

April 10—The Nibelungenlied. Dr. Helen L. Webster.
April 17—Proebel and his Influence on Handicraft. James Frederic Hopkins.
April 24—The Romance of New France. John J. Enright.
Sunday afternoons at 3:30 p. m.:
Nov. 10—The Opera. H. Early Development in France. Olin Downes.
Nov. 17—Types of Modern Drama. Four Lectures on the Structure of Plays—The Art of the Theatre—Contemporary Plays, etc. I. Frank W. C. Hersey.
Nov. 24—The Country of Sir Walter Scott. Charles S. Olcott, illustrated.
Dec. 1—The Opera. III. Rise of the German Romantic School. Olin Downes.
Dec. 8—Types of Modern Drama. II. Frank W. C. Hersey.
Dec. 15—Reading: Longfellow's "Evangeline." A. T. Kempton, illustrated.
Dec. 22—Charles Dickens as an Actor. John J. Enright, illustrated.
Jan. 5—The Short Story, with illustrative selections. I. Horace G. Wadlin.
Jan. 12—The Opera. IV. Richard Wagner. Olin Downes.
Jan. 19—Types of Modern Drama. III. Frank W. C. Hersey.
Jan. 26—The Making of Americans. Dr. George W. Tupper, illustrated.
Feb. 2—The Short Story, with illustrative selections. II. Horace G. Wadlin.

Feb. 9—The Opera. V. Verdi and the Latter-Day Italians. Olin Downes.
Feb. 16—Reading: Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird." Helen Well.
Feb. 23—Types of Modern Drama. IV. Frank W. C. Hersey.
March 2—The Short Story, with illustrative selections. III. Horace G. Wadlin.
March 9—Robert Louis Stevenson. E. Charlton Black, L.L.D.
March 16—The Opera. VI. Modern French Operas. Olin Downes.
March 23—King Arthur—the Evolution of a Hero. Frank H. Chase.
Field and forest club course, Monday evenings at 8 o'clock.
Dec. 9—Egypt and Palestine. John R. Ansley.
Jan. 13—British India. H. D. Heathfield.
Feb. 10—The Atrocities of the Rubber Forests of the Amazon River. William Curtis Farabee.
March 10—The Land of the Magyar. Arthur Stanley Roberts.
April 14—The Islands of Japan. Harvey N. Shepard.
May 12—Camping in the Yellowstone National Park. Edmund A. Whitman.
Story hours for children (not open to adults).
Central Library (Lecture Hall) Saturdays 3 p. m.
Brighton Branch, Academy Hill road, Mondays, 4 p. m.
Codman Square Branch, Washington corner Norfolk street, Dorchester. Wednesdays, 4 p. m.
Jamaica Plain Branch, Sedgewick corner South street, Tuesdays, 4 p. m.

South Boston Branch, 372 Broadway, Wednesdays, 4 p. m.
South End Branch, 337 Shawmut avenue, Fridays, 4:30 p. m.
West End Branch, Cambridge corner Lynde street, Thursdays, 4 p. m.

OBJECT TO SITE IN E. BOSTON

Insinuations were made at the hearings given by Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday on the matter of a site for the proposed East Boston branch library, that East Boston citizens felt that the picking of the corner of Bennington and Brooks st. for the building was to enable friends of the city hall administration to get rid of land not easily marketable at a good figure.

Frank C. Wood stated that in his opinion the selection made is the worst that could possibly have been made, and charged that this particular site was agreed upon either to save money or to help a friend. He argued that the city should take a showy site for the building so that the citizens might be able to point to it with pride.

John C. Kiley, the city real estate expert, stated that the site was taken for economic reasons, but that has been nothing binding in what steps have been taken and that it is not yet too late to take another site.

M. J. Rall offered to sell a site on Lexington st., between Brooks and Putnam sts., for \$11,000, the assessed value being \$10,000.

James E. Fitzgerald asked for a Central sq. site, Joseph B. Macnebe favored either Central sq. or the old police station site, M. J. Leary favored the police station site, E. R. Mansfield favored Havre st., Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Trenton st. Baptist church, favored the Bates estate on Monmouth st., Rep. Sullivan favored a site east of Central sq., and Thomas F. Mansfield wanted south of Central sq. considered. The mayor finally left it to a committee of 10 citizens to make the selection.

There is \$50,000 available for the work.

THE BOSTON TRAVELER AND EVENING HERALD

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1912.

AN ARMISTICE?

NEWS that the Balkan allies are about to grant an armistice to Turkey would be gratifying alike to those who wished to see dire vengeance for centuries of misrule and oppression wreaked upon the Turk and to those who deplore any resort to arms.

To push further the successes of the allies would be needlessly to sacrifice thousands of strong men who will be needed in the reconstruction work that must follow the victories of Bulgaria and her sister states. And if the Powers shall stand behind the allies as they are morally bound to do, and enforce the grant by Turkey of all reasonable demands, the cessation of fighting would not at all prejudice the interests of the allies.

In an incredibly short time the Balkan confederates have brought the Moslem to his knees. They struck quickly and with all their force and they have penetrated to the Turkish capital. If the Porte is now so thoroughly frightened that it is ready to make all concessions, the confederates will gain rather than lose by ending the war.

Sickness has already begun to ravage the armies in the field, and the winter snows and floods are beginning to make their way hard. In spite of appalling reverses, Turkey, given the respite that winter's ban will enforce by putting an end to active campaigning, is still capable of making a desperate and protracted fight.

The English soprano who came to Boston the other day from London to join the Boston Opera company stated, soon after her arrival, that she had changed her mind and that the Boston customs officers were not the horrid things she expected to encounter. This assertion is refreshing, coming from a woman and a Briton.

REGENERATING A CITY.

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG is the mayor of Philadelphia—the "Reform mayor."

He differs from most "reform mayors" in that he has accomplished much of the reforming he set out to do, and no political rings or "business cliques" have been allowed to stand in the way.

This, in a city so long and so notoriously corrupt as Philadelphia, is a remarkable achievement.

Other cities, troubled and bled by grafters and rings that dominate elections and put their own puppets in office, might learn much and profit much by Philadelphia's example. If the thing can be done in Philadelphia, it can be done in any other city of the country, vice-ridden New York included.

Mayor Blankenburg's single year in office has wrought such changes in the methods and morals of the city government as to astonish and abash those "practical" men who are willing enough to admit that most city governments are bad, but who contend that under the present elective system lax and wasteful administration is inevitable.

In a few words, Mayor Blankenburg has disclosed the formula of reform. He says:

I have been trying to carry on the city government, with the help of an able cabinet, as the Pennsylvania railroad and the Baldwin Locomotive Works are carried on. We are trying to make our watchword "ability" and "efficiency." I maintain that, while the Pennsylvania railroad has only 70,000 stockholders, of whom one-half live abroad, the city of Philadelphia has 1,600,000 stockholders, all of whom live at home. Every man, woman and child resident in Philadelphia is a stockholder in this concern. The Pennsylvania railroad could not operate efficiently unless its watchword was "efficiency."

cabinet. I am responsible to the city for the acts of my administration, and nothing shall prevent me from myself choosing the men who are to assist me in the performance of those acts."

He appointed to his council and to the heads of the most important departments of the city government men of character and integrity, without regard for party politics or any other consideration except fitness. The result is that Philadelphia today has a police force which is not under the thumb of the political leaders, its finances are vastly improved, there is no open—and probably very little concealed—graft in public works, immorality and the liquor traffic are controlled, and all city employees put in eight hours a day actually working at their jobs.

The moral of which true story is obvious.

We are told in the day's news that pharyngeal insufflation has brought a dead man to life. We should expect something important from pharyngeal insufflation, but hardly that.

SHOCKING BAD ART.

POOR old Dame Boston, long puffed with praise, is getting some severe jolts lately from artists and architects and landscape gardeners and city planners and all the aesthetic tribe. But the old lady manages pretty well to retain her composure and to smile at the thrusts of her critics.

Mr. Huger Elliott, director of education at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is the latest candidate for honorary membership in the Knockers' Club. He would, raise some of our dear and familiar monuments. But he finds plenty also to praise, and for this discriminating forbearance he is to be thanked.

There are few Bostonians who have any admiration for the City Hall. The patched court house in Pemberton square is assuredly not a thing of beauty and a joy forever. There is serious question that it ever was a thing to take pride in. Mr. Elliott wishes, therefore, that Bostonians might see the great Palais de Justice at Brussels which "embodies in itself all that true dignity which should be had in a court house."

It were meticulous to query the critic's use of the phrase "should be had." What we must bear in mind is the suggestion that if we could all see, just once, the magnificent Palais de Justice, we should return with the fierce fires of art flaming in our hearts and demolish forthwith the unlovely structure in Pemberton square. Then we should proceed in fine aesthetic frenzy to the storming of the Bastille—we should say, City Hall.

But let us cast our lines in pleasant places, and learn:

"Boston has many fine examples of architecture. Take this Museum of Fine Arts, for instance. There is not a building in the United States that can equal it artistically, in my opinion."

"Our State House is a beautiful piece of American architecture. It has a facade which may well be the pride of the people of Massachusetts."

"The Boston Public Library is a splendid example of wonderful architecture. Even the gorgeous new library in Fifth avenue in New York city cannot compare with that of Boston. One never tires of its wonders."

"The Shaw Memorial is one of the finest monuments in existence. The bronze group is perfect and Bostonians are quite justified in the pride they feel in possessing such an asset."

There is a sop of comfort in this that is not wholly offset by Mr. Elliott's candid necessity of being "sorry to say that Boston is falling behind in the architectural design of its railroad terminals." Some time not far removed—he hopes—"we will see a beautifully designed terminal."

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

STAGE PLAYS VITAL PART

F. W. C. Hersey Declares Public Interest in Drama Is Growing.

Prize plays and dramatic effort generally are always in the air of Boston today, and the size of the audience that listened to Frank W. C. Hersey of Harvard yesterday at the Public Library on the occasion of the first of his four lectures on the "Modern Drama" was in itself justification for the lecturer's statement that the stage is playing a more vital part in American life today than at any period of its history, and that American men and women find its attraction as a relief from the drabness of workaday life wellnigh irresistible.

Mr. Hersey had a great deal of his own to say that was worth listening to, but his lecture was mainly remarkable for the wealth of his quotation and illustrations from modern drama. Henry Arthur Jones, Pinero, Galsworthy, Barry, Shaw, Ibsen, Brieux, Wilde, Granville Barker, Charles Klein, Augustus Thomas and Leo Dietrichstein were only some of those quoted by Mr. Hersey to give point to his theory of dramatic construction.

Illustrating the structure of a sound drama as pyramidal, with a rising and falling plane of interest, Mr. Hersey placed "exposition" early in the first act and the "exciting cause" somewhat toward its end. The crisis, at the apex of the third or second act, should, he declared, be closely followed by the "tragic force" which drives the play to its conclusion. A suspension of interest where the denouement is becoming too evident would naturally come at the end of the penultimate act, and once that is out of the way nothing should be allowed to hinder swift and uninterrupted progress to the catastrophe at the end of the final act.

Under the head of what constitutes a "good play," several authorities were quoted by Mr. Hersey. The advice of the elder Dumas was "to make the first act clear, the last act short, and all the acts interesting." Wilkie Collins urged dramatists to make their audiences laugh, cry, but especially to make them wait. Maeterlinck declares that, at the rise of the curtain, the thinker gives place to the spectator, and that "something must happen" all the time. Inclining to Pinero's view that the office of the dramatist is the production of the maximum of emotional effect, Mr. Hersey, who, incidentally, expressed his belief that the author of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" was possibly the greatest English dramatic artist of the last century, justified the use of methods dismissed by some critics as "theatrical" to produce this culminative thrill. As an instance, the lecturer mentioned the music heard from the street in the last act of "Salvation Nell."

In the matter of "exposition" Mr. Hersey gave high praise to Pinero and Bernard Shaw, and laughingly declared that the use of the telephone as a means of enlightening an audience was being woefully overdone, and was almost taking the place of the outworn "feather duster" exposition by means of talkative servants.

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Mr. Hersey had a good deal to say about the modern use and abuse of clever dialogue, and quoted Galsworthy's statement rather doubtfully that "good dialogue is character and action by itself."

WIDE SCOPE

The evening lectures will start at 7:30 while the Sunday lectures will begin at 3 P. M.

The series of lectures arranged by the library trustees is as follows:

Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock:

Nov. 14—Civic Architecture in Boston and Elsewhere. Hugor Elliott.

Nov. 21—Bradstock's Campaign, 1735. John K. Lacombe.

Dec. 5—Austria-Hungary. John C. Bowker, F. R. G. S.

Dec. 12—West India Islands. Charles Mason Fuller.

Dec. 19—America's Treasures of Art. Mary Augusta Mullikin.

Jan. 2—Switzerland. Edward W. Schuerch.

Jan. 9—The Castle of Chantilly, and its Treasures of Art. Martha A. S. Shannon.

Jan. 16—The Land of the Montezumas. Dr. Francis Henry Wade.

Jan. 23—The Hawaiian Islands, Past and Present. Frank Herbert Palmer.

Jan. 30—Whaling Ventures and Adventures. George H. Tripp.

Feb. 6—Savonarola. The Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J.

Feb. 13—The Construction of the Panama Canal. Louis K. Rourke.

Feb. 20—Knights and Knighthood. The Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J.

Feb. 27—Charms of the White Hills. George N. Cross.

March 6—Pompeii and Amalfi. Louis C. Newhall.

March 13—A Summer Vacation in Europe with a Camera. Henry Warren Poor.

March 27—Manual Training Today—What It Is and What It Does. John C. Broadhead.

April 3—The Land of the Incas. (Peru and Bolivia). Caval. Melano Rossi.

geline." A. T. Kempton. Illustrated.

Dec. 3—Charles Dickens as an Actor. John J. Enright. Illustrated.

Jan. 6—The Short Story, with illustrative selections. I. Horace G. Wadlin.

Jan. 12—The Opera. IV. Richard Wagner. Olin Downes.

Jan. 19—Types of Modern Drama. III. Frank W. C. Hersey.

Jan. 26—The Making of Americans. Dr. George W. Tupper. Illustrated.

Feb. 2—The Short Story, with illustrative selections. II. Horace G. Wadlin.

OBJECT TO SITE IN E. BOSTON

Insinuations were made at the hearings given by Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday on the matter of a site for the proposed East Boston branch library, that East Boston citizens felt that the picking of the corner of Bennington and Brooks st. for the building was to enable friends of the city hall administration to get rid of land not easily marketable at a good figure.

Frank C. Wood stated that in his opinion the selection made is the worst that could possibly have been made, and charged that this particular site was agreed upon either to save money or to help a friend. He argued that the city should take a showy site for the building so that the citizens might be able to point to it with pride.

John C. Kiley, the city real estate expert, stated that the site was taken for economic reasons, but that has been nothing binding in what steps have been taken and that it is not yet too late to take another site.

M. J. Rall offered to sell a site on Lexington st., between Brooks and Putnam sts., for \$11,600, the assessed value being \$10,000.

James E. Fitzgerald asked for a Central sq. site, Joseph B. Maccabe favored either Central sq. or the old police station site, M. J. Leary favored the police station site, E. R. Mansfield favored Havre st., Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Trenton st. Baptist church, favored the Bates estate on Monmouth st., Rep. Sullivan favored a site east of Central sq., and Thomas F. Mansfield wanted south of Central sq. considered. The mayor finally left it to a committee of 10 citizens to make the selection.

There is \$50,000 available for the work.

age the armies in the field, and the winter snows and floods are beginning to make their way hard. In spite of appalling reverses, Turkey, given the respite that winter's ban will enforce by putting an end to active campaigning, is still capable of making a desperate and protracted fight.

The English soprano who came to Boston the other day from London to join the Boston Opera company stated, soon after her arrival, that she had changed her mind and that the Boston customs officers were not the horrid things she expected to encounter. This assertion is refreshing, coming from a woman and a Briton.

REGENERATING A CITY.

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG is the mayor of Philadelphia—the "Reform mayor."

He differs from most "reform mayors" in that he has accomplished much of the reforming he set out to do, and no political rings or "business cliques" have been allowed to stand in the way.

This, in a city so long and so notoriously corrupt as Philadelphia, is a remarkable achievement.

Other cities, troubled and bled by grafters and rings that dominate elections and put their own puppets in office, might learn much and profit much by Philadelphia's example. If the thing can be done in Philadelphia, it can be done in any other city of the country, vice-ridden New York included.

Mayor Blankenburg's single year in office has wrought such changes in the methods and morals of the city government as to astonish and abash those "practical" men who are willing enough to admit that most city governments are bad, but who contend that under the present elective system lax and wasteful administration is inevitable.

In a few words, Mayor Blankenburg has disclosed the formula of reform. He says:

I have been trying to carry on the city government, with the help of an able cabinet, as the Pennsylvania railroad and the Baldwin Locomotive Works are carried on. We are trying to make our watchwords "ability" and "efficiency." I maintain that, while the Pennsylvania railroad has only 70,000 stockholders, of whom one-half live abroad, the city of Philadelphia has 1,600,000 stockholders, all of whom live at home. Every man, woman and child resident in Philadelphia is a stockholder in this concern. The Pennsylvania railroad could not operate efficiently unless its watchword was "efficiency." If "efficiency" must be the watchword in order to make the Pennsylvania railroad a success, then must it be doubly so in order to make the city of Philadelphia a success.

Many campaigns have been waged in the effort to put a "business man" at the head of affairs. "Efficiency" is no new political cry. But when the "business man" has been elected he has usually found himself hampered by political obligations that forced him to appoint to offices of trust and importance men whose only qualifications consisted of political influence.

Mayor Blankenburg was elected after a tremendous fight. The official returns gave him a majority of about 5000 votes, but he carried the election because even the trained corruptionists of Philadelphia couldn't throw out Blankenburg ballots fast enough to overcome his actual majority of 25,000 or 40,000. And when the new mayor took office, he replied to the importunities of office-seekers who insisted that he was under obligation to them:

"I would as soon permit you gentlemen to select a wife for me, were I unmarried, as to permit you to select for me the members of my

POOR old Dame Boston, long puffed with praise, is getting some severe jolts lately from artists and architects and landscape gardeners and city planners and all the aesthetic tribe. But the old lady manages pretty well to retain her composure and to smile at the thrusts of her critics.

Mr. Hugor Elliott, director of education at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is the latest candidate for honorary membership in the Knockers' Club. He would, rage some of our dear and familiar monuments. But he finds plenty also to praise, and for this discriminating forbearance he is to be thanked.

There are few Bostonians who have any admiration for the City Hall. The patched court house in Pemberton square is assuredly not a thing of beauty and a joy forever. There is serious question that it ever was a thing to take pride in. Mr. Elliott wishes, therefore, that Bostonians might see the great Palais de Justice at Brussels which "embodies in itself all that true dignity which should be had in a court house."

It were meticulous to query the critic's use of the phrase "should be had." What we must bear in mind is the suggestion that if we could all see, just once, the magnificent Palais de Justice, we should return with the fierce fires of art flaming in our hearts and demolish forthwith the unlovely structure in Pemberton square. Then we should proceed in fine aesthetic frenzy to the storming of the Bastille—we should say, City Hall.

But let us cast our lines in pleasant places, and learn:

"Boston has many fine examples of architecture. Take this Museum of Fine Arts, for instance. There is not a building in the United States that can equal it artistically, in my opinion."

"Our State House is a beautiful piece of American architecture. It has a facade which may well be the pride of the people of Massachusetts. . . ."

"The Boston Public Library is a splendid example of wonderful architecture. Even the gorgeous new library in Fifth avenue in New York city cannot compare with that of Boston. One never tires of its wonders."

"The Shaw Memorial is one of the finest monuments in existence. The bronze group is perfect and Bostonians are quite justified in the pride they feel in possessing such an asset."

There is a sop of comfort in this that is not wholly offset by Mr. Elliott's candid necessity of being "sorry to say that Boston is falling behind in the architectural design of its railroad terminals." Some time not far removed—he hopes—"we will see a beautifully designed terminal, centrally located, and not hidden by a railroad structure." (Perhaps, were we to offer to the Grand Trunk the opportunity of erecting here a notably artistic terminal, the present railroad rumpus might be straightened out.)

In the summing up it appears that Boston is artistically weak in spots, but uncommonly strong in the average. Just how badly off we are we cannot know at present, for, says the educational director of the Fine Arts Museum:

"I am not prepared to state which monuments I consider so bad architecturally. Perhaps later on I shall publish in magazine form a list and criticism of these monuments. But as yet I am not ready to make my opinion public."

Until that time we must blush at the consciousness of shocking bad art and be very careful what we admire and what we condemn.

Boston has one eye today on the Stadium and the other on the Yale-Princeton game.

For that stitch in your side, it may be that you need a hem taken in your stomach.

illustrations from modern drama. Henry Arthur Jones, Pinero, Galsworthy, Barry, Shaw, Ibsen, Breuils, Wilde, Granville Barker, Charles Klein, Augustus Thomas and Leo Dietrichstein were only some of those quoted by Mr. Hersey to give point to his theory of dramatic construction.

Illustrating the structure of a sound drama as pyramidal, with a rising and falling plane of interest, Mr. Hersey placed "exposition" early in the first act and the "exciting cause" somewhat toward its end. The crisis, at the apex of the third or second act, should, he declared, be closely followed by the "tragic force" which drives the play to its conclusion. A suspension of interest where the denouement is becoming too evident would naturally come at the end of the penultimate act, and once that is out of the way nothing should be allowed to hinder swift and uninterrupted progress to the catastrophe at the end of the final act.

Under the head of what constitutes a "good play," several authorities were quoted by Mr. Hersey. The advice of the elder Dumas was "to make the first act clear, the last act short, and all the acts interesting." Wilkie Collins urged dramatists to make their audiences laugh, cry, but especially to make them wait. Maeterlinck declares that, at the rise of the curtain, the thinker gives place to the spectator, and that "something must happen" all the time. Inclining to Pinero's view that the office of the dramatist is the production of the maximum of emotional effect, Mr. Hersey, who, incidentally, expressed his belief that the author of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" was possibly the greatest English dramatic artist of the last century, justified the use of methods dismissed by some critics as "theatrical" to produce this culminative thrill. As an instance, the lecturer mentioned the music heard from the street in the last act of "Salvation Nell."

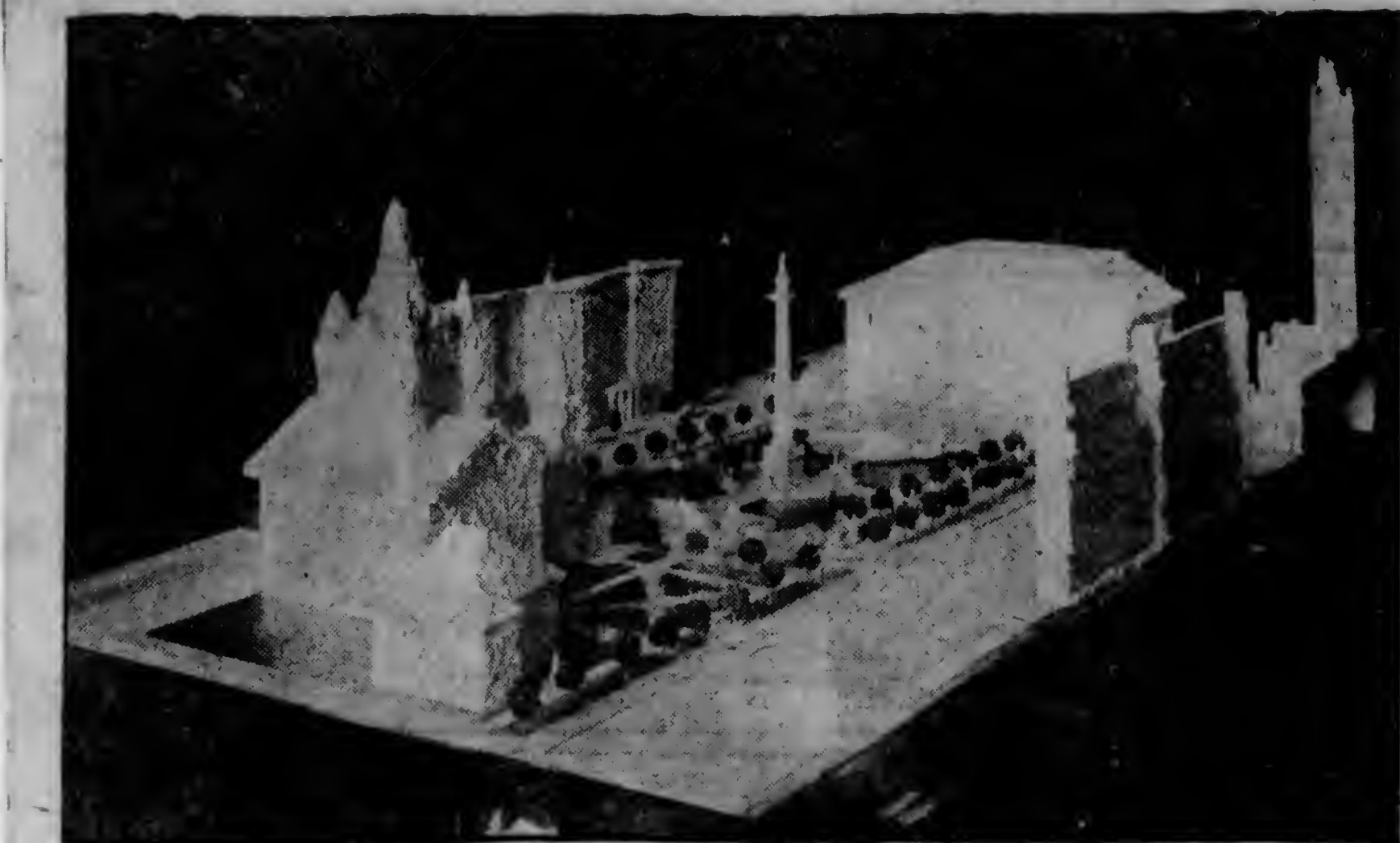
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Summing up, he declared that the tendency today is toward a reduction of drama to one single ethical movement, while adding color and complexity to its moods, and he noted a return to Shakespearean methods in "the rising of the curtain upon human beings in full course of human activity."

Mr. Hersey had a good deal to say about the modern use and abuse of clever dialogue, and quoted Galsworthy's statement rather doubtfully that "good dialogue is character and action by itself."

COPLEY-SQ PLANS PUT ON EXHIBITION.

Sketch Shown in Old Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall, and Duplicate is Submitted to Mayor Fitzgerald For His Consideration.



MODEL OF COPLEY SQ, SHOWING THE PROPOSED GARDEN ARRANGEMENTS AND CENTRAL MONUMENT.

A model of an improved Copley sq of the future, showing the proposed plans for changing and decorating it, as suggested by architect Frank A. Bourne, in a sketch recently submitted to Supt. D. Henry Sullivan of the Public Grounds Department, is now on exhibition to the Boston public in the old Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall.

A sketch of the plan has also been presented to the Mayor for his consideration. The model, about 4 1/2 feet by 8, represents in detail the carrying out of the plan, including the reclamation of the diagonal road now running through the square at the commencement of Huntington av.

It is proposed to put in place of the street, down which the Huntington av cars now run, a true square, paved with sunken gardens, statuary, fountains and bordering trees, the northeast corner of which would be met by an extension of the Boylston-st sidewalk past Trinity Church.

It is planned that those cars which

run over the Huntington-av route will proceed down Boylston st to Dartmouth and thence past the Public Library into Huntington av. Some objections have been raised as to the congestion of traffic which will be caused at the corner of Dartmouth and Boylston st, but such arguments have little weight in consideration of the new subway which, when completed, will eliminate most of the surface car service in that part of the city.

Other traffic will be directed down Boylston st or into St James av by one of the cross roads, Berkeley, Clarendon or Arlington. For this purpose St James av would be widened. At the back of the long seats opposite the Library and Trinity Church would be placed fountains, while in the center of the square a monument might be raised, either at the time of the remodeling of the square or later, in a spot provided for it.

On the Boylston-st Mall provision would be made for four groups of statuary, to be put in at any convenient time, and for two rows of shade

trees. On the opposite side there would be one line of trees.

Since two Bostonians, Frederick Winthrop and Hon George von L. Meyer, have offered to carry out the decorative arrangements, providing the city looks out for the general plan of the square, the appropriation to be made by the city would probably amount to \$175,000.

The continuation of the Boylston-st sidewalk to meet the main square forms a quadrangle on the northwest side of Trinity Church, arrangements for which are also shown. It is understood that the care of this small lot would rest with the city, either because of its ownership or through special arrangement which might be made, should the church elect to purchase the entire quadrangle.

It is the sentiment of many that this is the best plan yet submitted for the improvement of Copley sq, and that it will prove the most practical when the new Huntington-av and Boylston-st subways have been completed and taken most of the street car traffic from the surface.

Boston Record
Nov 14, 1912

Story-telling in the evening for the purpose of leading boys and girls to take advantage of the resources of the public library branch is being tried with considerable success in Dorchester. The original idea was to interest boys who were otherwise engaged in the afternoons but it is found that the girls, too, are interested, with a result that the attendance has jumped from ten on the first night to 175 the last session. Some of the boys who have in the past been considered hopeless literary prospects, have been attracted by the stories told by Mr. and Mrs. Cronin, and have asked for books that they might follow the stories further. If the experiment continues successful in Dorchester, the plan will be extended to other parts of the city.

Boston Herald
Dec 25, 1912

MAYOR REJECTS LIBRARY SITE

Mayor Fitzgerald announced yesterday that he would not approve the purchase of the Joseph A. Conry estate in East Boston for a site for the new branch library for that district even though a majority of the committee designated to make the selection believes that site should be taken. According to the mayor, he received several protests against the selection of that site and he proposes to give a public hearing upon the matter before any further steps are taken.

Boston Herald
Dec 25, 1912

PICTURES OF ANNUNCIATION

A comprehensive collection of photographs illustrative of pictures portraying the Annunciation, lent by Mrs. Charles F. Richardson, is on exhibition for the holiday week in the Fine Arts Department of the Public Library. The collection has been arranged so as to show the steady development in the artistic presentation of the subject, from the second century to the 20th. They are accompanied by careful notes explaining the lines of evolution, and pointing out what is significant in the treatment of each picture.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 15, 1912.

COPLEY SQUARE IN PLASTER

Municipal Art Commission Inspects Work of Architect Bourne—Mayor Seeks Public Discussion of Scheme

A plaster model of Copley square as it would look if Architect Frank A. Bourne's rearrangement plans were carried out was placed on exhibition in the old aldermanic chamber at City Hall today. Among the first to inspect the work were members of the municipal art commission who asked many questions of the architect and then retired to their office to consider the study at their weekly meeting.

The plaster model is about nine feet in length and four and one-half feet in width. Not only does it go into exact detail regarding principal specifications of the drawings, but pictures the Public Library, the Copley Square Hotel, Trinity and Old South churches. Though Mr. Bourne did not indicate on the model the suggested new names for street lines, Trinity quadrangle for the sidewalk to the east of, Trinity Church and Boylston Mall for the sidewalk between Clarendon and Dartmouth streets, the mention of those names has aroused considerable interest at City Hall.

Though Copley square has been dealt with many years in studies for beautification, this is the first time that money has been appropriated by the city for designs. Mr. Bourne was commissioned by Mayor Fitzgerald to do this work and received \$2500 for expenses. About half of this sum has been expended.

The mayor is not committed to any particular scheme for the square, but he is anxious to see something done before his term expires. He wishes that the citizens would embrace the opportunity to inspect the model and that civic organizations would act upon it. While no direct information has come from the Art Commission as to their feeling toward Mr. Bourne's work, it is felt that they are favorably disposed. A report will be made, possibly in a few days, to the mayor. The expense of carrying out the plans without the central obelisk would be about \$190,000. With the obelisk erected, the expense would not be far from \$450,000.

The plan contemplates the diversion of car traffic to and from Huntington avenue to Dartmouth street, in front of the library. The Boston Elevated officials have had their engineers at work in order that the company's attitude may be fully expressed if the matter reaches a definite stage. Lately there have been indications that the attitude of the road is much more favorable than it was at first.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 27, 1912

The League feels highly satisfied with the outcome of the movement initiated by itself for realizing the original intention of the architects in designing the Public Library facade by the placing in position of the two figures "Science" and "Art" by Bela L. Pratt. "They justify with their unusual beauty the expectations held when originally designed," it is declared. As for the statue of Edward Everett Hale, designed by the same sculptor, the information is given that it will probably be assigned a position on the Public Garden. A proposition has been made to make it a pendant to the Washington statue, by placing it opposite the other end of the bridge on the Garden, but this has not yet been determined.

The league expresses itself in favor of the Andrews plan for the enlargement of the State House; urges a systematic policy of planting trees in the streets; praises the Boston Park Commission for action in practically nullifying offensive billboard effects on land opposite the Back Bay Piers; discusses the Boston Common improvements, the zoo and the aquarium and the impropriety of utilizing park property for building sites.

THE BOSTON HERALD
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

MUST AGREE ON LIBRARY SITE

Mayor Names Committee, as East Boston Folk Voice Different Views.

The final selection of a site for the new branch library in East Boston was yesterday referred by Mayor Fitzgerald to a committee of 10 East Boston residents after the last of a series of public hearings. The mayor found the gathering of East Boston residents unable to agree upon any one site.

That committee, appointed by the mayor, includes the Rev. James H. O'Neil, the Rev. W. Dewees Roberts, Joseph B. MacCabe, Frank C. Wood, Miss Cora Higdon, Senator-elect Bagley and Representatives-elect Sullivan, Giblin, Brophy and Douglas.

Yesterday's hearing was attended by some 30 residents of the district. Vice-President William F. Kenney of the public library trustees and Librarian Horace G. Wadlin represented the library department.

Several sites were suggested by John C. Kiley, the mayor's real estate expert. Trustee Kenney said that the trustees favored a site at Brooks and Bennington streets. He also presented to the mayor several letters from East Boston residents protesting against that site, and announced that some of the remonstrants had suggested other sites, including the Pigeon estate and the Bates estate, Central square and Lexington street.

Boston Record
Nov 21, 1912

Our beautiful public library building is aging fast, even to deterioration. Pointing thereto is the handsome mosaic marble flooring on the ground floor. It is disappearing very fast, but not so much on account of the many feet that use it as because of the ice and brush of the scrubwomen at night.

Marble will rot before soap and water. This bit of information is known wherever fine mosaic floorings are cleaned—except in Boston.

It is apparently too late to save the flooring of the library, for the marble shows deep erosion. Much beauty will be lost, too. Can anyone imagine any more costly form of cleaning than this scrubbing?

Boston Herald
Nov 25, 1912

The subject of Olin Downes's third lecture on the opera at the Boston Public Library on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 2, will be changed from "The Rise of the German Romantic School" to "Development of French Opera, from Offenbach to Charpentier." This is on account of the fact that Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman" will be a principal feature of the Boston Opera repertoire during the first two weeks of the season, and the production of "Louise" will follow shortly after.

The Boston Herald
November 25, 1912

LAND OF WALTER SCOTT SUBJECT OF LECTURE

C. S. Olcott, in Public Library, Makes Plea for Poems.

In his illustrated lecture upon "The Country of Sir Walter Scott" at the Public Library yesterday afternoon, Charles S. Olcott took his large audience through the romantic districts in England and Scotland associated with the life and writings of one who, to use the lecturer's own words "has entertained unnumbered thousands for four generations, and never soiled the mind of one with an unclear image." Among the photographs secured by Mr. Olcott during his recent visit to the British Isles, are many not hitherto published. In concluding his lecture with a photograph of Scott's own romantic wedding place in Dryburgh Abbey, Mr. Olcott hinted regretfully at the neglect that has fallen upon Scott's stirring poems within the last generation as an incentive to manliness and brave thinking with boys of school age.

THE BOSTON HERALD
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25

EXAMINING COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

The examining committee for the Boston Public Library for the coming year includes: Mrs. Charles E. Aldrich, Roxbury; Dr. Fred W. Allen, Jamaica Plain; Dr. Barnard L. Bernard, South Boston; Sewell C. Brackett, Jamaica Plain; George E. Cabot, Marlborough street; Michael S. Conney, Charlestown; John F. Cronin, Jamaica Plain; Thomas Downey, West Roxbury; Charles C. Haines, Roxbury; James F. Hopkins, Blakden street; the Rev. William E. Jones, East Boston; Charles J. Kidney, Roxbury; Albert Lewis, Hull street; the Rev. William P. McManis, Allston; Henry B. Miner, Hyde Park; John Ritchie, Jr., Boylston street; Arthur L. Strong, Brighton; Mrs. James J. Taylor, Beacon street; Mrs. William Taylor, East Boston; Dr. Patrick J. Timmins, South Boston; Frank C. Weeks, Jamaica Plain; and Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees.

Boston Transcript-Herald
Nov 25, 1912

LAND OF SCOTT LECTURE TOPIC

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Boston Herald
Nov. 21, 1912

Seen and Heard

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Library Gets the "Great" Bible

The Boston Public Library has just received a copy of the Cranmer's or "Great" Bible. Of the three editions of the Bible printed in 1549, all of them rare books (printed by Reynolds & Dill, Day & Sass and Whitechurch), this is probably the scarcest. It was apparently printed on two presses, various parts of the book being in different types. The title reads:

The Byble in Englyshe | after the translation appointed to be read in the churches | Imprinted at London in Fletestrecte | by Edwarde Whitechurch. The xxix. day of December | MDXLIX.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23.

ZUEBLIN HITS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Ford Hall Speaker Declares Its Administration Is Not Enlightened.

"There are a number of books that ought to be in the Boston Public Library which are not, because we don't have an enlightened administration of our public library," said Prof. Charles Zueblin at Ford Hall last night.

The criticism of the public library administration followed his address on "How Much of the New Order Is Present" when a woman asked from the gallery why works of a certain author on Socialism could not be found in the Boston Public Library.

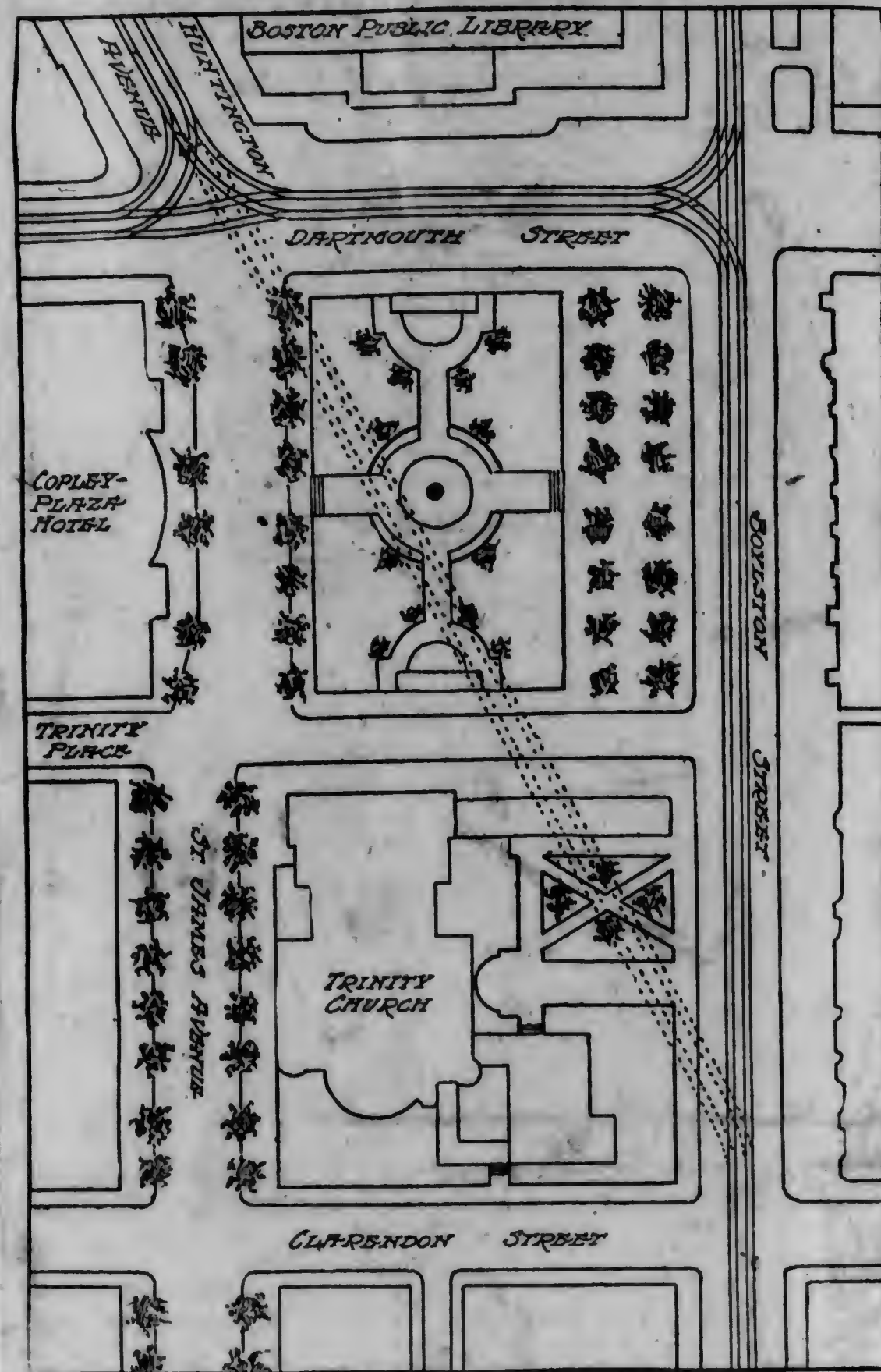
Over 1200 people gained admittance to the large hall, but many were turned away. Prof. Zueblin spoke at length on commission form of government and said:

"I think a commission form of government for Boston and nearby cities would be a good thing, and the sooner this is realized the sooner we get a government by commission. The government of the United States today is so bewildering no one can understand it—least of all the supreme court. If we can get political machines improved, let us do it.

"Most of us get the short end of law. Lawyers take the evidence and facts and juggle them to make the best case, regardless of justice. Until we revise our system of justice and courts we will have more criminals. We will have to treat them as sick people."

PLAN APPROVED FOR COPLEY SQ.

Municipal Art Commission Accepts Principle of the Bourne Project of a Tree-Embowered Square.



PLAN FOR IMPROVING COPLEY SQ. APPROVED BY THE MUNICIPAL ART COMMISSION.

The general plan for the transformation and beautification of Copley sq. as designed by architect Frank A. Bourne of this city, was formally approved yesterday by the Municipal Art Commission, after several weeks of careful study and inspection of the plaster model on view in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall.

By a rather curious coincidence the report of the Art Commission reached Mayor Fitzgerald during the special meeting which the city Council held in the Aldermanic Chamber yesterday for the purpose of examining the plaster model of Mr. Bourne's scheme.

The approval of the Art Commission is considered by Mr. Bourne as a most important step toward the adoption of his plan, as it is probable that this action will influence the City Council in granting an appropriation. While the estimated cost of the proposed improvements has been put at about \$350,000, Mr. Bourne stated yesterday that it might be done at a slightly lower figure.

The action of the City Council will, in Mr. Bourne's opinion, depend some what upon the attitude of wealthy citizens in regard to contributing toward some of the decorative features.

Some New Features.

The principal feature of the changes proposed by Mr. Bourne's plan in Copley sq. is the elimination of the long, diagonal crossing of Huntington av. the diversion of the traffic of this thoroughfare by way of Dartmouth and Boylston sts. the result being the formation of a true square by completing the sidewalk in front of Trinity Church until it joins Boylston st.

The model of Mr. Bourne's plan, which will be on exhibition at the Boston Chamber of Commerce for a week, provides for a broad mall, with trees, on the Boylston-st side of the square. The surface of the square itself is to be 2½ feet lower than the street level and there are to be fountains against the backs of seats facing the library on white side and Trinity Church on the other.

Views of the Commission.

The report of the Art Commission to Mayor Fitzgerald, approving the general outlines of the plan, says that the commission has given protracted consideration to the problem, which involves many interests, among them

those of traffic, which, though admitted to be beyond the province of the commission, is such an essential feature of the problem that its importance must be recognized.

The commission announced that it has heard, among others, the public improvements committee of the Boston Society of Architects, the vice president and architect of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the Boylston-st Merchants' Association, Frederick Law Olmsted of the City Planning Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and from Mr. Bourne, who explained his model in detail.

"Many alternative plans have been studied," says the report. "A paved square, dominated by an ornamental fountain or column, has its attractive features and many advocates, but has not been found suitable, among other reasons on account of heat in summer and increase of the present noise and reverberations at all seasons.

"The abutters of the square should be considered and on account of the great churches, the hotel and the Public Library, noise should be subdued rather than increased.

Traffic Changes Expected.

"By nature of its office, the Art Commission can judge Mr. Bourne's plan only on the assumption on which it is based, i. e., that the probable revision of traffic conditions in the vicinity of Copley sq. makes the deflection of trolley cars from the line of Huntington av. a reasonable condition of the problem.

"It has been suggested that tracks may be placed on St. James av. This commission would disapprove any such girthing of the square with trolley cars. On the assumption that Huntington av. should, and ultimately will, be placed in a subway connecting with the Boylston-st Subway and coming out by the Mechanics' Building, this commission strongly approves the beautifying of Copley sq. with a rectangular reservation between Trinity Church and the Public Library.

"In view of the relatively small area of Copley sq., the Art Commission suggests that Mr. Bourne's design be broadened and simplified. The foundations opposite Trinity Church and the Public Library, for example, might be omitted. Without expressing any final opinion as to whether a column or monumental foundation would be preferable as a central feature, this commission approves some such important accent terminating Huntington av.

"Reserving judgment, then, on questions of detail, the Art Commission approves in principle Mr. Bourne's design."



This sketch shows the plan carried out in detail, with the railway tracks carried along in front of the library and a true square formed by completing the sidewalk line between Trinity Church and carrying it across Boylston street. This favors the widening of St. James avenue by making an easy flow of traffic from Huntington avenue

through St. James avenue, without the conflicting angle that exists at present or the additional collision points that would be introduced if the St. James avenue roadway were crisscrossed to the Old South Church corner. Inside the square the surface is to be two and one-half feet below the general street level and a fountain is placed against the backs of the long seats opposite the library and Trinity Church.

On the Boylston-street mall, there is provision for four groups of statuary, which may be put in at any time in the future. The effective part of the square, which may be built at once, need not include the two fountains nor the central monument, leaving this for private gifts or future administrations to take care of.

On the north side of Trinity Church, arrangements for Trinity quadrangle are shown. The line of trees is continued down Boylston street and diagonally to this, carried across a small square formed by the continuation of the sidewalk line in front of Trinity Church. It is understood that an arrangement could be made between the city and Trinity Church for taking care of this area.

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Inbound Entrance Alongside Public Library

Bids Asked for This Part of Boylston Street Subway

The in-bound platform will extend from a point near Ester street, opposite the Boston University building, to the corner of Boylston and Dartmouth streets along the northerly side of the Public Library. There will be only one structure above the street level, and that will be about midway of the side of the Public Library, where there was formerly a driveway approach and entrance to the library. This building, the style of which has not yet been determined, will serve as both exit and entrance from the in-bound platform.

Section four of the subway will extend from about 160 feet east of Exeter street to about eighty-five feet east of Berkeley street and will be 1700 feet in length. The bids are to be opened Dec. 24 and the time limit for the completion of the work is set at 180 days. The winning contractor appears to be the one who will complete the work approximately one year. The work will include the excavation of 90,000 cubic yards of material, the placing of 23,000 cubic yards of concrete and 1400 tons of steel. Near the Exeter street end of this section the top of the subway will be about seven feet below the street level and at the Berkeley street end it will be about thirty feet below the street level.

Dec. 11 1912

"IMPROVING" COPLEY SQUARE

The proposition to swing all the Huntington avenue surface cars that leave the old subway around the corner of Boylston and Dartmouth streets and again around the corner of Dartmouth street and Huntington avenue is bad. The two sharp curves have elements both of danger and of slowing up the service. They would also greatly increase the noise in front of the Public Library; everybody knows what noise-makers cars are. If it be said by the friends of the plan that the tracks may some day go underground, it can be said in rebuttal that when they do it will be time enough to consider the general scheme.

Improving Copley square should not mean overloading it with elaborate detail that is out of harmony with it. And it should never destroy its use-

Views of Buildings and Scenes in the Orient Shown at Public Library

In the small exhibition room of the Boston Public Library on the ground floor of the right wing of the staterose an exhibition of views relating to Constantinople has been arranged, attracting much public interest. In view of the present war. About 100 architectural plates are shown, being photographs and drawings of mosques, minarets and public buildings of Constantinople, the production of a Berlin publisher. There are also several plain photographs showing views in Bosnia, the Caucasus and Constantinople. Besides the architectural plates, there are also a number of photographs, beautifully colored, showing Turks in their native costumes, engaged in various occupations. A large colored plate, showing a view of the city of Constantinople, and of the hall shows decorative tiles in Turkish architecture.

THE PRESENT PLANS FOR COPILEY SQUARE

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Nothing could be more gratifying, or hopeful for the future, to those who have a sincere interest in the improvement of Copley square, than the report, to the mayor, of the Art Commission, in approving the plans of Mr. Frank A. Bourne, which have recently been before it for consideration. These plans have now passed into another stage of consideration, and a most important one, if they are ever to become an accomplished fact. In other words, they will doubtless be presented shortly by the mayor to the City Council, and that body may pass upon them and appropriate the necessary sums for their construction.

The plan is therefore ripe, for those who favor the present plans, to give an expression of public opinion, on all sides, and in a manner so marked and definite, that the members of the City Council, who represent the interests of the citizens of Boston, shall feel justified in appropriating as large a sum as \$200,000 for this purpose. Perhaps the amount may seem large to some who favor such a sum for the municipal expenditures; but, on the other hand, the city enlarges its city, artistically, socially, financially, by such an ornamental treatment of one of its most important squares, will be proportionally great.

The introduction of the park into the life of the city has an underlying influence which it is not safe to ignore. In the present stage of our national development, when nobly expressed, art has a strong, vital, uplifting effect upon the character of citizenship. It is in no sense an idle issue. It stimulates and educates the citizen, it heightens his sense of the more symmetrical, more beautiful than the sordid details of every day life and business affairs. Our great cities all over the country are realizing the importance of these facts, and appropriating large sums annually for the beautifying of their parks and the placing in them of the full realization that their money is well spent, and a good investment for the future.

The ornamental treatment of Copple square, according to the official plans prepared by Mr. Bourne, at the request of the mayor, seem in every way to carry out the necessary requirements of the problem which has been allowed for so many years to remain unsolved. As one of those who was in close touch with the architect at the time that these plans were in process of preparation, I beg leave to urge now the proprieties of their early adoption.

With the approaching improvements in our dock system, the port and railroad facilities are bound to be greatly increased. The influx of travellers will be increased. The development of commerce and trade will be correspondingly great. Boston is a city of great traditions. They are worthy of being maintained in the realm of art, but also in the realm of science and of the decorative ornamentation, in suitable proportion to the march and progress of the world.

Without wishing to take the space which would be necessary here, to enter into the full details of the plans that I myself—their author, are I believe—present on view at the Chamber of Commerce—I should like to add a word in favor of their being carried out as near as possible in their present form. Any very radical changes would have a tendency to delay and uncertainties, which the history of former plans for the square has shown to be only too likely to enter in nothing effective. And this is most needed in order to enable action.

present is immediate action.

It seems to me that a column is by far the most suitable feature as a central ornament in a square of this character. The square, in a recent letter to the *Mercury*, of a gothic, or perpendicular tower, as a central feature, appears to be inappropriate in a square where there is already a gothic architecture, although it might well be beautiful elsewhere, but not here. Then again all suggestions to re-name the square, or to place a statue to any other man than Copley on top of the column, seem equally inappropriate in the present place. That phase of the problem was settled when the square was originally named. The change is now, simply because the place is to receive suitable ornament and treatment?

The offers of assistance by certain private citizens are certainly most public spirited and deserving of attention. It might not be inappropriate, perhaps, to embody the principles of an artistic character in the statues or other monuments to various distinguished Boston representatives of art, religion, literature, or other fields of activity. But one must needs feel, that in a city named after Copley, which was in a way the home of our Art Museum; one side of which is at present occupied by the Public Library; and containing two of the principal churches of the city; that private citizens, at least, religion, literature and art should take precedence of either state or other concerns.

But whatever may be the difference of opinion in regard to these details, the important thing is to see a plan, worthy of acceptance, put into early execution. With this end in view, all minor questions may fairly be allowed to pass themselves out, with the greater purity of the main object before us.

121 Beacon street, Dec. 13.

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The plans and specifications for the Copley square station of the Boylston street subway have been completed and bids from contractors are invited.

The entrance and exit for the inbound cars will be in a structure to be erected about midway in the side of the Public Library where there was formerly a driveway and entrance to the library. The main body of the station will be beneath the library building and the sidewalk.

The entrance and exit for outbound cars will be on the opposite side of Boylston street, near the New Old South Church, corner of Dartmouth street. The platforms in both the inbound and outbound stations will be 350 feet long. They are included in section 4 of the subway, which section extends from a point near Exeter street to within a short distance of Berkeley street.

The time limit set for the completion of this section is Dec. 13, 1918. To make way for the new station it is estimated that about 90,000 cubic yards will be excavated and that 3000 yards of concrete and 1400 tons of steel will be put in.

Meeting of Boston Co-operative Bureau
and Special Libraries Association Will
Follow Historical Association Meeting

After the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, the Special Libraries Association and the Coöperative Information Bureau will have a meeting next Wednesday. The Eastern District Association of the Special Libraries Association will meet at the office of Stone & Webster, 147 Milk street, and will visit the special libraries of the Insurance Library Association of Boston; Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Boston Society Civil Engineers; Social Service Town Room, and the Boston

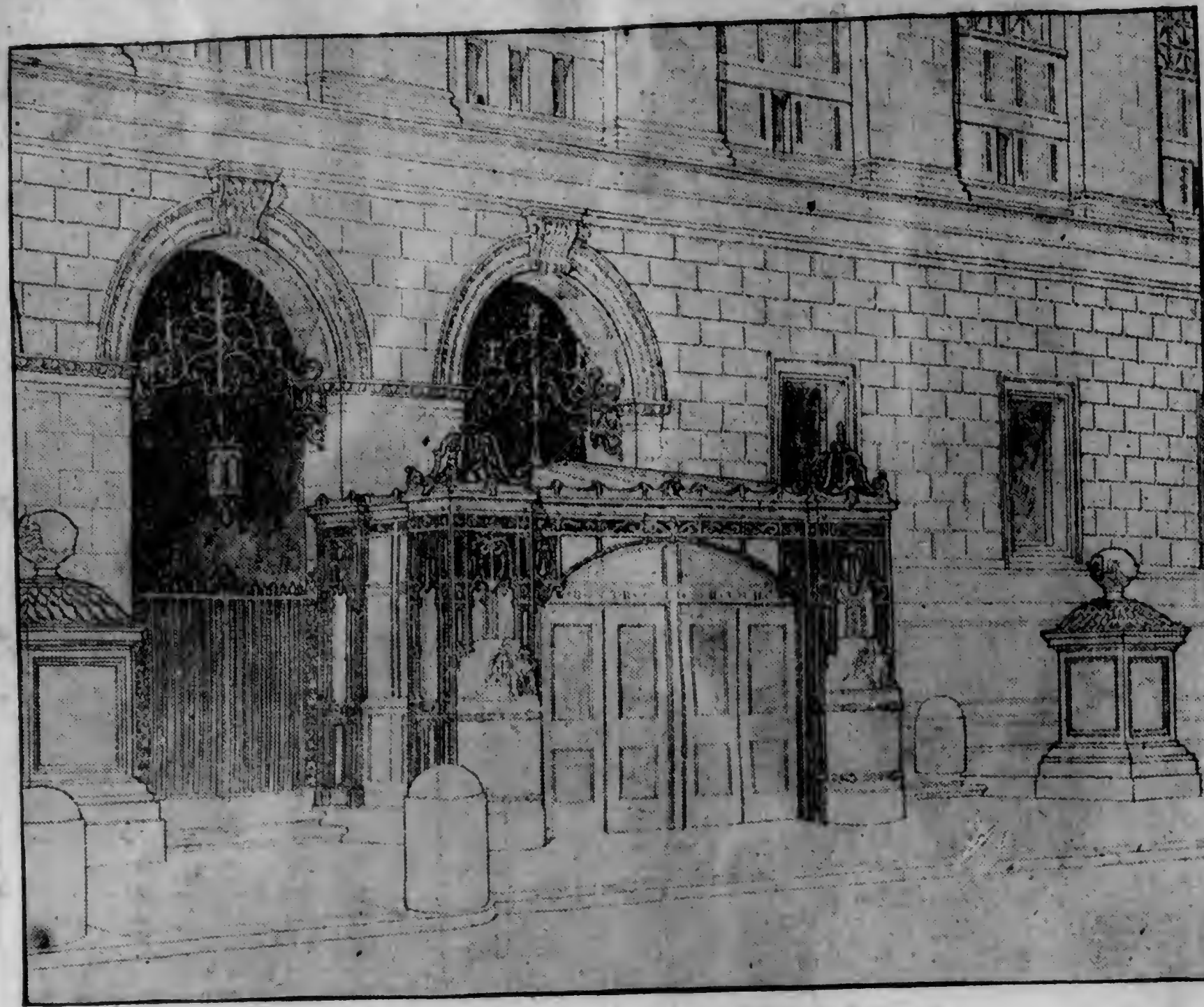
At 4 P.M. the Boston Cooperative Information Bureau will meet at the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library. Following an address by Horace G. Wadlin, librarian, there will be a business meeting with election of officers. Addresses will be made by Dr. R. P. Bigelow, president (librarian, Massachusetts Institute of Technology); John Ritchie, Jr., chief of service, "The Bureau at Work"; Thomas J. Homer (of the Massachusetts bar). Ground

The Boston Patriotic Association has entered protest to the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library against the excision of the weekly newspaper called the British American Citizen, which is published at East Orange, N. J., from the public racks. The paper is said to be paid for among others from the bequest of a New Hampshire man and is kept in a drawer. The association asks that the paper be kept in the open as is the Pilot.

The people of Charlestown are apparently not satisfied with the library building the city is erecting on Monument ave. Judging by the number of protests that have been made to the mayor's office, Councillor McDonald was the first to carry the matter to the mayor's ear, claiming that the building was a "piece of fiction" and would not look different from any of the apartment houses that surround it. Rep. Carr wants the construction stopped now, torn down, and a new building put up, and various others have various other suggestions. The estimated cost of \$300,000 for the project, by building and site, and the building is costing \$50,000.

Much talk is being made about city hall because the recent communication from the art communication to the mayor containing the commission's report on the Bozrine plans for Copley sq. was printed in an afternoon paper in full several hours before it even reached the mayor's office. It is said that had the mayor known that the major officials of the city had the report, he would have publicly censured the art commission for its breach of etiquette.

East Entrance and Exit at Copley Square



PLAN OF STATION OF BOYLSTON STREET SUBWAY
Plan and Sketch Drawn by the Architects of the Public Library and Approved by the Trustees.

SUBWAY STATION IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Inbound Entrance and Exit on Boylston Street Side of Library.

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This entrance and exit building will be the only structure above the street level. The outward-bound exits and entrances will be on the opposite side of Boylston street, near the Old South Church, corner of Dartmouth street. It has been estimated that approximately 30,000 cubic yards will have to be excavated at this section of the subway and that 3000 yards of concrete and 1400 tons of steel will be put in.

The platforms in both the inward and outward bound stations will be 350 feet long. They are included in section four of the subway, which section extends from main point near Exeter street to within a short distance of Berkeley street. The time limit set for the completion of this section is Dec. 31, 1913.

The stairways, entrances and platforms have been planned especially wide, in order to avoid congestion.

Boston Transcript
Jan 15, 1913

Boston Ruskin Club

Frank C. Chase, custodian of the fine arts department in Boston Public Library, will speak on "Seven Lamps of Architecture in Boylston Street," at the meeting in the lecture hall on Monday at 3 P. M. All who are interested are cordially invited.

Copley Square Picture Puzzles

A Bit of Satire on the Many Plans for Its Improvement

BY WILLIAM HOWE DOWNES

EVERY Bostonian in good and regular standing owes it to himself to have a plan for Copley square. When one of the characters in Palliser's "Le Monde ou l'on s'ennuie" avowed that he was going to run for office, and was asked why he did so, he replied, "Pour ne pas me faire remarquer." So when a Bostonian brings forward a new plan for the layout of Copley square, he can excuse himself similarly by saying that he does not wish to attract attention by being peculiar.

Any time and all times are proper and fitting for this diversion. The first thing to be done, by way of clearing the ground, is, of course, to show how absurd and impossible all other plans are, compared to one's own. As Mr. Bourne's scheme is just now prominent in the public mind, because of the action of the Art Commission in recommending it ("in principle") to the mayor, let us land a few left-handed compliments on his sunken garden by way of leading gracefully up to our own superior ideas.

Why a sunken garden? Is this because the Public Library is too low, and it is desired to add a few feet to its apparent height? The time to think of that was when Mr. McKim drew the plans for the library. We can't have sunken gardens in front of all the low buildings in town. It strikes me that a sunken garden would be a grand clearing-house and catch-basin for all the dust and litter of the Back Bay. Mr. Bourne's plan is costly, complicated, fussy, and calls for an imitation of an imitation of its chief feature.

The Vendome column is not a very good copy of Trajan's Column, and Trajan's Column is not a good model for any city to follow. What in the name of horse sense do we want to do with either in Boston? Is it good art or good sense to put a spiral of bronze reliefs, on a scale out of all proportion with the structure, on a lofty shaft, where no one can see its details, running snake-like up into the atmosphere? And what about all those heavy balustrades, benches, steps, fountains, and statues, heaped up in the middle of what is, after all, not a very large square? No, Mr. Bourne. Your drawing looks very pretty, except that one of the men in the foreground seems to have lost a leg without knowing it while crossing Huntington avenue; but it won't do.

We have lions enough here, too. I mean of the sculptured kind, as was shown by an amusing article in the Transcript not long ago, without taking a hint from Landseer's beasts in Trafalgar square, and hitching them on to the imitation of an imitation.

The rectification of the lines of Copley square proposed by Mr. Bourne is really the only point of unquestionable merit in his plan. That ought by all means to be done, whatever else is left undone, for the shape of the square as it is today precludes any successful layout whatever. I shall assume, then, that the square should be made into a real square, instead of an irregular triangle.

What the Art Commission calls a "rectangular reservation" between Trinity Church and the Public Library is also, I think, a perfectly sensible and feasible idea, if the difficulty of taking care of the Huntington avenue trolley cars can be got over. We were long ago given to understand that it couldn't be got over, but it seems to be thought now that it can. One notices that the Boston Elevated Railway officials are, lately, in a more humble and docile frame of mind than they used to be. With the habit once acquired of allowing other people to run their business for them, they appear rather to like it.

Now, when we have all agreed, as we must, that the square ought to be a square square, and that it is desirable to have a rectangular reservation between Trinity Church and the Public Library, what next? A sunken garden? No. The size of Copley square is limited, and a complex treatment of the surface is all the more to be avoided. The sunken garden has no raison d'être in this place.

I should like to see a good, big fountain in the middle of the space, with lots of real water gushing from its spouts, and with no earthly commemorative purpose; just a fountain! So long as its dimensions and scale are right, its details don't so much matter—only it ought to look equally well from all sides, like the Brewer fountain on the Common, for instance. We have fountains galore in town, but most of them are dry as Sahara and a waterless fountain is a dismal thing. Don't, for heaven's sake, let us have any portrait statues. Let those who admire the Phillips Brooks monument and the Charles Sumner statue and the Alexander Hamilton statue, and there are others, go where these works of art are, and admire them to their hearts' content, but don't let us have any more of them, and above all not in Copley square. Enough is as good as a feast.

I care not how many tritons, mermaids, dolphins, tortoises, lobsters, or other denizens of the vasty deep, or even the creatures that inhabit the waters of rivers, creeks, lakes and pools, may be utilized in the adornment of the fountain; and I hereby agree, subject to the approval of the Art Commission and the city fathers, that the said fountain shall be named after the man or woman who puts up the cash to erect it. Let us recapitulate, in brief, some of the essentials: The fountain must be of the right scale and proportions in its relation to the size and shape of the square; it

inspiration in this direction, they would find endless suggestions in that characteristic feature of urban adornment there. "What fascinating visions," says a recent writer, "the very phrase 'Italian fountains' suggests to the imagination, which forthwith unrolls before the inner eye in long sequence a chain of delightful memories. Visions of sparkling water and lucent marble, perhaps seen through slender columns against a background of intricately interwoven design, where the water, after escaping from the jets, flows with gentle lapses along conduits of marble between beds of flowers; or, as in the grandiose later Renaissance fountains, where tritons wind their conches with swelling cheeks, and nymph and naiad enring the chariot of Neptune drawn by strange sea monsters; or, again, where gods and goddesses audaciously with fluttering draperies above the place where the water spouts forth in ceaseless flood with a noise as of a cascade."

But, although suggestions may be accepted from works already in existence, of course our fountain should be, not a copy of any of these, but an original and splendid thing, perfectly fitting its site and surroundings, and thus fulfilling the first essential of beauty and order and symmetry. What a glorious opportunity this would afford for some of our ablest and most ambitious sculptors and architects to distinguish themselves! Into it they could put, with the freedom that connotes joy in the work, all their knowledge, their individuality and their imagination.

A rather pretty symbolic motive for a Boston fountain is to be found in the idea of the Three Rivers of the Metropolitan District, the Charles, the Mystic and the Neponset. They might be translated into a trio of Back Bay Lorelei in bronze or marble, not necessarily engaged in combing their golden hair, but, preferably, enjoying a cold perpetual shower-bath.

BOSTON OFFERED TOO MUCH FOR PUVIS'S WORK

Couldn't Get \$5,000 at Home,
So Frenchman Didn't Want
to Take Job.

ROUART SALE NOTABLE

Art Circles Found Much in It
to Talk About—Harpignies
Paints at 93.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sex.
PARIS, Dec. 14.—The sale of pictures from the collection of Henri Rouart during the early part of the week is the predominant topic of conversation. Among the humorous stories evoked by the sale is one of Puvion de Chavannes, which is told by Leonce Benedetti, the curator of the Luxembourg, who secured a Chavannes, lot 264 in the catalogue, for \$13,000.

Puvion painted two "Hopes" in 1871 after he had served as a soldier during the siege of Paris. The larger one he exhibited in the 1872 Salon and it was sold for between \$800 and \$1,000 and is now in America. Henri Rouart bought the smaller one from Puvion, so far as Duran-Delol can remember, at from \$600 to \$800.

What Puvion would have thought of the price it fetched on Monday may be gathered from a story which Deputy Aynard, vice-president of the Council of Museums, told to the council on the eve of the sale, when it was decided to secure the picture for the Luxembourg.

"One day," he said, "Puvion wrote a letter, in which he asked me to receive him, as he had something to tell me and some advice to ask. He wanted to confide in me a matter which was weighing on his mind. When he arrived he held a blue document toward me and said, 'Read that.' It was a legal contract from the city of Boston offering him \$5,000 to paint pictures on the wall of the staircase of the library of that city. I told him it was an excellent offer. 'What?' said Puvion, 'Do you see the price?' It is absurd, crazy; I never met that price here and cannot possibly accept it."

M. Aynard then said: "Did you ask that price?" Puvion replied: "Good heavens, no." "Well, then," said M. Aynard, "it is not for you to refuse." But it was only after a long talk and after many hesitations that Puvion decided to undertake the work. His compositions for the Pantheon paid \$10,000 each.

M. Rouart was so fond of Degas's "Dances at the Bar," which was lot 177 and for which he paid \$300, that he kept it locked in a wall. Degas was dissatisfied with some of the parts and pleaded to be allowed to retouch the picture, but Rouart refused to lend it to him, saying, "You would only spoil it." This is the picture which brought the record price for the work of a living artist of \$87,000.

Degas is nearly 80 and has been unable to paint for years. His sight is almost gone and he occupies himself in modelling the wax of other veteran impressionists. Monet, who is 72, still paints. Renoir, who is 71, is too crippled with rheumatism to pick up his brushes. He has then placed in his hands and then continues his work. Harpignies, who is 93, still paints landscapes.

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Now, then, what shall we place around our central feature? A broad paved path should run around the base of the fountain, circular or rectangular or octagonal, as the case may be—though my impression is that the base ought to be circular. Radiating from this path towards the four points of the compass there should be paved pathways or approach connecting the fountain with the outer sidewalks which should border the rectangular reservation that we have assumed to be a fundamental part of our scheme. We now have in mind a ground plan composed of a rectangular space cut into four approximately equal segments by the various paved footways mentioned. What use shall be made of these segments?

They should evidently be devoted to level greensward with shrubbery, and, around the outside edges, of this space, rows of trees should be planted. This scheme is simple and at the same time formal, as befits a city square, and the cost would not be prohibitive, as it would be in the case of Mr. Bourne's plan. The care and maintenance of the square as here outlined would be a relatively simple matter. The fountain would be the one predominating feature, and it is to be reasonably hoped and expected that this would be a gift to the city from some generous citizen.

To return for a moment to the fountain, let me say that it ought to be a pretty gay sort of affair, and it would do no harm if it were even a little rococo. A note of this kind is not out of place in a fountain. We do not want any primness, severity or classicism in a fountain with plenty of water spouting, gushing, cascading, and blowing in spray. The subject gives room for some whimsicality of design in the details. It ought really to be a rather hilarious and exuberant structure. We have enough prim architecture in Boston, and in a fountain, unfortunately, we need not add to that class of monuments. The segments of lawn, with shrubbery and trees, would add their graceful and reposeful accents of verdure to relieve the eye in the hot summer days and to compose a congenial setting for the rain which the liberal Mr. — shall have given to us.

Should the architect and the sculptor chosen to design the fountain wish to go back to Italy, for example, for sources of

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"One day," he said, "Puyvis wrote a letter, in which he asked me to receive him, as he had something to tell me and some advice to ask. He wanted to confide in me a matter which was weighing on his mind. When he arrived he held a blue document toward me and said, 'Read that.' It was a legal contract from the city of Boston offering him \$5,000 to paint pictures on the wall of the staircase of the library of that city. I told him it was an excellent offer. 'What?' said Puyvis. 'Do you see the price?' It is absurd, crazy; I never get that price here and cannot possibly accept it."

M. Aynard then said: "Did you ask that price?" Puyvis replied: "Good heavens, no!" "Well, then," said M. Aynard, "it is not for you to refuse." But it was only after a long talk and after many hesitations that Puyvis decided to undertake the work. His compositions for the Pantheon paid \$10,000 each.

M. Rouart was so fond of Degas's "Dances at the Bar," which was lot 17 and for which he paid \$360, that he kept it locked in a wall. Degas was dissatisfied with some of the parts and pleaded to be allowed to retouch the picture, but Rouart refused to lend it to him, saying, "You would only spoil it." This is the picture which brought the record price for the work of a living artist of \$37,000.

Degas is nearly 80 and has been unable to paint for years. His sight is almost gone and he occupies himself in modelling the wax of other veteran impressionists. Monet, who is 72, still paints. Renoir, who is 71, is too crippled with rheumatism to pick up the brushes. He has them placed in his hands and then continues his work. Harpignies, who is 83, still does new landscapes.

NEW READING ROOMS PLANNED

By the Boston Public Library.

Andrew Sq and Faneuil Are the Sections to Benefit.

Other Matters Considered at City Hall.

Mayor Fitzgerald today received a communication signed by Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the Library Trustees, in relation to the establishment of branch reading rooms, one in Faneuil and another in Andrew sq, South Boston.

In regard to a branch reading room in Andrew sq, Mr Benton informed the Mayor that it would cost \$500 to establish it and \$200 a year to maintain it. The one in Faneuil would cost a like sum.

Andrew sq is a district in South Boston at the junction of Dorchester st and Dorchester av. It is removed from the business portion of South Boston, and its inhabitants do not in the ordinary course of affairs go to the center of South Boston where the present branch library is located, about a mile distant. From the best information which we can obtain, it has a population of about 1000 to 1200 persons, composed of English, Germans, Irish, Poles, Lithuanians, Swedes, Belgians and people from the Provinces of France and the near vicinity.

There are in the near vicinity the John A. Andrew Grammar School, the John Boyle O'Reilly Primary School, the William E. Russell Grammar School, the Roger Clapp Primary School, the St. Augustine Parochial School, the St. Margaret Parochial School and a Polish parochial school. All these schools are now served by the library, from the South Boston Branch, or from the Central Library direct. This is not as convenient probably as it would be if a reading room was established at the square.

The Faneuil district covers about 300 acres of which about one half is built upon. It lies upon the banks of the Charles River near the Newton line. There is a railway station on the northern border of the district, and one on about half a mile to the south, is the terminus of the Faneuil electric car line through Edgmont Center. Oak st is the business center of the district and is about seven eighths of a mile from the Brighton branch of the Public Library. The chief residential section lies north of Oak st, extending from Oak st to the railroad bordering the Charles River.

Communication between the district and the Branch in Brighton is not very direct, and it requires considerable walking to Oak square whence cars are taken to the Brighton branch. There is a short distance from where one leaves the cars to the Brighton Branch, but this must be travelled by all persons using the Branch. This district is a section by itself, with its business centre at Oak sq. The estimated population of the entire territory is 2,700, and it is growing by the erection of new buildings.

There are two manufacturing establishments employing about 20 persons. There are two school buildings in the district, one at Oak sq and one in the northern part of the district. Both are primary schools and part of the Bennett School district, of which the grammar school building is opposite the Brighton branch, by which branch all these schools are served at the present time.

The number of pupils in these primary schools is about 300. The compact part of the district includes about 65 houses, and approximately 650 families. The district seems likely to increase considerably in the near future. New rooms have been added to the present school buildings, and the city is building a new fire station, and the stores in the Oak sq neighborhood have increased in number with the growth of the population.

The Mayor will send to the City Council orders covering the establishing of both branch reading rooms, the money to be transferred from the reserve fund.

Places for Lamplighters.

Mayor Fitzgerald has directed Corporation Counsel Corbett to prepare a bill to be presented to the incoming Legislature which will authorize the city of Boston to take over the men employed as lamplighters as places become available in the various departments.

The Mayor said that he is doing this to provide employment for the lamplighters in the event the city should adopt electric lighting generally, or should install automatic devices for lighting the gas lamps.

These men, at least the bulk of them, have been in the employ of the city many years before the lighting was given over to contractors. Accordingly, in the event of losing their places, they should be entitled to first consideration when vacancies are to be filled.

Oppose Widening Otter St.

The Street Commissioners today reported to Mayor Fitzgerald that to widen Otter st, Ward 11, to a width of 60 feet, land to be taken on either side without disturbing any buildings, will cost about \$6,000.

The commissioners believe that public convenience and necessity do not warrant the expenditure of this sum.

For Gymnasium in Charlestown.

Superintendent of the Public Buildings Department has notified Mayor Fitzgerald that the reconstruction work on the bathhouse building at Bunker Hill and Lexington sts, Charlestown, is completed. He suggested that before the building is used as a gymnasium furnishings and apparatus be provided. The estimated cost of equipment is \$10,000.

THE BOSTON AMERICAN

Great Novel Being Written in Boston

And Another is All Ready to Be Started at Any Time.

Somewhere in this town a genius is at work in a garret on the Great American Novel.

He is a selfish genius, somewhere past middle age or else in poor health.

The Sunday AMERICAN heard about the great American novelist last night. A long-haired young man with stooping shoulders called to make a complaint. The stranger said:

I desire to write a novel. I have a library card. Eight months ago I tried at the Public Library to get a copy of "How to Write a Novel," by Grant Richards. Mr. Richards is an authority. He is a London publisher. He wrote this book a number of years ago. Then he read it, and, following his own directions, turned out a best-seller.

When I first asked for the book my slip came back with the word "missing" stamped upon it in red ink. That was in June. I tried in July. "Missing." I tried in August. "Missing." I tried twice in September, several times in October. Every time "missing." And tonight, still "missing."

They say the book has apparently been stolen. I have lost eight months. Eight months my work—a great work—has been delayed. The other man who is writing has so much of a start on me. It is not fair. One could have mastered "How to Build a House" in this time.

The Sunday AMERICAN promptly took the matter up with some of Mr. Wadlin's gentlemanly young assistants and a new copy of "How to Write a Novel" is on the order list.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Its Hours and Lavatory Arrangements Unfavorably Criticized.

To the Editor of THE SUN—Sir: When the New York Public Library, after long years of promise, opened its doors, there was hope in the hearts of the common people that at last New York was to have a library for the accommodation of the public. Boston and Washington had long put this city to shame by the provision they had made for a reading loving people.

For a long time New Yorkers endured the folly of the Astor Library in shutting out those whose only time for using the library was a holiday or a Sunday or evenings. No library for ordinary working people was this. So with the Lenox Library, no place for night workers. But when the great triple foundation free library was opened we suffering plebeians hoped for better things.

On inquiring for a book on New York history one evening I was told I could not see it after 6 o'clock, as the room was closed. The same with the rooms of geological books and of maps—closed at 6.

Well, I went to the circulating library and asked for a book recently published by a well known author, and largely read, and I was informed "We don't have that author's books in the library." What! Have we a censor over the popular works of the day? Who prescribes what a gentleman or lady (who must present credentials before using the library) shall be allowed to read?

Again, during the summer I went into the wash room with hands soiled after handling the above books, and asked for a towel. A surly negro in charge replied, "Haven't got none." I asked, "How do you expect people to dry their hands?" He replied, "Use your handkerchief." "But," I said, "that is not a cleanly thing to do." "Well, then," he replied, "go without washing your hands." This from a servant of a public institution! Such a reply made to an Englishman would have resulted in the gentleman of color picking himself off the floor with a bloody nose.

On inquiry I learned from another source the reason of this imposition on the public. The trustees had provided a roller towel for the washroom, which when I saw it was black. The Board of Health compelled those in authority to remove the towel as unsanitary. In retaliation, evidently for being thus dictated to the management refused to make any provision for cleaning one's person after using the books which the public is invited to consult.

Would such a library be tolerated by any other than a New Yorker? Perhaps I am not the only sufferer.

HISTORIAN.

New York, October 12.

URGES SPIRIT OF KNIGHTHOOD

Fr. Gasson Scores Crowding at Dudley Street

Father Gasson in his lecture last evening on "Knights and Knighthood" at the Free Public Library declared that some of the people of the present day often wish that they were living in the days of knighthood when they witnessed some of the rushing and pushing at the Dudley street terminal.

In this period of enlightenment and progress, he said, there is need of the spirit that the knights of old displayed. "Oh that the men of today were obliged to take the vow of the knights of old to protect women, help the poor and guard the defenceless."

"In comparing the tournaments that were held by the knights with some of our modern sports," Father Gasson said, "a tournament today would not bring 30,000 people out to Fenway court, but they were the great sports of that time and they furnished the excitement that was needed, with less injury than our football games. I suppose if one of us saw a knight coming down one of the streets on a horse that was covered with the armor used in a tournament it would seem grotesque, but what would be the amazement of the knights if they saw one of our modern football heroes tagged in football gear?"

TON GLOBE-SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1913.

CHARLESTOWN BRANCH LIBRARY.

Handsome New Structure to Be Opened in Fall—Appropriation of \$72,200 Will Cover Cost of Land, Building and Fittings.



BRANCH PUBLIC LIBRARY AT CHARLESTOWN.

The construction of the new branch public library in Monument sq, Charlestown, has so far progressed that its new definitely known that the building will be opened to the public early in the Fall of the present year.

The following statement by William F. Kenney, vice president of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, printed in the Charlestown Enterprise, will prove of general interest taken in consideration of this latest addition to the public buildings in Charlestown, which has long been needed in that community, and for which there has been continuous agitation on the part of its citizens.

The appropriation by the city of Boston for this splendid local improvement will be sufficient to cover not only the cost of the land and building, but also the interior fittings, and no further appropriation will be needed.

Mr. Kenney says: The lot selected for the building, at the corner of Monument sq and Monument av is centrally located, conveniently accessible from every point. It is open to light air and sunshine, having two street fronts, the principal entrance facing northeast and the side of the building facing southeast. No other building can ever shut out these advantages. The rear of the lot was about 450 feet, and the required area of the building was about 400 feet.

Therefore, in order to secure the required floor space, with an allowance for a rear yard entrance, it was necessary to bring the building to the front line of the lot, somewhat in advance of the front line of the houses now standing on that side of Monument sq. To do otherwise would have reduced the size of the building to an impracticable limit. In time, however, new structures will perhaps replace those on that side of the square and these

will be brought forward to the line established by the library.

Of Fireproof Construction.

"The building is to be of first-class, practically fireproof construction. It is faced with the artistic, mottled surface red brick, now used in many high grade structures, both public and private. There is historic appropriateness in the use of this material. It is in a sense native to the soil and the older public buildings in the vicinity were built of similar brick; for example, the buildings at Harvard College.

"The mottled surface also affords a play of light and shade which is artistically attractive and the deep red tone improves constantly with age. The basement courses are of granite, and the dressings throughout of Indiana limestone, contrasting in color with the brick. The effect of the work cannot, of course, be judged until the face of the walls has been cleaned, and the staking removed. In every constructive respect the structure is of the highest quality, with reinforced concrete floors and roof. The interior finish is of oak. The floor surfaces are of cork over cement in the entrance halls, and terrazzo in the entrance halls. The stairs are of iron and marble.

In plan and equipment the building has every up-to-date requirement for the operation of a first-class branch library. The basement contains the heating apparatus, hot water, direct-vapor system, coal rooms, fresh-air room for the ventilating system, work room, a large linen room for employees, etc. On the street level from the Monument av side entrance is given to a commodious lecture room, to be used for the children's story hour, or for class or other meetings connected with the work of the branch, and to be equipped with folding opera chairs. There is also a stairway to

this room from one of the entrances on Monument sq. An attractive lecture course may be a feature of this newest of our branch libraries.

"On the first floor with entrance from Monument sq, there is a children's room, occupying practically the entire floor. One of the entrances is so arranged as to be exclusively used by children and juvenile readers. The second or main floor of the building contains the reading room for adults, the custodian's office, and a work room for the staff. The book cases are arranged on the walls, and in wall alcoves, so that the entire collection may be used openly and freely by the public. Instead of being placed in inaccessible stacks, the reading tables and chairs will be of quartered oak finished in harmony with the finish of the building.

Built Within Appropriation.

"The appropriation for the building, site and fittings is \$72,200. The site cost \$15,000. The present contract, including the building, heating apparatus, plumbing and electric fittings, amounts to \$50,200. The remainder of the appropriation is ample to provide furnishings and fittings, complete, ready for occupancy.

"It is expected to open the branch early in the Fall of 1913. The delays, always expected and unavoidable in constructive work, have been allowed for with this end in view. The appropriation is ample for the work as contemplated, and when finished, Charlestown will have a branch library building equal in every respect to such structures in other cities and entirely appropriate for its purpose, and adequate to the use to which it is to be put. The contractors are McGhee & O'Connor, who built the high school, and the architects are Fox and Gale of 3 Park st, Boston."

Transcript
January 15, 1913
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COURTYARD
—MR. BURNHAM TO HIS CRITICS

To the Editor of the Transcript:
Would you be so kind as to allow me a little space in your columns for the defence of the model of the Public Library courtyard which is shown in connection with my exhibition at the Copley Galleries this week, and which has been attacked by several critics in your paper.

In the first place, it was the original intention of the architect, Mr. Clifford Pemberton, not Mr. Gresham, and myself, to show an attractive model of a collaborative design for an Italian courtyard. In order to have a definite background to work with we took the liberty of setting it in the Public Library. On exhibiting it to our friends—architects and others—we found so many who thought the present arrangement of the courtyard uninteresting, and who approved in a general way of our design, that we decided to put it forward more seriously as a suggestive treatment.

In this guise it has been attacked on several different grounds: mainly that any such treatment was never intended by the architects—that a courtyard is no proper place for a garden.

As to the original intentions of the architects, those have been so far altered that the present arrangements seemed to us as haphazard compromise, sufficiently uninteresting to allow of some sort of more definite treatment. Being designed after the courtyard of the Cancelleria Palace in Rome, the first plan called for a driveway in front of Boylston street, which would have meant a paved court and anything but a peaceful and secluded cloister. The blocking up of the passageway by the periodical room completely altered this scheme and gave the court an entirely different character.

There have been three suggestions for further treatment: one was the placing of a huge iron ventilator cage as the central object of the view invited by the opening on to the balcony from the stairs. This has been carried out. On the architect's own suggestion of placing the Bacchante in the centre of the basin Boston has rendered its verdict. This showed at least a leaning towards informality. The third suggestion is contained in the description pamphlet sold in the Library: "On either side of the projection of the east wall the court runs into a bay paved with brick and marble, where it is proposed some day to place a statue." I do not know what was the origin of this, but like the placing of the Bacchante and our scheme, it requires the beholder to pass around to the west side to get a front view.

So there is at present a condition existing which was not the intention of the architect, in which, with a few exceptions, the public takes no interest and what interest there is we admit certainly lies in the architecture rather than in the scrubby grass and the ventilator. I think there is something typical in the experience of a foreign friend of mine, a travelled man and an artist, who had mounted the splendid stairs with an ever increasing feeling of delight and enthusiasm, when the door of the landing invited him to a view of what he fully expected would be a charming forecourt. He has not yet got over his disappointment at finding that the beautiful arched screen served mainly as a frame for said ventilator—that it contained neither the architecturally paved court nor the garden of the Italians, but a patch of grass so uninviting that even a "Keep Off" sign was not needed.

Judging from the remarks that have come to us the general public seems to look upon the place rather as a backyard and a passageway and it is very rarely that anyone pauses to enjoy it or gives it more than a casual glance.

Since exhibiting this little model it has been more than ever impressed upon us that the general public takes no interest in the courtyard in its present condition, and that the majority of those of artistic interest think that something should be done to improve it.

Taking up now the question of placing a garden of any sort in a courtyard, we beg to call the attention of your critics to the fact that far from being an untried and fantastic experiment, it is a perfectly legitimate treatment of a cloistered court, but wherever found has an extremely artistic effect. One of the most famous examples is the cortile of the Museo Civico, at Palermo, where the idea is carried even further, giving a combination of arched and foliage, statuary and pool, which is intensely beautiful.

I would like to mention also that the suggested "pavement in two colors" merely carries out the present color scheme of brick and stone pavement employed in the cloister and bays flanking the staircase, and that the "six or eight" "allegorically named" statues, "scattered about" consist of four—definitely and symmetrically arranged—requiring no lengthy printed explanation. The effect of the long waterway, with its broken coping, gives such a sense of spaciousness that people are constantly surprised to see how large the court appears in the model.

Whatever the merits or demerits of our particular scheme, we find that we have, at least, accomplished something in calling the attention of the people of Boston to the fact that they have a beautiful and secluded court in most parts of which they may, without disturbance, view the beauties of pure architecture, poor grass and pointed ventilators; and where the peaceful splashing of the fountain is only occasionally interrupted by the clanging in the engine room.

ROGER NOBLE BURNHAM, Sculptor.
Boston, Jan. 14, 1913.

Boston Journal
Jan. 15, 1913.
"BROOKS STATUE
NOT HODGE PODGE"

So Say Committee Members in Answer to Frank C. Chase.

That the memorial statue of Phillips Brooks in front of Trinity Church, Copley square, is not an artistic hodge-podge, notwithstanding a statement to that effect by Frank C. Chase, custodian of fine arts at the Public Library, is the opinion of members of the citizens' committee who had charge of its erection.

Yesterday, while addressing the Ruskin Club in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Chase said among other things that the memorial is an artistic hodge-podge.

In commenting on this statement, Col. Charles R. Codman, who was a member of the committee that sanctioned the memorial, said:

"Mr. Chase is certainly entitled to his opinion, but other people are entitled to opinions also, and I believe the statue is liked by Bostonians as a whole. It is as permanent as Trinity Church itself. Augustus St. Gaudens, whose work is the memorial, is an authority on the subject of art and his opinion that it was a fitting piece of work was good enough for us. I do not deem it an artistic hodge-podge or any kind of a hodge-podge."

Alexander Cochrane, another member of the committee, said: "We had the best art critics in the world pass judgment on the statue before it was unveiled, and their opinions stand for what they are worth. Also Mr. Chase's opinion stands for what it is worth. In my opinion, the statue is far from any resemblance to a hodge-podge."

EVENING RECORD.
JANUARY 15, 1913

PROTEST
NUDE BOYS'
FIGURES

Not Wanted on Branch
Charlestown Library

If certain people of Charlestown and Somerville can prevent it, there will be no nude little boys in the stone ornamentation of the branch public library now being built in Monument square, Charlestown.

Headed by Dr. F. P. Silva, of the Charlestown Improvement Association, and Fr. McMahon of St. Mary's church, a delegation of citizens brought their outraged modesty to call on Mayor Fitzgerald.

"They protested the addition of the figures and demanded a hearing before the library trustees."

Transcript
January 16, 1913
THE MAYOR'S "EASIEST WAY"

Art has gone and got itself disliked again, and the Anglo-Saxon Puritan-horror is out still-walking. Art had presumed to place on the facade of the Charlestown Branch Library a bronze tablet adorned with what Emily Brontë refers to in "Wuthering Heights" as "two shameless little boys"; but even this mid-Victorian daughter of a Yorkshire parson was a latitudinarian when placed in cruel comparison with that valiant censor of morals, His Honor the Mayor.

Not—not that the two shameless little boys are unworthy of sculptural association with the bronze statue of Colonel Prescott looking for his collar-button on the monument green, with the don't-fret-you-see-the-whites-of-their-eyes expression. Not that the two naked urchins are in a very severe discrepancy with numerous other public monuments which bestrew the city and have done so for lot these many years. For if we are to be consistent (which the stars avert) the first thing to do were to sweep all the Greek antiquities out of the library. But no; the more inspiring sight were that of our Mayor and his censorious cohorts skipping nimbly from pedestal to pedestal adding unto Phidias and Michaelangelo the winners of twentieth-century prindry. It is really nineteenth-century no-let-out-grown.)

It is not contended that the Mayor, who has been in his time a politician and might be supposed also to be something of a man of the world, is in sympathy with this sort of thing. True he out-blessed Mr. Walter's "The Easiest Way," which has now withdrawn into the north, like the bad knights of the Round Table, and is playing "in stock" at 1200, where all may go and marvel at the wherefore of this prodigious moral high-stepping. But on mature reflection, the Mayor must be exonerated from strict complicity in these outrages. He is the humble instrument of a large party of well-meaning but imperfectly informed people to whom art (and particularly that art which M. Romain Rolland defines as "chaste nudity") is incomprehensible. The Mayor has believed, in these Tosea-tempests, and these Salomestip-ups, as any official who feels himself bound to keep solid with the constituency. He might have read them a page of Shaw or transfixed them with a Nietzschean epigram or two. But there is a suspicion and something more that he, too, has taken "The Easiest Way."

It sets back the hour-hand of American art; but it provides an entrancing entertainment for such as are minded to enjoy it. And far more diverting than the plaster draperies swathing Mr. George Gray Barnard's heroic groups on the Pennsylvania Capitol are the Imagined and anticipated verdicts of posterity on the age which placed them there. Men or centuries—we condemn ourselves out of our own mouths and with our own tongues do we pronounce judgment on our follies.

Thursday
January 16, 1913
BOSTON HERALD, T



The Smoke from the City Library.

The authorities at the city library in Copley square dissent vigorously from the assertion in The Herald of a recent date that their chimney is one of the offenders against our clear blue sky. Mr. Wadlin says that the institution never burned a pound of soft coal, not even during the coal famine of 1902. This would seem conclusive. The Herald's information came, however, from Dr. Myles Standish, the well known eye specialist in the Back Bay, who has been very keenly alive to the evils of the smoke situation from professional and other observations. He has seen the black smoke over the library building for so long that he felt sure of his ground, but when questioned as to whether it might not be the B. A. A. or the Lenox Hotel which was the real offender, the wind bringing the noxious output into range with that of the library chimney, he professed to believe that this might be possible. Now let the B. A. A. and the Lenox Hotel report as to whether they are offenders.

SCORES BOYLSTON STREET

Frank C. Chase Calls It One Prolonged Reproach Against the City

Addressing the Ruskin Club in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library, Frank C. Chase, custodian of the library, called Boylston street "one prolonged reproach against the city of Boston."

Mr. Chase said that he could remember when Boylston street was a street of dignified homes and worthy architecture, and he deplored the fact that nowadays old buildings seem to exist only for the purpose of being torn down with no regard to the proportions and architectural style of the surrounding structures.

"We all await the coming of an American architecture and an American novel," said the speaker. "At present we seem to be farther away from a uniform style than ever. One stands in Boylston street and looks down Arlington street with regret for what Boylston might have been. Arlington street is the touchstone in Back Bay architecture."

The speaker went into considerable detail in his criticism, and especially ridiculed his artistic hodge-podge the memorial statue of Phillips Brooks in front of Trinity Church.

THE BOSTON HERALD
THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1913

ART IS PROTESTED
IN CHARLESTOWN

Opposition has developed in Charlestown against the artistic work on the tablet selected to adorn the front of the new branch library which is being built in Monument square. It depicts two boys at play, and is a copy of some masterpiece.

A delegation visited City Hall yesterday to enlist the aid of Mayor Fitzgerald in inducing the library trustees to grant them a public hearing, so they can voice their protests.

The Rev. John W. McMahon, pastor of St. Mary's Church, a leader in the movement, has written a letter of protest to the mayor. Others who are outspoken in their denunciation of the work of art are Dr. Francis P. Silva, president of the Charlestown Improvement Association; Dr. John Duff and ex-Alderman John J. Mahoney.

Jan. 17, 1913
LIBRARY TRUSTEES WILL ACT

Assure Mayor That Charlestown's Wishes on Art Work for Library Will Be Respected

Assurance was received by the mayor today from Josiah H. Benton, president of the Boston Public Library trustees, that the wishes of the people of Charlestown would certainly be respected in the matter of the centrepiece in the facade of the new branch library, concerning which opposition has been aroused. The mayor believes that the objections to the two little boys in nature's garb are such that the trustees should act at once. Corporation Counsel Corbett, appointed by the mayor as censor, made a report that the protests should be carefully considered.

Boston Post
Jan. 21, 1913

I have heard the suggestion offered by a member of the Charlestown Improvement Association that the board of trustees of the Public Library, instead of consigning the St. Gaudens' twins to the municipal stone heap, offer them to the trustees of the bath department. The statue, he declares, might make an appropriate, as well as artistic, adornment of the new annex to the public baths at Medford street, Charlestown. A similar replica will remain in the North End branch library building, the sculptor being less pronounced in his efforts and the twins resembling girls rather than boys.

Record
January 17, 1913
DRESS OR
REMOVE
NUDE BOYS

Statue Will Not Shock
Charlestown

The protest of those Charlestown citizens who objected to the placing of statues of nude boys on the front of the new library branch has not been in vain. Mayor Fitzgerald has announced that Chairman Benton of the library trustees has agreed to have the statues either dressed or removed immediately.

The protests came from the clergy and lay people of the district, under the leadership of Councillor McDonald and Fr. McMahon.

It has not yet been decided exactly what will be done, except that the objections of the citizens will be respected.

Record
January 30, 1913

LIBRARY BRANCH
ON MERIDIAN ST.

In compliance with the demand made by a large number of citizens of East Boston, the Boston Public Library trustees have voted to abandon the lot of land at the corner of Brooks and Haver streets, owned by Fort Director Conry, which was taken by the trustees as the site for the new East Boston library branch, and have voted to take instead for a site the premises numbered 25-27 Meridian st.

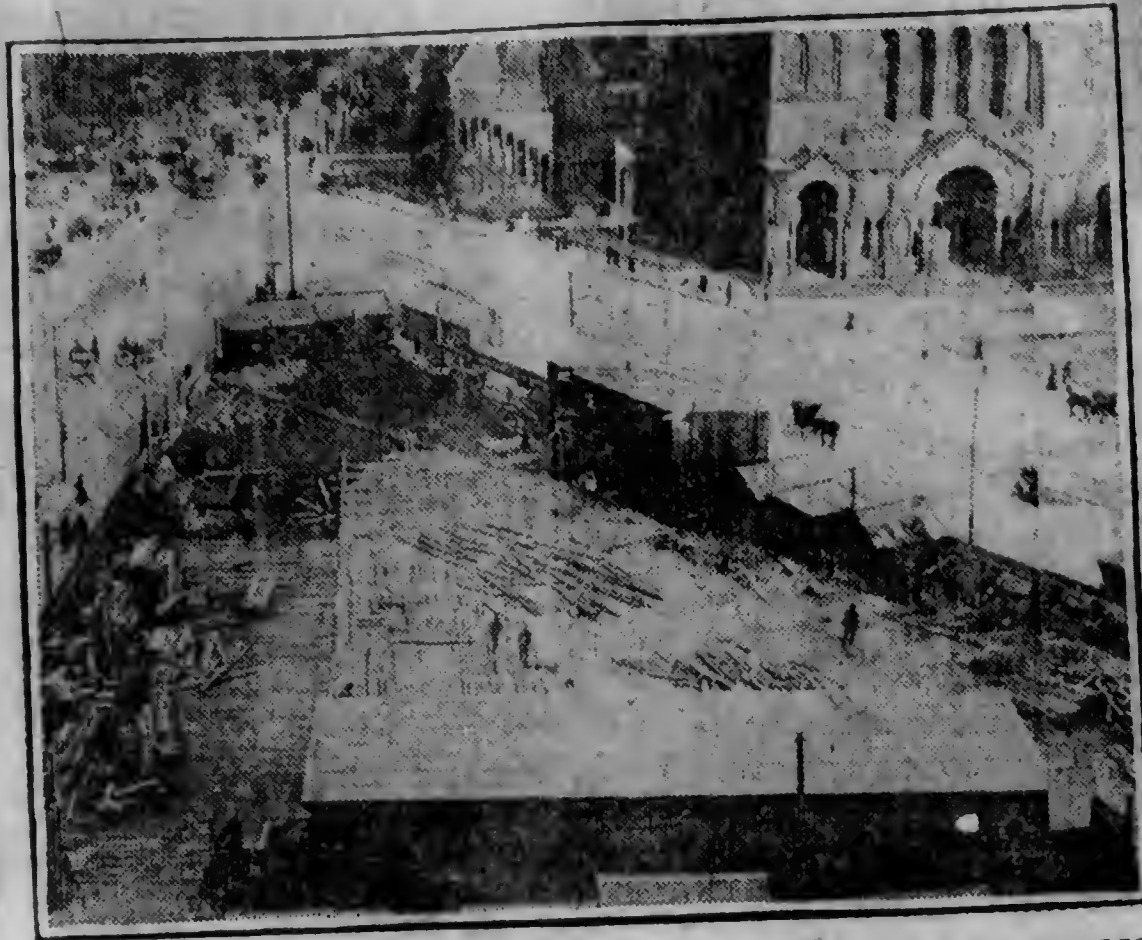
The trustees say that substantially all of a large number of communications received by them on the matter favor a site in or near Central sq. and that the majority of these favor the so-called Picken lot, which is the one they have voted to take. The lot is 50 feet in width and the city has an option on it at the price of \$30,000.

Thursday
January 16, 1913
BOSTON HERALD

As a constant frequenter of Copley square and as custodian of the department of fine arts at the Public Library, Frank P. Chase ought to know what he is saying when he terms the Brooks material an artistic hodge-podge.

Boston Post
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1913

Copley Square Now Like Mining Camp



COPLEY SQUARE TODAY, VIEWED FROM THE ROOF OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. THE SQUARE IS NOW THE SUPPLY HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BOYLSTON STREET SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION WORK.

Copley square, the most beautiful square in New England, for the beautification of which so many extensive plans have been made, is now being used as a supply headquarters for the Boylston street subway construction work. At present the triangular grass plot in the centre of the square bears a close resemblance to a stockaded mining camp on the Western frontier in the old days.

FENCED-IN SHANTIES

Inside the high green board fence which incloses half a dozen shanties and tool shops there is a conglomeration of all the odds and ends of subway materials. The turf is littered with sections of sewer pipe, boards, crushed stone, brick, wire and sundry tools. Part of the grass ground has

been covered with heavy boarding to protect the turf as much as possible from the wheels of heavily-loaded wagons which are continually going in and out.

The prospect is that Copley square will remain in this condition until the subway nears completion. Workmen say that a blacksmith shop is to be put up in front of the Copley-Plaza Hotel and that two stone crushers are to be installed facing the Public Library in the near future.

FENCED-IN SHANTIES

Inside the high green board fence which incloses half a dozen shanties and tool shops there is a conglomeration of all the odds and ends of subway materials. The turf is littered with sections of sewer pipe, boards, crushed stone, brick, wire and sundry tools. Part of the grass ground has

BOSTON EVENING RECORD FEBRUARY 4, 1913

OBJECT TO STYLE OF SEALS ON CHARLESTOWN BRANCH LIBRARY

The Charlestown Improvement association, at its meeting last night, adopted resolutions opposing the style of seals to be placed on the facades of the new branch library to be built at Monument st. and also voted to send a copy of the resolutions to the library trustees as an evidence of the sentiment of the entire Charlestown district.

Record
February 4, 1913.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SETTLED FOUR TO FIVE INCHES

Recent measurements show that the Boston Public Library, one of the most artistic and beautiful buildings in the country, has settled from two to four inches, according to the 61st annual report of the library trustees.

THE BOSTON HERALD
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1913

PUBLIC LIBRARY IS SETTLING

Engineers Express No Fears of
Serious Results to
Building.

The foundations of the Boston Public Library have settled from two to four inches in the last 10 years, according to a recent survey made in anticipation of the digging of the Boylston street subway. This information was made public yesterday in the 61st annual report of the library trustees.

While prominent engineers and architects state that no serious effect will be felt in all probability in the library building because of the settling of the foundation the result of the survey causes considerable interest among the owners of other property recently erected in the Back Bay and other districts of made land along the Charles river.

The library is built on a granite block foundation set on a bed of piles driven to firm bottom. The settling of the foundations, according to the survey, is fairly uniform, a depression of 2 inches being noted in the front and from 3 1/2 to 4 inches in the rear of the building.

In their report the library trustees say:

"In view of the fact that work upon the Boylston street subway was soon to go forward, the trustees thought it advisable to have the grade levels around the central library building taken by an engineer, in order that the conditions existing might be made a matter of record before excavation was begun. This work was completed by J. R. Worcester & Co., engineers. The original levels were taken 10 years ago by the same engineers. A slight settlement of the building has taken place since that time, reflecting conditions not unusual on the Back Bay, and without affecting the stability of the structure.

"The engineers report that the greatest settlement is upon the west-erly side of the building, amounting at the southwest and northwest corners to 3 1/2 inches and 4 inches, respectively, whereas at the front of the building the settlement appears to have been only about two inches."

J. R. Worcester of the engineering firm making the surveys of the foundations stated last night that while the building had sunk such a condition was not necessarily a cause for any apprehension. "There has been no appreciable effect on the building," he said. Regarding what might happen in the future in the event of further settling he said "such predictions are beyond the power of any human being."

Thomas A. Fox of the firm of Fox & Gale, Boston representative of McKim, Mead & White of New York the architects of the library, also stated that the settling had had no serious effect on the building.

ARCHITECT CONFIDENT

(Special Dispatch to The Herald.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The report from the engineers' survey that the foundation of the Boston public library had sunk four inches was commented upon by Burt L. Fenner of the New York firm of McKim, Mead & White, the architects of the building, at his residence, 306 West Eighty-Third street, tonight.

"It would take several days of study and a careful consideration of the plans," he said, "to tell what effect the sinking of the foundations would have on the building. I have heard about it tonight for the first time. It is therefore, impossible for me to make any statement. I will say, however, that the library is a very substantial and well constructed building and I think it wholly unlikely that any serious damage will be done."

Mr. Fenner says he will be interested to hear what the city has to say about the report, but cannot state what the architects would or could do now. Some of the other members of the firm could be reached tonight.

Boston Transcript
Feb. 4, 1913
SUPPORT FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Boston takes merited pride in her Public Library and any impairment of its service for lack of funds would be a public misfortune. The trustees, in their annual report, just issued, reiterate their advice contained in previous reports, that there must be a progressive increase in appropriations to achieve the reasonable advances in the library's usefulness that the natural increase in population demands. A review of the city appropriations for the last ten years reveals the fact that only three times in that period have the trustees obtained the money that they demanded. During Mayor Fitzgerald's first year of his present term the library secured \$351,978, which was the sum asked for. The following year the trustees' estimate was decreased by four thousand dollars and last year by seven thousand dollars. True it is that if all requests for money from department heads were honored the city would eventually fall into the receiver's hands; but the principle of systematic lopping off the department estimates to keep the tax rate stable should not be rigidly applied to an institution that occupies so vital a place in the community, and whose work in supplementing that of the city's educational institutions is of such growing importance. Substantially all the money that can be used for library maintenance comes from the city appropriation, which was \$367,165 last year. There is a vested fund of \$491,917, which yielded during the year \$17,043.80. Other income from fines, payments for lost books and sales of waste and catalogues, yielded something over seven thousand dollars. The trustees are certainly hampered by lack of money in the buying of books and the replacing of worn-out volumes, and the sub-committee on books and fine arts reports that an increase of at least fifty per cent in the amount annually available for books should be made. It is a matter of surprise that the amount annually available for this purpose is only \$25,000, a condition certainly to be deplored in an institution that last year issued for use, outside the library buildings, 1,744,874 volumes.

"The library cannot simply mark time. It must either march forward or fall behind in its work," the trustees say. In the face of so expressive an appeal, the mayor and City Council cannot afford to be parsimonious in their grant of funds for the coming year. President Josiah H. Benton and his associates on the board of trustees are given high praise by the examining committee in these words: "The very fact that the appropriation has not increased more than a few thousand dollars each year in spite of greater demands upon the trustees, indicates unquestioned care and economy in the administration of the institution."

"The engineers report that the greatest settlement is upon the west-erly side of the building, amounting at the southwest and northwest corners to 3 1/2 inches and 4 inches, respectively, whereas at the front of the building the settlement appears to have been only about two inches."

Open Air Reading Room.
One of the interesting features of the report is that an open-air reading room is to be opened this summer on the roof of the recently completed North end

BOSTON TRAVELER AND EVENING HERALD LIBRARY BUILDING IS TILTED TO THE WEST

Trustees Report That Engineers Measure Slant of Two
Inches; Whole Structure Four Inches Lower
in Rear and Two in Front.

Recent measurements show that the Boston Public Library, one of the most artistic and beautiful buildings in the country, has settled from two to four inches, according to the 61st annual report of the library trustees. This information was made public for the first time today.

In this connection the trustees say: "In view of the fact that work upon the Boylston street subway was soon to go forward, the trustees thought it advisable to have the grade levels around the central library building taken by an engineer, in order that the conditions existing might be made a matter of record before excavation was begun. This work was completed by J. R. Worcester & Co., engineers. The original levels were taken 10 years ago by the same engineers. A slight settlement of the building has taken place since that time, reflecting conditions not unusual on the Back Bay, and without affecting the stability of the structure."

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Open Air Reading Room.
One of the interesting features of the report is that an open-air reading room is to be opened this summer on the roof of the recently completed North end

branch library. It will be one of the first of its kind in the country.

Portions of the report of interest follow:
"During the year, 35,538 volumes have been added to the library collection. Of these, 24,724 were purchased, 7,855 were given to the library, and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes, etc. There were purchased for the central library 12,064 volumes and 12,660 for the branch libraries and reading room stations.

"The total amount expended for books, including \$713,131 for periodicals, \$2000 for newspapers and \$1022.19 for photographs, was \$50,264.51, or about 13.6 per cent of the entire expense of the library for all purposes.

"The average cost of all books purchased was \$1.50 per volume. Of the books purchased, 20,087 were bought from money appropriated by the city, at an average cost of \$1.13 a volume, and 4637 were bought with the income of trust funds, at an average cost of \$2.27 a volume.

How Library is Used.

"There were issued during the year for direct home use 264,507 volumes at the Central library, and from the Central library through the branches and reading room stations 72,325 others, while the branches and reading-room stations also issued 1,211,310 volumes for direct home use. There were also issued from the Central library, branches and reading room stations

(Continued on Page Two, Column 4.)
tions, for use at schools and institutions, 191,736 volumes, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 1,744,874 volumes.

"This use of the Library, which is situated at the centre of educational institutions accommodating probably 10,000 people, has grown so quietly that its importance to the interests of real education is not understood. In fact it may fairly be said that this use of the library is the supplement and complement of all the educational institutions in and about Boston.

Ask for a Pension Fund.

"We repeat the recommendations contained in previous reports, for some provision which will enable the trustees to establish a pension fund for employees who become worn out in the service of the library."

In its report the examining committee says:
"There are three great needs of the great central library which have brought themselves to the attention of the different sub-committees, the need of more space in the stacks, the need of a larger appropriation and of a sum definitely determined in advance for the purchase of new books, and the need of increasing some of the salaries."

"As a partial remedy for lack of stack room the library has recently adopted the policy of storing some of the books in the as yet vacant spaces in the branch libraries. This is the opposite of modern methods, for if the branches do their full duty they will need all their own space, and, besides, readers ought not to wait a day or two for desired books."

Want Cleaner Books.

"The attention of the sub-committee on books and fine arts has been caught, also, by the large number of cards—about 2000 at the time of the individual visits—representing needed replacement of books. These have not been attended to for lack of funds that can with certainty be used for the purpose, and books that are practically unfit remain in circulation.

"The reading rooms on East Broadway near T street, South Boston, and on Broadway Extension, are reported to be in the same deplorable condition that was noted last year. The number of children making use of these rooms has increased by one-quarter, and in the opinion of the sub-committee the conditions of the rooms are becoming a menace to the health of the little ones."

"A prime difficulty is that adults who come to be warm and not to read, some of whom are not free from the influence of liquor, spit rather freely on the floor and about the radiator in the vestibule. There is a policeman on duty from 12 o'clock but the room has already been open three hours. It is suggested by the sub-committee that the policeman be detailed for the room from the time of its opening, and that he or health officers be requested to secure the abatement of the spitting nuisance."

The Boston Post FIND LIBRARY IS SETTLING

Foundations Sinking To-
ward West

The Boston Public Library, one of the most imposing structures in the city, is sinking, according to engineers who have recently examined the grade levels, and during the past 10 years the building has tipped to the west, four inches in the rear and two inches in front.

The trustees, in their 61st annual report, just issued, say the settlement is so slight it will in no way affect the building. They say the condition is due to the insecure foundations, which may be found all through the Back Bay.

The new Boylston street tunnel excavation, which it was thought might seriously affect the structure and cause it to settle, is responsible for the discovery being made. When the trustees learned of the tunnel they consulted the engineers, who had taken the grade levels before, and a thorough examination was speedily made.

Library Trustees'

MORE FUNDS FOR LIBRARY

Trustees Reiterate Their Yearly Recommendation

Big Increase for Book Purchases Necessary

Volumes Added During the Year, 35,538

More Attention to Research Work Is Noted

Again do the trustees of the Boston Public Library emphasize their conviction, in their annual report to the mayor, that more money must be appropriated from the city treasury if the institution is to enjoy true progress.

"The sum required for the proper administration of the library, taking into account the increase in the population of the city, and the enlarged demands made upon the library system, will require a progressive increase in appropriations," the trustees say. "Without such an increase, the library will fail to be efficiently worked and improved to its full capacity for the education of our people, and its usefulness will surely decrease. The library cannot simply mark time. It must either march forward, or fall behind in its work. The appropriation last year was fully required for the efficient administration and maintenance of the library system."

Only three times in the last ten years have the trustees received from the city the amount estimated by them as necessary. In 1903 they asked for \$318,383.10 and received \$305,500. Last year they asked for \$374,605 and received \$367,165. Nearly all the money that the trustees can use for the maintenance and working of the library system comes from the annual city appropriation. Last year, in addition to the appropriation, \$17,034.80 was received as income from trust funds and \$18,923.51 was the unexpended balance of trust fund income of previous years, making the total \$408,123.43. Last year's receipts from fines for the detention of books, from sales of catalogues, telephone commissions, sales of waste, payments for lost books and from money found in the library amounted to \$7013.90.

The report of the examining committee points out three great needs of the central library—more space in the stacks, the need of a larger appropriation and of a sum definitely determined in advance for the purchase of new books and the need of increasing some of the salaries.

"More room for the stacks has been an evident necessity for some years, but now efficiency will certainly be impaired if it is not quickly provided," the report says.

The sub-committee on books and fine arts reports: "It is evident that the money available for the purchase of books cannot possibly be adequate to the needs of the library. When it is considered that every expense, regular and extraordinary, must be met from the lump sum of the annual budget, plus about sixteen thousand dollars from funds, much of which is limited to special purposes; that the costs of administration must be continually on the increase and cannot always be foreseen, it is evident that the amount available for books is really what can be afforded when the other expenses are met. This is the reverse of what should be the case, and justice to the library demands the sum to be expended for books shall be a definite one and an increase over what is now possible under present conditions."

The total value of the books is placed at \$2,500,000. The amount annually available for purchases and replacements is not greater than \$25,000. The committee believes that an increase of at least 50 per cent in the amount annually available should be made.

Volumes added to the library during the year totalled 35,538. Of these, 24,724 were purchased, 7835 were contributed, and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes, etc. There were purchased for the central library 12,064 volumes, and 12,660 for the branch libraries and reading-room stations. The total amount expended for books, including \$7133.18 for periodicals, \$2000 for newspapers and \$1022.19 for photographs, was \$30,264.51, or about 13.6 per cent of the entire expense of the library for all purposes.

ney's trustees \$1935.08, and this amount is held by the city treasurer for accumulation under the terms of the will. The trustees have also received from Mr. Whitney's trustees, the sum of \$1014.79 which under another provision of Mr. Whitney's will is to be expended under our discretion on bibliographical work for the benefit of the library. This sum is not funded but is held by the city treasurer in a separate account, entitled "The James L. Whitney Bibliographical Account," pending arrangements for its expenditure. The treasurer also holds \$382.55, unexpended balance of the Patrick F. Sullivan bequest of \$5000 to be used for the purchase of standard Catholic books, under the terms of Mr. Sullivan's will.

The trustees are pleased with the increasing use of the library by persons engaging in real research, but they think that this work of the library is not fully understood by the citizens. A classification of the books called for and used in Bates Hall during three days of the year resulted in the number of volumes used as 4432, the list not including the large number of books taken by the readers directly from the open-shelf collection of 10,000 volumes.

"The statistics in the annual reports of the special libraries give but slight indication of the importance of these collections to students," the report says. "Many of the most important books are restricted to use within the library building and the circulation of these volumes is not apparent. The photographs, which do not circulate out of the library, are especially valuable in class and exhibition work and are in constant demand. The larger cabinet folios and the more expensive volumes relating to the arts of architecture, painting and decoration are extensively used, but their use is not recorded statistically. Students from the art schools, or sent by private instructors, are engaged in tracing, or are otherwise employed with drawing materials, using the books which the Fine Arts Department gives them, without formality, upon tables set apart for this purpose. The entire Allen A. Brown music collection is reserved for hall use. The tables in the Barton Gallery are reserved for persons engaged in authorship or in extended research and this quiet reading room is largely used by readers whose books are not enumerated in the tables of circulation.

"The same is true of the department of statistics and documents and of the department of patents. The number of persons who have consulted the files in the patent department during last year was 13,916, a gain of 2114 as compared with the previous year. They have used 89,437 volumes as compared with 81,397 volumes consulted the previous year. But in addition to this there is the constant use of this department by students direct from the shelves, which is not recorded.

"This use of the library, which is situated at the centre of educational institutions accommodating probably 10,000 people, has grown so quietly that its importance to the interests of real education is not understood. In fact it may fairly be said that this use of the library is the supplement and complement of all the educational institutions in and about Boston. It is unthinkable that the great work of education which gives so much importance to the city could go on for a single day without the assistance of the library."

At the central library 284,507 volumes were issued during the year for direct home use and from the central library through the branches and reading-room stations 77,425 other volumes, while the branches and reading-room stations also issued 1,211,310 volumes for direct home use. For use at schools and institutions, 191,735 volumes were issued, making the entire issue 678,667 volumes.

That the trustees are well cooperating with the educational work of the city is illustrated by the report that the library has supplied with books twenty-eight branches and reading rooms, 131 public and parochial schools, sixty-one engine houses and thirty-one other institutions. Not only is the central library a reservoir from which books may be drawn for use in the branches and reading rooms, but each of the branches and reading rooms is in itself a reservoir from which books may be drawn for use by teachers in schools in its immediate vicinity.

The report discusses the new branch libraries, giving first place to the North End branch, which is completed and will be opened to the public soon, the appropriation for which was \$86,000. The Charlestown building will be completed in the fall of the present year at a cost of \$72,000.

Final payment of the contract sum of \$30,000 has been made to Bela L. Pratt for the statutory groups flanking the principal entrance of the library building. The amount remaining of the appropriation for the construction and decoration of this building, \$2,558,550, is now \$24,941.44 of which \$10,000 must be reserved to meet the final payments when the contract with Mr. Sargent for mural paintings is completed. This will leave unexpended \$14,941.44, a sum to be carried to the sinking fund.

The trustees have spread upon their records a memorial of Elizabeth Farley Carlee, daughter of Cornelius S. Carlee, who was librarian of the Charlestown Public Library from September, 1870, until that library became a branch of the Boston Public Library. His daughter was appointed his successor, entering the service in Dec. 27, 1912. The united term of service of herself and father was fifty-two years, one month and twenty-six days.

The trust funds of the library now amount to \$460,517.01, invested in City of Boston bonds, \$235,450 at 4 per cent, \$22,800 at 5 1/2 per cent and \$102,267 at 3 per cent. The average rate is 3.76 per cent and the annual income is \$17,551. This income can only be used for specific purposes.

"Besides the trust funds above enumerated there is annually paid to the trustees of the library under the will of James Lyman Whitney, formerly librarian, a portion of the income of a trust fund established by the testator to be held and accumulated by us for certain specific purposes," the report says. "The first \$500 thus accumulated is to be funded in the name of Mr. Whitney's sister, Alice Lincoln Whitney, and the income of this fund is to be paid to such employee of the library who are sick and in need of help, as the trustees may, in their discretion, deem most worthy. Any excess of income mentioned is to be used for the purchase of books and manuscripts. The trustees have received during the year from Mr. Whit-

LIBRARY FOUNDATION SAID TO BE SINKING

Engineers Declare Building in Copley Square Has Sunk Four Inches.

FILLED IN GROUND

Annual Report of Trustees Gives Interesting Statistics for Reading Public.

The Boston Public Library foundation is sinking.

This information was obtained by the library trustees, who thought it advisable to have the grade levels about the building taken by an engineer.

J. R. Worcester & Co., the engineers who took the original levels ten years ago, were re-employed, and their findings, published in the annual report of the library trustees, show that one of the most artistic and beautiful buildings in the country has settled from two to four inches.

The greatest settlement is upon the westerly side of the building, amounting at the southwest and northwest corners to 3 1/2 to 4 inches, respectively. At the front of the structure the settlement is about 2 inches.

The work upon the Boylston street subway, which caused the trustees to have the grade levels taken, may be retarded by the knowledge that the structure is settling, although it is asserted that these conditions are not unusual in the Back Bay and will not affect the stability of the structure.

Is Filled-in Ground

The fact that most of the Back Bay district is filled in ground is stated as responsible for the present settlement of the library foundations.

One of the most prominent features contained in the annual report is the statement that an open air reading room will be opened on the roof of the recently constructed North End library, marking an event in the library circles in this city.

Other interesting portions of the report follow: "During the year, 35,538 volumes have been added to the library collection. Of these, 24,724 were purchased, 7835 were given to the library and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes, etc.

"There were purchased for the central library 12,064 and 12,660 for the branch libraries and reading room stations.

"The total amount expended for books, including \$7133.18 for periodicals, \$2000 for newspapers and \$1022.19 for photographs, was \$30,264.51, or about 13.6 per cent of the entire expense of the library for all purposes.

"The average cost of all books purchased was \$1.60 per volume. Of the books purchased, 29,087 were bought from money appropriated by the city, at an average cost of \$1.18 a volume, and 4657 were bought with the income of trust funds, at an average cost of \$3.27 a volume.

to be in the same deplorable condition that was noted last year. The number of children making use of these rooms has increased by one-quarter, and, in the opinion of the sub-committee, the conditions of the rooms are becoming a menace to the health of the little ones."

How Library Is Used

"There were issued during the year for direct home use 284,507 volumes at the central library, and from the central library through the branches and reading room stations were also issued 77,425 volumes for direct home use. There were also issued from the central library, branches and reading room stations, for use at schools and institutions, 191,735 volumes, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 1,744,878 volumes.

"The use of the library, which is situated at the center of educational institutions accommodating probably 10,000 people, has grown so quietly that its importance to the interests of real education is not understood. In fact, it may fairly be said that this use of the library is the supplement and complement of all the educational institutions in and about Boston.

Ask for a Pension Fund

"We repeat the recommendations contained in previous reports for some provision which will enable the trustees to establish a pension fund for employees who become worn out in the service of the library."

In its report the examining committee says: "There are three great needs of the great central library which have brought themselves to the attention of the different sub-committees, the need of more space in the stacks, the need of a larger appropriation and of a sum definitely determined in advance for the purchase of new books and the need of increasing some of the salaries.

"As a partial remedy for lack of stack room the library has recently adopted the policy of storing some of the books in the as yet vacant spaces in the branch libraries. This is the opposite of modern methods, for if the branches do their full duty they will need all their own space, and, besides, readers ought not to wait a day or two for desired books.

"The attention of the sub-committee on books and fine arts has been caught, also, by the large number of cards—about 2000 at the time of the individual visits—representing needed replacement of books. These have not been attended to for lack of funds that can with certainty be used for the purpose, and books that are practically unfit remain in circulation.

"The reading rooms on East Broadway, near I street, South Boston, and on Broadway Extension are reported

LIBRARY TRUSTEES POINT OUT NEED OF MONEY FOR WORK

During Past Year 1,744,878 Volumes Were Issued and Over Half Million Slips for Study Were Used

MORE ROOM NEEDED

During the past year 1,744,878 volumes were issued from the library of the city of Boston and its branches, according to the annual report of the board of trustees, issued today. Half a million slips were used for book study in Bates hall of the Copley square building. Increased appropriations for books, and increased stock room is urged as the need of all the departments of the central library.

The report says in part:

"The sum required for the proper administration of the library, taking into account the increase in population, and the enlarged demands made upon the library system, will require a progressive increase in appropriations. Without such an increase, the library will fail to be efficiently worked and improved.

"The Central library is in operation 102 week days of 12 hours each, 203 week days of 13 hours each, 17 Sundays of nine hours each and 35 Sundays and two holidays of 10 hours each, making an aggregate of 359 days, 4680 hours, during each 12 months.

"During the year 35,538 volumes have been added to the library collection. Of these 24,724 were purchased, 7835 were given to the library, and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes, etc. There were purchased for the central library 12,064 volumes, and 12,660 for the branch libraries and reading-room stations.

The total amount expended for books, including \$7122.18 for periodicals, \$2000 for newspapers and \$1022.19 for photographs, was \$30,264.51, or about 13.6 per cent of the entire expense of the library.

The average cost of all books purchased was \$1.60 per volume. Of the books purchased, 29,087 were bought from money appropriated by the city, at an average cost of \$1.18 a volume, and 4657 were bought with the income of trust funds, at an average cost of \$3.27 a volume.

"The use of the library for general reference and study is unrestricted. It is therefore impracticable to record this use statistically. Its extent, however, is shown by the fact that about half a million call slips for the table use of books in Bates hall in the central library alone are required during the year. The daily use of books and other library material in the central library and in the branches is doubtless many times greater than the home use of books drawn out upon cards.

"During the year 42,402 volumes have been bound in the bindery. Besides this, a large amount of miscellaneous work has been completed, such as the folding, stitching and trimming of 154,451 library publications. The expense of performing this necessary miscellaneous work is equivalent to about 17 per cent of the total expense of the department. The ability to do it promptly in our own bindery greatly promotes the convenience, economy and efficiency of the library work.

"The trustees continue to cooperate with the educational work of the schools, and during the past year the library has supplied with books 28 branches and reading rooms, 131 public and parochial schools, 61 engine houses and 31 other institutions, and sends out upon the average from the Central library about 400 volumes every day by its delivery wagons. The number of volumes sent on deposit from the Central library through the branch system was 42,587, of which 11,432 were sent to schools.

"There were also sent from the branches themselves and from two of the largest reading rooms 25,654 volumes on deposit, distributed among 153 places. Of these, 29,087 were sent to schools. Not only is the collection of the Central library used as a reservoir from which books may be drawn for use in the branches and reading rooms, but each of the branches and reading rooms is in itself a reservoir from which books are drawn for use by teachers in schools in its

more money than the appropriation of the city treasury if the institution is to enjoy true progress.

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Volumes added to the library during the year totalled 35,538. Of these, 24,724 were purchased, 7835 were contributed, and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes, etc. There were purchased for the central library 12,064 volumes, and 12,660 for the branch libraries and reading-room stations. The total amount expended for books, including \$7133.18 for periodicals, \$2000 for newspapers and \$1022.19 for photographs, was \$50,264.51, or about 13.6 per cent of the entire expense of the library for all purposes.

resulted in the number of volumes added to the list not including the large number of books taken by the readers directly from the open-shelf collection of 10,000 volumes.

"The statistics in the annual reports of the special libraries give but slight indication of the importance of these collections to students," the report says. "Many of the most important books are restricted to use within the library building and the circulation of these volumes is not apparent. The photographs, which do not circulate out of the library, are especially valuable in class and exhibition work and are in constant demand. The larger cabinet folios and the more expensive volumes relating to the arts of architecture, painting and decoration are extensively used, but their use is not recorded statistically. Students from the art schools, or sent by private instructors, are engaged in tracing, or are otherwise employed with drawing materials, using the books which the Fine Arts Department gives them, without formality, upon tables set apart for this purpose. The entire Allen A. Brown music collection is reserved for hall use. The tables in the Barton Gallery are reserved for persons engaged in authorship or in extended research and this quiet reading room is largely used by readers whose books are not enumerated in the tables of circulation."

"The same is true of the department of statistics and documents and of the department of patents. The number of persons who have consulted the files in the patent department during last year was 13,946, a gain of 2114 as compared with the previous year. They have used 89,437 volumes as compared with 81,397 volumes consulted the previous year. But in addition to this there is the constant use of this department by students direct from the shelves, which is not recorded."

"This use of the library, which is situated at the centre of educational institutions and commodating probably 10,000 people, has grown so quietly that its importance to the interests of real education is not understood. In fact it may fairly be said that this use of the library is the supplement and complement of all the educational institutions in and about Boston. It is unthinkable that the great work of education which gives so much importance to the city could go on for a single day without the assistance of the library."

of the present year at a cost of \$72,000. Final payment of the contract sum of \$30,000 has been made to Bela L. Pratt for the statutory groups flanking the principal entrance of the Library Building. The amount remaining of the appropriation for the construction and decoration of the building, \$2,558,550, is now \$21,640.44, of which \$10,000 must be reserved to meet the final payments when the contract with Mr. Sargent for mural paintings is completed. This will leave unexpended \$11,640.44, a sum to be carried to the sinking fund. The trustees have spread upon their records a memorial of Elizabeth Farley Carter, daughter of Cornelius S. Carter, who was librarian of the Charlestown Public Library from September, 1870, until that library became a branch of the Boston Public Library. His daughter was appointed his successor, entering the service in 1880 and remaining until her death, Dec. 27, 1912. The united term of service of herself and father was fifty-two years, one month and twenty-six days.

The trust funds of the library now amount to \$466,017.01, invested in City of Boston bonds; \$253,450 at 4 per cent, \$32,800 at 3½ per cent and \$10,500 at 3 per cent. The average rate is 3.70 per cent and the annual income is \$17,551. This income can only be used for specific purposes.

"Besides the trust funds above enumerated there is annually paid to the trustees of the library under the will of James Lyman Whitney, formerly librarian, a portion of the income of a trust fund established by the testator to be held and accumulated by us for 'certain specific purposes,' the report says. 'The first \$5000 thus accumulated is to be funded in the name of Mr. Whitney's sister, Alice Lincoln Whitney, and the income of this fund or so much of the income as may be required, is to be paid to such employees of the library who are sick and in need of help as the trustees may, in their discretion, deem most worthy. Any excess of income from the fund not needed for the purpose mentioned is to be used for the purchase of books and manuscripts. The trustees have received during the year from Mr. Whit-

ness of the library.

This information was obtained by the library trustees, who thought it advisable to have the grade levels about the building taken by an engineer.

J. R. Worcester & Co., the engineers, who took the original levels ten years ago, were re-employed, and their findings, published in the annual report of the library trustees, show that one of the most artistic and beautiful buildings in the country has settled from two to four inches.

The greatest settlement is upon the westerly side of the building, amounting at the southwest and northwest corners to 3½ to 4 inches, respectively. At the front of the structure the settlement is about 2 inches.

The work upon the Boylston street subway, which caused the trustees to have the grade levels taken, may be retarded by the knowledge that the structure is settling, although it is asserted that these conditions are not unusual in the Back Bay and will not affect the stability of the structure.

Is Filled-in Ground

The fact that most of the Back Bay district is filled in ground is stated as responsible for the present settlement of the library foundations.

One of the most prominent features contained in the annual report is the statement that an open air reading room will be opened on the roof of the recently constructed North End library, marking an event in the library circles in this city.

Other interesting portions of the report follow:

"During the year, 35,538 volumes have been added to the library collection. Of these, 24,724 were purchased, 7835 were given to the library and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes, etc."

"There were purchased for the central library 12,064 and 12,660 for the branch libraries and reading room stations."

"The total amount expended for books, including \$7133.18 for periodicals, \$2000 for newspapers and \$1022.19 for photographs, was \$50,264.51, or about 13.6 per cent, of the entire expense of the library for all purposes."

"The average cost of all books purchased was \$1.50 per volume. Of the books purchased, 20,087 were bought from money appropriated by the city, at an average cost of \$1.18 a volume, and 4637 were bought with the income of trust funds, at an average cost of \$3.27 a volume."

and complement of all the educational institutions in and about Boston.

Ask for a Pension Fund

"We repeat the recommendations contained in previous reports for some provision which will enable the trustees to establish a pension fund for employees who become worn out in the service of the library."

In its report the examining committee says:

"There are three great needs of the great central library which have brought themselves to the attention of the different sub-committees, the need of more space in the stacks, the need of a larger appropriation and of a sum definitely determined in advance for the purchase of new books and the need of increasing some of the salaries."

"As a partial remedy for lack of stack room the library has recently adopted the policy of storing some of the books in the as yet vacant spaces in the branch libraries. This is the opposite of modern methods, for if the branches do their full duty they will need all their own space, and, besides, readers ought not to wait a day or two for desired books."

"The attention of the sub-committee on books and fine arts has been caught, also, by the large number of cards—about 2000 at the time of the individual visits—representing needed replacement of books. These have not been attended to for lack of funds that can with certainty be used for the purpose, and books that are practically unfit remain in circulation."

"The reading rooms on East Broadway, near I street, South Boston, and on Broadway Extension are reported

tees, issued today. Half a million slips were used for book study in Bates hall of the Copley square building. Increased appropriations for books, and increased stock room is urged as the need of all the departments of the central library."

The report says in part: "The sum required for the proper administration of the library, taking into account the increase in population, and the enlarged demands made upon the library system, will require a progressive increase in appropriations. Without such an increase, the library will fail to be efficiently worked and improved."

"The Central library is in operation 102 week days of 12 hours each, 203 week days of 13 hours each, 17 Sundays of nine hours each and 35 Sundays and two holidays of 10 hours each, making an aggregate of 359 days, 4680 hours, during each 12 months."

"During the year 35,538 volumes have been added to the library collection. Of these 24,724 were purchased, 7835 were given to the library, and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes, etc. There were purchased for the central library 12,064 volumes, and 12,660 for the branch libraries and reading-room stations."

The total amount expended for books, including \$7122.18 for periodicals, \$2000 for newspapers and \$1022.19 for photographs, was \$50,264.51, or about 13.6 per cent of the entire expense of the library."

The average cost of all books purchased was \$1.50 per volume. Of the books purchased, 20,087 were bought from money appropriated by the city, at an average cost of \$1.18 a volume, and 4637 were bought with the income of trust funds, at an average cost of \$3.27 a volume."

"The use of the library for general reference and study is unrestricted. It is therefore impracticable to record this use statistically. Its extent, however, is shown by the fact that about half a million call slips for the table use of books in Bates hall in the central library alone are required during the year. The daily use of books and other library material in the central library and in the branches is doubtless many times greater than the home use of books drawn out upon cards."

"During the year 42,492 volumes have been bound in the bindery. Besides this, a large amount of miscellaneous work has been completed, such as the folding, stitching and trimming of 154,451 library publications. The expense of performing this necessary miscellaneous work is equivalent to about 17 per cent of the total expense of the department. The ability to do it promptly in our own bindery greatly promotes the convenience, economy and efficiency of the library work."

"The trustees continue to cooperate with the educational work of the schools, and, during the past year, the library has supplied with books 28 branches and readings rooms, 131 public and parochial schools, 61 engine houses and 31 other institutions, and sends out upon the average from the Central library about 400 volumes every day by its delivery wagons. The number of volumes sent on deposit from the Central library through the branch system was 42,587, of which 11,432 were sent to schools."

"There were also sent from the branches themselves and from two of the largest reading rooms 25,654 volumes on deposit, distributed among 153 places. Of these, 20,056 were sent to schools. Not only is the collection of the Central library used as a reservoir from which books may be drawn for use in the branches and reading rooms, but each of the branches and reading rooms is in itself a reservoir from which books are drawn for use by teachers in schools in its immediate vicinity."

"The new North End branch building has been completed and will be opened to the public as soon as removal from the quarters heretofore occupied can be effected."

"The work under the contract with Bela L. Pratt, sculptor, for statutory groups flanking the principal entrance of the library building on Copley square was completed during the summer and the groups placed in position. The final payment on account of the full contract sum of \$30,000 has been made."

"The amount remaining of the appropriation for the construction and decoration of this building, \$2,558,550.00, is now \$21,640.44, of which \$10,000 must be reserved to meet the final payments when the contract with Mr. Sargent for mural paintings is completed, including architects' commission and incidental expenses. This will leave unexpended \$11,640.44. This account may, therefore, be closed, and the \$11,640.44 carried to the sinking fund."

Boston Daily Globe.
Established March 4, 1872.
Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1875.
THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct. 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1913. SPENT \$50,264 FOR NEW BOOKS

Public Library Got
35,538 Volumes.

Number of Books Issued the
"Past Year Was 1,744,878.

Trustees' Annual Report
an Interesting One.

The first annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, which has just been submitted to Mayor Fitzgerald, is an instructive and interesting statement of the library's condition and affairs for the year ending Jan. 31.

As organized on May 2, 1912, the board of trustees is as follows: Josiah H. Benton, president; William F. Kenney, vice president; Samuel Carr, Alexander Mann and John A. Brett, Mr. Brett succeeded Thomas P. Boyle who resigned April 1 of last year.

The receipts of the library, says the report, are of two classes: First, those which are to be expended by the trustees in the maintenance of the library, consisting of the annual appropriation by the City Council, and the income from trust funds, given to the trustees, but invested by the City Treasurer under the direction of the finance committee; second, receipts which are paid into the City Treasury for general municipal purposes, such as receipts from fines, from sales of finding lists, bulletins and catalogues from commissions paid for the use of the telephones, from sales of waste, from payment for lost books and from money found in the library.

The first class of receipts total \$46,122.43, and the second class of receipts amounts to \$7012.86.

During the year 35,538 volumes were added to the library collection. Of these 24,724 were purchased, 7835 were gifts and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes, etc. There were purchased for the Central Library 12,061 volumes and 12,660 for the branch libraries and reading room stations. The total amount expended for books, including \$7132.18 for periodicals, \$2300 for newspapers and \$1022.19 for photographs, was \$50,264.51, or about 12.6 percent of the entire expense of the library.

There were issued during the year for direct home use 24,507 volumes at the Central Library, and from the Central Library through the branches and reading room stations 71,325 others, while the branches and reading room stations also issued 121,006 volumes for home use. For use at schools and institutions there were also issued from the Central Library, branches and reading rooms 191,735 volumes, making the entire issue for use for outside the library buildings 1,744,878 volumes.

Work on New Branch Buildings.

The trustees continue to cooperate with the educational work of the schools, and last year supplied with books 23 branches and reading rooms, 121 public and parochial schools, 61 engine houses and 31 other institutions, sending out an average of 400 volumes every day by its delivery wagons.

The Board announces that the new North End branch building will soon be opened to the public. The Church of St. John the Baptist has been extensively remodeled and enlarged to suit the requirements of a branch library. The principal entrance will be on North Bennet st.

Work on the new Charlestown branch building, at Monument av and Monument sq, has also proceeded, with the intention of completing the building, ready for occupancy, early next Fall. The Hyde Park branch has been en-

larged, and the trustees announce that accommodations for City Point and Broadway Extension reading rooms will be provided in the new municipal buildings to be completed this year. On the subject of a subway station on Boylston st, the trustees speak as follows:

In April the trustees received from the Boston Transit Commission a communication, accompanied by a drawing, relating to the location of a subway station opening on Boylston st in space adjoining the Central Library building, and requesting the approval of the board or any suggestion concerning the same. After consideration of the subject the board voted to approve the sketch submitted, with the suggestion that no exterior signs be placed upon the structure without the approval thereof by the trustees.

Conditions Found by Engineers.

"In view of the fact that work upon the Boylston-st subway was soon to go forward, the trustees thought it advisable to have the grade levels around the Central Library Building taken by an engineer, in order that the conditions existing might be made a matter of record before excavation was begun. Under the direction of the board this work was completed by J. M. Worcester & Co., engineers, who are filed with the board the data requested. The original levels were taken 10 years ago by the same engineers.

"A slight settlement of the building has taken place since that time, reflecting conditions not unusual in the Back Bay, and without affecting the stability of the structure. The engineers report that the greatest settlement is at the southwest corner of the building, amounting at the southwest and northwest corners to 3 1/2 inches and 4 inches respectively, whereas at the front of the building the settlement appears to have been only about two inches.

During the summer work under the contract with Bela L. Pratt for stationary groups flanking the principal entrance of the library was completed and the groups placed in position. The full contract sum amounted to \$30,000.

The amount remaining of the appropriation for the construction and decoration of this building, \$353,550, is now \$24,640.44, of which \$10,000 must be reserved to meet the final payments when the contract with Mr. Sargent for mural paintings is completed, including architect's commission and incidental expenses. This will leave unexpended \$14,640.44. This account may therefore be closed and the \$14,640.44 returned to the sinking fund of the city.

Gifts and Trust Funds.

The Boston branch of the Societa Nazionale Dante Alighieri offered a gift of a memorial to Dante for the North End branch, which the trustees accepted. A bequest of Sarah A. Matchett of Brookline amounted to \$25.00.

Trust funds and their income are given a detailed statement in the report. The various trust funds amount to \$106,917.01. These funds, except small uninvested balances amounting to \$107.01 held on deposit, are all invested in bonds of the City of Boston. Besides these funds there is annually paid to the trustees under the will of James Lyman Whitney, formerly librarian, a portion of the income of a trust fund established by Mr. Whitney, to be held and accumulated by the library trustees for certain specific purposes.

Under the caption, "Use of the Library for Research," the trustees say:

"We note with interest the increasing use of the Library by persons who seek its help for purposes of real research. We think this work of the library is not fully understood by our citizens. The following classification of books called for and used in Bates Hall reading room during three days of this year tells the story:

Classification	Number of volumes used
History-General	205
History-Special	1075
English	620
French	233
Italian	20
German	125
Greek and Latin classics	108

Theology	210
Social sciences	1065
Political economy	132
Jurisprudence	171
Natural science	257
Mathematics	154
Useful and mechanic arts	245
Fine arts and music	35
Foreign languages, unclassified	134
English literature, unclassified	24
Periodicals, unclassified	25
Transactions of societies	113
Encyclopaedia	74
Pictorial	74

Total.....1,432
"These figures are instructive and suggestive. It is to be observed in connection with this list that it represents only books called for and brought to the readers by attendants, and does not include the very large number of books taken by the readers directly from the open-shelf collection of 10,000 volumes, placed in Bates Hall for use in real research and study. In addition to these there are the collections in the fine arts department, the Barton-Ticknor room and the patent room. All books in these departments are for study and research.

Important to Students.

"The statistics in the annual reports of the special libraries give but slight indication of the importance of these collections to students. Many of the most important books are restricted to use within the library building, and the circulation of these volumes is not apparent. The photographs, which do not circulate out of the library, are especially valuable in class and exhibition work and are in constant demand. The larger cabinet folios and the more expensive volumes relating to the arts of architecture, painting and decoration are extensively used, but their use is not recorded statistically.

"Students from the art schools, or sent by private instructors, are engaged in tracing, or are otherwise employed with drawing materials, using the books which the Fine Arts Department gives to them, without formality, upon tables set apart for this purpose. The entire Allen A. Brown music collection is reserved for hall use. The tables in the Barton Gallery are reserved for persons engaged in authorship or in extended research, and this quiet reading room is largely used by readers whose books are not enumerated in the tables of circulation.

"The same is true of the Department of Statistics and Documents and of the Department of Patents. The number of persons who have consulted the files in the Patent Department during the last year was 13,915, a gain of 214, as compared with the previous year. They have used 85,437 volumes, as compared with 61,297 volumes consulted the previous year. But in addition to this there is the constant use of this department by students direct from the shelves, which is not recorded.

"This use of the library, which is situated at the center of educational institutions accommodating probably 10,000 people, has grown so quickly that its importance to the interests of real education is not understood. In fact it may fairly be said that this use of the library is the supplement and complement of all the educational institutions in and about Boston. It is unthinkable that the great work of education which gives so much importance to the city could go on for a single day without the assistance of the library.

East Boston Branch Site.

For the proposed East Boston Branch, for which an appropriation was made in 1911, but which has been held up because of the difficulty of finding a suitable site, the trustees at a meeting on Jan. 28, voted to select as the site the premises now owned by Caroline M. Pigeon on Herdian st, and for which the city has an option of purchase.

Combined with the report of the trustees is the report of the examining committee, which the trustees appoint as required by city ordinance. The committee expresses appreciation of the

loyalty, faithfulness and efficiency of the library staff. They are, it reports, three great needs of the great central library—the need of more space in the stacks, the need of a larger appropriation and of a sum definitely determined in advance for the purchase of new books, and the need of increasing some of the salaries.

This committee suggests that the citizens of Boston do not undervalue themselves sufficiently with the library; they do not look into its methods often enough, and do not realize how splendid it is, and how well its offices are performed.

Reception to Fred Yelle, the boxer. TAUNTON, Feb. 4.—Local admirers of Fred Yelle, who has been making quite a name for himself in pugilistic circles, gave him an enthusiastic re-

Feb. 4, 1913 Boston Transcript SUPPORT FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Boston takes merited pride in her Public Library and any impairment of its service for lack of funds would be a public misfortune. The trustees, in their annual report, just issued, reiterate their advice contained in previous reports, that there must be a progressive increase in appropriations to achieve the reasonable advances in the library's usefulness that the natural increase in population demands. A review of the city appropriations for the last ten years reveals the fact that only three times in that period have the trustees obtained the money that they demanded. During Mayor Fitzgerald's first year of his present term the library secured \$351,973, which was the sum asked for. The following year the trustees' estimate was decreased by four thousand dollars and last year by seven thousand dollars. True it is that if all requests for money from department heads were honored the city would eventually fall into the receiver's hands; but the principle of systematic juggling off the department estimates to keep the tax rate stable should not be rigidly adhered to as an institution that occupies so vital a place in the community, and whose work in supplementing that of the city's educational institutions is of such growing importance. Substantially all the money that can be used for library maintenance comes from the city appropriation, which was \$367,165 last year. There is a vested fund of \$466,917, which yielded during the year \$17,034.59. Other income from fines, payments for lost books and sales of waste and catalogues, yielded something over seven thousand dollars. The trustees are certainly hampered by lack of money in the buying of books and the replacing of worn-out volumes, and the sub-committee on books and fine arts reports that an increase of at least fifty per cent in the amount annually available for books should be made. It is a matter of surprise that the amount annually available for this purpose is only \$35,000, a condition certainly to be deplored in an institution that last year issued for use, outside the library buildings, 1,744,878 volumes.

"The library cannot simply mark time. It must either march forward or fall behind in its work," the trustees say. In the face of so expressive an appeal, the mayor and City Council cannot afford to be parsimonious in their grant of funds for the coming year. President Josiah H. Benton and his associates on the board of trustees are given high praise by the examining committee in these words: "The very fact that the appropriation has not increased more than a few thousand dollars each year in spite of greater demands upon the trustees, indicates unquestioned care and economy in the administration of the institution."

NOT TO MOVE STATE LIBRARY

Chairman Benton Knows of No Intention to Transfer Books to Boston Public Library

Though the suggestion has been made that the interests of the public would be better served if the books of the State Library were transferred to the Boston Public Library, Chairman Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the trustees of both libraries, knows of no intention of carrying out that idea.

It would seem as if the State Library at the State House is not used by legislators to the extent that it used to be. There are many volumes there that are valuable for reference in the ordinary course of State business, but a large part of the library is composed of old works relating to the early history of the State and of town histories. It is believed that these books would be much more valuable for students at the Boston Public Library.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1913

ROOF READING ROOMS

Any wholesome change with a tendency to make two persons browse in intellectual pastures where formerly one drowsed is certainly to be commended; and the commendation be any the less warm because the proposed innovation is obvious and should have been tried long ago. The library trustees are making an innovation of that kind with the open-air reading room which is to be located on the roof of the new branch library in the North end. A person who will not read the most entertaining of periodical literature in an uncomfortable place will bend his head over ponderous tomes in pleasant surroundings. If a cool retreat, well above the dust and the heat of the street, will not entice and hold the reader, it is difficult to think of anything that will.

Librarians and library trustees began to realize some years ago that something besides lowered voices and musty smells should tell of the library, and this plan of the library trustees of Boston is in line with the most advanced ideas in library management. The lofty pastures will also be another asset for those who are striving to make the North end a better place to live in. That section hardly lacks social centres, but the open-air reading room will supplement the work of the private institutions which are there now and will surely make for better citizenship.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1913

NORTH END BRANCH LIBRARY IS OPENED

Building on North Bennet Street Has Roof Garden.

The North End Branch Public Library, on North Bennet street, was opened to the public yesterday afternoon. The building includes an adults' room and a library lecture hall on the first floor, a children's reference room and children's reading room on the second floor, and a roof garden, which will be opened in summer. The building is well lighted, and cork tile covers the floors. There are about 400 books, including a large number of Italian works, to accommodate the Italian residents of the district.

The library will be open daily from 2 to 5 P. M. It is under the supervision of Miss Edith Guerrier, librarian. The assistant librarians are Misses Laura A. Cross, Fanny Goldstein, Gertrude Goldstein, Iside Boggiano and Helen Tortorella.

Boston Herald
Jan. 16, 1913

MAKE 'EM PORTABLE.

FRANK C. CHASE, who is custodian of the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, passes this expert judgment upon the memorial statue of Phillips Brooks, which stands in front of Trinity Church.

"It is an artistic hog-podge."

Alas and alack! Only a few years ago it was erected, and those who dared to utter protest concerning its composition did so almost without exception in the quiet of their own homes or studios. Mr. Chase has a chance to see the Brooks statue every day. He knows, of course, or should know, what he is talking about.

We are informed by experts in business who employ art experts as they employ real estate experts that Mr. Chase is wrong. They have been informed, they say, by their art experts that Mr. Chase betrays an artistic temperament when he casts reflections on the Brooks memorial. Further than that they are willing to go and assert that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, if Mr. Chase has no fault to find with some of the monstrosities in the adornment of the Boston Public Library, he should keep very and pertinaciously still concerning the Brooks memorial.

It is not our quarrel. But we wish at this time to reiterate our firm opinion, previously expressed, that all outdoor statues in Boston ought to have portable bases, thus making it easy to shift their locations or to haul them to the dump, as Art, in her various and conflicting moods, may decide.

Boston Herald
Feb. 28, 1913

The opening of the new North End branch of the public library, accomplished without fuss or flurry, is an event of large importance and promising increasingly valuable effect on the citizenship of the city. The new branch supplies admirable facilities to a portion of the public that uses and appreciates them. The summer reading room on the roof, and the lunch room in the basement, mark practical and excellent recognition of social responsibility.

Boston American
Feb. 26, 1913

MORMONS LURE GIRL STUDENTS IN BATES HALL

Mrs. George W. Coleman, who is head-
ing the anti-Mormon movement in this
city, says that Mormon missionaries have
invaded the quiet precincts of Bates Hall,
the main reading room at the public
library.

Mormon women missionaries are found
here evenings watching their opportunity
to talk with young women who are among
the readers.

They are distributing many tracts, among
them one labeled, "A statement from
Joseph Smith, Mayor of Boston, 1845-
1849, concerning an interview held in 1844
with Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet."
Hundreds of copies of this tract are also
being circulated in the schools of the Back
Bay.

Mrs. Coleman gives instances of two
young women, who have been approached
by Mormon missionaries. One of
these young girls disappeared for some time
and then turned up in Utah. The other
young woman refused to go with the mis-
sionary and her parents are on the trail
of this missionary to call her to an ac-
counting.

According to Mrs. Coleman, the prin-
ciples of three schools on the Back Bay
have been warned against the Mormon mis-
sionaries.

Mrs. Coleman's Warning.

Mrs. Coleman said:
"The efforts of the Mormon mis-
sionaries to get converts in Boston are
varied."

They will sit at the tables in Bates
Hall opposite young women, who are
reading and try to get acquainted
with them.

Miss Esther Goldsmith of this city,
a pretty nineteen-year-old girl, recently
went to the public library and began
to read. She had not been there
long, when she found a woman sitting
near her intent upon what she was
doing.

After a few minutes this woman
leaned over the table quietly and
asked the younger woman what she
was reading. She replied that she
was reading the history of the Jews.
The older woman, a Mormon mis-
sionary, then replied: "I am familiar
with the history of the Jews, but
here is a tract which will explain the
Old Testament to you and about the
Jews better than that book."

Resents Impertinence.

Miss Goldsmith resented this inter-
ference on the part of this Mormon
and told her so. But not to be turned
aside from her purpose, the Mormon
handed Miss Goldsmith a few other
tracts, calling especial attention to
one that included a statement from
Joseph Smith, Mayor of Boston from
1845 to 1849, who had an interview
with Joseph Smith, the Mormon
prophet. This has been largely circu-
lated in this city because of its local
flavor.

Leaving Bates Hall, the Mormon
missionary followed this young woman,
endeavoring to get a good talk with
her, before she reached the street.
She said much to her about the
Mormon Church, telling her that it
was the real successor of the ancient
Jewish Church.

Methods Reprehensible.

Now there is something radically
wrong with the methods that these
missionaries are pursuing. I know of
a young girl, named Rachel Cohen, who
lately disappeared from this city.

She was a very pretty girl and had
a very good education. She told none
of her friends, where she was going
and quietly disappeared. Finally a
postal card came to her friends here,
marked Utah. They thought it strange
that she had gone that distance, until
it leaked out that a girl companion
who had been with her constantly was
a Mormon. The young girl students in
Boston cannot be too careful.

Every one believes in the freedom
this country affords, but to have these
methods pursued in the Back Bay by
Mormon missionaries, as recently ex-
posed by the *Boston American* in a
cries of disgrace to our city and State.
They must be stopped.

Feb. 10, 1913
BOSTON JOURNAL
Using the Library

Into all this talk about plans for
the greater use of the Boston Public
Library by older as well as young
people, the suggestion is respectfully
intruded by one reader that the clos-
ing hour be advanced from 10 to 10.30
P. M. In fact, no great harm would
be done if all the clocks were re-
moved from the Library. The work-
ing man—and by that expression is
meant the man who works in office
as well as the man who toils with
his hands—hardly gets settled, so to
speak, when comes the rattle and
clatter of boys picking up books,
and numerous disturbing hints that
it is time for you to get out. The
chief distraction of these all comes
on Saturday evening, as early as 9.30
or 9.35, when the scrub women arrive
with their pails and mops. Even the
lightest kind of reading is then en-
tirely out of the question.

Boston Post
March 9, 1913

SEEK LIBRARY IN ROSLINDALE

Branch and Also Real
Playgrounds Among Needs

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—The two simple and essential
needs of Roslindale are an equipped
playground for the young folks and
the branch Public Library for all.

What we have here now, evidently
intended as a playground, is common-
ly known as a "lot" or "field"—being
so devoid of equipments so common to
other playgrounds of Boston that the
children find greater pleasure away
from it—in the streets—than on it.

Why should such a state of affairs
exist in Roslindale? Are not the peo-
ple of Roslindale as worthy as those
of South Boston, Charlestown and Dor-
chester of having an equipped play-
ground?

How long must the children of Ros-
lindale make the streets their play-
ground at the risk of their precious
lives, amid the continuous anxieties of
their parents?

How long must they be forced into
the homes of their playmates, in sea-
son and out of season, too often to the
embarrassment of the inmates of these
homes, all for want of a public play-
ground such as other sections have?
Again, I ask, are not the residents of
quiet Roslindale entitled to some con-
sideration in behalf of the enjoyment
and of the physical development of
their children? The need of such a
playground is especially observable on
holidays and off-school days—such as
"teachers' visiting days" and "rainy
days."

But some may ask: Why not teach
them to make use of the children's
reading room of your branch library?
To this we would reply: There is no
such reading room set apart for chil-
dren; and, worst of all, although Ros-
lindale is a community of several thou-
sands and a rapidly growing commu-
nity, we cannot yet boast of a branch
public library, though sadly in need
of one—a fact which all acquainted
with the character of our people will
unhesitatingly admit.

The small reading room which is
open only from 2 to 5 p. m. and re-
mains closed on holidays, the only days
on which many of our young men and
women are free to quench their lit-
erary thirst, this little reading room in
Roslindale remains closed as a clam.
True, we must admit that this reading
room is often visited by the children,
and it is here where this passion for
open-air play often expresses itself in
what those in charge are too often
tempted to denounce as "mischief,"
but which in reality is but a clear and
forceful illustration of what this com-
munity needs—an equipped playground
for the children of Roslindale and a
branch public library for all.

Will those in authority kindly con-
sider these two pressing needs of Ros-
lindale? Or must Roslindale await the
opening of some political campaign to
be fed with illuminating promises?

J. GILBERT.

214 South street, Roslindale.

SITE FOR LIBRARY

Trustees Vote in Favor of
Lot Corner Bennington
and Porter Streets

BUT OWNERS OBJECT

Mayor Fitzgerald Apprehensive
Lest Cost Be Prohibitive.
Local Political Pointers

Several weeks ago, the Trustees of
the Public library held a meeting for
the purpose of selecting a site for the
new branch library building in East
Boston. After due consideration of
the entire matter, the Board unani-
mously adopted the following order:

In Board of Trustees,
Friday, December 22, 1911.
In accordance with the vote of No-
vember 17, the librarian reported on the
matter of a site for a library building
in East Boston, and recommended that
such a building be located at the corner
of Bennington and Porter sts., adjacent
to land now owned by the city; and,
after consideration of the report, on
motion of Mr. Boyle, it was

Voted, that the recommendation be
approved, and that the Trustees select
such lot as a site for a branch library
building in East Boston; and that His
Honor the Mayor be so advised.

The site thus selected by the Trustees
comprises estates described substan-
tially as follows, the assessed value
being set against each parcel:

1. Three estates at the corner of Porter
and Bennington sts. assessed to B. J.
Farley, names:
a.—1,200 sq. ft., more or less, direct-
ly at corner, assessed value in-
cluding buildings \$3,500
b.—1,548 sq. ft., more or less, direct-
ly S. E. of above on Porter st.,
assessed value, including build-
ings \$1,700
c.—1,000 sq. ft., more or less, direct-
ly S. E. of (a) on Bennington
st., assessed value, including
buildings \$2,500
2. Estate on Bennington st. adjoining the
parcel "c" above described, assessed
to B. J. Farley, 1,800 sq. ft., more or
less, assessed value, including build-
ings \$3,400
3. Estate on Porter st. adjoining the parcel
"b" above described, assessed to W.
B. Allen, 1,602 sq. ft., more or less,
assessed value, including buildings \$1,200

The combined estates above de-
scribed, measure 113.25 feet more or
less on Bennington st. and 93.09 feet
more or less on Porter st., the com-
bined area being 7,240 sq. ft., more or
less, the total assessed valuation being
\$17,300.

The vote of the Board, together with
the site selected, was immediately for-
warded the Mayor, since which time
no official reply has been received by
the Trustees. It is generally un-
derstood, however, that the Mayor is op-
posed to the site selected by the Trust-
ees, owing to the cost, which he con-
tends is well nigh prohibitive. On the
other hand, the mayor is said to be of
the opinion that, insofar as the location
is concerned, it is ideal. His only ob-
jection is as to the cost. It is also
intimated that the owners of the sev-
eral estates will not sell at the assessed
valuations, but insist on a very much
larger price. It is fair to assume, how-
ever, that the Board of Trustees know
just what they are doing, especially the
president thereof, Col. Josiah H. Ben-
nton, who is one of the most brilliant
and astute lawyers in Boston, if not in
the United States. The Trustees are
firmly of the opinion that the site
selected is the most practical one, and
should be secured at once in order that
the work on the new structure should
begin as soon as possible.

Some Inside Political History.

The publication in the *Argus-Advo-
cate* last week of a letter from General
Collins, dated November 23, 1901, to
Judge Barnes, at that time President
of the Citizens Trade Association,
awakened some recollections of the
political conditions in the district at
that time. Gen. Collins was not Mayor
in 1901. He was, however, a candidate
for mayor and, among his very earnest
supporters was the Hon. Joseph A.
Conry, now one of the Directors of the
Port of Boston. Mr. Conry was very
deeply interested in the success of
Mayor Collins. In fact, it may be
stated that the two men directly re-
sponsible for the renomination of Gen.
Collins were Congressman Conry and
the Hon. E. J. Kennedy. Mr. Collins
was a defeated candidate for mayor
on Feb. 23, 1901.

(Boston)
TON (GLOBE) THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1913.

BRANCH LIBRARY OPENED AT NORTH END.

Without Formal Ceremony the Doors Were Swung Back and the Public Admitted---Another
Important Step in Campaign of Library Trustees.



FRONT VIEW, NORTH END
BRANCH, BOSTON PUBLIC
LIBRARY.

Miss Edith Guerrier, custodian of the
North End Branch of the Boston Pub-
lic Library, and her five assistants, put
in some real hard work at the new
reading room at 3A North Bennett st.
between 9 and 2 o'clock today prepar-
ing for the opening of the handsome
new building to the public at the latter
hour.

Decks had to be moved in, books
placed in their repositories by the
walls, chairs arranged and floors
washed up, but Miss Guerrier had ev-
erything ready at the opening hour for
the inroad of the goodly delegation
which was promised by a host of an-
xious young faces peering in through
the main door just before noon.

There was no formal opening of the
building, for this has not been the
practice of the library authorities in
the past, declared Langdon L. Ward,
superintendent of the branches and
stations, this morning. The building
was simply open for regular patron-
age at the usual hour, 2 p. m. and will
remain open until 5 p. m.

The completion of this building
marks the more important step in
the campaign of the Library Trustees
for the establishment in all parts of
the city of library branches and read-
ing rooms in buildings especially de-
signed for such use. This particular
structure will undoubtedly prove a
blessing to the people of the North End,
where the circulation of books has



CHILDREN'S READING
ROOM



ADULTS READING ROOM

been greater than in any other part
of the city. Up to date the reading
room has been in the Industrial Union
at 23 North Bennett st. and has been
known as the Industrial School reading
room. This room was the result of a
consolidation of two local ones in the
North End District about two years
ago. It was from there that the books
were removed this morning.

The building itself makes a modest,
but worthy addition to the number of
public or semi-public buildings, which
have gradually found their places on
this quiet street of the foreign dis-

trict. The bright red bricks of the
two-story structure and the large win-
dows in gray stone offer a pleasant
contrast to the buildings of the neigh-
borhood.

Within the rooms are handsomely
finished and remarkably well lighted.
Stained oak is the keynote of the wood
decoration on the walls. New furniture
has been provided for each room.

On the first floor are the reading
room for adults, about 30 feet by 40,
and a large lecture hall. The latter,
which will seat nearly 200 persons, will
be used for lectures and other educa-

tional purposes, including the daily
story-hour for the children. In fact, it
is intended through this and the other
advantages furnished, that this build-
ing shall become the centre of the life
of the children of the North End. A
stereopticon will probably be placed in
this hall.

The second floor, devoted entirely to
children's interests, is divided into two
parts. One room, about the size of the
adults' room below, will be used chiefly
by the older children as a reference
room primarily for school work. The
other, much larger and at the rear
of the building, is the main reading
room for children and is provided with
a large skylight through which even
on the darkest day so much light will
pour as to make artificial lighting un-
necessary.

One of the features of the building
is the construction on the top which
will later be fashioned into a roof
garden for reading purposes during the
Summer. This is an innovation which
forms a welcome addition to the other
advantages of the branch.

In the basement is the heating appar-
atus, a small room which will be used
as a lunch room, and a larger one in
which furniture and duplicates from
the Central Library will be stored from
time to time.

It is probable that formal exercises
in celebration of the opening of the
new branch will be held some time in
April, in connection with the presenta-
tion of the bas-relief in the Dante Soc-
iety. At that time, undoubtedly Mayor
Fitzgerald and other city officials, along
with the trustees of the library, will
be present to take part in the exercises.

reading, and try to get along with them.

Miss Esther Goldsmith of this city, a pretty nineteen-year-old girl, recently went to the Public Library and began to read. She had not been there long, when she found a woman sitting near her intent upon what she was doing.

After a few minutes this woman leaned over the table quietly and asked the younger woman what she was reading. She replied that she was reading the history of the Jews. The older woman, a Mormon missionary, then replied: "I am familiar with the history of the Jews, but here is a tract which will explain the Old Testament to you and about the Jews better than that book."

Resents Impertinence.

Miss Goldsmith resented this interference on the part of this Mormon and told her so. But not to be turned aside from her purpose, the Mormon handed Miss Goldsmith a few other tracts, calling especial attention to one that includes a statement from Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston from 1845 to 1849, who had an interview with Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet. This has been largely circulated in this city because of its local flavor.

Leaving Bates Hall, the Mormon missionary followed this young woman, endeavoring to get a good talk with her, before she reached the street. She said much to her about the Mormon Church, telling her that it was the real successor of the ancient Jewish Church.

Methods Reprehensible.

Now there is something radically wrong with the methods that these missionaries are pursuing. I know of a young girl, named Rachel Cohen, who lately disappeared from this city.

She was a very pretty girl and had a very good education. She told none of her friends, where she was going and quietly disappeared. Finally a postal card came to her friends here, marked Utah. They thought it strange that she had gone that distance, until it leaked out that a girl companion who had been with her constantly was a Mormon. The young girl students in Boston cannot be too careful.

Every one believes in the freedom this country affords, but to have these methods pursued in the Back Bay by Mormon missionaries, as recently exposed by the Boston AMERICAN is a crying disgrace to our city and State. They must be stopped.

no devoid of children. The other playgrounds of Boston that the children find greater pleasure away from it—in the streets—than on it. Why should such a state of affairs exist in Roslindale? Are not the people of Roslindale as worthy as those of South Boston, Charlestown and Dorchester of having an equipped playground?

How long must the children of Roslindale make the streets their playground at the risk of their precious lives, amid the continuous anxieties of their parents?

How long must they be forced into the homes of their playmates, in season and out of season, too often to the embarrassment of the inmates of these homes, all for want of a public playground such as other sections have? Again, I ask, are not the residents of Roslindale entitled to some consideration in behalf of the enjoyment and of the physical development of their children? The need of such a playground is especially observable on holidays and off-school days—such as "teachers' visiting days" and "rainy days."

But some may ask: Why not teach them to make use of the children's reading room of your branch library? To this we would reply: There is no such reading room set apart for children; and, worst of all, although Roslindale is a community of several thousands and a rapidly growing community, we cannot yet boast of a branch public library, though sadly in need of one—a fact which all acquainted with the character of her people will unhesitatingly admit.

The small reading room which is open only from 2 to 3 p. m. and remains closed on holidays, the only days on which many of our young men and women are free to quench their literary thirst, this little reading room in Roslindale remains closed as a claim. True, we must admit that this reading room is often visited by the children, and it is here where this passion for open-air play often expresses itself in what those in charge are too often tempted to denounce as "unruliness," but which in reality is but a clear and forceful illustration of what this community needs—an equipped playground for the children of Roslindale and a branch public library for all.

Will those in authority kindly consider these two pressing needs and act now? Or must Roslindale await the opening of some political campaign to be fed with illuminating promises?

H. GILBERT.

784 South street, Roslindale.

The following is a list of the trustees' comprises estates described substantially as follows, the assessed value being set against each parcel:

1. Three estates at the corner of Porter and Bennington sts., assessed to B. J. Valley, namely:
 - a.—1,200 sq. ft., more or less, directly at corner, assessed value including buildings \$3,500
 - b.—1,518 sq. ft., more or less, directly at corner, assessed value including buildings \$1,700
 - c.—1,300 sq. ft., more or less, directly at corner, assessed value including buildings \$2,500
2. Estate on Bennington st., adjoining the parcel "c" above described, assessed to B. J. Valley, 1,800 sq. ft., more or less, assessed value, including buildings \$8,400
3. Estate on Porter st., adjoining the parcel "b" above described, assessed to Wm. B. Allen, 1,602 sq. ft., more or less, assessed value, including buildings \$1,200

The combined estates above described measure 113.25 feet more or less on Bennington st., and 93.09 feet more or less on Porter st., the combined area being 7,240 sq. ft., more or less, the total assessed valuation being \$17,300.

The vote of the Board, together with the site selected, was immediately forwarded the Mayor, since which time no official reply has been received by the Trustees. It is generally understood, however, that the Mayor is opposed to the site selected by the Trustees, owing to the cost, which he contends is well nigh prohibitive. On the other hand, the Mayor is said to be of the opinion that, insofar as the location is concerned, it is ideal. His only objection is as to the cost. It is also intimated that the owners of the several estates will not sell at the assessed valuations, but insist on a very much larger price. It is fair to assume, however, that the Board of Trustees know just what they are doing, especially the president thereof, Col. Josiah H. Benton, who is one of the most brilliant and astute lawyers in Boston, if not in the United States. The Trustees are firmly of the opinion that the site selected is the most practical one, and should be secured at once in order that the work on the new structure should begin as soon as possible.

Some Inside Political History.

The publication in the Argus-Advocate last week of a letter from General Collins, dated November 23, 1901, to Judge Barnes, at that time President of the Citizens Trade Association, awakened some recollections of the political conditions in the district at that time. Gen. Collins was not Mayor in 1901. He was, however, a candidate for mayor and, among his very earnest supporters was the Hon. Joseph A. Conry, now one of the Directors of the Port of Boston. Mr. Conry was very deeply interested in the success of Mayor Collins. In fact, it may be stated that the two men directly responsible for the re-nomination of Gen. Collins, were Congressman Conry and the Hon. P. J. Kennedy. Mr. Collins was a defeated candidate for mayor when, on Feb. 25, 1901, the citizens of East Boston tendered Congressman Conry a banquet and reception in old Webster hall on Webster st. At this reception Gen. Collins was an invited guest, and his boom for a second nomination for mayor lunched. In carrying on the campaign for Mayor, Mr. Conry called on Gen. Collins and urged him to make a speech, or issue a statement, regarding the proposed development of the East Boston waterfront. Gen. Collins frankly admitted his lack of knowledge, regarding the conditions in East Boston, and asked Mr. Conry if he would prepare something along these important lines. Mr. Conry readily assented to the suggestion, and the result was the communication which appeared in the Argus-Advocate last Saturday. The City election occurred about three weeks later and Collins received in ward two 2805 votes, as against 795 for his opponent, a total of 3600 votes. These figures are interesting, when it is recalled that the total vote for Governor in the same ward, last November, was only about 2200. Mr. Conry has kept up his interest in the development of East Boston and, it may be presumed, that his well known activity in that direction had considerable to do with his appointment as one of the Directors of the Port.

EAST BOSTON'S SHARE

In the year ending 1910-1911, the following items of appropriation were made by the city council for East Boston:

Bridges	\$100,200
Ferries	57,250
New ferryboat	125,000
Continuance and police station	5,000
Library building	5,000
Public gymnasium	5,000
Playground and public landing	5,000
Tree planting	10,000
Streets	81,720
Miscellaneous	2,360
Total	\$612,970

Political Points

Rep. Brophy is a member of the Congressional redistricting committee, appointed this week.

Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, East Boston's candidate for the City Council,

FRONT VIEW, NORTH END BRANCH, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Miss Edith Guerrier, custodian of the North End Branch of the Boston Public Library, and her five assistants, put in some real hard work at the new reading room at 3A North Bennett st., between 9 and 2 o'clock today preparing for the opening of the handsome new building to the public at the latter hour.

Desks had to be moved in, books placed in their repositories by the walls, chairs arranged and floors washed up, but Miss Guerrier had everything ready at the opening hour for the inroad of the gaily delegation which was promised by a host of anxious young faces peering in through the main door just before noontime.

There was no formal opening of the building, for this has not been the practice of the library authorities in the past, declared Langdon L. Ward, superintendent of the branches and stations, this morning. The building was simply open for regular patronage at the usual hour, 2 p. m. and will remain open until 9 p. m.

The completion of this building marks one more important step in the campaign of the Library Trustees for the establishment in all parts of the city of library branches and reading rooms in buildings especially designed for such use. This particular structure will undoubtedly prove a blessing to the people of the North End, where the circulation of books has



ADULTS READING ROOM

been greater than in any other part of the city. Up to date the reading-room has been in the Industrial Union at 29 North Bennett st. and has been known as the Industrial School reading-room. This room was the result of a consolidation of two local ones in the North End District about two years ago. It was from there that the books were removed this morning.

The building itself makes a modest, but worthy addition to the number of public or semi-public buildings, which have gradually found their places on this quaint street of the foreign dis-

trict. The bright red bricks of the two-story structure and the large windows in gray stone offer a pleasant contrast to the buildings of the neighborhood.

Within the rooms are handsomely finished, and remarkably well lighted. Stained oak is the keynote of the wood decoration on the walls. New furniture has been provided for each room.

On the first floor are the reading room for adults, about 30 feet by 40, and a large lecture hall. The latter, which will seat nearly 300 persons, will be used for lectures and other educa-

is intended through this and the other advantages furnished, that this building shall become the centre of the life of the children of the North End. A stereopticon will probably be placed in this hall.

In the adults' reading room will be placed later a bas-relief representing scenes in the life of Dante, which has been purchased with subscriptions by members of the Dante Society of the North End, and is to be presented to the library authorities for this building.

The second floor, devoted entirely to children's interests, is divided into two parts. One room, about the size of the adults' room below, will be used chiefly by the older children as a reference room primarily for school work. The other, much larger and at the rear of the building, is the main reading room for children and is provided with a large skylight through which even on the darkest day so much light will pour as to make artificial lighting unnecessary.

One of the features of the building is the construction on the top which will later be fashioned into a roof garden for reading purposes during the Summer. This is an innovation which forms a welcome addition to the other advantages of the branch.

In the basement is the heating apparatus, a small room which will be used as a lunch room, and a larger one in which furniture and duplicates from the Central Library will be stored from time to time.

It is probable that formal exercises in celebration of the opening of the new branch will be held some time in April, in connection with the presentation of the bas-relief by the Dante Society. At that time undoubtedly Mayor Fitzgerald and other city officials, along with the trustees of the library, will be present to take part in the exercises.

"I believe story-telling," she went on to say, "is doing much to increase the education of children's librarians in their years of reports have mentioned this fact. Not only are the children anxious to get the books containing the story, but if they cannot get that particular volume they are content with the next best story which the librarian provides.

The theatre of the future will seat only a few hundred people Hugh Tallant declared in his lecture at the Boston Public Library last evening. The talk was on "The Development of the Theatre in America," and was the first of a series of lectures on the history and evolution of the American Drama Society.

"The type of recent theatres is growing smaller and smaller," said Mr. Tallant. "First, because it is a better business venture, and, second, because of the increasing small theatre movement. The more enjoyable homelike atmosphere, like that of a gentleman's library. It draws people together in a new sympathy. With a small building and a small cast an unsuccess is almost impossible. Most theatres, however, may run indefinitely without the expense of chance."

The Boston Post

Nowadays nearly everything under the sun can be picked up in an auction room. However, this auction sale notice which came to my notice yesterday is somewhat out of the ordinary: "On April 16, the Milford Pink Granite quarries will be sold at public auction."

I recall that pink granite from this quarry was used in the construction of the Boston Public Library.

Among the books most frequently called for are the following: Aldrich, "Story of a Bad Boy"; Anthin, "Promised Land"; Jackson, "Mona"; Helen Keller, "Story of My Life"; Myers, "Histories"; Richards, "Story of Two Noble Lives"; Smith, "Armchair the Inn"; Upton, "Standard Opera." There is a growing demand for books on music and composers.

"STORY LADY" ASKS FUNDS TO KEEP UP WORK

Ends Race Prejudice.

"They tell of the learning of cultured Boston children, but I have heard nothing from any of my audiences to equal the little ten-year-old Jewish boy who raised his hand after I had been telling a story of a Chinese hero, and asked, 'Please, will you now give us an account of Confucius?'"

A black and white portrait of a woman with dark, wavy hair, wearing a dark dress with a light-colored collar. The portrait is framed by an ornate, decorative border. The text "MARCEAU PHOTO." is visible in the bottom right corner of the frame.

Friday, March 28, 8 P.M.: "Development of the Theatre Interiors." By Hugh Tallant of New York. Lantern illustrations. Under the auspices of the American Drama Society.

Monday, April 1, 8 P.M.: "The Great Transformation." By Rev. Walter Lawrie, rector of St. Paul's Church, New York. Under the auspices of the Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Sunday, April 2, 2 P.M.: "Summer Vacation in Europe with a Camera." By Henry Warren. Paper. Lantern illustrations.

Monday, April 3, 8 P.M.: "The People and Its People." By Lionel H. Lehmer. Lantern illustrations. Under the auspices of the Field and Stream Club.

ANYTHING UNDER THE SUN

New Reference Service at Public Library Will Furnish Information on Any Subject, Even Consulting Specialists for Complete Data

After ransacking the Public Library in search of some long-desired information, and failing to find what they want, most people give up the trail in disgust. Yet at the library itself, a bureau has been established for a trial period that will carry investigations for its subscribers to every library, institution or individual it can reach until it has either answered the inquirer's question or determined beyond the shadow of a doubt that his question can not be answered. "Never say die!" is the bureau's motto. It would even give courteous attention to a subscriber who asked for "an authoritative work on the manners and customs of the inhabitants of Mars."

A special fund was raised to carry on the service. In the interest of the Engineers' Club and of the Boston Cooperative Information Bureau, Miss Helen Granger is in charge of the reference work, which she will do free of charge for members of the organizations mentioned and for others who have subscribed to the fund. In the Central Library, Miss Granger is busy hunting out sources of information on countless topics. She also telephones to sources outside the library, visits other libraries, and consults many specialists. If the plan works well, the service will probably be extended beyond April 30 for an indefinite period.

Among the libraries used have been the Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Boston Athenaeum, the Boston Public Library, Harvard Engineering Library, the main Harvard Library, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library. Since the Engineers' Club has no room for a library in its building, it has found the reference service especially valuable.

The following reprint of Miss Granger's report on her findings in several still-

hunts for information will show the type of work that is done, and the wide range of the investigations conducted. They are compiled from advance sheets of Stone & Webster's Public Service Journal for April. The capital letters refer to the libraries listed above.

Has United States Department of Agriculture endorsed the utilization of fertilizer, according to Cushman's method? Consulted United States department of Agriculture and by Geological Survey, several periodicals found various references to and descriptions of Cushman's methods, but no endorsement. B. P. L.

Amount of wooden boxes used in large industries of United States. Searched United States Census reports on lumber industry. Forest Service investigations of wood-using industries, periodicals, State statistics, publications of National Association of Box Manufacturers, and of National Lumber Manufacturers Association, secured names of several men in box-making business in the vicinity of Boston who might be consulted. Full figures on this subject seem not to be available. B. P. L. and Chamber of Commerce.

File of Prometheus, a German weekly, 1880-1897. None found in Boston. Inquirer through friend learned of copy in Johns Hopkins Library. B. P. L., H. E. L., H. L., T. L., A. A. S., B. A., book-sellers and others.

Concrete flumes not embedded in earth (engineering index, etc. already consulted). German authorities and books, publications of United States Reclamation Service and opinion of local expert referred to inquirer.

Illustrations or descriptions of design of air pump manufactured by Brown & Boveri (German firm). German periodicals, and books consulted, also a local expert. Nothing brought to light. Firm not at present advertising in leading German periodicals. Inquiry was withdrawn from further research. B. P. L., H. E. L.

Cost data on granite sea walls. Suggested to inquirer the reports of Harbor and Land Commission, Gillette's "Cost Data," and submitted opinion of two engineers (consulted) that conditions would cause such wide variance that general figures would be impossible for entire structure. B. P. L. and individuals.

BOSTON TRAVELER AND EVENING HERALD BOOK CIRCULATION TOTAL IN MILLIONS

Annual Statement of Boston Public Library Shows 1,744,848 Volumes Used Outside in 1912-1913—Twice as Many Inside.

The annual report of the librarian of the Boston Public Library for the year ending Jan. 31 was made public today.

The recorded circulation of books throughout the entire library system, that is the number of books issued for use outside the buildings for the year, was 1,744,848. Probably twice as many volumes were used for reading or reference purposes within the buildings, but this circulation is not recorded statistically.

The estimated circulation of books sent on deposit from the central library during the year was 18,748 volumes as against 15,000 for the preceding year. The proportion of fiction sent was 46 per cent. There are now 25,000 volumes in the deposit collection, a net gain of 1000 for the year.

The number of unbound periodicals sent to the city institutions, to the coffee rooms of the Church Temperance Society, and to the state prison was 26,850.

The number of new publications in fiction, including fiction for the year preparatory examined during the year preparatory to selection for purchase, was \$80. Of these a selection of 10 titles was made, and 2217 copies were bought. The number of volumes bought to replace worn-out copies or to meet increased demand was 967. The total expenditure for fiction was \$9012.91, or 22.9 per cent. of the amount expended on all books.

The number of printed cards added to the catalogue cases throughout the year was 130,422, a number somewhat less than usual, on account of temporary suspension of printing during the summer, due to the removal of the printing department to new quarters.

Reference work with the children follows in the main the requirements of

the school course. An increase in the number of questions on commercial subjects and a demand for material to be used in vocational education are noticed. The use of the reference room by teachers has increased largely during the year. Six lessons on the use of the library have been given to classes from the schools. Three talks on children's reading were given to the Mothers' clubs in the central district, in Hyde Park and in Roxbury.

Since last May the central library has had 31 "story hours," with an attendance of 1204 children.

The reference work, so called, of the library—that is, the use of books for study, rather than for recreative reading, continues to increase. The maximum attendance of readers in Bates Hall, 208, was attained the afternoon of Feb. 4.

Through the operation of the branch system, including 13 principal branches and 15 minor branches, the opportunities of the library are brought near to the residents of every district of the city. The work of the branch department with the schools continues to grow. The number of volumes sent to them on deposit this year from the central library and the branches was 31,978, an increase of 6255 volumes over the preceding year. The number of teachers supplied was 708, as against 664 the preceding year.

The average number of books lent on Sundays and holidays from the central library, for use outside the library buildings, was 747. The largest number lent on any single Sunday or holiday was 1236. The largest number lent on any single Sunday was 301.

During the year examinations for library service were given as follows: Grade B, 21 applicants, of whom 11 passed; grade 15, 112 applicants, 67 passed.

DESIRE TO READ IS GROWING IN BOSTON

Public Library Reports 143,748 More Volumes Than Last Year.

Desire for reading is still growing in Boston according to the annual report of the librarian of the Boston Public Library. The estimated circulation of books sent on deposit from the Central Library during the year shows a marked increase, being 18,748 volumes in the year just closed as against 15,000 for the previous year. In the deposit collection there are now 25,000 volumes, a net gain of 1000 for the year.

Fiction accounts for 46 per cent. of the books taken out, although the total amount expended on this branch of literature was 22.99 per cent. of that expended on all books.

Owing to removal, and the temporary suspension of printing during the summer, the amount of printed cards added to the catalogue cases was 130,422, a falling-off from previous years. Of 850 novels, including juvenile fiction, examined for selection during the year, only 140 were chosen, and 2217 copies bought.

Samuel Carr of ward 11, a member of the original finance commission and for some years a trustee of the Public Library, has been re-appointed for another term by Mayor Fitzgerald.

BOSTON HERALD GAVE 1,744,848 BOOKS OUT DURING THE YEAR

Annual Report of Librarian of Public Library Issued.

The annual report of the librarian of the Boston public library, issued yesterday, shows that 1,744,848 books were given outside circulation by the various branches of the library system during the year. Unbound periodicals to the number of 26,850 were sent to city institutions, the coffee rooms of the Church Temperance Society and the state prison.

Through the operation of the branch system, including 13 principal and 15 minor branches, the opportunities of the library are brought within the reach of residents of every city district.

During the year 24 applicants took the examination for appointment in Grade B, of whom 11 passed, and 112 took the examination for Grade E, of whom 67 passed.

JOAN OF ARC EXHIBIT AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

An impressive exhibit of medals, statues, curios and documents commemorating the life of Joan of Arc has been opened in the fine arts department of the public library and will continue until May 15. The exhibit is loaned by the Joan of Arc Statue committee of New York.

ISSUE 1,744,878 BOOKS IN YEAR

From Shelves of the Public Library.

Librarian Wadlin Tells of Its Enormous Resources.

Distributing Agencies Number 251.

How vast is the range of activities of the Boston Public Library, how enormous its resources, and how eagerly the public of this city avails itself of the opportunities offered in the lines of books—works ranging from the newest fiction to the classics, from humor to music and the fine arts—lectures, exhibitions and other educational features, is shown by the report of Librarian Horace G. Wadlin, just out.

Each of the many departments of the great public institution is taken up in detail in Librarian Wadlin's report, and in each of them are given statistics which in most cases show that the resources of the particular department and the call of the public upon that department have both increased over the previous year.

The recorded circulation of books throughout the entire library system, that is, the number of books issued for use outside the buildings for the year, was, in total, 1,744,878 volumes, states the report. Probably twice as many volumes have been used for reading or reference purposes within the buildings, but this circulation is not recorded statistically.

Tables contained in the report show that in 1911-12 the circulation of books for use outside the buildings was 1,812,228. On borrowers' cards from the Central Library through the branch department, 7,688 volumes were issued, as against 76,006 in the preceding year, a gain of 3678 volumes, or 4.8 percent.

On the other hand, the report shows, the number of unbound applications for books has been reduced. This year's percentage, 38, is the lowest. An interesting figure in the report brings out a feature of the library work, about which little is commonly thought. This shows that 26,850 unbound periodicals were sent to city institutions, the coffee rooms of the Church Temperance Society and the State Prison during the year.

A total of 35,555 volumes was added to the library during the year, 25,667 of these by purchase and 1880, or about one-fifth, by gift. Fiction acquisitions cost 22.99 percent of the total amount expended for all books. The two largest gifts of the year were 1501 bound and many unbound volumes from the library of the late Henry W. Haynes, and 332 volumes from the estate of Charles Elliot Norton.

The "story hour" feature of the library's work is taken up in great detail and at considerable length by the report. Reports of those directly in charge of this feature of the work are quoted to show that this feature has become most popular and most beneficial. It has increased the circulation of books in the children's department, the report shows, and in many cases has also raised the standard of the child's literature.

The report of the supervisor of the branch libraries, quoted by Librarian Wadlin to show what has been and is being done in these extremely important sub-libraries shows an increasing demand for books in Yiddish and Italian, and a growing demand for books on music and biographies of musical composers.

Among the books most frequently called for have been Aldrich, "Story of Bad Boy," Mary Antin, "Promised Land," Jackson, "Ramona," Helen Keller, "Story of My Life," Myers, "Noble Lives," Smith, "Armchair at the Inn," Upton, "Standard Quaker."

The circulation of pictures, issued in portfolios to schools, classes and clubs, increased greatly during the year, involving over 100 portfolios. Speaking of this feature of the work Librarian Wadlin states: "The number of pictures sent to each portfolio may be averaged at 13. The total number of individual pictures circulated thus becomes 2,099. These pictures are important aids in class work in history, geography, fine arts, and in stimulating interest in various subjects of study in the schools and literary clubs."

The Allen A. Brown music room collection 25 volumes were added during the year, of which number Mr. Brown gave 18. The important additions include "Strange Artistic and X's," Parker's "Mona," Wolf-Perrara's "Jewels of the Madonna," Holbrook's "Children of Don," Schenck's "Jacobowski's 'Ermine,'" Schubert's Symphony No. 4, Ravel's "Ma-

mere Love," Reger's "Konzert im alten Stil," and Witkowski's Symphony No. 2. Also a collection of 75 popular songs books (containing the words of the songs only) dating from 1850 to 1880. Speaking of the branch libraries the report says:

Through the operation of the branch system, including 13 principal branches and 15 minor branches (or reading room stations) the opportunities of the library are brought near to the residents of every district of the city. The larger part of our circulation for home use is either through the branches directly or from the Central Library through the branches, by means of books sent to borrowers. These make application at a branch and who are supplied from the Central Library by our system of daily wagon delivery. The branches, with the Central Library as administrative and distributing headquarters, constitute a unified organization under which the resources of the entire library are made available throughout the city.

This organization will inevitably become enlarged as the city increases in population. Its most recent important addition was the accession of the Hyde Park Public Library, with about 25,640 volumes, by the annexation of the town of Hyde Park to the city. The completion of the new branch building at the North End, the probable completion early in the Fall of 1913 of the new building in Charlestown, our occupancy of new reading rooms in the municipal buildings now under construction in South Boston, and the proposed in Ward 7 and in other parts of the city, will enable the library to meet more effectively the public demand for library privileges. Our work with the schools is largely conducted through the branch department. To this department, also, various institutions and club centers are supplied with deposits of books. All books received by the department, and by performing it the library, as an educational institution, supplementing the schools, fills a place in the scheme of popular education which the schools, under their limitations, are unable to occupy.

The work in this department is done quietly, and a visitor to the central library sees little of it. But it is done closely and perhaps more generally than any other department of the library, the public sees it in the scheme of popular education which the schools, under their limitations, are unable to occupy.

Besides the branches and reading room stations, the subsidiary agencies of distribution, supplied by the branch system during the year, include 61 engine houses, 21 institutions of various kinds, and 13 public and parochial schools. Thus the total number of distributing agencies is 251.

The total expense of operation of the branch system, chargeable against the city appropriation was \$117,433.53 for the year. This expense, it is perhaps needless to say, must show a progressive annual increase if the library is to meet the legitimate demand upon it as the branch system continues to develop.

The circulation through the branches is shown in the tables on pages 38-39. The total recorded circulation (home use) of the system, 1,489,371 volumes, shows a gain of 143,083, as compared with the preceding year. The 13 principal branches and two large reading room stations sent out directly 25,654 volumes on deposit, as against 20,862. The figures indicate the trend of increase, but do not measure it, since it is impossible to measure statistically the increase in the use of books within the branch buildings, the reference use in connection with the schools, nor the distribution of pictures and other library material not books. In every way, the work at the branches is constantly enlarging."

JUDGE A. C. BROWN DEAD.

Once Center of Controversy in Refusing Extradition to Washington of Charles A. Dana.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Addison C. Brown, from 1881 to 1901 judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York died at his home here today of paralysis, in his 84th year.

Years ago he was the center of a heated controversy when he refused to permit the extradition to Washington of Charles A. Dana, charged with libeling the Government.

Judge Brown was graduated from Harvard in the famous class of '62, of which Joseph H. Choate was a member. He was an authority on admiralty law and an enthusiastic botanist. Physical disability caused his retirement from the bench in 1901. He was born in West Newbury, Essex County, Massachusetts.

Diplomas Given in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, April 8.—The graduation exercises of the evening High School were held in the Central High School hall this evening, 30 pupils receiving diplomas. Mayor John A. Denison awarded the diplomas, and the principal address was made by Hillier C. Wellman, librarian of the City Library, who spoke on "Books in Life." The graduates were as follows: John Joseph Casey, Justin Francis Hoar, Albert E. Sargent, Frank Sargent, Mrs. Harriet Catherine Allen, Ida Ruth Asarkewitz, Hazel Kathryn Barry, Mrs. Andrew Strange, Alfred Allen, Mrs. Margaret Amelia Connors, Vera Eliza Cook, Catherine Elizabeth Crimmins, Bridget Rita Donovan, Mrs. Florence Dunn, Mary Agnes Estler, Amelia Livingstone, Marie Josephine

THE SUNDAY HERALD

The Library Reading Rooms.

Speaking of our Public Library, I note Dr. Zuehlbin's reported remark that sometime Boston will have a public library in which the public will feel at home. So far as my experience enables me to judge, there are few places open to the public where one feels more comfortable or more at home than within the halls of our Public Library. I never enter them without feeling impressed with the stately beauty of my surroundings. It was at one time said that Bates Hall, the principal reading room, was frequented by loafers and other undesirable, but I have seen no evidence of this recently. The people I am accustomed to see reading at the tables there are quite as presentable and intelligent in their appearance as those in any hall open to the public. They are quiet and are evidently in search of enlightenment or entertainment of an intellectual kind. The atmosphere is as agreeable as that found in the average clubroom—rather more so. There is no loud talking, smoking or drinking. Mr. Bierstadt, the accomplished chief of this department, says this hall has never been so extensively patronized as during the past year. He reports the maximum attendance of readers in Bates Hall as 201 on a single afternoon, most of them being scholars and students of both sexes in search of the varied information which the vast resources of our library afford them. If this isn't homelike the shortcoming is with the home.

The reading rooms of the branch libraries in various sections of the city are equally well patronized, according to the reports of the custodians. Some of them have twice as many adult readers as children, while in others conditions are reversed. The story-telling hour for the purpose of introducing the children in a simple way to some of the best things in literature continues to grow in popularity. The folk-stories of all nations are here told and their symbolic meaning explained. "Yesterday," said one of the story-tellers, "a little miss of nine came to my desk holding a bit of paper bearing the name 'Louisa Alcott' and asked, 'Won't you please tell me something about this lady?' When this request was complied with and one of the Alcott books was given her, she was as delighted as with a new toy, and she sat down and carefully copied what she had heard and read."

The Librarian

THIS is an interesting and gratifying item from the report of the examining committee of the Boston Public Library. (The sub-committees mentioned are parts of the main examining committee.)

"This sub-committee finds that foreign fiction in the Library is weak compared with other departments and recommends attention to this particular group and believes in a somewhat more liberal position towards English fiction. Another sub-committee, recognizing apparently the same problem, suggests a rental system such as is in use in Brookline and Newton. A third sub-committee notes that failure to develop the fiction department leads to the driving of readers to circulating libraries. The full discussion of the problem is of such nature that the examining committee cannot hope to determine the best treatment in the short time available for the examination, but it does call attention to the fact that the means for a somewhat broader policy should be in the hands of the trustees."

PUBLIC LIBRARY DANCE.

Benefit Association Will Give Its Annual Party Monday.



The annual dancing party of the Boston Public Library Benefit Association in aid of its benefit fund, will be given in Copley Hall, Clarendon st. Monday evening.

After a concert which will be played under the direction of Miss Mary C. Sheridan, chairman of the whist committee.

A reception will be held at the conclusion of the whist and among those who have been invited are: Gov. Fox, Lieut. Gov. Walsh, Mayor Fitzgerald, Joseph H. Benton, William F. Bennett, John A. Brett, Samuel Carr, and Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, the trustees of the library, Horace G. Wallin and Otto Fleischner, librarian and assistant librarian, and the heads of the various branch libraries. Dancing will follow, in the charge of William E. Wallace.

The arrangements are in the charge of the following committee: Otto A. Heiman, chairman; Michael J. Conroy, Miss Mary C. Sheridan, Miss Christine Hayes, Miss Mary A. C. Hoffman, Miss Mary Wall, Miss Katherine E. Hogan, William C. Wallace, Clement T. Hayes, William Connell, John H. Rierlan, Charles T. Murphy, Joseph A. Maier and Michael J. McCarthy.

WESTBORO.

The annual meeting of the Young People's Society was held last night in

the Evangelical Church and these officers were elected: E. T. Charbonnet, president; Miss Edith Jones, vice president; Miss Ruth Richards, recording secretary; Miss Helen Blois, corresponding secretary; Charles Adams, treasurer. Various committees were chosen also.

FUNERAL OF GEO. O. HIGGINS.

Respected Resident of Cohasset and Well-Known Sportsman.

COHASSET, April 5.—The funeral of George O. Higgins, aged 76, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of this place, took place at his late home on Elm st. this afternoon. Rev. William R. Cole, pastor of the First Parish Unitarian Church, officiated.

Mr. Higgins was born in Hingham but had resided in Cohasset many years. At one time he was engaged in the grocery business in this place. He was one of the oldest and most successful sportsmen of the South Shore.

He was a widower and leaves four sons and one daughter, who live in this town. The interment was in Hingham Cemetery.

Boston Record May 12, 1913.

Boston Record?

The civil service commissioners have notified the city clerk of confirmation by the commission of the mayor's re-appointments of Samuel C. Carter as library trustee and Conrad J. Riester as hospital trustee.

East Boston is now adding its voice to that of Charlestown against recent acts of the library trustees. The Charlestown complaint was that the new library branch erected there proved to be far from the ornamentation to the district that it was expected to be. Now East Boston claims that the site for the East Boston library branch picked out is not so well located that it can properly show off the building, and that the amount of land in the site is not great enough.

Sunday Herald April 27, 1913.

The Cost of Our Library.

For the first time the public is now fully informed of the actual cost of the construction, furnishing and decoration of our Public Library building in Copley square. Although it was practically completed several years ago, there have been several unfulfilled contracts on the books, and the trustees have not felt warranted in giving out the final and exact figures until now. The final payment on account of the contract sum of \$30,000 was lately made to Bela Pratt for the statutory groups flanking the principal entrance. The full appropriation for the construction, furnishing and decoration of the building was \$2,658,559. This is exclusive of the cost of the land, which was \$203,925, making the total cost \$2,862,484. Of this sum there is now remaining \$24,640 and \$10,000 is retained to meet the final payment when the contract with Mr. Sargent for mural paintings is completed. Apparently the trustees are tired of waiting for Mr. Sargent and they have concluded to finish up the business without further delay. After deducting this \$10,000 for Mr. Sargent there remains a balance of \$14,640, which is carried to the sinking fund, closing the account. Who, that views this structure, without and within, is not satisfied that Boston has here realized far more than her money's worth?

The Library Reading Rooms.

Speaking of our Public Library, I note Dr. Zuehlke's reported remark that sometime Boston will have a public library in which the public will feel at home. So far as my experience enables me to judge, there are few places open to the public where one feels more comfortable or more at home than within the halls of our Public Library. I never enter them without feeling impressed with the stately beauty of my surroundings. It was at one time said that Bates Hall, the principal reading room, was frequented by loafers and other undesirable, but I have seen no evidence of this recently. The people I am accustomed to see reading at the tables there are quite as presentable and intelligent in their appearance as those in any hall open to the public. They are quiet and are evidently in search of enlightenment or entertainment of an intellectual kind. The atmosphere is as agreeable as that found in the average clubroom—rather more so. There is no loud talking, smoking or drinking. Mr. Bierstadt, the accomplished chief of this department, says this hall has never been so extensively patronized as during the past year. He reports the maximum attendance of readers in Bates Hall as 391 on a single afternoon, most of them being scholars and students of both sexes in search of the varied information which the vast resources of our library afford them. If this isn't homelike the shortcoming is with the home.

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A Dramatic Debut.

Few young persons figuring in contemporary history have in a comparatively short space of time achieved a wider or more enviable fame among readers of The Herald than The Young Lady Across the Way. She furnishes the favorite fillip for the breakfast table, for luncheon and for the five o'clock tea, not to mention other functions where she is talked over. Her latest fads and frolics, as well as her varied selection of malapropisms, are a daily delight for the young, the old and the middle-aged. And now she has achieved the further distinction of being dramatized. The other evening I

APRIL 26, 1913. THE SUN, SATURDAY. EULOGIES FOR DR. BILLINGS.

Andrew Carnegie Speaks at Memorial Service.

Memorial services were held yesterday in the Stuart Gallery of the New York Public Library in honor of the late director, Dr. John Shaw Billings. John L. Cadwalader, president of the library, presided, and short addresses were made by Dr. S. Weiss Mitchell, Sir William Osler, Dr. William H. Welch, Andrew Carnegie and Richard R. Bowker. Bishop David H. Greer offered prayer.

Dr. Mitchell spoke of the medical achievements of Dr. Billings and his untiring service as a medical man in the civil war. Dr. Mitchell said he was a close friend and student of Dr. Billings.

Sir William Osler, president of the Bibliographical Society of Great Britain, praised Dr. Billings as the founder of the index system used by medical librarians. He said the comprehensiveness and accuracy of his medical index remains an enduring monument to his fame.

As a coworker and friend of Dr. Billings in his medical work Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University paid tribute to him as a man of strength and integrity of character. He said Dr. Billings's influence was salutary, beneficial and far removed from provincialism or narrowness of view.

Andrew Carnegie said he was brought into close contact with Dr. Billings when he was director of the library. He considered the library work Dr. Billings's crowning work.

"His heart was open," said Mr. Carnegie. "Many a tired laborer and employee feels today that he has lost a leader and a loving friend. He lived a kindly, pure life, above reproach, and by the faithful administration of the great tasks committed to him he left the world better than he found it."

Among those present were Andrew H. White, Major Higginson and Mrs. Henry P. Bowditch of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings and Dr. George F. Kunz.

Boston Transcript May 12, 1913.

LIBRARY CONTRACT SIGNED

East Boston Branch to Be Built by John F. Griffin & Co., Lowest Bidders, at \$65,394—Work to Be Done in Ten Months

Ten months hence the residents of East Boston will begin their enjoyment of Public Library accommodations second to none in the city, the central building excepted. The contract for the new building at the corner of Meridian and Border streets has been awarded to John F. Griffin & Co., a Boston firm, at \$65,394, this bid being the lowest of eleven. The highest bid was that of Hapgood, Frost Company, \$86,750.

The building will be one of the largest and most conveniently arranged of Boston's numerous branch libraries. There will be two stories and a basement for the use of the citizens. The building will be of brick, with Bedford limestone trimmings, the dimensions being 34 feet 6 inches wide and 40 feet 8 inches long. The first floor will contain a children's reading-room, and the second floor will be devoted to adults, with books in open cases round the walls. In the basement there will be a lecture-room to accommodate 350 persons. The heating arrangements will be located in a sub-basement.

The interior of the building will be finished in oak with cork floors in the principal rooms, and all will be of first class building construction. The plans for the handling of books and for every possible convenience to the public will represent the latest word in library construction. The trustees have given the closest sort of study to this building which has long been the crying need of the district, and have planned that it shall adequately serve the residents for many years. The site was selected by the trustees after long controversy and it is now commonly regarded as the most accessible of all that were under consideration.

The bidders for the contract were as follows:

John F. Griffin & Co.	\$65,394
A. Varnier Co., Inc.	67,801
Cargers Brothers Company	69,079
J. E. Locantelli Company	71,101
Seahay & O'Connor	72,075
George A. Cahill	73,713
Patrick Rich	75,870
Walton & Haynes Company	78,201
Joseph Shink	80,565
Black Brothers	81,390
Hapgood, Frost Company	86,750

The contract calls for the completion of the building in ten months and construction will begin immediately.

The Boston Journal

Boston, Thursday, May 1, 1913.

"AT HOME" IN THE LIBRARY

There has been some criticism of late of that Public Library of which Boston has long been justly proud. There has been discussion as to whether the people are "at home" in the institution. And we feel moved to say that, having used the library almost every day for five years, and having been an interested student not only of books but of their readers, we are at a loss to find sufficient ground for the "at home" criticism.

The Public Library is not a private book collection. Of necessity there are some restrictions upon full liberty of action. At times we have ourselves been obliged to wait long for the books desired. But the institution has never been so much used as it is today. At all hours the newspaper room, the periodical room, the Bates Hall reading room, the special collection rooms and all other open departments are full, not of cursory callers but of serious readers. One notes with pleasure the high school students here, and especially the children obviously of foreign parentage.

We have ourselves made demands upon the attendants that have sent them to the cellars, whence they emerged covered with dust and laden with files of old newspapers; we have had a full hundred volumes piled around us in the Barton-Ticknor room, and many a time some of the busiest men in the building have left their posts to hunt for a missing volume. And we have noted the attentive courtesy with which the illiterate and juvenile petitioners have been aided to find what they in bewilderment have requested. There may be cases open to criticism. But from the smallest boy up to the librarian the effort has been to beguile the people to use the books, according to our experience and observation.

Boston Transcript May 20, 1913.

TWO LIBRARY EXHIBITS

Persian Art and the Philippine Arts and Crafts Now on View in Copley Square

Two special exhibits were opened yesterday in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library. In the front gallery is the collection of Philippine objects lately shown at the Museum of Fine Arts. In the rear room is an exhibit of books and portfolios owned by the library and bearing on Persian art. The latter has been occasioned by the many requests for information about Persian costume, armor and similar topics, coming from prospective participants in the pageant that is to be held on the Larz Anderson estate next Tuesday. The library is well supplied with books on Moslem art. The present exhibit includes the large portfolio containing the drawings made in Turkey and Persia in 1846-48 by order of the French Government. These not only show architectural remains but give many glimpses of modern Persian life. Another very informational work is the four-volume "Du Khorassan au Pays des Backtari" in which are embodied the results of the archeological expedition conducted in 1907 by M. Henry René D'Alamagne. Notice has been given to the leaders of the pageant groups that they can find valuable assistance at the library.

Boston Record May 20, 1913.

Supt. of Buildings Fish has successfully escaped criticism for the discovery by Councillor Smith that the makers of a particular sweeper are given the advantage in the contract for the construction of the new library station in East Boston by the naming of their sweeper in the specifications. Fish has replied formally to the council that he has had nothing to do with the specifications, or the building, because the library trustees themselves have taken charge of the construction of the building. Now Smith is on the trail of the library trustees for an explanation, stating that it is no more right for the library trustees to favor a concern than it was for the bath trustees to favor the plumbing concern which Pres. Maynard of the city committee acts for in bids for shower baths, which was the subject of inquiry and criticism by the finance commission.

CREDIT'S CRIME TO BAD ROADS

Miss Lulu Bigelow Tells Congress of Mothers Effect of Poor Highways.

The relation of bad roads to crime, illiteracy and insanity was shown by Miss Lulu Bigelow, lecturer in the good roads department of the United States department of agriculture, last evening, at the eighth session of the national congress of mothers. The meeting was held in the lecture room of the Public Library, instead of at the Copley-Plaza as previously planned. Owing to the rules governing the use of the lecture room, it was necessary to eliminate the music from the program, and to close the meeting by 10 o'clock. Other speakers were Alfred W. McCann of New York and Mrs. George Perry Morris of Cambridge. Mrs. Frederic Schott presided.

Miss Bigelow's address was given in place of that by Logan Waller Page, director of good roads, United States department of agriculture, who had been announced, but was unable to be present. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon.

Miss Bigelow explained that her use of the word "rural" was restricted to communities that lie outside of incorporated cities and townships. She showed that the introduction of better roads in isolated communities had raised the standard of morals, literacy and community types, and urged the importance of developing the resources of rural communities.

White Slave Problem.

"If the rural population becomes degenerate or moves to the cities," said Miss Bigelow, "where would the city food come from? The earning capacity of the average boy is greatly increased by good road conditions. We want to get a socialized curriculum of road study into the public schools."

"It is the country girl who falls most easily victim to the temptations of the large city. The white slave ranks are filled by girls who do not know how to socialize themselves or to understand those with whom they come into contact."

PICKS FINEST BUILDINGS.

Judgment of Art Students of the Best American Architecture.

To discover the best American art a committee of the American Federation of Arts sent out some time ago a circular letter to a selected list of persons, including members of the Federation, prominent supervisors, and teachers of drawing, artists, sculptors, and others having a reputation for taste. A ballot was enclosed, asking the recipient to vote on the best work under five heads: Architecture, sculpture, mural decoration, painting, and handicraft. Seventy of the best informed people in the United States, many of international reputation, and their verdict, as chronicled in the School Arts Magazine, has interesting points.

In nearly every case the work that took first place under each heading received about half of the votes cast. The scattering vote was large, partly owing to the great field and partly to local sentiment.

The vote on architecture was in some ways the most satisfactory. The twenty public buildings in the United States, which led the list, were in order:

- Boston Public Library.
 - Capitol at Washington.
 - New York Public Library.
 - Seaside and Redwood Station, New York.
 - Y. M. C. A. Church, Boston.
 - Columbia University Library.
 - Congressional Library, Washington.
 - A. P. Morgan's Art Museum, New York.
 - Minnesota State House.
 - Madison Square Garden.
 - St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.
 - Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York.
 - Venetian Military Academy.
 - White House, Washington.
 - New York City Hall.
 - University of Virginia.
 - Toledo Art Museum.
 - Union of Station, Washington.
 - W. R. Vanderbilt's House, New York.
 - Pan-American Building, Washington.
- Just below these were placed the Metropolitan Tower, University Club, and Trinity Church, New York, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

WORK BEGINS ON EAST BOSTON BRANCH LIBRARY, TO BE COMPLETED IN 10 MONTHS



EAST BOSTON BRANCH LIBRARY BUILDING.

Work has been started on the new branch library building on Meridian at opposite Princeton st., East Boston, and it is expected that the structure will be completed in 10 months. The library trustees have given close study to this building which has long been the crying need of the district, and have planned that it shall serve East Boston residents for many years. The site was selected after long controversy and is believed to be the most accessible of all that were under consideration.

The building, which was designed by James E. McLaughlin, will be one of

the largest and most conveniently arranged of Boston's many branch libraries. There will be two stories and a basement for the use of citizens. The building will be of fireproof construction with brick exterior walls and limestone trimmings, the dimensions being 44 ft. wide and 50 ft. 9 in. long. The first floor will contain a children's reading room and a reference room. The children's room will have a separate entrance. On the second floor will be the adults' reading and reference room as well as the executive officers for the staff. The reading and reference rooms will be large and spacious, with beamed ceilings and fireplaces. The bookcases will be arranged around the walls, being divided into alcoves on the adults' floor.

The basement will contain the lecture room capable of accommodating 250 persons, with adjoining ante-rooms, workrooms, etc. The entrance and exits for the lecture room will be separate from other portions of the building. A sub-basement in the rear of the building will contain the heating and ventilating apparatus. The interior of the building will be finished in oak, with cork tile floors in the principal rooms. The entrance will be finished in marble, with moulded stucco work. The indirect system of electric lighting will be used. The plans for the handling of books and for every possible convenience to the public will represent the latest word in library construction.

PRESENT BAS RELIEF TODAY

Italians of City Plan Exercises

The Italian colony of Boston today will present to the North End Library a bas-relief of Dante. Miss Amy Barnard, representing the Dante Alighieri Society at Rome, and Professor Grandgent will be the two principal speakers at the presentation exercises, to be held in the new library building, North Bennet street. William F. Kenney, a trustee of the library, will accept the gift.

The bas-relief stands 12 feet high. The design was made by Luciano Campi, a Boston artist and sculptor, although the statue was made in Tuscany, Italy. It arrived in Boston 10 days ago on the Crete.

DANTE MEMORIAL AUGURS GOOD

Bas-Relief Unveiled at North Bennet-Street Branch of Public Library

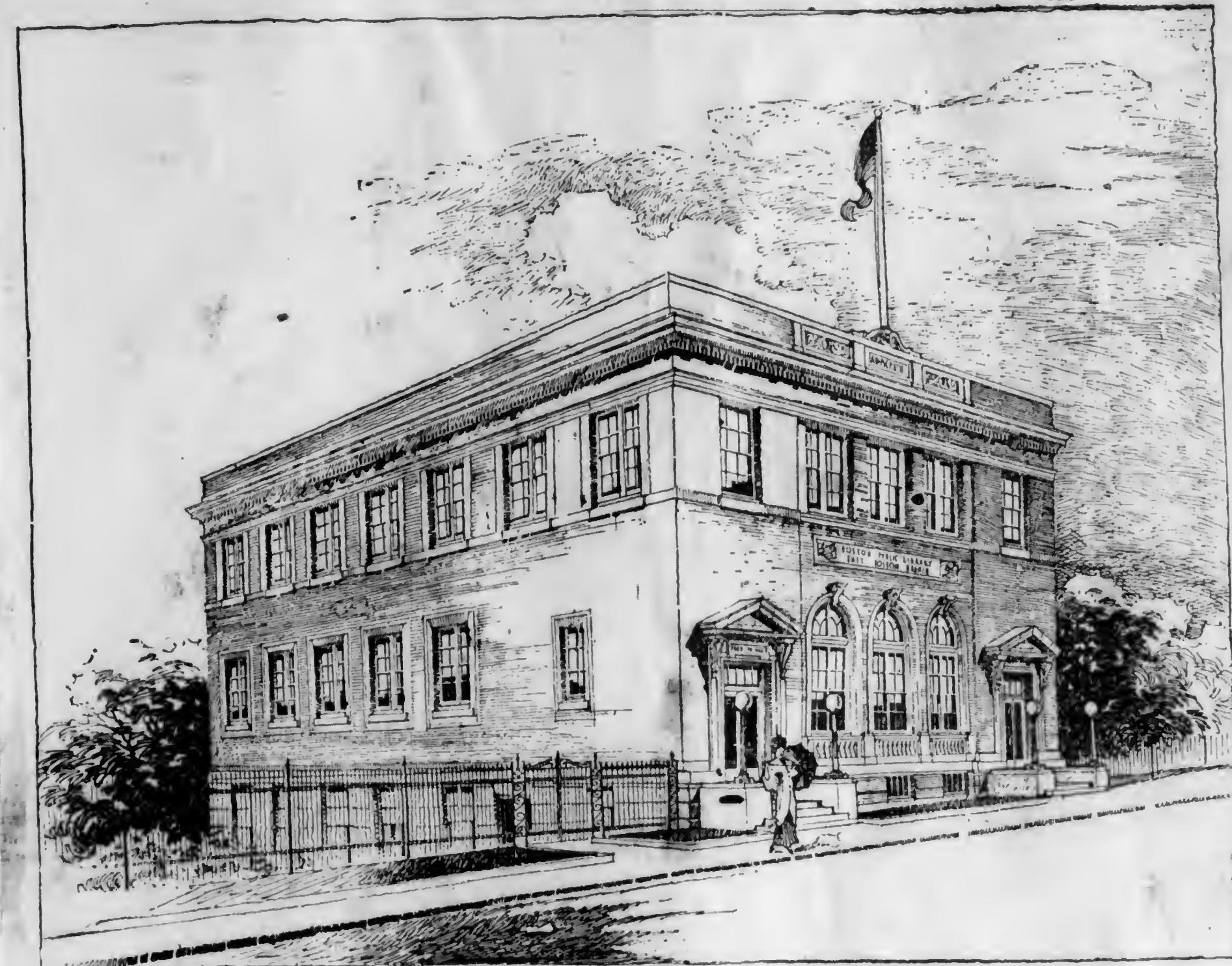
Italians and Americans joined in honoring the memory of Dante Alighieri at the unveiling, Sunday afternoon, of a marble tablet in bas-relief, commemorating the great poet, which the Dante Society of America has given to Boston and placed in the reading-room of the North Bennet-street branch of the Public Library. Miss Amy Barnard, who came from Italy to attend the dedication as the representative of the parent Dante society, expressed the opinion that the memorial was evidence that Italian ideals of art and culture would survive among the sons of Italy in America, however they might be assimilated into the American body politic. "All Italy is gratified," said Miss Barnard. "We are pleased because we believe this is a sign that Italians in foreign lands are going to diffuse Italian ideals. It indicates that the Italians of Boston will spread the principles of Italian liberty, art, and spirituality. They will not be swallowed up and lost in another civilization. For this reason, Italian greatness and leadership in art and literature will continue to prevail wherever Italians go."

Miss Nancy Tomasello and her sister, Margaret, daughters of C. G. Tomasello of Boston, unveiled the bas-relief in the main reading room of the library by pulling the cords that drew back the Italian and American flags draped over the tablet. Dr. Rocco Brindisi, president of the Boston branch of the Dante Society, made the presentation speech. William F. Kenney, a trustee of the Boston Public Library, accepted the bas-relief in the name of the city.

Addresses were then made by Professor Charles Grandgent of Harvard College, Dr. G. De Rosa, Italian consul; Ubaldo Guidi, who represented the Italian colony, and Charles Grillo, who spoke for the Dante Alighieri Society of Boston.

EAST BOSTON BRANCH LIBRARY

Building That Will Cost About \$60,000 Will Be Erected on Meridian Street, Opposite Princeton



EAST BOSTON is awaiting with great interest the completion of its branch library building on Meridian street, opposite Princeton, work on which has been started by the contractors, the John F. Griffin Company. In ten months, unless the unforeseen happens, the building will be open to the public. The cost will be approximately \$60,000. This district was the first in Boston to

have a branch library, but for many years the building was so small and the conveniences so limited that there was a continuous demand for a modern building that would serve the people for many years to come. The library trustees had much trouble in selecting a site, owing to the failure on the part of the citizens to agree upon any one location, but finally the present site was chosen and approved by

the mayor. It is generally regarded as peculiarly accessible. The building will be of two stories, the first to contain a children's reading and reference room, and the second to contain rooms for adults. A large lecture room will be located in the basement. Cork tile floors will be laid in the principal rooms. The architect is James E. McLaughlin.

PICK LIBRARIAN AT CAMBRIDGE

The Cambridge Library trustees last night appointed Matthew R. Copthorne, a graduate of Harvard, librarian of the Public Library, to succeed Clarence W. Ayer, who died April 12. Copthorne, who is 34, after graduating from St. Thomas Aquinas College, Cambridge, entered Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1912. He went abroad and taught school in the Volk school at Munich, Germany. He returned yesterday in anticipation of his appointment. The salary will be \$2000, which is \$100 less than was paid the former incumbent.

Herald
June 27, 1913.

HUNNEWELL HEIRS SEEK RARE BOOKS

Declare Instrument Bequeathing Library Is Not Part of the Will.

Whether old books valued at \$80,000, printed during or before 1745, and all rare examples of early printing art will go to great libraries as bequeathed in an unique instrument by the late James F. Hunnewell, or will go to help, depends on the decision of Judge Grant of the probate court of the knotty problem whether a separate instrument duly attested can be made part of a will.

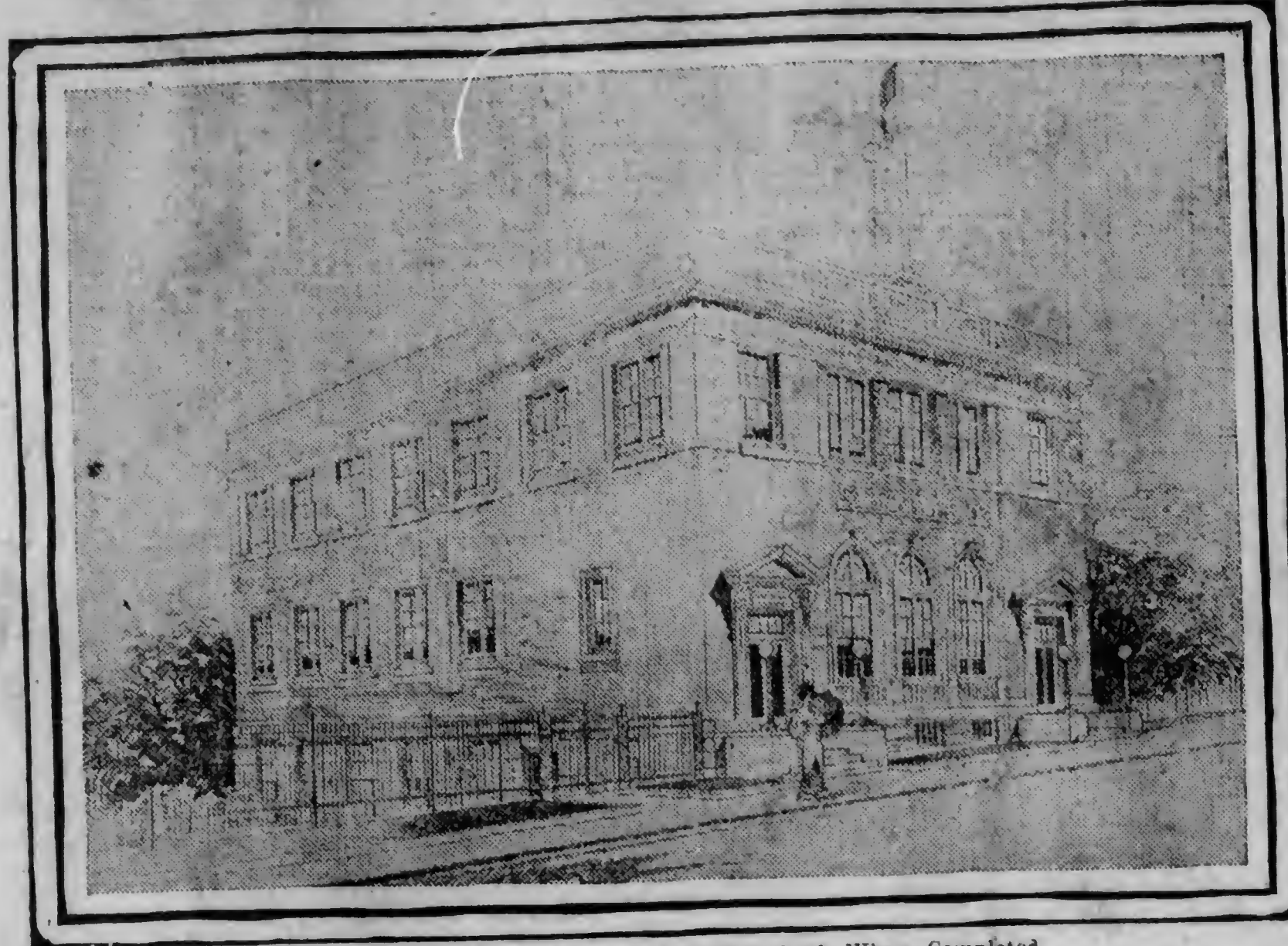
Judge Grant heard the question argued yesterday in the probate court. He reserved decision.

Hunnewell bequeathed these rare books to various libraries in an instrument separate from his will. The instrument was duly witnessed and signed. But his heirs want the books, and they claim this instrument cannot be considered as a part of his will.

The unique instrument, filed in probate as a part of the will, bequeaths books to the Massachusetts State Library, the Boston Public Library, the Museum of Fine Arts here, Harvard College Library, Oakley College at Haverhill, and other libraries and institutions of learning.

Hunnewell died on Nov. 11, 1910. He lived on Beacon street.

WORK STARTED ON EAST BOSTON BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY



East Boston Branch Library as It Will Look When Completed.
(James E. McLaughlin, Architect.)

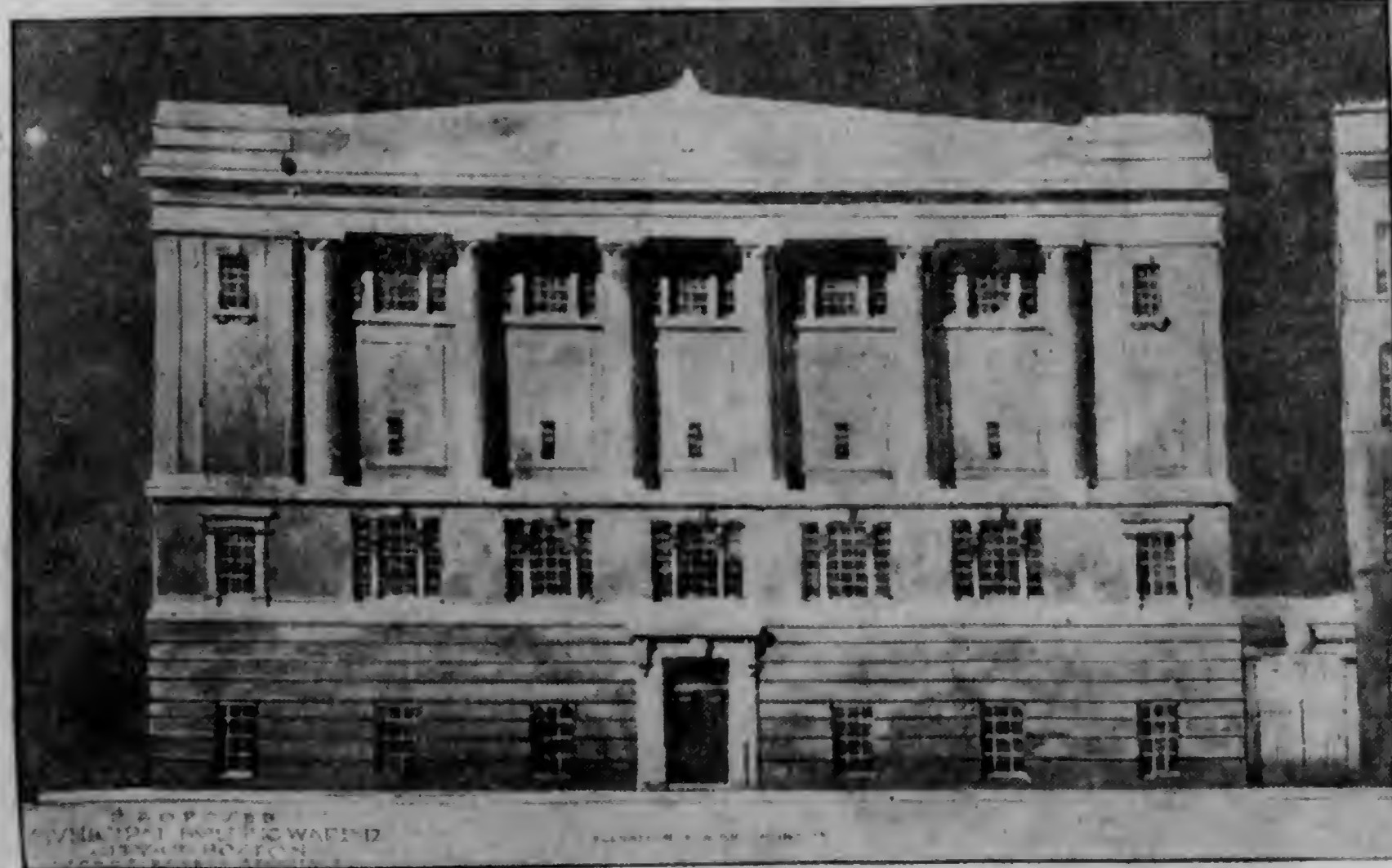
Building Expected to Be Model of Its Kind in City.

Work has been started by the John F. Griffin Company on the new East Boston branch library building, Meridian street, opposite Princeton street. The building, designed by James E. Mc-

Laughlin, architect, will be one of the largest and most conveniently arranged of Boston's numerous branch libraries. There will be two stories and a basement for the use of patrons. The first floor will contain a children's reading room and reference room. The children's reading room will have a separate entrance from that for adults, who will have their reading and reference room on the second floor. Around the walls of these rooms the bookcases are arranged, on the adults' floor being divided into alcoves. The basement will contain the lecture room, capable of accommodating 350 persons, with adjoining anterooms and workrooms. A sub-basement located in the rear of the building will contain the heating and ventilating apparatus. The interior of the building will be finished in oak, with cork tile floors in the principal rooms. The entrances will be finished in marble, with moulded stucco work. The indirect system of electric lighting will be used, and will be a distinct feature in the equipment of this building. The plans for the handling of books and for every possible convenience to the public will represent the latest word in library construction.

POST, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1913

Two New Municipal Buildings



SKETCH SHOWING HOW THE PROPOSED NEW WARD 12 (SOUTH END) MUNICIPAL BUILDING WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED. J. A. Schweinfurth (Architect.)

Municipal buildings for Ward 12 and for Roslindale have reached the plan stage. Plans for these buildings are now before Mayor Fitzgerald, and will be forwarded by him to the City Council for consideration on Monday of next week, the date of the next meeting of the Council.

Plans for the municipal building in Ward 12, to be located at the corner of Shawmut avenue and West Brookline streets, were furnished by J. A. Schweinfurth, architect, while Whitton & Hayes, architects, have submitted plans for the Roslindale structure. The latter building is to be located at the corner of Washington and Ashland streets, Ward 23.

The building for Ward 12, according to the estimates of the architect, will cost \$103,000, of which \$80,000 will be for the general contract work, \$11,500 for heating, \$10,500 for plumbing, and \$11,500 for electrical work.

The entire money for the construction of both buildings is yet to be provided by the City Council, the amount provided up to date being \$600, which was to be used to procure plans. Now that the plans are on hand it is up to the City Council to provide the funds for the last step, the completion of the buildings.

THE BOSTON HERALD, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1913

ITALIANS HONOR DANTE AT BRANCH LIBRARY



Bas-Relief of Dante Alighieri Presented to City by the Italian Colony.

Bas-Relief of Poet Is Unveiled at North Bennet Street.

More than a thousand Boston Italians crowded into the lecture hall of the North End branch of the Boston Public Library on North Bennet street yesterday afternoon at the presentation of the bas-relief of Dante Alighieri to the city of Boston by the Italian colony of Boston. Enthusiasm ran high. The remarks of Miss Amy Bernardy, the principal speaker, who came especially to bring the salutations of the Italian government and who represents the mother branch of the Dante Alighieri Society of Rome, brought forth 10 minutes of enthusiastic cheering.

Miss Nancy Tomassello and her sister, Margaret, daughters of C. G. Tomassello of Boston, unveiled the bas-relief in the main reading room of the library by pulling the cords that drew back the Italian and American flags draped over the tablet. Dr. Rocco Brindisi, president of the Boston branch of the Dante Society, made the presentation speech. William F. Kenney, a trustee of the Boston Public Library, accepted the bas-relief in the name of the city.

Addresses were then made by Prof.

Charles Grandgent of Harvard College, Dr. G. De Rosa, Italian consul; Ubaldo Guidi, who represented the Italian colony, and Charles Grillo, who spoke for the Dante Alighieri Society of Boston.

In the evening a reception was tendered to the delegates of the Dante society and Miss Amy Bernardy by the Boston Dante Society, under whose auspices the presentation of the Italian gift was held.

The bas-relief of Dante has been placed in the main reading room of the branch library. It is about 12 feet in height, about six feet in width, and of marble. Luciano Campi, an Italian sculptor and artist, designed the relief, which was made in Tuscany, Italy. It arrived on the Credit about 10 days ago.

The design is symbolic of the benefits bestowed upon his fatherland by the great Italian poet and is termed by sculptor Campi as "Dante becoming father of the Italian art and literature." Below the bust, which is in a circle at the top of the marble piece, are two allegorical figures; on one side, literature pouring the oil of knowledge upon a fire, and on the other side Art with her lyre. Between these figures is an inscription in Italian. Beneath the inscription, in the center, is sculptured a likeness of three mountains, the hills which gave Boston its first name of Trimount. To the left is a small plaque showing Romulus and Remus, the traditional founders of Rome, and the she-wolf, while on the right is carved a fleur-de-lis.

TROUSERS BOOST SUFFRAGE CAUSE

Back Bay Girl Studies Persian Women's Costumes and Is Converted.

"Two hours' study of Persian costumes made a suffragette out of a conservative Back Bay girl yesterday," says Librarian Frank G. Chase of the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, where a special exhibit of books on Persia has just been arranged for the benefit of those interested in the approaching Persian pageant on the Larz Anderson estate, Brookline.

"This young lady found that there were only men in the older representations of Persian affairs, and then when you come down toward modern times the costumes of men and women are hardly distinguishable."

"When the young lady saw what the ladies of the Persian harems were expected to wear she remarked that she had never been in favor of equal suffrage, but that if this was a specimen of the treatment accorded to women in Moslem countries she should begin to shout for votes for women."

"I explained the Persian trousers as best I could, and I think she went away happier. You see, a fine arts librarian soon gets to be something of an authority on clothes of various countries and periods. We have more calls for information on costume than any other subject, and most of the requests are from women. I have learned by constant practice to advise without embarrassment; it's part of the job."

So many of the participants in the Persian pantomime which will take place on the afternoon of May 27 have called at the Public Library in search of information that a special exhibit of books and illustrated plates bearing on the costume of the Shah's subjects has been arranged for display in the fine arts room. It includes the very rare drawings made in Turkey and Persia in 1868-8 by order of the French government, these having been reproduced in portfolio form in 1889, and the four big volumes, profusely illustrated, which contain the results of M. D'Alema's archaeological exhibition in 1907.

A few, at least, of the costumes to be worn in the pageant will be actual oriental textiles. One is a very fine old robe lent for the occasion by Gov. Fox.

THE DIAL

ESTABLISHED 1896. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERARY CRITICISM & INFORMATION
PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST AND FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH
FOR THE EDITOR: 115 SOUTH BOSTON AVENUE, NEW BRIDGE

ADVANCE CLIPPING
FROM THE ISSUE OF

JUN 1 1913

BOOKS, BOILERS, AND BUNKERS, as we read in the current annual report of the Boston Public Library, are getting mixed together in a distressing proximity in the stately building that for eighteen years has been the pride of Copley Square. Erected a comparatively short time ago at a cost of more than two million dollars, and expected to meet the demands made upon its space for at least one generation, the structure is already so pressed for stack-room that even the cellar, where no sane librarian would by choice store any of the books committed to his keeping, has been used to catch a part of the overflow from the stacks, and branches have been forced to give storage to some of the less actively circulating volumes. All this makes for confusion and vexation and several other sorts of harm. Will our library building committees ever learn the supreme necessity of providing ample space for book-stacks? The homely New England rule about sweetening rhubarb pies (put in sugar till you're scared, and then add as much more) would apply, *mutatis mutandis*, in designing the stack-room of a public library. "Build ye more stately mansions," is the lesson taught not only by the chambered nautilus, but by the congested public library.

BAS RELIEF OF DANTE PRESENTED.

Unveiled at the North End Branch of the Public Library
—Addresses Followed By a Banquet.



Rear Row, Left to Right—A. Tommasello, Consul Gustavo De Rosa, Miss Amy A. Bernardy, Trustee William F. Kenney, Prof. Charles H. Grandgent, Vice Consul Carmelo Santorelli, Dr. Luigi Carbone, U. Guidi. Seated—Dr. Rocco Brindisi, Nancy Tommasello, Sculptor Luciano Campisi, Maryare Tommasello, Carlo Grillo.

LEADING FIGURES IN THE UNVEILING OF THE DANTE BAS-RELIEF AT THE NORTH END.

In the reading room of the new North End branch of the Public Library yesterday, the new marble bas relief of Dante was unveiled and formally presented to the city by representatives of the Societa Nazionale Dante Alighieri. Dr. Rocco Brindisi, president of the Boston branch, made the speech of presentation, adding that contrary to general belief the Italians are not clannish and readily assimilate.

William F. Kenney, a trustee of the library, made a speech accepting the bas relief in the name of the city. He conveyed Mayor Fitzgerald's regrets that he himself was unable to attend. Mr. Kenney dwelt upon the great work which the public library is doing and said that it has always kept close to the people.

Dr. Gustavo de Rosa, the Italian consul; Miss Amy A. Bernardy, from the central council of the society in Rome; Prof. Charles H. Grandgent of Harvard University, and Ubaldo Guidi made addresses later in the lecture hall. Luciano Campisi, sculptor of the bas relief was a central figure at the exercises and among the spectators were many leading Italians. Miss Nancy and Miss Margaret Tommasello, A. G. Tommasello and Carlo Grillo were in charge of the reception to visiting delegates. A banquet at the American House concluded the program.

Where Is the Morse Monument?

Almost a Century of Neglect Recalled by the Recent Commemoration of His Birth

BY MARY BRONSON HARTT

IN Rome, four thousand miles from the town of his birth, not far from Hilda's tower, on a house in the Via Prefetti, there's a tablet that reads like this:

S. P. Q. R.
Quaesta Casa Abito
Samuele Finley Breese Morse
Inventore Del Telegrafo Electro Magnetico
Nato a Charlestown il XVII Aprile MDCCXCI
Morto a New York il II Aprile MDCCCLXXII

It was put up by the Roman municipal authorities. Apparently they held that the fact that young Morse lived and painted in Rome during the winter of 1830-31, adds lustre even to the historic effulgence of the eternal city.

In the place of his birth, no doubt, the citizens have been proud to claim the father of the telegraph by some significant memorial. In Charlestown, or perhaps in Boston, we shall find some really imposing affair.

In Boston within the year Mr. Bela Pratt has inscribed the name of Samuel Finley Breese Morse on the base of his bronze symbolic figure, "Science," before the Public Library. For any other memorial to the telegrapher you must journey to Thompson square, Charlestown, and there on the front of a venerable, not to say dilapidated old hip-roofed double house at 201 Main street, in the very shadow and roar of the Elevated road, you will see a small, somewhat stained and faded tablet: "Here was born Samuel Finley Breese Morse, 27 April, 1791, inventor of the electric telegraph." That's all.

Now it happens, dramatically enough, that Charles Minot, the first to use Morse's electric telegraph for the despatching of a railroad train, has been deemed worthy of quite an imposing monument at Harriman, N. Y.—a great boulder with a six-foot tablet bearing a vignette portrait in bronze.

Yet this skimpy Charlestown placard is all that Boston can do for the man whose genius and indomitable grit made possible most of the electrical wizardry of our time. It is true, is it not? Without Morse behind Bell the present edifying telephone strike could never have been thought of. Without Morse behind Edison (who began as a telegraph operator) we should not have our electric night. Without Morse behind Marconi, no C. Q. D.

Yet Boston tamely surrenders to New York the whole glory of this, by no means her least glorious, son.

One notable friend Morse has in this modern Boston. I mean Mr. Robert Bruce Mitchell. Born in Charlestown at the foot of Breed's Hill, within a stone's throw of the Morse birthplace, Mr. Mitchell has conceived through study of Morse's life, a keen admiration for the inventor and a desire to see him properly honored in the city that gave him birth. For some years Mr. Mitchell has been agitating for a memorial in Charlestown. Last April during the Charlestown Pageant in the Armory, Mr. Mitchell's enthusiasm took concrete form. At his suggestion a young Italian sculptor, Joseph Polla, a pupil of Bela Pratt's at the Museum School, modelled an heroic bust of Morse which in the clay was used in the finale of the pageant, "Charlestown's Famous Sons." It has since been put into plaster and is shown in the reading-room of the Charlestown Public Library.

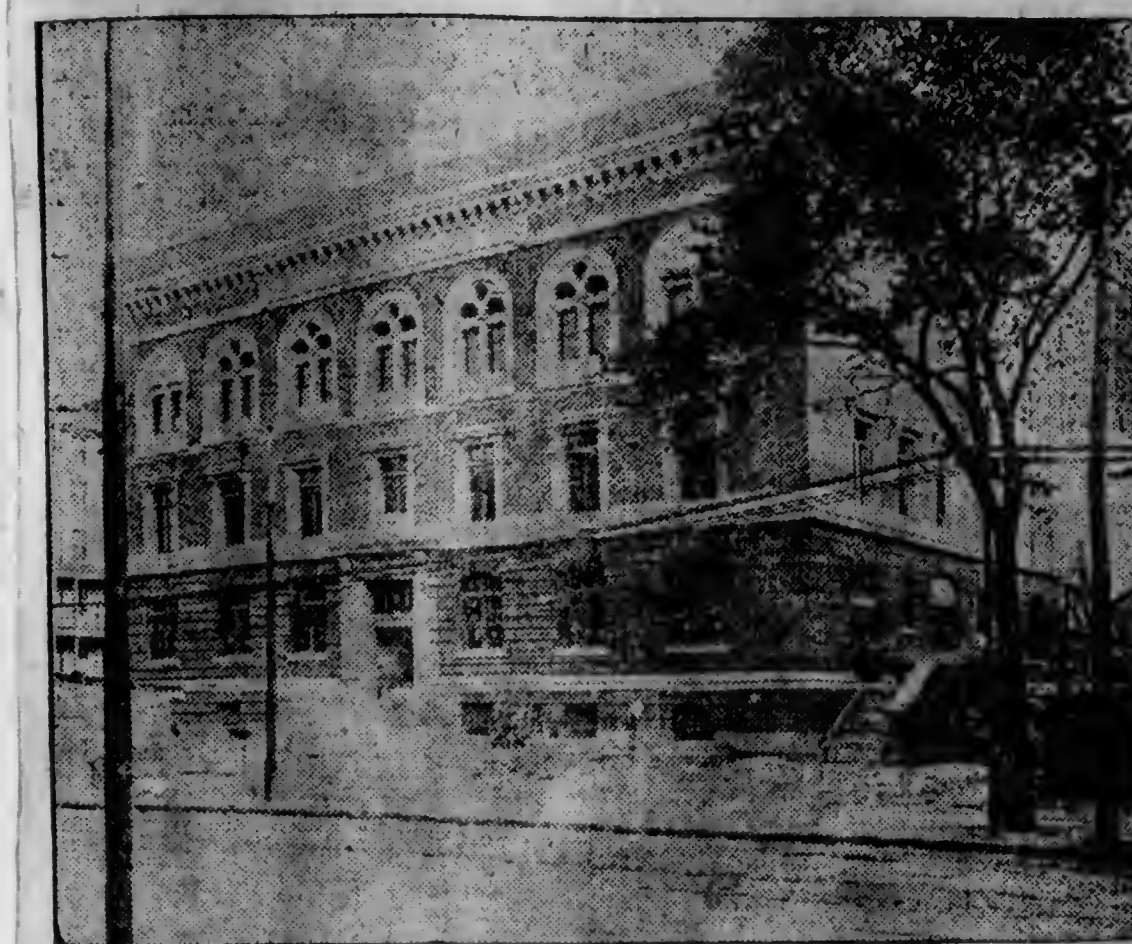
If we are not to commemorate him as an inventor, then let it be as a patriot. One of the best of the American painters of the first half of the nineteenth century, the portrait of Lafayette, Thorwaldsen, Henry Clay, DeWitt Clinton and President Monroe, Morse cared for his art especially as a means of refuting the charge that America had no men of genius. The son of that ardent old Federalist, Jedidiah Morse, the young painter, exiled in England during the stormy days that preceded the War of 1812, saw his country's affairs in perspective, boiled over the insults to which Federal non-support of the Government laid America, saw through the perfidy of the Orders of Council and expressed his views in ardent letters home.

But if the painters or the patriots will not take Morse up, then I commend him to the supporters of world peace. For one of Morse's strongest satisfactions in the success of the telegraph was that he had set in motion a powerful advocate for universal peace. A swift arbiter, an instant explainer of international misunderstandings, he hoped it should prove a strong servant of universal brotherhood.

Once a movement is put on foot for a memorial, there is little doubt that everyone, even the school children of Boston, would be glad to join. It is not a case, however, of "everybody doing it," but of somebody starting it. Mr. Mitchell has the names of interested people—ex-governors and electrical dignitaries and the like, and would be glad to put them at the service of any society or leader seriously contemplating a public fund.

Boston Post
AUGUST 18, 1913

Municipal Building Nearly Completed



NEW SOUTH BOSTON MUNICIPAL BUILDING, WHICH WILL BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY BY THE LATTER PART OF SEPTEMBER.

The new courthouse and municipal building, which has been under construction, on East Broadway, South Boston, for nearly eight months, is now nearly completed. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy by the latter part of September.

The building is situated on East Broadway, between G and H streets, in the centre of the peninsula and on the site of the old South Boston Courthouse, on Dorchester street, which was erected over half a century ago.

In the new municipal building will be two courtrooms, reading room, public baths and large assembly hall. There will be offices for the judge and clerk

and municipal employees of the district.

On the first floor will be the main courtroom, with ante-rooms and coat rooms and the judge's office. On the second floor the Juvenile Court will be located, with a private room for the judge to interview the parents of the delinquents. On this same floor will be situated the City Point branch reading room of the Public Library, which will be moved here from the present location on East Broadway, near I street. The assembly hall will be on the third, or top, floor.

In the basement will be situated several shower baths, which will be run on the same principle as other municipal baths.

FREE LECTURES ON ART

The Boston Public Library's List of Announcements for the Season of 1913-1914

Among the free public lectures to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library during the coming season of 1913-1914, there are to be several notable lectures on art subjects. On Sunday, Oct. 12, Minna Elliot Tenney is to lecture on "Holland and the Art of Rembrandt," with lantern slides. On Sunday, Oct. 13, Ruth Batts Carson, B. L., is to lecture on "Color in Dress," with illustrations of fabrics, flowers and dolls. On Thursday, Oct. 23, C. Howard Walker will lecture on "Styles of Architecture." On Thursday, Nov. 13, Edmund H. Garrett will lecture on "The Land of Shakespeare." On Thursday, Dec. 4, Mary Augusta Milliken will lecture on "Raphael, the Decorator." On Thursday, Dec. 11, Richard Andrew will lecture on "The Technical Merits of Pissarro's 'Fable Library Decorations.'" On Thursday, Dec. 18, Cavaliere L. Melano Rossi will lecture on "The Temples of Peace: Art and Science in Piedmont." On Sunday, Jan. 11, Harriette Hersey Winslow will lecture on "The Sistine Chapel." On Thursday, Jan. 15, Wilbur Dean Hamilton will lecture on "How the Masters Drew." On Sunday, Jan. 18, Henry Warren Poor, A. M., will lecture on "How to Enjoy Pictures in Art and Nature." On Thursday, Feb. 5, Ralph Adams Cram will lecture on "Style in American Architecture." On Thursday, Feb. 12, Huger Elliott will lecture on "The Landmarks of Paris: A History in Stone." On Thursday, March 12, Anna Boston Schmidt will lecture on "Contemporary Art and the Modern Spirit." On Sunday, April 5, F. Melbourne Greene will lecture on "Moulinet and Stevens: the Artist of Labor and the Artist of Fashion."

GRABS PUBLISHER OF
'BOOK WITH PURPOSE'

"Hagar Revelly" Causes An-
thony Comstock to Raid
Kennerley's Office.

CLERK IS ALSO ARRESTED

Volume Praised by Ida Tarbell
Called "Filthy" in Affidavit
by Comstock.

The office of Mitchell Kennerley, publisher, at 2 East Twenty-ninth street, was raided yesterday by Anthony Comstock, who charged Kennerley with sending an immoral book through the mails. The book is "Hagar Revelly," by Daniel Carson Goodman. It was barred by the Boston Public Library recently.

Mr. Kennerley was arrested on a warrant sworn to by Comstock and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, who held the publisher in \$1,500 bail for examination on Wednesday. At the same time William Cleary, a salesman for Kennerley, was arrested also in connection with the sale of the book and taken before Magistrate Corrigan in the Yorkville court. He was held in \$500 bail for examination. The book deals with the low wages paid to girls in department stores, but contends that the girl goes wrong not because of the low wages, but because she has the strength of character to stay straight. It tells the stories of two girls raised in the same environment. One falls under the temptations presented to her and the other comes out of the fire unscathed.

"Filthy," Adds Anthony Comstock.

Comstock in his affidavit was not contented with the printed form which described the book as obscene, lewd, lascivious and indecent, but wrote in with a pen another adjective—filthy. The complaint states that Mr. Kennerley mailed a copy of the book to Chris Cezard of Potomac, City, Md.

"This case is ridiculous," said Mr. Kennerley. "Comstock did not read the whole book. He merely read the part which deals with Hagar's acquaintanceship with one of her bosses in the store."

Mr. Kennerley said that Ida Tarbell, the magazine writer, had endorsed his book and had promised him she would testify in his behalf in the event of any prosecution. The publisher did not explain whether or not he anticipated prosecution before the book was published.

He said he could give out a further statement in the afternoon explaining the purpose of the book, but he dodged interviewers when sought.

Ida Tarbell wrote of "Hagar Revelly" and its author as follows:

Ida Tarbell Praises Book.

"You seem to have gone direct to the heart of your material and to have dealt honestly and reverently with what you have found. I believe this is the way that life runs with girls like Hagar. She ought to be more illuminating than many fine reports to those good people who are trying to find out why girls go wrong and looking everywhere but in the girls' minds and hearts to find out."

"You have found out a secret more difficult than why girls go wrong, and that is why thousands upon thousands of girls go right in spite of hardship and work and sacrifice of every kind. I don't remember ever to have seen in any literature a more truthful presentation of the real reasons why some girls go wrong and others do not than you have worked out in 'Hagar Revelly.'"

Most of the critics agreed that "Hagar Revelly" was frank and real in its aim to say the least.

GERMAN HEALTH
EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

Considerable interest is being manifested in the photographic exhibit on the first floor of the Public Library which illustrates the means taken by the German government to conserve the health of the working people in that country.

The photographs show the 66 different hospitals and sanitariums that the government use for the carrying on of this work. Each of the various local governments has its own institutions which are maintained on insurance premiums of those who are insured by the government.

CONSERVING GERMANY'S HEALTH

Exhibit at Boston Public Library of What
a Foreign Nation Does to Assure Health
of People

In the street-floor exhibition room of the Boston Public Library there is now hung a series of pictures illustrating the means taken by the German Government to conserve the health of the working people of the empire. The sixty-six plates are taken from a large work published in 1910, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of German state insurance, and entitled "Invalideversicherung und Arbeiterwohl-fahrt."

State insurance in Germany began with provision for the old age of the worker, and proceeded, as a second step, to compensation for loss of time or earning power as a result of accidents or occupational diseases; but it was presently discovered that the best service to the worker was that which kept him physically sound, and thus prolonged the life of the worker. This led to the institution by the Government of what may be called health insurance for workers. This form of insurance is voluntary, not compulsory, as is old age insurance; but it has increasingly commended itself to the German people. In the twelve years from 1898 to 1908 there were cared for in State hospitals and sanitariums more than 200,000 insured persons, most of whom were restored to productive activity. The expenditure from insurance funds on this account in 1908 alone was \$3,350,000; this sum provided for the treatment in that year of 20,133 persons, of whom one-third were women.

The plates exhibited at the library show the leading hospitals and sanitariums of the German Empire, for the treatment and care of the State-insured. In some cases the entire expense is met from insurance premiums; in others a part is provided for by endowments or contributions from private associations. The institutions shown fall into three main classes: 1. hospitals and sanitariums for the outdoor treatment of tuberculosis patients; with these are coupled stations for the examination of suspected cases of tuberculosis, in order that the disease may be detected in its incipient stages, where cure is possible; hospitals of a general or special nature, for the treatment of various acute diseases; rest-cures and homes for convalescents, devoted to the recuperation of strength which has been depleted by overwork or nerve-strain, or by illness. The importance of the last-named class of sanitariums is being increasingly recognized, and the number of these institutions is rapidly growing. In this connection there should be mentioned the hospitals for the cure of the drink-habit, which play an important part in the work of restoring men to useful activity.

FIRST OF SEASON'S FREE
LECTURES AT LIBRARY

The first of the series of free lectures to be given during the winter at the Public Library was attended yesterday by 20 persons. Minna Eliot Tenney spoke on "Holland and the Art of Rembrandt." The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides. Two or three lectures will be given each week until May.

FREE FOR THE PEOPLE

Announcement of the Winter Course of
Lectures in the Public Library Hall on
Week-Day Evenings and Sunday After-
noons

Announcement is made by the Public Library trustees, of the usual winter course of free lectures in the Library Hall on two week-day evenings and on Sunday afternoons. Nearly all the evening lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides and some of the Sunday lectures also. With one or two exceptions the evening lectures will be on Monday and Thursday at eight o'clock, and those on Sunday at 3:30. The Monday lectures are under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club.

In order to prevent crowding on the temporary bridge and stairs at the entrance to the lecture hall during the sub-zero construction, the doors will be open two hours before each lecture. The entrance is from Boylston street only. The doors will be closed when the hall is filled. The list of speakers and their subjects follows:

- Sunday, Oct. 12—Holland and the Art of Rembrandt. Minna Eliot Tenney. With lantern slides.
- Tuesday, Oct. 14—In and Around the Chinese Seas. Herbert D. Heathfield. (Field and Forest Club. Illustrated.)
- Thursday, Oct. 16—Christopher Columbus, the Discoverer of America. Rev. Thomas J. Gasson, S. J.
- Sunday, Oct. 19—Color in Dress. Ruth Butts Carson, B. L.
- Thursday, Oct. 23—Styles of Architecture. C. Howard Walker.
- Sunday, Oct. 26—Historic Boston and Vicinity. John Kennedy Lacock, B. L.
- Thursday, Oct. 29—Pictorial Architecture. Lieut. Edward O'Flaherty.
- Sunday, Nov. 2—With Liszt in Weimar. Lecture Recital. Compositions of Franz Liszt, with personal reminiscences by his pupil, John Orth.
- Tuesday, Nov. 4—Esperanto: The Elements and Progress of the International Language. D. O. S. Lowell. To be followed by a course of free lessons.
- Thursday, Nov. 6—Rhodesia. Horace Philip Salomon.
- Sunday, Nov. 9—The Wild Pets of the North Woods. Dr. Edward Breck. With lantern slides.
- Monday, Nov. 10—Welfare Work for Wild Birds. Winthrop Packard.
- Thursday, Nov. 13—The Land of Shakespeare. Edmund H. Garrett.
- Sunday, Nov. 16—Opera, Old and New. Henry L. Gideon. With musical illustrations.
- Thursday, Nov. 20—The New Brunswick. Scenes in the Land of the New England Loyalist. A. T. Kempton.
- Sunday, Nov. 23—Democracy in Literature. Burns, Mark Twain, Kipling, Markham, Whitman. With illustrative readings. Anna Johnson, A. M.
- Sunday, Nov. 30—The Stage of Today. I. The Structure of Plays. Frank W. C. Hersey.
- Thursday, Dec. 4—Haphazard, the Decorator. Mary Augusta Mullikin.
- Sunday, Dec. 7—The Idea of March and Pompey's Theatre. S. Richard Fuller.
- Monday, Dec. 8—Conquest of the Ocean. Hon. Joseph A. Conry.
- Thursday, Dec. 11—Technical Merits of Pavlo de Chavannes. Public Library Decorations. Richard Andrew.
- Sunday, Dec. 14—Old Almanacs. Nathan Haskell Deane.
- Thursday, Dec. 18—The Temples of Peace: Art and Science in Piedmont. Cay L. Melano Rosel.
- Sunday, Dec. 21—How to Listen to Music. I. Arthur M. Curry, with musical illustrations by Mrs. Curry and Miss Adelaide Keizer.
- Sunday, Dec. 28—The Stage of Today. II. The Art of the Theatre. Frank W. C. Hersey.
- Thursday, Jan. 1—Savonarola. Rev. Thomas J. Gasson, S. J.
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- Sunday, Jan. 25—The Stage of Today. IV. Contemporary dramatists and their plays. (Continued.) Frank W. C. Hersey.
- Thursday, Feb. 1—The Land of William Tell. Francis Henry Wade, M. D.
- Sunday, Feb. 4—Das neuere deutsche Drama. (In German.) Edmund von Mach.
- Thursday, Feb. 7—The March of the Turks. I. The Armed Camp and the Retreat (1622-1623). Frank H. Chase, Ph. D.
- Sunday, Feb. 10—Reading: The Dreamer, a Drama of the Life of Joseph, by Mrs. Percy Dearmer, Helen Well.
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- Thursday, Feb. 12—Contemporary Art and the Modern Port. Anna Seaton-Schmidt.
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Boston Daily Globe.

Established March 4, 1872.
(Evening Edition First Issued March 7, 1873.)

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE.
First Issued Oct 14, 1877.

TUESDAY, SEPT 30, 1913.
WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS.

Series of 58 Free Lectures to Be
Given at the Public Library, Be-
ginning Sunday, Oct 12.

Announcement is made of a series of 58 free public lectures on all manner of subjects to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library the coming season, beginning Sunday, Oct 12, and continuing into May.

The Monday lectures will be given under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club, and these and those on Thursday will be at 8 p. m. Unless otherwise specified, they are illustrated with lantern slides. The Sunday lectures are at 3:30 p. m. and are not illustrated unless so mentioned.

The subjects cover a wide range. Literature, drama, art, music, architecture, geography and description, public works—these and more are included. The full schedule of the lectures, as issued from the library, follows: Sunday, Oct 12—"Holland and the Art of Rembrandt," Minna Eliot Tenney, with lantern slides.

Tuesday, Oct 14—"In and Around the Chinese Seas," Herbert D. Heathfield. (Field and Forest Club. Illustrated.) Thursday, Oct 16—"Christopher Columbus, the Discoverer of America," Rev. Thomas J. Gasson, S. J.

Sunday, Oct 19—"Color in Dress," Ruth Butts Carson, B. L. Thursday, Oct 23—"Styles of Architecture," C. Howard Walker. Sunday, Oct 26—"Historic Boston and Vicinity," John Kennedy Lacock, with lantern slides.

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PUBLIC LIBRARY
LECTURE CARD
IS ANOUNCED

Free public lectures to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Monday and Thursday nights and Sunday afternoons begin Sunday, Oct. 12, when Minna Eliot Tenney will lecture on "Holland and the Art of Rembrandt." Other lectures for October are: Oct. 14, "In and Around the Chinese Seas," by Herbert D. Heathfield; Oct. 16, "Christopher Columbus, the Discoverer of America," by the Rev. Thomas J. Gasson, S. J.; Oct. 19, "Color in Dress," by Ruth Butts Carson, B. L.; Oct. 23, "Styles in Architecture," by C. Howard Walker; Oct. 26, "Historic Boston and Vicinity," by John Kennedy Lacock; Oct. 30, "Pictorial Architecture," by Lieut. Edward O'Flaherty. All the October lectures will be illustrated. Monday and Thursday lectures will begin at 8 p. m. and Sunday lectures at 3:30 p. m. Entrance will be from Boylston street only. Doors will be open two hours before each lecture and closed as soon as the hall is filled.

1023, 1913
BOSTON POST.

I observe that the large auditorium of the new Y. M. C. A. building is to be known as Bates Hall, in honor of Jacob P. Bates.

Mr. Bates is the vice-president of the association, and one of its pioneer members. He also holds the distinction of having turned the first sod for the present building.

Boston already has one much frequented spot of that same designation, Bates Hall in the Public Library, so named in honor of Joshua L. Bates, donor of many books to the library.

THE
Observant Citizen

A description of the work of extending the new subway through Boylston street without disturbing the equilibrium of the New Old South tower says, "It is believed the material now being excavated, once formed part of the river bed of the Charles."

The late Edward Everett Hale could have borne testimony to the same effect; for the Observant Citizen recalls that Dr. Hale told him that one of the happiest memories of childhood was of sitting on a stone wall where the Boston Public Library now stands and fishing.

COLUMBUS DAY AWARDS

Committee Announces the List of March-
ing Bodies, Special Features and Floats
Which It Commends

Awards for the Columbus Day parades were announced by the committee having them in charge last night. The committee said that the order in which the names are given does not imply that the first is the best, nor is any grading of the certificates intended. The judges in arriving at their decisions took into account the general effect and alignment of marching bodies; general color scheme, grouping, originality and compactness of floats; general effect, originality and effectiveness of ideas in special features. Several floats which might otherwise have been considered were not taken into consideration by the judges owing to the apparent advertising intent of those submitting them. The organized naval and military bodies were outside the competition. The board of judges included William Orr, chairman; John B. Graham, Louis Watson, Charles L. Burrill, Edward J. Bromberg, Wilbur N. Hall and Jesse S. Wiley. The judges' awards, named in the order in which they appeared in the roster, follow:

MARCHING BODIES
Italian society, comprising the third division, Bishop Cheverus Assembly, Knights of Columbus, Boston College and Preparatory School, St. Mary's Cardinal's Cadets (Charlestown), Boston Letter Carriers.

SPECIAL FEATURES
Fire department, city of Boston. Park and recreation department, city of Boston. Egyptian pageant, presented by Joseph and his brethren company. Chinese section, fourth division (second international). Negro float section. Polish section.

FLOATS
"War Time Lint Party," by Charles Russell Lowell Relief Corps 28, accompanying Grand chorists. "Story Hour for Children," Public Library of the city of Boston. "Old and New Germany," by German residents of the city of Boston. "Law Replaces War," Massachusetts Peace Society. Two discoverers, "Columbus" and "Alexander Graham Bell," New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. "Father Mathew in Boston," St. Joseph's Catholic Total Abstinence Society. "Cooperation," Boston Home and School Association.

An agitation for a monument to Christopher Columbus was started at the evening banquet of the Columbus and Ligure societies, the two largest Italian organizations, held at the American House, 115 West End street, last night. Mayor Fitzgerald were among the speakers, the latter urging the monument plan.

Several thousand people attended the concert given on the Common by the Boston Philharmonic Band and the United German Singing Societies. The mayor was on hand and spoke briefly. The fireworks at Franklin Field were seen by a big crowd. There was a band concert also.

Volume Praised by Ida Tarbell
Called "Filthy" in Affidavit by Comstock.

The office of Mitchell Kennerley, publisher, at 2 East Twenty-ninth street, was raided yesterday by Anthony Comstock, who charged Kennerley with sending an immoral book through the mails. The book is "Hagar Revelly," by Daniel Carson Goodman. It was barred by the Boston Public Library recently.

Mr. Kennerley was arrested on a warrant sworn to by Comstock and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, who held the publisher in \$1,500 bail for examination on Wednesday. At the same time William Cleary, a salesman for Kennerley, was arrested also in connection with the sale of the book and taken before Magistrate Corrigan in the Yorkville court. He was held in \$500 bail for examination.

The book deals with the low wages paid to girls in department stores, but contends that the girls go wrong not because of the low wages, but because she has not the strength of character to stay straight. It tells the stories of two girls raised in the same environment. One falls under the temptations presented to her and the other comes out of the fire unscathed.

"Filthy," Adds Anthony Comstock.

Comstock in his affidavit was not contented with the printed form which described the book as obscene, lewd, lascivious and indecent, but wrote in with a new adjective—filthy. The complaint states that Mr. Kennerley mailed a copy of the book to Chris Gerard of Pocumuck, City, Md.

"This case is ridiculous," said Mr. Kennerley. "Comstock did not read the whole book. He merely read the part which deals with Hagar's acquaintanceship with one of her bosses in the store."

Mr. Kennerley said that Ida Tarbell, the magazine writer, had intimated his book and had promised him she would testify in his behalf in the event of any prosecution. The publisher did not explain whether or not he anticipated prosecution before the book was published.

He said he would give out a further statement in the afternoon explaining the purpose of the book, but he dodged interviewers when sought.

Ida Tarbell wrote of "Hagar Revelly" and its author as follows:

Ida Tarbell Praises Book.

"You seem to have gone direct to life for your material and to have dealt honestly and reverently with what you have found. I believe this is the way that life runs with girls like Hagar. She ought to be more illuminating than many vice reports to those good people who are trying to find out why girls go wrong and looking everywhere but in the girls' minds and hearts to find out."

"You have found out a secret more difficult than why girls go wrong, and that is why thousands upon thousands of girls go right in spite of hardship and work and ever to have seen in any literature a more truthful presentation of the real reasons why some girls go wrong and others do not than you have worked out in 'Hagar Revelly.'"

Most of the critics agreed that "Hagar Revelly" was frank and realistic, to say the least.

Boston Transcript
Sept. 22, 1913
CONSERVING GERMANY'S HEALTH

Exhibit at Boston Public Library of What a Foreign Nation Does to Assure Health of People

In the street-floor exhibition room of the Boston Public Library there is now hung a series of pictures illustrating the means taken by the German Government to conserve the health of the working people of the empire. The sixty-six plates are taken from a large work published in 1910, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of German state insurance, and entitled "Invalidenversicherung und Arbeiterwohl-fahrt."

State insurance in Germany began with provision for the old age of the worker, and proceeded, as a second step, to compensation for loss of time or earning power as a result of accidents or occupational diseases; but it was presently discovered that the best service to the worker was that which kept him physically sound, and thus prolonged his working power. This led to the institution by the Government of what may be called health insurance for workers. This form of insurance is voluntary, not compulsory, as is old age insurance; but it has increasingly commended itself to the German people. In the twelve years from 1896 to 1908 there were cared for in State hospitals and sanatoria more than 200,000 insured persons, most of whom were restored to productive activity. The expenditure from insurance funds on this account in 1908 alone was \$3,350,000; this sum provided for the treatment in that year of 26,133 persons, of whom one-third were women.

The plates exhibited at the library show the leading hospitals and sanatoria maintained by the various local governments of the German Empire, for the treatment and care of the State-insured. In some cases the entire expense is met from insurance premiums; in others a part is provided for by endowments or contributions from private associations. The institutions shown fall into three main classes: 1. hospitals and sanatoria for the outdoor treatment of tuberculosis patients; with these are coupled stations for the examination of suspected cases of tuberculosis, in order that the disease may be detected in its incipient stages, where cure is possible; hospitals of a general or special nature, for the treatment of various acute diseases; rest-cures and homes for convalescents, devoted to the recuperation of strength which has been depleted by overwork or nerve-strain, or by illness. The importance of the last-named class of sanatoria is being increasingly recognized, and the number of these institutions is rapidly growing. In this connection there should be mentioned the hospitals for the cure of the drink-habit, which play an important part in the work of restoring men to useful activity.

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The first of the series of free lectures to be given during the winter at the Public Library was attended yesterday by 50 persons. Minna Elliot Tenney spoke on "Holland and the Art of Rembrandt." The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides. Two or three lectures will be given each week until May.

Boston Herald
Oct. 15, 1913
FIRST OF SEASON'S FREE LECTURES AT LIBRARY

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trance to the lecture hall during the subway construction, the doors will be open two hours before each lecture. The entrance is from Boylston street only. The doors will be closed when the hall is filled. The list of speakers and their subjects follows:

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- Sunday, Oct. 23—Historic Boston and Vicinity. John Kennedy Lacroix. With lantern slides.
- Thursday, Oct. 25—Pictureque Philippines. Lieutenant Edward O'Flaherty.
- Sunday, Nov. 2—With Latest in Weimar. Lecture recital. Compositions of Franz Liszt, with personal reminiscences by his pupil, John Orth.
- Tuesday, Nov. 4—Esperanto: The Elements and Progress of the International Language. D. O. S. Lovell. To be followed by a course of free lessons.
- Thursday, Nov. 6—Rhodesia. Horace Philip Salmon.
- Sunday, Nov. 9—The Wild Pets of the North Woods. Dr. Edward Breck. With lantern slides.
- Monday, Nov. 10—Welfare Work for Wild Birds. Winthrop Packard.
- Thursday, Nov. 13—The Land of Shakespeare. Edmund H. Garrett.
- Sunday, Nov. 16—Italian Opera, Old and New. Henry L. Gideon. With musical illustrations.
- Thursday, Nov. 20—New Brunswick. Scenes in the Land of the New England Loyalist. A. Kempton.
- Sunday, Nov. 23—Democracy in Literature. Burns, Mark Twain, Kipling, Markham, Whitman. With illustrative readings.
- Monday, Nov. 24—The Stage of Today. I. The Structure of Plays. Frank W. C. Hersey.
- Thursday, Dec. 4—Raphael, the Decorator. Mary Augusta Mullikin.
- Sunday, Dec. 7—The Idea of March and Pompey's Theatre. S. Richard Fuller.
- Monday, Dec. 8—Conquest of the Ocean. Hon. Joseph A. Conry.
- Thursday, Dec. 11—Technical Merits of Puy de Chavannes. Public Library decorations.
- Sunday, Dec. 14—Old Almanacs. Nathan Haskell Dole.
- Thursday, Dec. 18—The Temples of Peace: Art and Science in Piedmont. Cav. L. Melano Rossi.
- Sunday, Dec. 21—How to Listen to Music. I. Arthur M. Curry. With musical illustrations by Mrs. Curry and Miss Adelaide Keizer.
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- Thursday, Jan. 1—Savonarola. Rev. Thomas J. Gasson, S.J.
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- Sunday, Jan. 11—The Canadian Rockies, the Pacific Coast and the Santa Fe Country. Guy Richardson.
- Thursday, Jan. 15—How to Enjoy Pictures in Art and Nature. Henry Warren Poor, A.M. With lantern slides.
- Thursday, Jan. 22—Rome. Cora Stanwood Cobb.
- Sunday, Jan. 25—The Stage of Today. III. Contemporary Dramatists and Their Plays. Frank W. C. Hersey.
- Thursday, Jan. 28—The March of the Turks. I. The Advance. Khiva to Vienna. 1213-1291. Frank H. Chase, Ph.D.
- Sunday, Feb. 2—The Stage of Today. IV. Contemporary Dramatists and their plays. (Continued.) Frank W. C. Hersey.
- Thursday, Feb. 5—The Land of William Tell. Francis Henry Wade, M.D.
- Sunday, Feb. 8—Das Neure Deutsche Drama. (In German.) Edmund von Mach.
- Thursday, March 5—The March of the Turks. II. The Armed Camp and the Retreat. (1529-1533). Frank H. Chase, Ph.D.
- Sunday, March 8—Reading: The Dreamer, a Drama of the Life of Joseph, by Mrs. Percy Dearmer, Helen Well.
- Monday, March 9—The Cape Cod Canal. J. W. Miller.
- Thursday, March 12—Contemporary Art and the Modern Spirit. Anna Seaton Schmidt.
- Sunday, March 15—Folk Songs of Western Europe. Henry L. Gideon. With illustrations by Constance Gideon.
- Thursday, March 18—Tyrol. Rev. Leo J. Logan.
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- Thursday, March 25—Some Phases of the Housing Question. Walter H. Kilham.
- Sunday, March 28—The Making of Books Before the Days of Printing. William C. Bambridge. Illustrated.
- Thursday, April 2—Nooks and Corners of the Old Bay State. John Ritchie Jr.
- Sunday, April 5—Meister and Steiner: the Art of Labor and the Artist of Fashion. F. Melbourne Greene. With lantern slides.
- Monday, April 13—More than Half Century of Street Railroad in Boston. Capt. Augustus G. Randolph.
- Monday, May 11—New Zealand, Its Energy and Social Life. Rev. Ralph

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MARCHING BODIES
Italian societies composing the third division.
Bishop Chetever's Assembly, Knights of Columbus.
Boston College and Preparatory School.
St. Mary's Cardinal's Cadets (Charlestown).
Boston Letter Carriers.

SPECIAL FEATURES
Fire department, city of Boston.
Park and recreation department, city of Boston.
Egyptian pageants, presented by Joseph and his brethren company.
Chinese section, fourth division (second international).
Negro float section.
Polish section.

FLOATS
"War Time Last Party," by Charles Russell Lowell Relief Corps 25, accompanying Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Massachusetts.

"Story Hour for Children," Public Library of the city of Boston.
"Old and New Germany," by German residents of the city of Boston.
"Law Without War," Massachusetts Peace Society.

Two discoverers, "Columbus" and "Alexander Graham Bell," New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.
"Father Mathew in Boston," St. Joseph's Catholic Total Abstinence Society.
"Cooperation," Boston Home and School Association.

An agitation for a monument to Christopher Columbus was started at the evening banquet of the Columbus and Ligurian societies, the two largest Italian organizations, held at the American House. Lieutenant Governor Walsh and Mayor Fitzgerald were among the speakers, the latter urging the monument plan.

Several thousand people attended the concert given on the Common by the Boston Philharmonic Band and the United German Singing Societies. The mayor was on hand and spoke briefly.

The fireworks at Franklin Field were seen by a big crowd. There was a band concert also.

The Librarian

THE address of the librarian of the Boston Public Library, before the American Library Association's Council, is bound to interest Bostonians. Mr. Wadlin's paper (on "The Quality of Fiction") is so amusing and withal so instructive that it deserves less hackneyed words to describe it.

Unfortunately, only a small part of it may be quoted here, and it seems best to choose for quotation the speaker's discussion and defence of the famous "fiction committee" of the Boston Public Library.

In this part of his address Mr. Wadlin said:

"This committee was one of the excellent inventions of my predecessor, Dr. Putnam, and shortly after its establishment, it received wide attention from the press, for the most part based on complete misconception of its purpose and character. This resulted in creating an impression as differing as possible from the actual, but which still persists, as the mother-in-law joke persists, or the young lady who plays the piano in the parlor while mother washes in the kitchen, or the stage Irishman and Yankee-stock material of the pseudo-humorists.

"The genial Librarian of the Boston Transcript still has periodic visions of the Censors of the Boston Public Library. Just as more timid souls have created bogies out of Colonel Roosevelt or other historic characters. But the committee has no power to 'censor' anything, and the Boston Public Library has no 'black list' nor has it in my time ever had to become a censor. It has to choose, and so far as possible within the exercise of fallible human judgment to choose wisely. It finds itself unable to buy some hundreds of good books, perhaps better books than it buys, but it censors nothing, being fortunately relieved of a duty from which I would myself not shrink in exigency, by the limitations surrounding its choice.

It is one of the curiosities of journalism, this rise of the legend of the Boston Fiction Committee. It started from a half-jocose article wholly inconsequential, one would have thought, in a western paper from the pen of a little-known Boston space writer. Numerous excellent books not purchased were said to have been 'tabooed,' and the list went over the country like wildfire. None of them had been 'tabooed,' unless inability to buy is a taboo. Big headlines with Swinburnian fervor spoke of the 'books banned in Boston.' From the little daily papers, the matter spread to the big ones. The Times Saturday Review pointed out, after scanning some of the titles, that in some New England minds exquisite pleasure was akin to wickedness, because of the supposed censorship of books not bought. The committee was irreverently alluded to as the 'body of splintered censors who since they were themselves virtuous had determined there should be no more cakes and ale.' A critical literary journal feared that the committee desired 'to form Boston's literary taste on too precious a model,' and that since the majority of the readers were women, 'the sense of power may have led them into arbitrary decisions.' A New York paper, not unwilling to have a shy at Boston, said: 'The committee takes an attitude untenable, Pharsaic, and what the enemies of Boston call Bostonese.'

"The committee as an institution still lives. It has always been representative. As the Bookman once said of its lists of best sellers, so, in dealing with the reports, we are not under the impression that we are pointing solemnly to stupendous critical opinions. We do not even claim that every individual report is actually accurate and unbiased. But we do believe that collected and weighed, they are unbiased and accurate in the bulk. The committee in its membership is subject to frequent changes. It is, as I have said, free from library influence. Its members are appointed by the committee itself and we neither approve nor cancel appointments. At present there are twenty-seven members—men and women, married and unmarried (ten unmarried ladies comprise the splinter element), Protestants and Catholics, French, German, Spanish, as well as those to whom English is the mother tongue.

"They are all fairly intelligent, not illiterate, of course, but not offensively scholarly. They include artists and teachers, several literary persons, at least two authors of repute, a business man or two, two physicians, and so on. This analysis shows the representative character of the committee; that it is made up with breadth of selection. Its verdict is not conclusive, and aims to reflect only the opinion which readers of intelligence would form after careful reading. Other factors are always taken into account in determining whether or not a book shall be bought. Necessarily, many current novels approved by the committee are not bought. Frequently novels are bought which the committee did not approve. But the experience of several years has shown that nearly all which for various reasons we have found it impossible to buy have failed to demonstrate their right to live for even a few brief months.

In regard to the gentle and good-humored 'wallow' (to quote Candidate Gardner's favorite word) which Mr. Wadlin administers to this department of the Transcript it may be said that the chief difficulty seems to lie in the use of the word 'censor.' It is a little like the old colored woman who exclaimed: 'I'd hush you to know, sah, I see no chicken thief—I see one of dese here Kingstonians!' The dictionary nearest at hand says that a censor is, first, 'a magistrate of ancient Rome, who was an inspector of manners.'

ATTACKS SARGENT PROPHET PANELS

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 23.—The representations of prophets in the famous mural paintings by John S. Sargent on the walls of the public library in Boston were attacked bitterly and branded as "libellous" by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oak Park, Ill. Dr. Barton directed his attack on the pictures in the course of his morning sermon.

"When I see the famous panel by Sargent in the Boston Public Library," said Dr. Barton, "I feel as I imagine Mrs. Pankhurst feels when she sees a fine large shining plate glass window. I restrain my impulse, but I feel like reaching for a brick. That panel on the prophets has been photographed and reproduced all over creation. But it is absolutely libellous. It is as gross a caricature as the stage clergyman—a lean, pale, side-whiskered man in a white choker, who would hardly dare ask for a second lump of sugar in his coffee. The row of howling derisives it shows are pale and lifeless. It is a libel as much as anything can be. The prophets were men of red blood. They were heroic, virile men, and not such an anemic lot as Sargent has pictured them."

"Well," said she, complacently smiling, "somebody did it."

Somebody seems to have done something to the fiction list of the Boston Public Library. If it is not more exclusive than that of many other good libraries, then comment, both written and verbal, together with chance personal experiences, throughout a dozen or fifteen years, have been most misleading. We admit that it would be a painful task to go to work to prove this, title by title, year by year. Yet we believe it could be done.

You like it or you do not. You applaud the "higher standard," or you lament what appears to you rather supercilious. But that that is not wholly explainable on the basis of funds—may fairly be contended.

Who is the mysterious stranger responsible for this? Who is the person with the sound literary judgment (or pernicious intellect)—choose your own phrase to describe him—who has unjustly made the "fiction committee" famous?

There is a mistaken idea of economy in a disreputable looking book being given to a library patron. To expect either an adult or child to carefully treat the tenth book, that might be new or clean, after he has handled and loaned the nine soiled imperfect books, is poor psychology. From the report of the Helena, Mont., Public Library.

"That admirable publication, 'New York Libraries,' follows the bad custom of some other library publications in the matter of capital letters and quotation marks. It omits all but the first capital letter, as well as the quotation marks, in the title of a book or the name of a public address. This is inoffensive—though unnecessary so far as the capitals go—in a catalogue card. But when the book-title comes in the course of an article, the result is simply confusing. The reader has to re-read almost every title to see where it begins and ends. It is always annoying; sometimes so grotesque or ludicrous as to distract the reader's attention and spoil the effect of the sentence.

Take the following—a perfectly possible example of the custom. 'Mary Antin says nothing in The Promised Land of liberty and freedom until she reaches America.'

It is safe to say that there is not one of the editors of any of the publications which follow this custom who would not read his own paper with greater ease and comfort if he conformed to the usual practice. Are the few moments of time and the few cents of money, supposed to be saved by this slipshod custom, worth saving at the sacrifice of the reader's convenience? It is an undoubted fact, as a matter of fact, that the committee in its membership is subject to frequent changes. It is, as I have said, free from library influence. Its members are appointed by the committee itself and we neither approve nor cancel appointments. At present there are twenty-seven members—men and women, married and unmarried (ten unmarried ladies comprise the splinter element), Protestants and Catholics, French, German, Spanish, as well as those to whom English is the mother tongue.

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Father and mothers intending to make Christmas gifts of books will find in this collection the best books for boys and girls of all ages, in different editions, varying in price from 25 cents to \$3.

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Is baseball one of the fine arts? A library bulletin, sent here by "S. B." is questioned because it includes "How to Play Baseball," under the heading "Fine Arts." Assurance is given that the classification is correct. It is not only a fine art, but many of its details are in themselves fine art. Pitching, for instance, and keeping a world's series going as long as possible.

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TION POST, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915

MUST LOSE LEG TO WEAR NEW SKIRT

Mrs. Carson Tells Blondes They May Wear Pink

"Fashionable women will soon have to have one of their legs amputated so that they may get into their skirts," declared Mrs. Ruth Butte Carson, B. L., a graduate of Michigan University, before the New England Women's Press Association at the Somerset yesterday, at its first literary meeting of the fall.

Mrs. Carson told the 150 association members and guests from other Boston women's clubs that she had little, if anything, commendable to say of the latest fashions.

Mrs. Carson told her audience that the "spineless shape" is the shape now demanded by fashion makers, and attempted to illustrate what she meant by leaning forward, backward and sideways. "I can't do it well, yet," she said. "Unfortunately, I have a spine, and I haven't had opportunity to practice."

RED HAIR IS NOT RED HAIR

So-called "red hair" is not red hair at all, Mrs. Carson informed her audience. "It is auburn hair, burnished gold hair, golden brown hair, or auburn hair, but never red," she said. "Red is ugly to use in describing hair. See," holding up a piece of red silk in comparison, "is this hair red?" Mrs. Carson used "society dolls" to illustrate her lecture, together with flowers, fabrics and costumes. "Fashion in the Light of Art, or Taste Versus Style in Color of Dress," was her topic. She has just returned from a five years' tour of Europe, where in her studies for her art and travel talks she found an undeveloped field for the application of art principles in dress.

Blondes May Wear Pink

The Titian hair girls loudly applauded when she made the startling statement that red haired girls can wear pink. Pink for the light haired girls has always been tabooed by fashion, but Mrs. Carson not only said pink can be worn by them but demonstrated it with the assistance of her specially gowned dolls. "Pink emphasizes the golden shade in the hair," she said and showed them. Of all the pink shade salmon pink is the most desirable for the auburn haired folks.

One of her comforting statements was that it is not unfortunate to be "unfashionable for you are not going to get out of fashion so soon." Everybody laughed heartily at that.

Besides criticizing the fashions, Mrs. Carson criticized some of the coeducational institutions for not having courses on how to dress. "I notice in their catalogues," she said, "they teach interior decorating, domestic science, and how to make chafing dishes. One of the institutions informed me that it did not intend to lecture on the vicissitudes of modern fashion as a vice, I said it was not a vice, but rather a folly."

Afflicts Everybody

"In my opinion, cooking and house-keeping and interior decoration, if bad, only afflicts the immediate household, whereas poor taste in dressing afflicts everyone met on the street."

Her statement that women will have to part with one of their legs was occasioned by the fact that one of her dolls refused to stand up because it was minus one leg.

Liked Chinese Dress in Parade

The harmony of color of the Chinese women in the Columbus Day parade pleased her, and she said it was the only real harmony in the big procession except the music.

Her particular plea was for unity in colors, not style and fads and shrieking contrasts, which she claims the fashion designers now decree.

Among the facts she demonstrated to the women were that black subdued red, while green "makes it holler," that women must dress to the eyes, hair or color of the cheeks, that it is poor taste to use more than three colors in dressing, and that the hat should be in harmony with the dress. She applauded the solid mass of color in dressing, and drew her illustration from peasant girls of European countries.

Simple Style for Girls

Mrs. Carson particularly recommended a simple and uniform style of dress for all school girls up to the high school, and contended that it would be a tremendous relief for mothers. She said some women dress like peacocks and think they can do so successfully, but she said they can't because they are not peacocks. Some of the latest silk goods are in Futurist colors, "put together any old way, just jangled together," according to her opinion.

Something Cheerful in Rain

"The trouble with rainy weather," she said, "is because you wear such horrible things in the rain. What you wear is just the color of the mud. No wonder you feel downcast. Wear something cheerful, even if it is raining, and see how much better you and the people you meet feel."

Mrs. Carson is strongly convinced that art should be taught in the public schools and not kept in the background. The very latest French fashion in colors is purple, lined with geranium pink with a green bow. Her only comment on the fashion was "Do you like it?"

See Dressmaker Also

She advocated consulting dressmakers as well as consulting architects, consulting engineers and consulting surgeons.

Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard was chairman of the meeting, which was an observance of "President's Day."

Miss Mabelle Otis Perkins, Auburn, Mass., accompanied by Mrs. Raymond E. Perkins, gave whistling solos, and Miss Kathryn Myers, formerly soloist for the City Band of Altoona, Penn., accompanied by Miss Freda Ames Hyde, sang. It was the first appearance of both artists in Boston.

There was a reception after the lecture, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president of the association; Mrs. Curtis Guild; Mrs. George W. Perkins, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Henry C. Mulligan, recently president of the State Federation, receiving. Among the 50 guests were Mrs. James J. Storrow.

Boston Transcript
Y, OCTOBER 22, 1915

The Fine Arts COLOR IN DRESS

Mrs. Carson's Ideas on the Subject—Application of Art Principles—Individuality—The Use of Black

In her lectures on "Color in Dress," before the New England Women's Press Association at the Hotel Somerset and in the Boston Public Library lecture course, Mrs. Ruth Butte Carson, who employs flowers, fabrics and dolls in costume to illustrate her points, emphasized the necessity of applying art principles to the choice of colors. A painter would not choose his colors haphazardly from the palette, splashing red, blue, yellow, green, violet, etc., here and there upon his canvas, nor would he combine colors without any definite thought of the result; and it is just as necessary for a woman to know what she is about in selecting the colors for her costume. As to the color sense, it may be developed by the study of nature: there are the blue and white harmonies of the skies, the sunset, the autumn foliage, the many gradations of green in grass and leaves, the flowers, the birds, etc. Color as seen in nature may sometimes be used in similar combinations in dress with success, but oftener not. The red and yellow of the tulip, for example, would be an unhappy combination in a dress. Nature may be sought for suggestions in the line of color, but not literally followed. Thus the tints of flowers that are beautiful in themselves cannot be safely borrowed, for a flower has its own background and atmosphere and scale, but in the human figure the hair, eyes, complexion, etc., must be considered.

To cultivate a taste and feeling for color, not only nature, but the Old Masters, should be studied. Mrs. Carson gave some practical suggestions as to the use of complementary colors, and advised the employment of a large quantity of one color and a very small quantity of the other relatively. Harmonies of one color are the safest for those who do not understand the principles of color, as for example, two or three shades of brown, green, or violet. Then, variety in one color may be attained by the use of different materials. In using harmonies of contrasting color there should always be one dominant color in the dress, the secondary colors being in much smaller quantities, appearing only as accents.

The French women often dress with reference to the eyes, to bring out the beauty of their color. But every individual has her own most becoming color, and should study her own requirements, and make her color predominate in her wardrobe. The law of beauty is higher than the law of fashion, and there is no reason why the principles of art should not be applied to dress as well as to interior decoration. As a rule the human figure is too small (especially outdoors) to permit of many colors, and for this reason costumes of one color, or two or three shades of one color, are most effective for street dress. Good color can be had in inexpensive materials as well as in the most costly textiles, so the choice is rather a question of taste than of money.

When two colors not in perfect harmony are put together they destroy each other. Each may be beautiful in itself alone, but they act and react upon each other, and often when they do not actually wear at each other they scold. Therefore fashions which dictate discordant combinations should not be followed.

As to the use of black, it is true that many women like it, and some who have good color look well in it. This may be because it is used alone, with the usual exception of only a little touch of white about the throat. The unity of such a costume is restful to the eye. But black, being negative, is not a color, and it implies, by association of ideas, gloom, despondency and sorrow, and thus has a depressing effect both on those who wear it and those who have to look at it. Only those who have fresh, rich color can wear it well. Women should wear colors, not as if to show them off, but as if they were really a part of themselves. There is as much pleasure to be derived from a beautiful color or from lovely harmonies of color as from music.

In respect to the rainy day costumes Mrs. Carson advocates for raincoats even brighter lines than one would wish to wear under other conditions. There is a message in fine color, and we need this on dull, gray, stormy days. Even a plain person may thus become attractive and add beauty to the landscape or the street.

Mrs. Carson has prepared a lecture on "The Appreciation of Color" and another on "Fashion; Its Causes and Results; How Far Shall We Follow It?" She will deliver the last-named talk at the meeting of the Massachusetts Federation at Whitman on Nov. 17.

to buy some hundreds of as good books as perhaps better books, than it buys, but it censors nothing, being fortunately relieved of a duty from which I would myself not shrink in exigency, by the limitations surrounding its choice.

It is one of the curiosities of journalism, this rise of the legend of the Boston Fiction Committee. It started from a half-jocose article wholly inconsequential, one would have thought, in a western paper from the pen of a little-known Boston space writer. Numerous excellent books not purchased were said to have been "tabooed," and the list went over the country like wildfire. None of them had been "tabooed," unless inability to buy is a taboo. Big headlines with Swinburnian fervor spoke of the "books banned in Boston." From the little daily papers, the matter spread to the big ones. The Times Saturday Review pointed out, after scanning some of the titles, that "in some New England minds, exquisite pleasure was akin to wickedness," because of the supposed censorship of books not bought. The committee was irreverently alluded to as the "body of spinster censors who since they were themselves virtuous had determined there should be no more cakes and ale." A critical literary journal feared that the committee desired "to form Boston's literary taste on too precious a model," and that since the majority of the readers were women, "the sense of power may have led them into arbitrary decisions." A New York paper, not unwilling to have a shy at Boston, said: "The committee takes an attitude untenable, Pharsaic, and what the enemies of Boston call Bostonese."

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In regard to the gentle and good-humored "wallop" (to quote Candidate Gardner's favorite word) which Mr. Wadlin administers to this department of the Transcript it may be said that the chief difficulty seems to lie in the use of the word "censor." It is a little like the old colored deacon who exclaimed: "I'd hab you to know, sah, I've no chicken thief—I've one of dese here kleptomaniacs!"

The dictionary nearest at hand says that a censor is, first, "a magistrate of ancient Rome, who was an inspector of manners and morals," and, second, "one who decides whether a book or manuscript shall be published." To stretch this second definition into "one who decides whether a book shall be purchased" does not seem to be taking any undue liberties. On the contrary, it is thought that just that adaptation is made, and made frequently.

But the word is not especially dear to the writer of this, and he cheerfully withdraws it, so far as it concerns the "fiction committee." He knows how much nonsense librarians have to endure from newspapers about books being "banned" and so on.

Nevertheless, not all of Mr. Wadlin's persuasiveness and humor can alter the fact that there is an impression among readers at the "B. P. L." as well as outside their circle, that that library occupies a different position in regard to fiction than almost any other. You may be proud of that fact; you may be glad that its clientele is so well-read and serious-minded that it does not have to fritter its money away on "trash." Some persons take just that attitude. Or you may condemn the whole thing as stiff, unbending and altogether "high-brow"—typical of that fanciful Boston imagined by the New York Sun. Some persons do that.

It seems hard to believe that "inability to buy" is the sole explanation of this. However, as well as personal experience leads to the thought that very many readable novels, of a standard far above the rank of "trash," which are owned by other good public libraries (whose funds are no larger than those of the "B. P. L.") are not purchased here.

How does it happen? Mr. Wadlin's description of the "fiction committee" does not lead one to suppose that there is any persistent malignity in that frequently changing body. We do not believe the officials are any more dragon-like than any other library officials. Can there be anything in the pet notions of the New York newspapers about the height of the Boston brow? Is there some influence at work, which we ourselves are unable to discern?

"Heinie," said the German immigrant maiden in the railroad train. "Did you kiss me in der tunnel?"

"Heinie," said the indignant Heinie.

Who is the mysterious stranger? Who is the person with the sword literary judgment (or perniciously intelligent—choose your own phrase to describe him) who has unjustly made the "fiction committee" famous?

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Her particular plea was for unity in colors, not style and fads and shriek-

as well as consulting architects, consulting engineers and consulting surgeons.

Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard was chairman of the meeting, which was an observance of "President's Day."

Miss Mabelle Otis Perkins, Auburn-dale, accompanied by Mrs. Raymond Hyde, sang. It was the first appearance of both artists in Boston.

There was a reception after the lecture. Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president of the association; Mrs. Curtis Guild; Mrs. George W. Perkins, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Henry C. Muligan, recently president of the State Federation, receiving. Among the 50 guests were Mrs. James J. Storrow.

should be studied. Mrs. Carson gave some practical suggestions as to the use of complementary colors, and advised the employment of a large quantity of one color and a very small quantity of the other relation. Harmonies of one color are the safest for those who do not understand the principles of color, as for example, two or three shades of brown, green, or violet. Then, variety in one color may be attained by the use of different materials. In using harmonies of contrasting color there should always be one dominant color in the dress, the secondary colors being in much smaller quantities, appearing only as accents.

The French women often dress with reference to the eyes, to bring out the beauty of their color. But every individual has her own most becoming color, and should study her own requirements, and make her color predominate in her wardrobe. The law of beauty is higher than the law of fashion, and there is no reason why the principles of art should not be applied to dress as well as to interior decoration. As a rule the human figure is too small (especially outdoors) to permit of many colors, and for this reason costumes of one color, or two or three shades of one color, are most effective for street dress. Good color can be had in inexpensive materials as well as in the most costly textiles, so the choice is rather a question of taste than of money.

When two colors not in perfect harmony are put together they destroy each other. Each may be beautiful in itself alone, but they act and react upon each other, and often when they do not actually swear at each other they scold. Therefore fashions which dictate discordant combinations should not be followed.

As to the use of black, it is true that many women like it, and some who have good color look well in it. This may be because it is used alone, with the usual exception of only a little touch of white about the throat. The unity of such a costume is restful to the eye. But black, being negative, is not a color, and it implies, by association of ideas, gloom, despondency and sorrow, and thus has a depressing effect both on those who wear it and those who have to look at it. Only those who have fresh, rich color can wear it well. Women should wear colors, not as if to show them off, but as if they were really a part of themselves. There is as much pleasure to be derived from a beautiful color or from lovely harmonies of color as from music.

In respect to the rainy day costumes Mrs. Carson advocates for raincoats even brighter tones than one would wish to wear under other conditions. There is a message in fine color, and we need this on dull, gray, stormy days. Even a plain person may thus become attractive and add beauty to the landscape or the street.

Mrs. Carson has prepared a lecture on "The Appreciation of Color" and another on "Fashion; Its Causes and Results; How Far Shall We Follow It?" She will deliver the last-named talk at the meeting of the Massachusetts Federation at Whitman on Nov. 17.

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Boston Record
Oct. 22, 1913

Boston Ministers Score Dr. Barton for Attack on Sargent's Prophets

Boston ministers are incensed over the bitter criticism of John S. Sargent's famous mural paintings at the Boston Public Library, which were made by Dr. Thomas E. Barton of Chicago in a sermon Sunday.

The clergymen of this city are almost unanimous in the opinion that Dr. Barton is playing to the gallery and seeking publicity by sensational statements and that his opinion was extremely unjust.

Dr. Barton said that every time he saw the famous mural panels they reminded him of a stage clergyman and that he had to restrain the impulse of hurling a brick at them.

"The prophets were men of red blood," said Dr. Barton, "and not an anemic lot, as Sargent has pictured them."

Rev. Allen A. Stockdale of the Union Congregational Church, Columbus ave. and West Newton st., in answer to the criticism of the Chicago clergyman, said that Dr. Barton is playing to the gallery.

"Sargent's pictures are Sargent's pictures," said Dr. Stockdale, "and we are not using them as models for preachers of today. They are works of art and all art must be to a certain extent idealized in order to appeal to all ages rather than to describe the peculiar type of any certain age."

"If Sargent was going to satisfy Dr. Barton with a picture of the minister of today his group would include a man in a Geneva gown, another in baseball togs, another in football array, and still another on a political platform."

"It is not well to demand too much literal presentation from the artists that are dealing with the idealistic realm more or less, and I hardly feel that Dr. Barton's is a just criticism."

"If Sargent had been able to photograph those same prophets, the picture would probably never be hung in the Public Library."

"Sargent's is a suggestion of the prophet more than the prophet."

All Not Satisfactory.

Dr. George A. Gordon of the New Old South Church smiled when asked to express an opinion and said that he was a clergyman, not an art critic; that he would have to study the paintings for a long time and then would hesitate before criticising them.

"Painting is more or less of a hit or miss



REV. ALLEN A. STOCKDALE.

proposition," said Dr. Gordon. "Sargent is a great artist and has done wonderful work. I have seen some of his work which was superb while another I considered an utter failure."

"A clergyman is not the person to criticize the work of an artist like Sargent," said Rev. Samuel Crothers. "All of Sargent's works, including those of the prophets, appear very impressive to me."

When asked for an opinion of the representation of the prophets in the mural paintings at the Public Library, Dr. A. Z. Conrad, of Park Street Church said: "I have never been there so I could not give an opinion."

"I am not an art critic," said Rev. Edward Cummings, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, "and cannot criticize such great work. However, I don't think that Dr. Barton's criticism is one which will affect artists very much."

THE BOSTON HERALD WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1913

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY FINDS TWO CRITICS

Word has been flashed to Boston that a pastor in Oak Park, Ill., enlivening a sermon, told his people that John S. Sargent's painting in the library at Copley Square is a gross caricature, an absolute libel, a portrayal not of prophets but of howling dervishes, pale, lifeless and anæmic. These earnest comments from Oak Park will surely receive at the Public Library the consideration they deserve.

Toward art connoisseurs in Oak Park and other suburbs of Chicago, it must be confessed, Boston used to be disposed to be snifty. But she has lost this privilege. In the last number of the Architectural Review—one of the periodicals that, on the whole, make other cities grateful to our own—an editorial speaks of the library's decorations, less picturesquely perhaps than the oracle in Oak Park, but even more distressingly. The writer takes no notice of such details as a single painter's own conception of a prophet. He speaks with more Bostonian breadth. He declares that those to whom the library has been entrusted have made efforts to degrade it by "commonplace decoration, unworthy statuary, and amateurish mural treatments." From those that know the decorations, the statues and the mural treatments, these remarks also, though made beneath our own eaves, will receive the attention they may merit. What impressions they will deepen in Oak Park or create in Omaha and San Mateo, their author may or may not have considered.

Set a lamp on a garden table, and see the filmy moths and the bats. To see the filmy critics and censorious fly-by-nights, set up a work of art in a public square.

GIVES REMINISCENCES OF COMPOSER LISZT

John Orth Lectures at Boston Public Library.

Personal and intimate reminiscences of Franz Liszt, the German composer, were given yesterday by John Orth, one of the two Boston pupils of the master, in a lecture at the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Orth told briefly of his ambition to study under Liszt, which he had nursed for 10 years before it was gratified. He described in detail the lessons at the Liszt conservatory, at which noted musicians from all parts of the world were present. Mr. Orth concluded the lecture by playing a number of Liszt's compositions, "Love Dream," "Eusebe," "Feux Follets," "Polonaise in C minor," "Consolation," and Rhapsody Rakoczy No. 15.

BOSTON POST, Nov. 13, 1913

GARRETT TO LECTURE

Edmund H. Garrett, the well known Boston artist, is to lecture on "The Land of Shakespeare" at the Boston Public Library today. It is one of the free public lectures. Mr. Garrett is not only a very enjoyable narrator, but he also illustrates his words with reproductions of his well known paintings.

BOSTON HERALD, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1913

YANKEES BUY SLAVES SAYS FILIPINO EXPERT

Lieut. O'Flaherty Tells of
Signs of Traffic with
Mores.

Lieut. Edward O'Flaherty, adventurous soldier, traveler and Filipino expert, who gave a finely illustrated talk on the Philippines at the Public Library recently, says that both the Christian and pagan Filipinos are making real progress toward western civilization.

Lieut. O'Flaherty, by birth a Kentuckian, was in the Spanish and Philippine wars and is now a camera-traveler whose pictures of interesting scenes in the interior of the Philippines have been the subject of praise. He was severely wounded at Santiago, Cuba, and was left for dead on the field. He received, however, and was rescued and soon after recovered in a field hospital. Afterward he saw arduous service in a volunteer regiment during the Tagalo insurrection.

So careful a student of the Philippine situation is Lieut. O'Flaherty that he has been called the first Filipino expert. With a reporter of The Herald last night at the Adams House, Lieut. O'Flaherty discussed the situation freely.

Benefit of American Presence.

"There is no department of Filipino life," he said, "that has not been immensely benefited by our presence. Never in history has any nation treated backward peoples who have come under its sway as we have treated the tribes of the Philippine Islands."

"No matter on which side you may be on the question of what American occupation means for the Philippines, when you reach the great breakwater off Manila, and then get beyond it, your first glimpse of the new American Filipino city, a seaport without a superior in the Far East, your sensation must be wonder, and then pride."

"Lots of Americans have visited the Philippines, and many have written books about Manila and the islands. I suppose there are 7000 Americans scattered among the 3000 islands, and there is room for many active and intelligent foreigners in that picturesque land of the bamboo and the water buffalo."

"The head hunters are really at work. Fierce barbarians, once carrying spears and wearing breechcloths, have turned policemen—splendid possibilities for cotton and leather spun and tanned in the United States. The natives are learning that toil is not disgraceful, that a carpenter is as important and respectable as a clerk. More Filipinos speak English than ever spoke Spanish. Today when you thank a Filipino girl for a drink of water, she is likely to reply, 'Oh, don't mention it.'"

Healthiest City in Orient.

"Manila is abreast of Hongkong commercially, and is the finest, healthiest city in the Orient. The next generation will find it the largest. With China



Lieut. Edward O'Flaherty, Soldier and Traveller.

two days distant, and Japan three and a half days distant, Manila has the greatest market in the world, and one that, last year, purchased \$1,000,000,000 worth of manufactured goods, of which our country sold less than 5 per cent.

"The slavery in the islands, referred to by former Secretary Worcester, is confined mainly to one or two provinces of the Pampanga valley, east of the Zambales mountains in Luzon. These mountains are peopled with a dwarfed, but hardy race of pagan negroes. It is a tribal custom to kill orphaned children who have not reached a self-sustaining age. Frequently some adult negro interposes, seizes the orphans, runs them down into the valley, and for a few pesos, sells them into bondage to a Filipino family, which utilizes them as house servants."

"There is also another type of slavery firmly established in the islands. That of Moros, with plural wives, and sometimes too many children, dispose of them by selling them into 'brown slavery,' as well known to everybody in the Sulu Islands. That the traffic is open, notorious and undisguised, will be denied by no white resident of the country. That lenders are made to Americans is fairly conclusive evidence that we are not only buyers, but buyers at a better price than the Moro pays for the same commodity."

"All slavery is odious. I do not pretend to defend its limited practice by a small number of Filipinos as being a choice of evils, but in contrast with our own infamous practice, it stands invested as with a mantle of sanctity."

COUNCIL ADOPTS AVERY ST. ACT

Real Estate Men Oppose Fin.
Com. Attitude in Advise-
ing Delay.

\$280,000 FOR CITY BUILDINGS

Appropriations Authorized for
the South End and for
Roslindale.

By a unanimous vote yesterday afternoon, the city council finally accepted the legislative act providing for the widening and extension of Avery street, from Washington to Tremont streets, in compliance with Mayor Fitzgerald's recommendations and in spite of the finance commission's attitude against haste in accepting the act.

The council also authorized appropriations of \$144,000 for the new municipal building in the South end and \$136,000 for one in Roslindale.

The Avery street order was before the council on special assignment, and before action was finally taken representatives from the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange appeared advocating acceptance. They took exceptions to the finance commission's policy. During the session of the executive committee there was no discussion.

When the members returned to the open meeting, Councilman Walter Ballantyne expressed dissatisfaction over the way in which the Avery street matter has been handled.

"I do not like the way the council has been treated on this act by city officials, our executive and by others," he said. "My vote on this matter has not been influenced by any statements of the mayor or other body of citizens. People think that this body should be able to do things immediately upon their introduction. I for one will say that I will continue to do as I have always done, act as I have always acted, taking my time and examining carefully into everything that appears before this body."

The Avery street act authorizes an expenditure of \$1,500,000, and the street commissioners may assess one-half the amount in betterments, assessing all properties which the street commissioners believe will be benefited by the improvement.

The council rejected a loan order for \$75,000 for a new fire station in Charlestown because no plans of the proposed structure had been presented, but authorized an appropriation of \$3000 for plans. An order increasing the pay of the first assistant assessors from \$1000 to \$1500, presented by Councilman Ballantyne, was referred to the committee on ordinances.

Councilman James A. Watson presented resolutions to the Legislature, which were adopted, stating that the city council favors a constitutional amendment permitting municipalities to buy and sell coal and manufacture and sell ice.

Councilman Smith criticised the finance commission for its report on the city's 10-year garbage disposal contract, saying that the functions of the commission are to look out for the interests of the city and not to act as an attorney for the Boston Development & Sanitary Company.

"Garbage and refuse separation," he said, "cannot in practice be carried out to the end that there will be a complete separation. That such was impossible was well known when the finance commission considered its duties when it undertook to point out to the contractors a possible claim against the city."

Councilman Smith secured the adoption of an order calling upon the library department to inform the library whether or not the employees are working more than eight hours daily.

Display at Public Library Is of Scenes
from Atlantic to Pacific

Although the pictures exhibited on the third floor of the Boston Public Library this week are ostensibly views taken in the Maritime Provinces, they would be more properly termed Canadian, for the scenes are of places and garden spots all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The pictures put in place today are reproductions of watercolors by Harold Copping; there are about fifty in the exhibition and tomorrow seventy-five other ones will be added.

views will be added.

Interesting among the pictures already in the cases are the following-named: "Banff Hot Springs and Cascade Mountain," "Water Front at Vancouver," "Wheatfields in Manitoba," "The Saskatchewan River at Edmonton," "A Lumbering Scene in British Columbia," "A Fruit Ranch at Nelson, B. C.," "Mt. Nelson and Mt. Mackenzie," "Niagara Falls from the Canadian Side," "The Houses of Parliament at Ottawa," "Queen's Park, Toronto," "A Public Square in Quebec," and pictures of a Blackfoot Indian, wife and child.

Several of the Old Paintings
Placed in the New Building

OTHERS TAKEN TO THE CITY

When Cleaned and Frames Repaired
the Librarian States They Will Be
Returned to the District

Yesterday, the new public library on Monument square was thrown open for public inspection for the first time, and the circulation of books begun. The formalities of dedication, which are not intended to be of an elaborate nature, have been deferred until sometime later.

An interior view of the new library building gives one a decidedly more favorable impression than the outside construction can possibly do. All the essentials for roominess, light both natural and artificial, ventilation and architectural attractiveness have been fully met in the arrangement of the departments of the building. In short, it is a most charming and well-laid-out interior with every requisite for the comfort and convenience of attaches and the general public. So while the Charlestown people have waited long and patiently for their new library, they now have one that is at least in its interior features most satisfactory and creditable.

The new building occupies a corner site on Monument avenue, directly opposite the Monument grounds, and easily reached from any part of the district. It stands on the site of the old Damon mansion, afterwards the home of Captain Joseph B. Thomas and still later the home of Patrick O'Riordan.

The plans were prepared by Fox & Gale, architects, and the contractors were McGahey & O'Connor, who also built the High school building. The building is of brick, of dark red coloring and mottled surface, as used in many important buildings recently erected, and the dressings are of Indiana limestone. The trustees state that first-class construction (incombustible) has been used throughout, and the interior finish, including bookcases and other furnishings, is of oak of soft brown tint, tastefully contrasting with the coloring of the walls and ceilings.

The principal entrances are on Monument square, through oak doors, and vestibules lined with marble. One of these leads to the reading room for adults, on the second floor, 36x75 feet in size, and the other to a reading room, the same size, on the first floor, en-

of their long association with this community, together with the fact that Charlestown men of distinction were the artists, have been transferred to the new library on Monument square

The three magnificent paintings, however, have been transferred to the Central library in Copley square, but from Librarian Wadlin it is learned they are but temporarily removed in order that the surface of the paintings may be properly dusted and cleaned without detriment to the surface, and that the frames may also be repaired and newly gilded. It is not certain that there is room in the new library for these paintings, because of their immense size, but if there is Librarian Wadlin states they will surely be placed there and in all events will be returned to Charlestown for a place in some other suitable public building, if not the library.

The committee delegated by the Charlestown Improvement association will insist that all of the cherished valuables be returned to the district. The paintings, the relics, as well as the famous Harris collection of old books belong in this district, and no reasonable excuse can be offered for depriving the citizens of this district of the constant sight of these pictures, which are prized not alone for their artistic merit but for their historic and sentimental connection with this section of Boston.

The Harris books were taken from the shelves of the library in the old City hall building for the specific reason that the structure was regarded as unsafe from a fire protection standpoint, and with the tacit if not the explicit understanding that the books would be returned to the new library when the latter was ready for use. The time has arrived for that return, and it is the hope of the local public there will be no delay in transferring the collection to the new building.

The paintings are not the property of the library but of the city, and sentiment if not actual justice requires that they be returned to Charlestown. When they were placed in the library, it was to ornament the otherwise barren walls and the action of transfer was by the old city council orders as follows: "That the paintings hanging upon the walls of the rooms occupied respectively by the board of mayor and aldermen and common council be transferred to the rooms of the public library." In conformity to this order the portraits of Washington, by James Frothingham, after Stuart; of Jackson, by J. C. Hoyt, after Vanderlynd; and of Webster, by John Pope, have been hanging, until Thursday of this week, when transferred to the central library on the reading room of the new building.

When the bill for annexation of Charlestown to Boston was under consideration in the legislature, an important omission was noticed in the section having special reference to the Charlestown Public Library; and the following amendment to correct this defect was prepared:

The Charlestown Public Library, with its books and documents, which

To Give Norton Memorial Lecture on
"Art and Empire"

BY PROF. WILLIAM FENWICK HARRIS

MRS. ARTHUR STRONG (Eugenie Sellers), Litt D., LL.D., assistant director of the British School of Archaeology in Rome, will lecture before the Boston Society of the History of Art before the Archaeological Institute of America (and the public) at the Boston Public Library on Monday afternoon, Nov. 24, at 5 o'clock. Her subject will be "Art and Empire: The Influence of Roman Imperialism on Later Antique Sculpture." The lecture will be illustrated. No tickets are required.

Mrs. Strong, better known by her maiden name of Eugénie Sellers, is an archaeologist of distinction. She comes to America on the Charles Elliot Norton Foundation. As the recently published letters of Professor Norton have shown, he had the rare good fortune of intimate personal acquaintance

**Beautiful and Imposing Structure Faces Bunker Hill Monument---It
Contains Several Historic Paintings.**



THE MAIN READING ROOM

The beautiful and imposing new branch Public Library erected on the corner of Monument sq. and Monument av., Charlestown, facing the Bunker Hill Monument, and the ornate Charlestown High School, was dedicated to the public on Tuesday, June 10, 1908. To it 15,000 volumes of interesting and instructive literature were removed from the old Charlestown Public Library. This is the largest collection of books in the new brick building this afternoon.

The basement also are storerooms, a lunch room for the staff, heating apparatus and fuel storage.

A book lift runs from the basement to the upper story, and every provision has been made for the effective operation of the library as a public library, including electric lighting throughout. The natural lighting by means of large windows is excellent.

tion of the new building was prepared by Fox & Gale, architects, and the contractors who built the Charlestown High School. The building is of brick, and the construction is of the type used in many important buildings recently erected, and the first-class construction (incombustible) has been required throughout. The interior finishes and other furnishings are of oak of solid brown tint, and the walls and ceilings are of Monumetallic painted metal. The doors and ventilators lined with marble. One of these leads to the rear of the building, and the other to a reading room, of the same size, on the second floor, entirely devoted to children.

Stoves on Each Floor.

Following the location of the buildings upon the corner.

The new three branch library, including site and fittings, amounted to \$100,000.

For more than 15 years the people of Charlestown have recognized the need of a new library in their city. The old branch library was in the City Hall Building, which was the site of the old city hall, the modern courthouse and police station situated in the rear of the building. The old building was sold for library purposes. In 1893 \$30,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a site and the other half for a building. The building was made which totalled approximately \$100,000.

Found necessary to secure additional appropriations to erect a modern library building with fittings and fixtures of high-grade and beautiful, to harmonize with the old building.

Open Shelves on Each Floor

On the second floor also are the custodian's office and a workroom for the library staff. On each floor are bookshelves around the walls or in open alcoves so that readers may have easy

access to the books, making selections at will, without formality. This, of itself, is a very great improvement over the conditions in the old building, where most of the books were necessarily kept in shelves inaccessible to the public.

The high basement, entered directly from Monument av., as well as on Monument sq., contains a lecture room with chairs for 250, which will be used for the "storage hour" for children, class work, occasional lectures and other public use appropriate to the library. It will be equipped with a stereopticon. In the basement also are storerooms, a lunch room for the staff, heating apparatus and fuel rooms.

A book lift runs from the basement to the upper story, and every provision has been made for an effective operation of the branch as a modern public library, including electric lighting throughout. The natural lighting by means of large windows is excellent, owing to the location of the building upon the corner.

The cost of the new branch library, including site and fittings, amounted to about \$85,000.

For more than 15 years the people of Charlestown have recognized the need of a new library in that district. The old branch of the Boston Public Library, which will be demolished, and work on a modern courthouse and police station started in the near future. It was considered for a number of purposes. In 1941 \$20,000 was appropriated for a new library building, one-half of which was for the purchase of a site and the other half for the building. Since that time appropriations have been made which totalled approximately \$100,000.

It was found necessary to secure additional appropriations to erect a modern library building, attractive in design and with fittings and fixtures of high-grade and beautiful. The library is the pride of the library.

Many Beautiful Pictures.
The library trustees have selected appropriate and beautiful pictures for the reading room, some of which are



FRONT OF CHARLESTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY.
THE PICTURE ABOVE IS THE CHILDREN'S ROOM

photographs of the birthplaces of the world's great authors and other celebrities are being salvaged. The framed pictures hang on the walls in the rooms of the hotel, and the pictures near Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., the birthplace of William Shakespeare, are the only ones of Truitt's "lost" collection. The picture of the birthplace of Bunker Hill is the only one of the "Massachusetts" photographs. The picture of the birthplace of George Washington is the only one of the "American" photographs. William Cullen Bryant, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Henry David Thoreau are also among the authors whose birthplaces are being salvaged.

In the lecture hall, which is 60 feet long and about 40 feet wide, are old paintings, one of Richard Devens, Commissary General of the Revolutionary War, and a painting of the "Landing of the Pilgrims," by Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. Other

Although not all the books have yet been shelved, there were a sufficient number arranged to accommodate those who were among the first visitors and patrons of the new branch Public Library.

Several of the Old Paintings Placed in the New Building

OTHERS TAKEN TO THE CITY

When Cleaned and Frames Repaired the Librarian States They Will Be Returned to the District

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The plans were prepared by Fox & Gale, architects, and the contractors were McGahey & O'Connor, who also built the High school building. The building is of brick, of dark red coloring and mottled surface, as used in many important buildings recently erected, and the dressings are of Indiana limestone. The trustees state that first-class construction (incombustible) has been used throughout, and the interior finish, including bookcases and other furnishings, is of oak of soft brown tint, tastefully contrasting with the coloring of the walls and ceilings.

The principal entrances are on Monument square, through oak doors, and vestibules lined with marble. One of these leads to the reading room for adults, on the second floor, 36x75 feet in size, and the other to a reading of the same size, on the first floor, entirely devoted to young readers.

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The high basement, entered directly from Monument avenue, as well as by stairway from one of the entrances on Monument square, contains a lecture room, with chairs for 240, which will be used for the "story hour" for children, class work, occasional lectures and other public uses appropriate to the library, and will be equipped with a stereopticon. In the basement also are store rooms, a lunch room for the staff, heating apparatus and the fuel rooms.

A book lift runs from the basement to the upper story, and every provision has been made for the effective operation of the branch as a modern public library, including electric lighting throughout. The natural lighting by means of large windows is excellent, owing to the location of the building upon a corner. The cost of the branch, including site and fittings, is \$72,200.

The Enterprise has called attention to the general local feeling that the valuable paintings and relics in the old City hall should be retained in Charlestown for either a place in the new public library on Monument square or in the new municipal City square, when the latter is completed and finally ready for occupancy on the site of the old City hall.

At least two of the old paintings, which have been so dear to the sentimental interests of Charlestown because

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When the bill for annexation of Charlestown to Boston was under consideration in the legislature, an important omission was noticed in the section having special reference to the Charlestown Public Library; and the following amendment to correct this defect was prepared:

"The Charlestown Public Library, with all the books and documents which now or hereafter may belong thereto, shall be continued and kept within the present limits of said Charlestown; and it shall have the benefit of all gifts and legacies in its behalf."

This was submitted to the city solicitor, William S. Stearns, for his approval as to its form, and was then put into the hands of Hon. Edward Lawrence, a member of the senate at the time, and by his influence and effort was carried through the legislature and became a part of the enacted bill authorizing the annexation of the two cities.

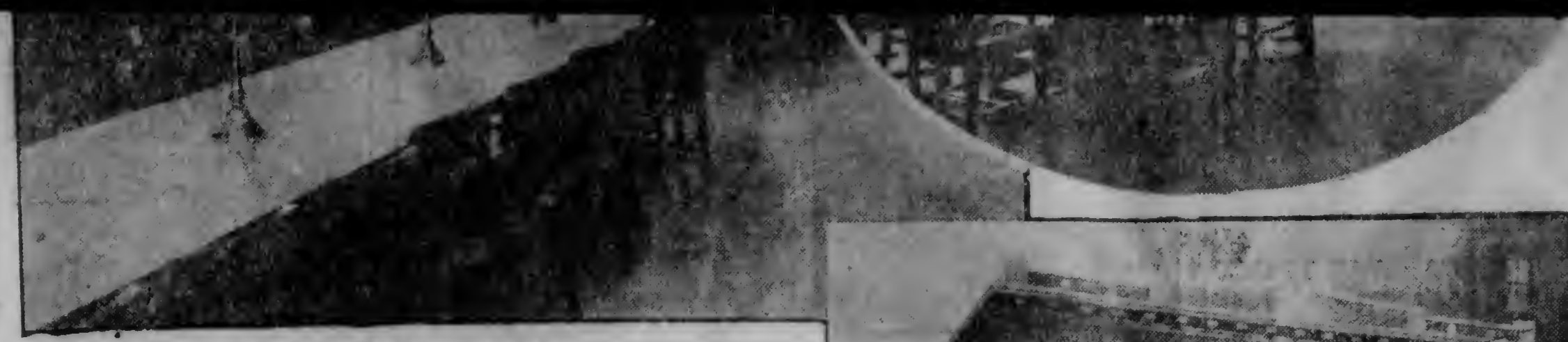
Among the bequests received and accepted by the City of Boston for the benefit of the Charlestown Public Library, since its care developed upon the Boston Public Library are the following:

Charlotte Harris, \$10,000, to be invested on interest, said interest to be applied to the purchase of books published before 1850; also her own private library and the portrait of her grandfather, Richard Devens. This bequest was accepted by the city July 21, 1877.

Edward Lawrence, \$500 "to hold and apply the income and as much of the principal as they may choose to the purchase of special books, to be kept and used only at the Charlestown Branch of the Public Library."

Thomas B. Harris, \$1000 "for the benefit of the Charlestown Public Library."

The private library of Charlotte Harris consisted of 1082 volumes of valuable books.



THE MAIN READING ROOM.

The beautiful and imposing new branch Public Library erected on the corner of Monument square and Monument av., Charlestown, facing the Bunker Hill Monument, and the ornate Charlestown High School, was opened to the public this afternoon. To it 15,000 volumes of interesting and instructive literature were removed from the old Charlestown Public Library this week; the last load of books entering the new library building this afternoon.

A large number of residents of Charlestown, who have watched with interest the construction of the new library building and have awaited the opening to the public, made a tour of inspection of the finely finished interior and expressed a great satisfaction with the furnishings, fixtures, the lights and ventilation of the new building.

The plans for the new building were prepared by Fox & Gale, architects, and the contractors were McGahey & O'Connor, who also built the Charlestown High School. The building is of brick, of dark red coloring and rough surface, as used in many important buildings recently erected, and the dressings are of Indiana limestone. First-class construction (incombustible) has been required throughout. The interior finish, including bookcases and other furnishings, is of oak of soft brown tint, tastefully contrasting with the coloring of the walls and ceilings.

The principal entrances are on Monument square, through oak doors and vestibules lined with marble. One of these leads to the reading room for adults on the second floor, 36 by 75 feet in size, and the other to a reading room of the same size, on the first floor, entirely devoted to children.

Open Shelves on Each Floor.

On the second floor also are the custodian's office and a workroom for the library staff. On each floor are book shelves around the walls or in open alcoves, so that readers may have easy

access to the books, making selections at will, without formality. This, of itself, is a very great improvement over the conditions in the old building, where most of the books were necessarily kept in shelves inaccessible to the public.

The high basement, entered directly from Monument av., as well as by stairway from one of the entrances on Monument square, contains a lecture room with chairs for 240, which will be used for the "story hour" for children, class work, occasional lectures and other public uses appropriate to the library. It will be equipped with a stereopticon. In the basement also are storerooms, a lunch room for the staff, heating apparatus and fuel rooms.

A book lift runs from the basement to the upper story, and every provision has been made for the effective operation of the branch as a modern public library, including electric lighting throughout. The natural lighting by means of large windows is excellent, owing to the location of the building upon a corner.

The cost of the new branch library, including site and fittings, amounted to about \$72,200.

For more than 15 years the people of Charlestown have recognized the need of a new library in that district. The old branch library was in the City Hall Building, which will be demolished, and work on a modern courthouse and police station started in the near future. It was considered inadequate and unsafe for library purposes. In 1900 \$20,000 was appropriated for a new library, one-half of which was for the purchase of a site and the other half for a building. Subsequent appropriations have been made which totalled approximately \$200,000.

It was found necessary to secure additional appropriations to erect a modern library building, attractive in design and with fittings and fixtures of high-grade and beautiful, to harmonize with the interior finish of the library.

Many Beautiful Pictures.

The library trustees have selected appropriate and beautiful pictures for the reading room, some of which are



FRONT OF CHARLESTOWN PUBLIC LIBRARY.
THE PICTURE ABOVE IS THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

photographs of the birthplaces of the world's great authors and other copies of paintings and steel engravings. The framed pictures hung on the walls include Anne Hathaway's cottage, near Stratford-on-Avon, Eng.; the birthplace of William Shakespeare, at Stratford; a photograph of the birthplace of the "Return of the Mayflower," photograph of the painting by Van Dyke, "The Children of Charles I." and the American poets, William Cullen Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow and James Russell Lowell.

In the lecture hall, which is 60 feet long and about 40 feet wide, are old paintings, one of Richard Devens, Com-missary General of the Revolutionary War, and a painting of the "Landing of the Pilgrims," by Samuel Finley Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, when he was but 19 years old. Other

pictures displayed are an engraving of old Boston, pictures of a scene in the Yellowstone Park, and some classic structures, including the Parthenon, the Castle of St. Angelo, Arch of Constantine, Titus' Arch, the Forum and Colosseum, and ruins of a temple at Philae, Egypt.

Miss Rogan, the custodian, and her several assistants have accomplished much work in the past week getting ready for the transfer of books, pictures and records, and the workmen engaged in the transfer of the books and records have placed every load at the various shelves where they are to be arranged, without confusion.

Although not all the books have yet been shelved, there were a sufficient number arranged to accommodate those who were among the first visitors and patrons of the new branch Public Library.

The Logical Solution of the Copley Square Problem

(Continued from Page One.)

What the Plan Will Not Do.

Mr. Walker's plan deserves praise also for what it leaves out. It does not try for what the square should not attempt. Many of the other plans proposed, from Mr. Rotch's to Mr. Bourne's, show pleasing details inadmissible to any plan that solves the problem as a whole. Were Copley square in Versailles or on Martha's Vineyard, it could perhaps be decked with terraces and sunken gardens, with three-story fountains and goldfish ponds, with studies in high shrubberies, with architectural constructions to flank and back heroic statuary. But Copley square is in busiest Boston. In such an opening obstructive decorations would be as out of place as rugs on a bowling alley.

It is no small merit also that the Walker plan respects the artistic value of the square as a fit foreground for the buildings that must always be the square's chief adornment. It admits no trees, no bushes even, no tall stone walls, no stepped terrace, to hide the portals of Trinity from the library opposite, or the library's doors and statues from Trinity's west porch. In accord with the first principles of landscape planning, it keeps the centre broad and unbroken, the whole treatment low and level. Thereby it wins free approach and long vista for the low-set architectural detail with which the square on at least three sides delights the visitor.

A Glance at the Other Plans.

The Walker plan is, of course, one of many. Twenty plans were offered in the first competition, and others have been added since. But the merits of Mr. Walker's plan not only bear comparison, they come to clearer view by contrast.

With no important exception, the various designs that have been brought out through these 21 years past may be set in three groups. At one extreme come the plans for simply changing the square to a street, paving it from side to side and opening it to travel without let or hindrance. At the other extreme come the plans for converting all but the outer edges of the square into a freely modelled decorative scheme with all the traffic sent around by the four side roadways. Between these two extremes come the plans that reserve for ornamental treatment a central space, big or little.

Of these three types the first, of course, is simplest. To pave the whole square in one expanse would at least give it an artistic breadth and keep it subordinated to its buildings. Such a treatment is found in many foreign cities. But in Copley square there are reasons why such paving would soon be deplored. For these plans either admit vehicles to every part of the square or by raising it a step above the side roadways admit to the paved portion only pedestrians. In the first case traffic is not defined as convenience and safety require. In the second place traffic is delayed and pocketed at the corners. Practically

all the foreign squares that are smoothly paved are either small and crowded like our own Postoffice square or else like South Market street are used for buying and selling, whether daily or at the time of the spring and autumn fairs.

In the second type of plan a central area is bounded by a circle, an octagon or some less regular figure, and reserved for ornament. Unless commanding, the central decoration looks petty and perfunctory; yet if made emphatic, at once it competes unequally with the towers of Trinity and the Old South. In either case, however prettily designed, whether carried above or below the street grade, any single reservation at the centre hinders traffic. For if the little tract is small it leaves foot passengers in danger, and if large it forces vehicles into needless detour.

In the third type the square is dedicated on its own account with no regard for its uses. In depreciation no more need be said. It is not that plans of this third class are mere vagaries, but they are out of date; times have changed. Copley square was almost a quiet place when the Boston Society of Architects first roused the public to the problem. In those days people seemed to think that an avenue began where its name was posted. In 1893 the Society of Architects could advise the public in these amazing words: "Huntington avenue should be considered as having its origin at the southwest angle of the square." It is harder to see why the report went on to cite the Place de la Concorde in support of diverting such occasional traffic as was then in sight—that Place de la Concorde of Hittorff's designing, with its narrow reservations cut into 11 separate plots for the sake of unimpeded travel! Today every errand boy knows that Huntington avenue begins at the southwest angle of

Copley square only in the sense in which a tree begins on the surface of the ground.

It was also many years ago that a New York editor, in praising one of these obstructive plans, remarked that Bostonians were so accustomed to devious ways that they would hardly notice just one more. That was before Boston grew impatient of delays in transportation and taught New York by example the value of a subway. Today Boston counts its minutes and chafes at needless corners.

The Walker Plan.

ADOPT IT NOW.

Why, should Boston lose another winter in bringing Copley square up to standard? The transit commission no longer threatens invasion; its recent placing of the subway stations at Copley square was most considerate. The mayor has already shown his interest. The civic societies are eager to see the best plan carried through.

If the Walker plan is not the best plan, it still admits of amendment. But in essentials it is right.

FOR THE WALKER PLAN IS INEXPENSIVE.

IT LETS HUNTINGTON AVENUE THROUGH.

IT JOINS ST. JAMES AVENUE WITH UPPER BOYLSTON STREET.

IT PROVIDES FOR PEDESTRIANS.

IT SQUARES THE SQUARE AND CENTRES IT.

IT RELIEVES THE CORRECTED SQUARE WITH GREENERY.

IT KEEPS THE SQUARE A FOREGROUND FOR ITS BUILDINGS.

In a word, the Walker plan solves the problem. If Boston keeps the country wondering any longer she cannot plead the lack of a plan.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 23, 1913.

"D" DOES NOT ALWAYS HOLD TRUE



Turkey Picking in "Old Kentucky."



the plateau of Mexico he found a social life developed to a high degree of refinement. He was entertained with oriental magnificence. All the delicacies to be found within the empire were set before him, and though game was abundant the turkey held the place of honor among the fowl. This was the first time that the Spaniards had eaten turkey.

But whatever dispute has arisen as to the name of the turkey, the fact yet remains that the turkey is indigenous to America. Although scientists believe it is possible there was a species, the original of the present turkey, indigenous to the West India Islands, it is generally conceded that all turkeys have descended in some way or other from the three forms known today as the North American, the Mexican and the European.

Turkey Truly Is National Bird.

bronze green, banded with bold bronze blue and red, with bands of brilliant black. This bird cannot be bred successfully nor domesticated away from its native habitat, while even there it can hardly be successfully domesticated.

The bronze turkey, that variety which today holds the place of honor in the North American group of turkeys, is outdone by none when it

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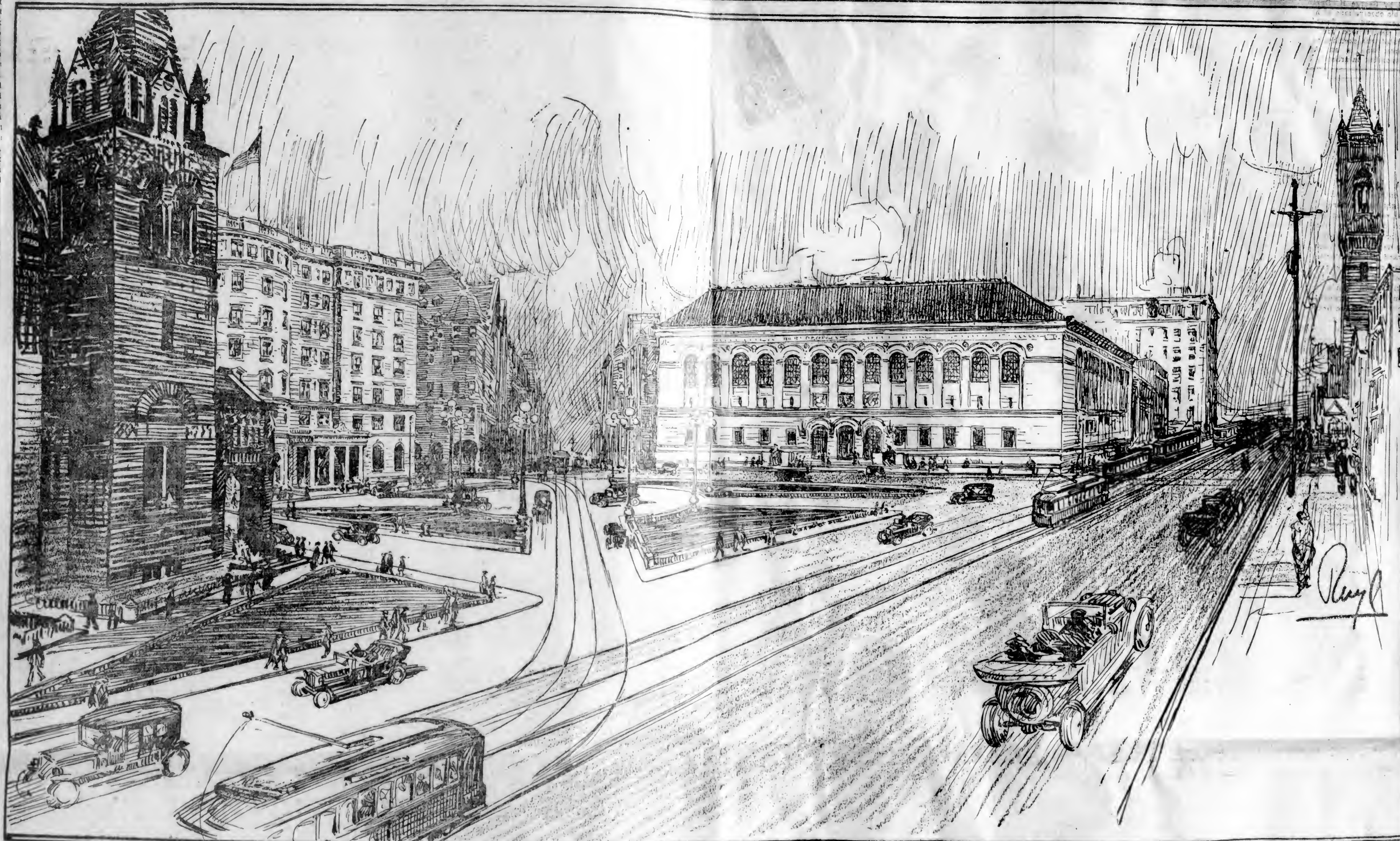
SPECIAL FEATURES

THE SUNDAY HERALD.

SPECIAL FEATURES

BOSTON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1913.

THE LOGICAL SOLUTION OF THE COPLEY SQUARE PROBLEM



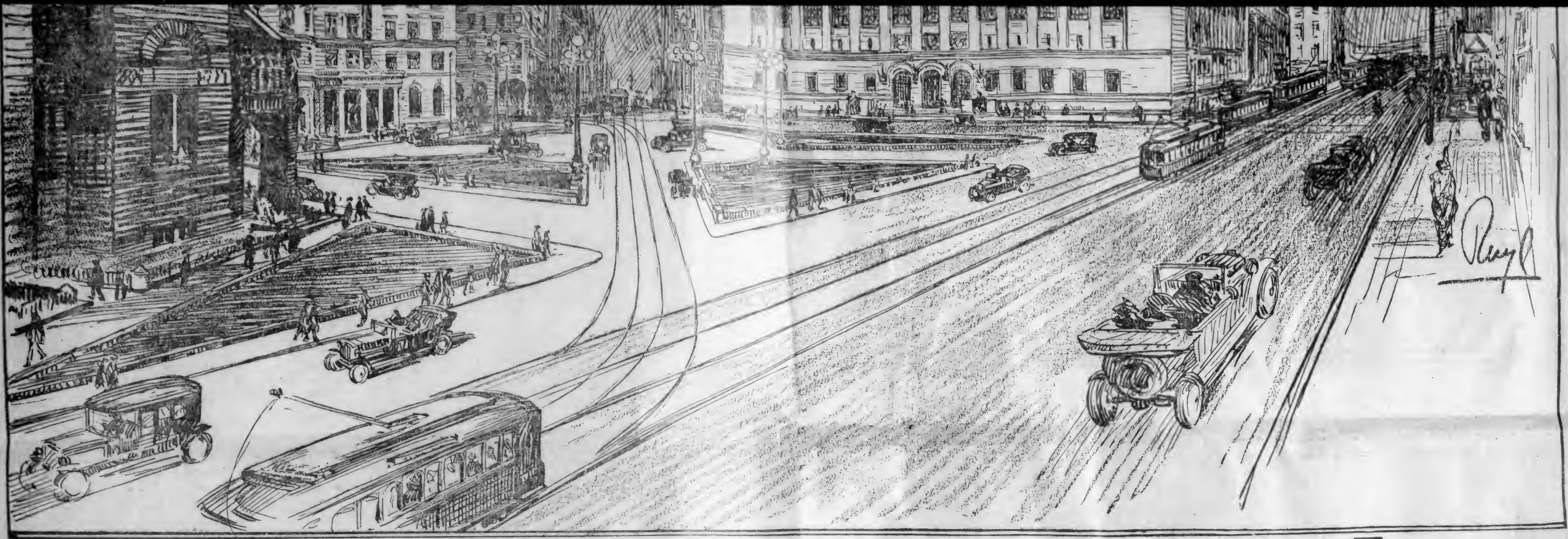
How Copley Square Would Look Arranged on the Walker Plan.

The Merits of the Walker Plan

By W. M. WARREN.

AFTER 21 years' discussion of a rearranged Copley square, Boston should now close debate and without delay carry through the one best plan. All are agreed that the crude design smothered at present under contractors' buildings was never more than a makeshift. Such as it is, it hangs





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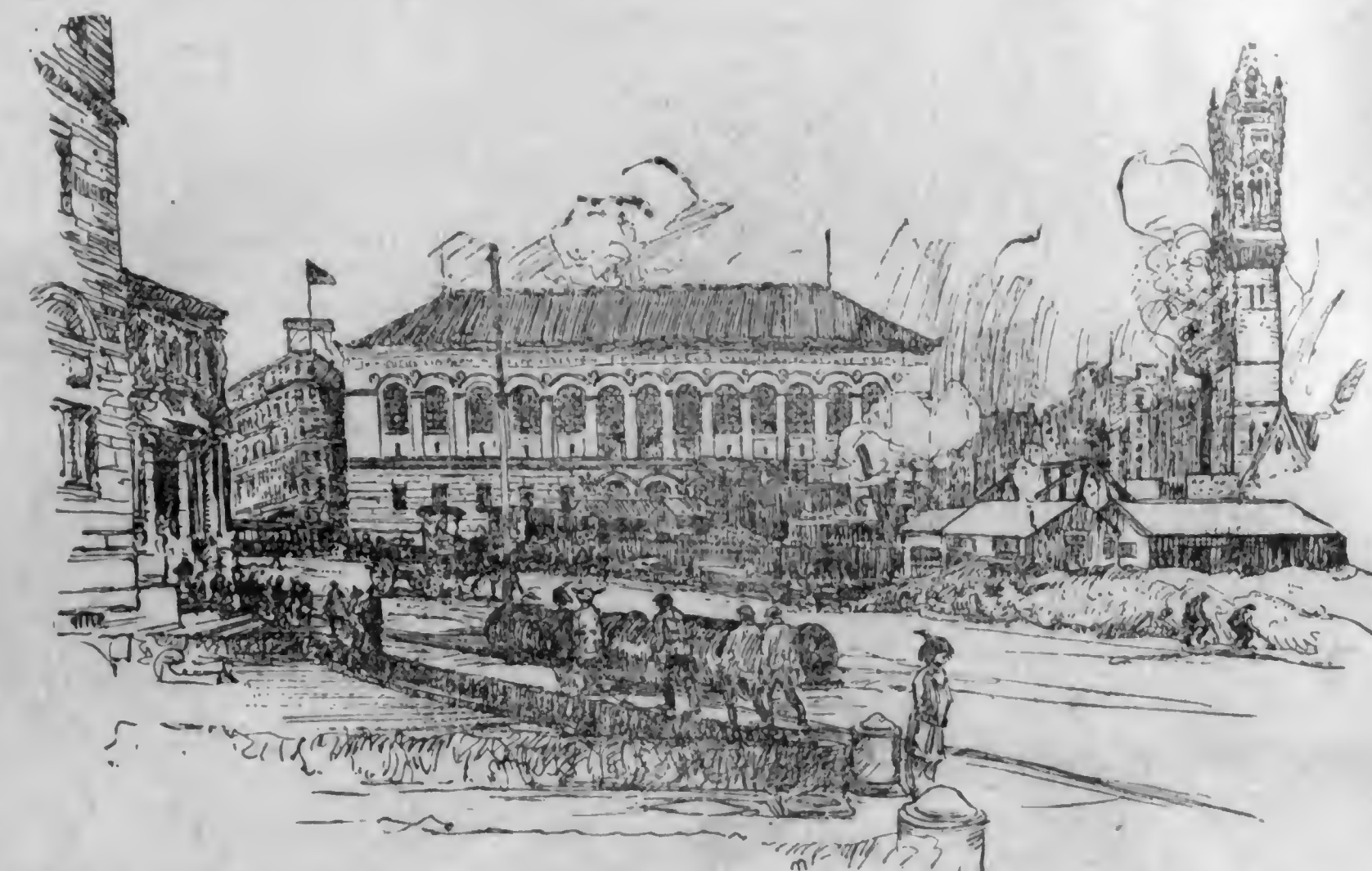
AFTER 21 years' discussion of a rearranged Copley square, Boston should now close debate and without delay carry through the one best plan. All are agreed that the crude design smothered at present under contractors' buildings was never more than a makeshift. Such as it is, it hangs about the forking of Boylston street as casually as a caterpillar's nest about the forking of a tree branch. All are agreed also that Copley square by reason of its place, its amplex, its world known buildings, ought not only to be adorned in itself, but also to be made an enhancement of the structures whose shadows creep across it. The subway is no longer a factor in the problem. And the right design upon which all might easily agree is not far to seek. Many of marked merit have been offered. Among them there is one particularly suited to both present and future needs—the plan with which C. Howard Walker won the first competition in 1902, the plan accepted five years ago by practically all concerned, favorably passed by art commission, city council and aldermen, only to be killed by Mayor Hibbard for fear of what the projected subway might require. For over two decades this plan has been under thoughtful scrutiny. It has been mulled over and redrawn until today it fits the square as the war plans in Von Moltke's famous drawer fitted the country-side from Berlin to Paris.

Whatever else it may be, Mr. Walker's plan is not a free design, no imaginative program for a courtyard in Spain. It is a straightforward but deliberate answer to the problem set by real conditions. Its details are reasoned out by one like the several parts of a good invention. It is not a panel-treatment, nor a Rembrandt essay; it is meant to end, not only good as design, but sound as engineering.

What is the Walker Plan?

Accordingly the merits of Mr. Walker's plan can best be seen against the problem it seeks to solve. What, then, is actually needed in Copley square?

The first need in the situation is provision for safe and unimpeded



A View of Copley Square as Now Choked with the Subway Contractors' Materials and Sheds. Note How These Obstructions Close the Vista Into Boylston Street and Hide the Well Studied Effect of the Library Platform. Terraces, Trees and Decorative Masonry Would Work the Same Harm to the Beauty of the Square.

passage, not only by street cars and carriages, drays and automobiles, but by the school children, students, shoppers, business men that in tides daily flow and reflow through the square. In any right solution all these streaming pedestrians and promenaders, electric cars and free running vehicles, must be brought through the square with no hindering of movement and with least hazard of life and limb.

The second need is for beauty. The lay-out now beneath the sheds has neither centre nor symmetry; it shows but two grass plots, irregularly chinked in beside one oblique avenue. It breaks the boundary with one out-reaching angle down to Clarendon street. What design appears is timid and incidental. It does nothing for the square as a square; it gives neither marked axis nor balanced frame.

These two primal needs, use and beauty, the Walker plan frankly faces. And it meets them both. It establishes two axes for the square—one through the centre of the Library, the other through the centre of the square. Where these midlines cross, they fix the centre. By turning the line of Huntington avenue slightly to the north, Mr. Walker's design discontinues the unsightly corner reaching past Trinity Church and brings the easterly side into even balance with its opposite on Dartmouth street. Instead of blocking the con-

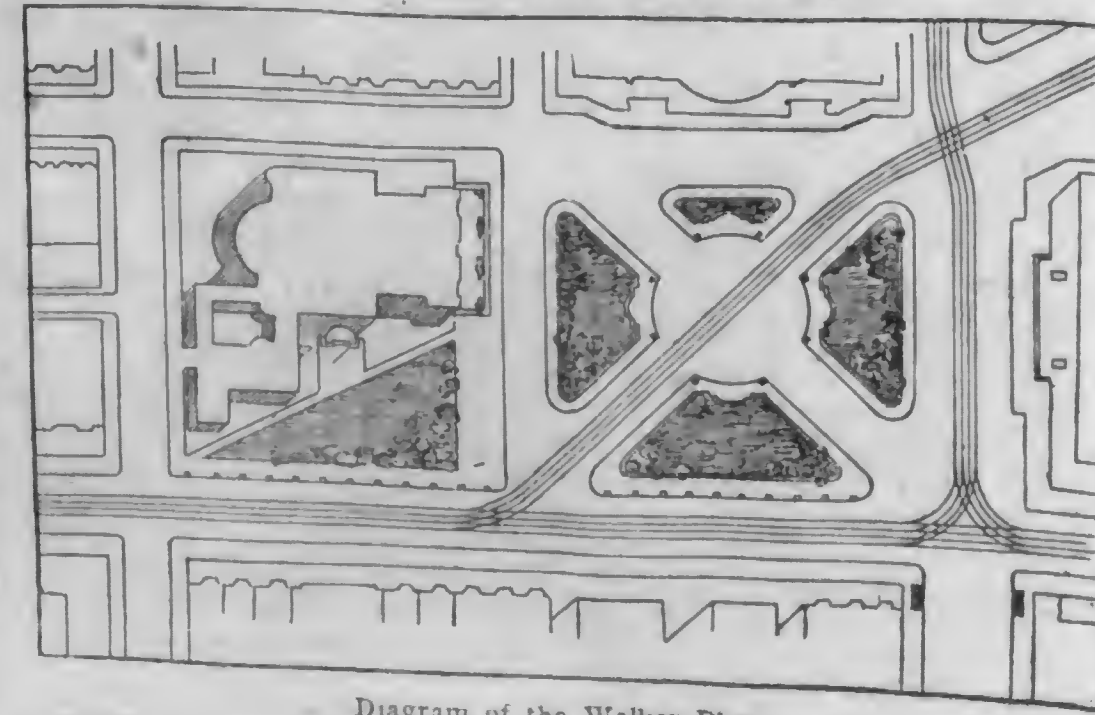


Diagram of the Walker Plan.

tro of the square with a curved or walled reservation for all to dodge or circumbulate, the plan thus keeps a broad diagonal open for the traffic of Huntington avenue, substantially as at present. To balance this diagonal roadway already established, the Walker plan opens a new diagonal avenue from the corner by the Old South Church to the corner by the Westminster Hotel. At the crossing of these two channels of traffic, the plan opens a circular space by nipping off the inner points of the four triangles formed in the resulting divisions of the square, thus opening

additional space just where the mingling streams require passing room. And the triangles themselves, a trifle rounded in contour, are lifted a little above grade and covered with a greensward. On their edges are placed the Venetian posts for lighting the square at night.

In a word, then, the Walker plan is this: The whole space is corrected from an avvil shape to a true rectangle; this rectangle is opened with a central circle; the four resulting triangles are symmetrically placed like the arm tips of a Maltese cross,



Another View Across the Square. Note How the Low Buildings on the Grass Plot Are Blanketing the Architectural Details of Trinity Church. The Walker Plan Keeps the Square An Open Foreground for Its Buildings.

and refreshingly softened with turf and low shrubs.

Plainly Mr. Walker meets the two main demands of the problem. By centring the square he gives it a defined form and a character of its own. He saves the open space from simply webbing the Huntington avenue; for a blank space, dominated by one oblique passage he exchanges a shapely and level foreground for the buildings. And meantime he increases the convenience of the square as a nodal point for four main avenues of travel.

But the plan means considerably more. Some of the taking programs originally offered, and indeed

the program that was handsomely modelled not long ago under Mr. Frank A. Bourne's direction, either disregard utilities altogether or look back to a time when Copley square could be arranged with little or no concern for traffic. But Mr. Walker's plan looks forward. It takes into account not only the increasing travel of today but the traffic as doubled a decade hence, and quadrupled again in a decade later. It foresees the development of the Park square lands and the discontinuance of the costly car yards beyond Exeter street. With this forward view the Walker plan accepts the square as first and foremost a place where ever under routes of traffic will converge and

cross. Consequently it not only keeps Huntington avenue a direct thoroughfare but also lays out a new cross cut from St. James avenue to Boylston street. The street commission, the planners, the transportation interests, the Boylston street merchants may be counted on to like at least this one feature: the Walker plan lets traffic go straight through the square in no less than 12 directions.

As every student of city ways will note, the plan affords two other practical advantages. It makes for safety and for comfort. Were the whole square paved and thrown open to conveyances moving this way and that, it would invite a hit-or-miss

driving with neither rights nor lefts. And were the whole square thus given to vehicles moving at random or expensively policed, the foot passengers could strike across only at their peril. But these same four triangles that define the traffic give safe sidewalks for pedestrians. In crossing the square obliquely, so, too, were the square paved and opened as it is, the heat flung back in hot weather and the dust swept up by every brisker wind would bring discomfort to all the neighborhood. The four triangles not only define the traffic and give safe footway, they decrease the surface that means heat and dust.

(Continued on Page 8.)

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THE BOSTON HERALD
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1913

OPPOSES BAN ON SEX PLAY

Prof. Hersey Protests Against
Attempt to Suppress
"Damaged Goods."

RECALLS SIMILAR CASES

Holds Police Should Welcome
Such Pieces, as They Help
Their Work.

Prof. Frank Wilson Cheney Hersey of Harvard University, in his first lecture on the drama at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon, spoke strongly in favor of "Damaged Goods," the play that is attracting so much attention, and termed as folly any attempt on the part of public officials or police to interfere with its production. He said:

"This play has excited a violent controversy, and there has been a prodigious amount of 'silly talk' on the subject. We hear the remark that if it had not been for 'Damaged Goods' we should not have seen the epidemic of red-light drama in New York and elsewhere. That is not sound reasoning. It is the old fallacy of 'After this, therefore on account of this.'"

"We all remember other productions of drama dealing strongly with sex questions. Plinio's 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' created a controversy 20 years ago; so did Ibsen's 'Ghosts.' And not so very long ago Bernard Shaw's 'Mrs. Warren's Profession' caused a raging storm."

Interested in Sex.

"The fact is that if any one will observe the matter from a point of view outside his own narrow ken he will see that the whole modern world of Europe and America is vastly interested and scientifically interested in sex. This expresses itself not only in plays and in novels, but in governmental investigations and legislation. Witness the white slave question."

"Brieux's play, instead of being a cause is simply one of many results. Again, we hear the remark, 'Let us not make a medical clinic of our stage.' Well and good. But did any one object to Galsworthy's play 'Justice' which revealed the horrors of solitary confinement? Did any one object on the ground that it would make the stage a judicial clinic?"

"One of the greatest paradoxes in the matter is that the police or officials should even think of interfering. This play helps their function instead of hindering it. Instead of trying to stop the performance, I should think a government would distribute free tickets. As to the fact that people may go out of unworthy curiosity, why they are just the people that should go. In the words of Bernard Shaw, 'to prohibit the play would be to protect the evil which the play exposes.'"

Structure of Plays.

The lecture of yesterday was the first of a series on the drama, which are to be given every Sunday afternoon. Prof. Hersey's subject yesterday was "The Structure of Plays." He spoke on the nature of drama, the task of the dramatist, and spoke in detail on the question of exposition. Besides "Damaged Goods" he commented on many other plays of unusual interest to the public. His next lecture will be on Dec. 23, on "The Art of the Theatre." It is to be beautifully illustrated with pictures showing some of the most notable stage settings of Gordon Craig, Urban, Reinhardt and Leon Bakst.

Boston Transcript, Nov. 29, 1913
NEW COPLEY SQUARE STUDY

Frank A. Bourne Suggests to Mayor Simple Treatment Which Embraces Part of His Original Plan

Recent publication of the C. Howard Walker plan for the treatment of Copley square, which won the competition in 1902, has influenced Frank A. Bourne, the architect, to make a modified drawing of his original study and present it to the mayor with a request for consideration, especially as the subway shafts will soon be removed from in front of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Bourne's simple drawing shows a temporary arrangement of the rectangular study from his office which will permit the construction of the proposed tree-planted mall on Boylston street of the part of the square lying within the limits of the present curbs.

"This treatment will give immediate improvement which can form a part of the future improvement as desired by your honor without disturbing existing traffic and with the possibility of further developments when the street-car service is supplemented by the subway," Mr. Bourne told the mayor.

Boston Post, Nov. 30, 1913
HARVARD LECTURER

AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

F. W. C. Hersey, an instructor of English at Harvard, is to begin a series of lectures on "The Stage of Today" at the Boston Public Library this afternoon. The opening lecture will concern the structure of plays, and will touch upon the nature of drama, form, with examples from Shakespeare and modern plays and the revelation of characters and plot.

and Nov. 1, Boston Herald, Dec. 1, 1913
RAPHAEL AS A DECORATOR

Exhibition of Photographs in Art Gallery of Public Library Show Famous Painter's Most Noted Works

Raphael's work as a decorator is seen in an unusually full and valuable collection of photographs arranged in the Public Library fine arts department. St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice is the central point of interest and with this reproduction are some of the best known of the madonnas in the colored Medici prints, and others which are less familiar.

In the glass cases are hand-colored books illustrating some of the finest of this artist's conception as seen in the loggia of the Vatican at Rome, such as the windows of the arched Arcade, in all their wonderful detail. On the side walls are photographic prints of the madonna of the goldfinch, the well, the chair and the fish, together with views of other halls of the Vatican and of stucco work done by Raphael's pupils under his guidance. A view of his birthplace in Urbino with the bronze tablet in the wall adds to the interest of the collection which was arranged in connection with a recent lecture on the great Italian painter.

Boston Transcript, Dec. 1, 1913
UPHOLD "DAMAGED GOODS"

Professor Hersey of Harvard and Dr. Charles Fleischer Speak for Disputed Play

Two speakers in Sunday afternoon addresses upheld the much disputed play, "Damaged Goods," which will receive its first presentation in Boston at the Tremont Theatre tonight. Professor Frank Wilson Cheney Hersey of Harvard University termed as folly any attempt of the public authorities to interfere with the production, and Dr. Charles Fleischer declared that, while the play "is cruelly frank it is infinitely better than the so-called 'foibles' and musical comedies which disgrace our stage, and should not be suppressed." Dr. Fleischer was speaking at the Sunday Commons in Huntington Hall and Professor Hersey's talk was given at the Boston Public Library.

"We all remember other productions of drama dealing strongly with sex questions," Professor Hersey said. "Plinio's 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' created a controversy twenty years ago; so did Ibsen's 'Ghosts.' And not so very long ago Bernard Shaw's 'Mrs. Warren's Profession' caused a raging storm."

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Boston Transcript, Dec. 1, 1913
APPRECIATED BY "NEW AMERICANS"

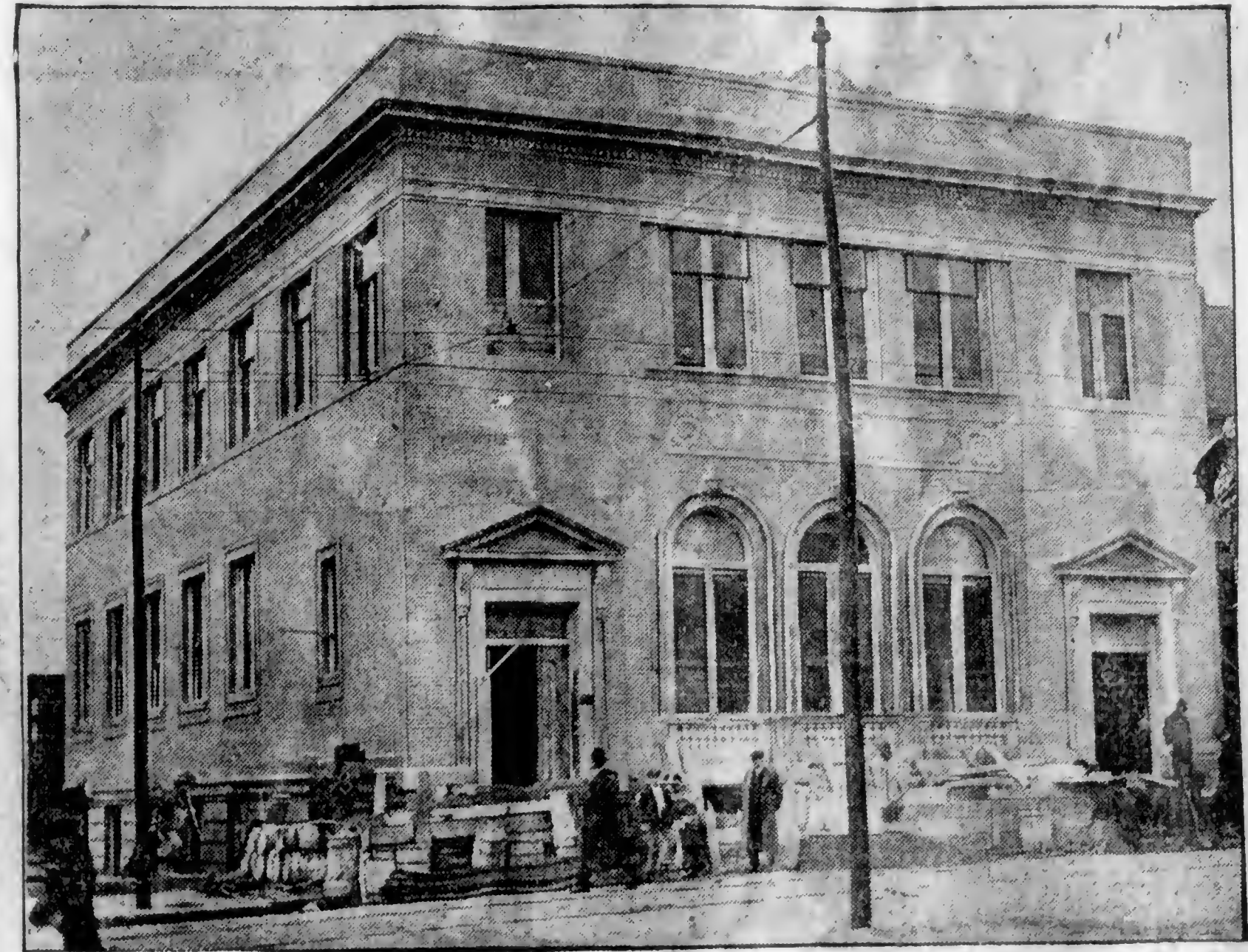
Foreigners and Their Children, Says William F. Kenney, Are Largest Patrons of Public Library

Seventy per cent of those who patronize the Boston Public Library, its branches and reading-rooms, are foreigners or their children, William F. Kenney, vice president of the board of trustees, told the Young Men's Hebrew Association, in its Roxbury Hall, Sunday afternoon. Mr. Kenney told some of the most interesting facts regarding the establishment of this educational centre for the people, the first of its kind in the world; explained the system "behind the scenes"; commented on the wonderful newspaper room with its daily and weekly publications from all over the world and in many languages, the Thursday evening and Sunday afternoon illustrated lectures, and the efforts which are made to assist the schools by offering every opportunity for the students to get all possible information on any and all subjects.

Mr. Kenney said that the North End branch, with its hall, stereopticon lectures and roof garden, is one of the model places of its kind in the country.

Boston Globe, Dec. 1, 1913
FINE BRANCH LIBRARY BUILDING.

New East Boston Structure, a Model One of Its Kind, Is Rapidly Nearing Completion.



NEW EAST BOSTON BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Work on the East Boston branch of the Boston Public Library is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that within a few months the building, the exterior of which is practically completed, will be ready for the formal opening. The new building is located on Meridian st. opposite Princeton st. The building, designed by James E. McLaughlin, is one of the largest and most conveniently arranged of all the branch libraries. It is two stories

high, and of fireproof construction. The building is of brick, with limestone trimmings, and 64 feet 6 inches by 90 feet 9 inches in size. On the ground floor the children's reading room and the reference department will be located. The adults' reading room and reference room, as well as the offices for the executive staff, will be on the second floor. In the basement will be the lecture room, capable of accommodating 50 persons, as well as workrooms, storerooms and anterooms.

Separate entrances to the children's room and to the basement lecture room have been provided. The interior of the building will be finished in oak, with cork tile floors. The entrances will be finished in marble. The heating and ventilating apparatus will be housed in a subbasement in the rear. Indirect lighting will be installed. The handling of books will be done according to the latest improved methods, and everything that will add to the comfort and convenience of the library's patrons will be provided.

Transcript, Dec. 30
FR. GASSON TOO ILL TO SPEAK

His Lecture at Public Library Cancelled, and Fr. Fortier Will Take His Place

On account of the illness of Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S. J., president of Boston College, his lecture on "Saviorrola" on Thursday evening in the Public Library course has been cancelled. In his place Rev. W. D. Fortier, S. J., of Boston College, will give a lecture on "Joan of Arc," illustrated by lantern slides.

Father Gasson was attacked with rheumatism a week ago Sunday. Today he is able to be about the house and perform some of his routine duties, but it is considered unwise for him to go out of doors.

William C. Todd, in writing his letter of gift, called Boston "a city of rare privileges." Surely he did what he could to clinch the phrase.

On request of the Improvement association committee, Librarian Wadlin kindly prepared the following state-

ne the-
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 shade, & who hates ye Works of you it turn
 ye Place is Displeased at ye way
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 Pastour amongst you, & ought no longer
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satisfied to all concerned. When William C. Todd of Atkinson, N. H., gave the city of Boston \$50,000 as a fund whose yearly income, at least \$2000, should be spent by the officials of the Public Library neither for books nor for magazines but for newspapers only, he declared his motive in words so few, so simple, so fine in spirit that they stand among the little classics of New England. "My only interest in this matter," said he, "is the wish to do some good to many people." That was in 1897. Could Mr. Todd now see what use is made of the newspapers that his benefaction brings together from the very ends of the earth, he could have no reason to doubt the wisdom of his gift.

Today, among 320 current issues that invite the reader, there are at least two from every state in the Union. There are five from Russia. There is at least one from each foreign country of importance. The New Zealander can find here the 92-page issue of his Auckland News. The Filipino can read in his own Tagal

Jan 29, 1913
POST, MONDAY,
HAS PRAISE
FOR URBAN
F. W. C. Hersey Lectures
on "Art of Theatre"

In a lecture given yesterday afternoon at the Public Library on "The Art of the Theatre," F. W. C. Hersey traced in brief the chief stages in the development of Shakespeare's platform stage into the modern "picture stage." He dwelt at more length on the change that has been in process in the European theatre during the past decade, the change from the ideals of realism and naturalism in scenic decoration to the more impressionistic methods of such men as Gordon Craig, Dr. Reinhardt and Leon Bakst.

The concluding portion of his lecture was of especial interest to Boston people as he spoke in praise of Joseph Urban, general stage director of the Boston Opera House, as one of the leaders in the movement.

Josef Urban, the stage director of the Boston Opera, is one of the leaders of new stagecraft, and is revolutionizing stage productions in this country, according to Prof. Frank Wilson Cheney Hersey of Harvard University, who delivered his second lecture on the drama at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon. He said:

"As Bakst came to the theatre as a painter, Mr. Urban came to it as an architect and artist, and Boston should be proud to have such a man. He is a modern producer in the full sense of the word. He is not merely the designer of the scenery, but he works with all the means at his disposal—with movement, color, light, sound and form, and in his work Mr. Urban has infused the glowing spirit of the Renaissance. He seems to be the perfectly endowed producer, who knows all the resources of art, and is a consummate master in using them. I certainly consider him a genius of the theatre."

Prof. Hersey's lecture was illustrated with attractive pictures showing old theatrical prints as well as scenes from modern productions. He spoke of the great care given to minute details in the productions of David Belasco, and mentioned the stage settings in "The Return of Peter Grin" as the most natural and realistic that we have had in recent years. He said:

"Mr. Belasco himself says that in a production each detail is insignificant in itself, but as a part of the whole, it is very important. Details suggest to the actor and to the spectators the reality without which drama cannot justify its existence. These trivial items react as powerfully upon the cast as upon the spectators, and that added sense of actuality is reflected in every picture and tone. In Belasco's plays, the rooms look as if they were lived in and they reveal the personality and tastes of their occupants."

"Leon Bakst brought to the theatre tremendous force in creation. He has given 10 productions in seven years. He is a Russian Jew, and the Orient shows all through his work. With him the scenery is the chief thing; the effect that it will make is all important. In indeed, the essence of the performance. The costumes are simply part of the scenery."

"Bakst deals with big passions. He is barbaric and delights in making a wild attack on our emotions. He designs scenery and costumes to speak to our imagination with a blare of trumpets and a terrific pounding on the drum. Instead of being a program of music it is a program of color. Yet his sense of color is so fine, fresh and clean that it strikes us with keen effect like a fine morning. He has revealed many things to a wondering world."

Prof. Hersey also discussed the Sothen-Marlowe productions of Shakespeare, Rheinhardt and Gordon Craig's new art of the theatre.

foot to the other, and holding their papers meantime at arm's length.

This growing attendance must be a satisfaction to all concerned. When William C. Todd of Atkinson, N. H., gave the city of Boston \$50,000 as a fund whose yearly income, at least \$2000, should be spent by the officials of the Public Library neither for books nor for magazines but for newspapers only, he declared his motive in words so few, so simple, so fine in spirit that they stand among the little classics of New England. "My only interest in this matter," said he, "is the wish to do some good to many people." That was in 1897. Could Mr. Todd now see what use is made of the newspapers that his benefaction brings together from the very ends of the earth, he could have no reason to doubt the wisdom of his gift.

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the happenings in the Far East. The Japanese merchant or student can follow here the temperate discussions of the Japan Weekly Mail. The Egyptologist who wants the latest word on the excavations at Abydos can find it here in the Egyptian Gazette. The citizen with tender remembrance of the squares of Cork and Dublin can here read at first hand all the Irish news. And as Mr. Serex, the chief assistant, will tell you, many a pair of rosy honeymooners from Ontario, Newfoundland or the Carolinas finds here the papers that describe the little wedding and tell who did what the week thereafter.

In this wide collection there are many journals not printed in the language of the place of their publication. The teacher of German can find here local news and American opinions in the Idiom she teaches. And the newcomer not yet versed in English can read our doings and convictions in Lettish or Italian, in French or modern Greek. For the Todd collection not only focusses the news from the whole world, it welcomes the lonely stranger, and Americanizes the man of alien speech.

William C. Todd, in writing his letter of gift, called Boston "a city of rare privileges." Surely he did what he could to clinch the phrase.

SAYS THE CHIEF LIBRARIAN

Statement of Amount of Money Already Expended from Income of Trust Funds—Will Return Files

Librarian Wadlin assured the committee from the Charlestown Improvement association which called upon him Monday morning at the Central library that all the old books and newspaper files taken from the branch in the old City Hall building and transferred to the Central library would be returned to Charlestown and placed in the new building on Monument square. This would include the Harris collection, if the demand was urgent. But in view of the fact that the Charlestown Branch would be supplied with new books every year in amount many times exceeding the allowance from the income of the Harris fund, he thought perhaps it would not be necessary to return the original books, as they were of so old a period and so little referred to no call for them would come from this district that could not be practically as easily met by the Central library.

The committee expressed the hope that the Charlestown library would not be allowed to deteriorate into a reading branch, to which Librarian Wadlin gave assurance that there would be books enough at all times supplied for permanency at the branch to keep it up to the standard.

The paintings removed from the old quarters in City square to the Central library would positively be returned to the district, he said. There may be room sufficient for them at the new building, and if so they will be placed in that building. Perhaps greater and better opportunities might be found for hanging the pictures in the new Municipal building, but whether at the library or the municipal building the citizens of the district can rest assured, according to Mr. Wadlin, that their old treasures will be returned to Charlestown.

Chapter 263 of the Acts and Resolves of 1900 provides that "The trustees of the Boston Public Library are hereby empowered to remove from the Charlestown branch of the Boston Public Library to the Central building the books, papers, pamphlets and other matter known as the 'Harris collection.' Said trustees may also spend the interest of the Harris fund, under the conditions of the bequest, for books of this collection after its removal to the Central library; provided, that said trustees shall spend in five yearly instalments a sum equal to the present accumulated interest of the Harris fund, for new books to replace those of the Harris collection removed in accordance with this act; and provided, also, that a sum equal to the yearly interest of the Harris bequest shall be spent each year by said trustees for new books for the Charlestown branch. Should said trustees fail to comply with these conditions the Harris collection shall be returned to the Charlestown branch. Any agreement to the contrary of the foregoing appearing in the articles of annexation of the City of Charlestown to the City of Boston is hereby annulled. This act shall in no way effect the will of the late Charlotte Harris of Charlestown."

On request of the Improvement association committee, Librarian Wadlin kindly prepared the following statement of income of the Charlotte Harris fund, namely \$400.

In compliance with the conditions there was spent during the first five years after the removal of the Harris collection the sum accumulated as interest at the time of the transfer, and in addition there has been spent during the twelve years and six months (to November 1, 1913) the sum of \$7033.61; from city appropriations or an average of \$162.93 annually, in excess of the sum fixed in the Act of 1900. There has also been spent during this period the sum of \$1709.90 from the Charlotte Harris fund and other income from these special funds has been allowed to accumulate, and held in reserve for the benefit of the Branch.

Besides the Charlotte Harris fund, there are three funds for the benefit of Charlestown exclusively: Thomas B. Harris, \$1000, annual income \$40; Edward Lawrence, \$500, annual income \$20; Nathan Tufts, \$10,100, annual income \$333.50. Of these, the Tufts fund is of comparatively recent establishment (November 1900). The accumulated income of the three funds, now available for the benefit of Charlestown in accordance with the terms of the several bequests is \$2339.69.

Boston Transcript, Jan 29, 1914 ROME SHOWN IN PICTURES

Exhibit at the Boston Public Library to Illustrate a Series of Lectures on Modern Rome

Photographs, prints and other material relating to modern Rome are being placed on exhibition in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library this week to illustrate a lecture to be given next Thursday evening by Corn Stanwood Cobb, at the library lecture room, on "Modern Rome."

Most of the views shown will be architectural, although there will be a series of photographs of works of art in the galleries of the Holy City. Much of the material will show the architecture of the Renaissance. The exhibition will be in place all this week, and is open free to the public.

There is also on exhibition in the fine arts department a comprehensive series of copies of drawings by old and modern masters which is of unusual interest to the student of art, as the artist's idea finds its first and most immediate expression in the drawing and in no other way can one obtain so close a view of the processes of a painter's mind. All the world's greatest draughtsmen are represented, many of them, as Holbein, Leonardo da Vinci, Dürer, Rembrandt and Ingres, by examples sufficiently numerous to give a full idea of the master's technique.

church in Watertown under Rev. Robert Sturgeon, was opposed. Sturgeon, under the obsolete custom of "warning out" undesirable citizens, came under the ban of the town authorities.

The Watertown records show that on Feb. 12, 1721-22, the sum of fifteen pounds, sixteen shillings and sixpence was voted to be paid to Mr. Robert Sturgeon for preaching in the "Westerly Congregation in the Middle Meeting House." In August the following order was made:

"Ordered that the Town Clerk do forthwith give a warrant to one of the Constables of said Town to warn Mr. Robert Sturgeon who is come to dwell and sojourn in said Town, who is a person that the Selectmen do Refuse to accept of as an Inhabitant in said Town who hath proved already a great Charge and trouble to said Town and may yet prove Troublesome and chargeable if not timely prevented, said Mr. Sturgeon came from the Township of Woodburn to dwell in Watertown in the month of December last past and is a Stranger Arrived from Ireland as we understand within twelve months past."

The censure of the Council of Churches, written by Cotton Mather, is as follows: A Council of Fourteen Chhs convened at Watertown, Tuesday 1 1722. Upon ye Desire of ye Two Chhs there, Complaining of Disorderly Proceedings among several People in ye Town—

After Solemn Invocation of ye Glorious God & thorough Examination of ye Matters laid before us (we ye Persons principally Complained of, Declined to Attend, When fairly Notified) Have Declared as Followeth.

1. We Apprehend yt ye Neighbors, who have of late been Combined and have Subscribed to form a Third Congregation in ye middle of Watertown, have done who has a Tendency to Defeat ye good Intentions of our Nursing Fathers in ye Civil Government, whose Direction for ye Establishing of Two Precinct & Chhs in Watertown appears to be evidently calculated, for ye Genl Welfare of ye Place, ye Interest of Religion, ye Period of Contention, & ye Reasonable ease of ye Inhabitants; & ye Attempts yt Way are yr fore to be blamed & Such as may not Expect Countenance from ye People of God 1 Pet. 2, 13, 15. 1 Cor. 10, 31. Rom. 14, 15.

2. It Appears yt ye Small Number of Brethren, who have Attempted ye Formation of a New Chh in Watertown were guilty of much Disorder & violated yr solemn Covenant, w^{ch} ye signed yr Private Covenant before yr had or asked a Dismission from ye Chh, to w^{ch} ye belonged & ye Chh have had ye Heresy Declare yt ye are still to be Declared as Members of ye Chh, who indeed may treat you as Offenders & liable to ye Holy Discipline on ye Occasion And ye are not to be Owned as a Dismissed Chh in Watertown. Heb. 10, 25. 1 Pet. 3, 5. 12, 17, 18, 19.

3. It Appears yt Mr. Rob. Sturgeon to qualify himself for purposes, w^{ch} he had frequently promised not to prosecute without due advice & Direction obtained for himself a Private Ordination at an House of Boston from ye Hands of Three Ministers, lately arrived from & Two of ym returning to Ireland, And yt without ye advice or Knowledge of any of ye United Ministers of Boston, or any other Pastors or Chhs yt we can learn in ye Province & also without any publick or Previous Publication of wt was intended, & yt afterwards in a Private House from ye Single Hand of Mr. McGregory, Minister of N. field, He received an installation with a pastoral charge of a few of ye said Brethren as a Chh in Watertown. Yr upon he has gone on to ye Publick Auctions of a Pastour to a flock there. These Proceedings We judge to be full of Irregularitys & carry in ym a very wrong impression upon ye Chhs in ye Country & threaten ye Introduction of ye Utmost Confusion among us & are very ill requital of ye brotherly kindness w^{ch} with Strangers of North-Britain & Ireland have been Embraced & Honoured among us, & require a publick Testimony to be born against ym, & in ye Testimony a Rebuke, peculiarly Due to Mr. McGregory, Whose Conduct has Expresssed so much Temerity, Presumption, & Intrusion as is giv^g Offensive unto us. Nor may he Expect ye regards of a Minister in our Chhs until we have received suitable Satisfaction from Him, for ye Insult he has made upon ye Good Order of our Chhs & partle, his acting in Defiance of ye late Council in ye Place, Act. 13, 2, 3. 1 Tim. 5, 22. 1 Cor. 14, 33, 40. 1 Cor. 10, 15. As we cannot Put 4. our Brethren of ye Western Precinct of Watertown for yr proceeding so far as yr have already Done in ye erecting ye new meeting house as ye reasonable remonstrances to Mr. Robert Sturgeon & his Party adding our advice yt ye take all Speedy & proper measures for ye settlement of all Ordinances among ym to w^{ch} we pressingly exhort ye Neighbours who have subscribed to a separate intention to fall in with 4 Due Concurrence so we encourage our Brethren in ye Eastern Precinct with all Suitable Expedition to do wt ye have been directed to by ye late Council Either by Obtaining ye Removal of ye Middle Meeting House to School House Hill, or Building a New One there.

5. We Do with all Solemnity Admonish ye Brethren Who have been trying to set up a 3d Chh in Watertown together with ye person whom yr have so unadvisedly Owned as yr Pastour to Repent of and Deft from yr Disorderly & Schismatical Proceedings lest it become more manifest until all men, yt ye Glorious Lord Who walks in ye Midst of ye Golden Candlesticks & who hates ye Works of ym yt turn aside, & who is terrible from his holy places is Displeased at ye Way ye have taken; We particularly declare yt Mr. Rob. Sturgeon has no Right to ye Office of a Pastour amongst you, & ought no longer to preach, or Exercise any part of ye Ministry in ye Place where he now is, & yt ye pp. ought not to countenance it, & yt We Judge him Unworthy to be Employed in any of ye Chhs, till he has made a Publick Satisfaction.

To Conclude. We Exhort Mr. Sturgeon & his Adherents yt ye wd. not treat ye Admonition w^{ch} We Give unto you & unto all our Chhs with ye same Contempt w^{ch} ye have cast on ye Advice of ye late Council of Chhs but yt ye yield a Ready & Willing Compliance yr with as ye wd. avoid a further & more awful Censure Upon yr Offences.

Finally, Brethren, be of one Mind, live in peace, & ye God of Love & Peace be with

You
Cotton Mather
Moderator.

PICTURES OF HORACE'S FARM

Professor Rand Will Lecture on Sabine Home of the Latin Poet

Professor Edward K. Rand of Harvard University will lecture before the Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, at the Boston Public Library tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock, on "Horace's Sabine Farm."

Professor Rand, who taught at the American Academy in Rome last year, will comment on the inspiration which this Latin poet got from his life on his farm. Recent excavations have practically established the situation of the farm, and Professor Rand will use lantern slides in explanation of the surroundings and in proof of his belief.

A LONDONER'S TALE OF BOSTON

Two old ladies, wandering about the Public Library building in Boston the other day, entered Bates Hall and gazed interestedly at a bust of Oliver Wendell Holmes in black bronze.

"Well," one lady remarked, very audibly, to the other one, "I never knew before that Dr. Holmes was a Negro."

SHOW AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Exhibition of Photographic Prints Arranged in Public Library Art Department

Photographic prints in large numbers have been arranged on the walls and in the cases of the public library art department where they will remain a week for the benefit of those interested in American architecture. Many of the examples of the earliest period in Boston, including beautiful Colonial residences on Beacon street, the Bulfinch front of the State House, the main section of the Massachusetts General Hospital, also designed by Bulfinch, and some of the fine stately First Parish churches of the suburbs. The oldest brick building in the country, the Cuscuton House, Medford, has a peculiar charm; so also have the little house in Warren, R. I., the birthplace of Ezekiel Butterworth, the House of the Seven Gables in Salem, the Steeple Hollow Church in Tarrytown, N. Y., closely associated with Washington Irving, and the Old South Meeting House before it was demolished of the picturesque ivy.

In contrast with these simple forms of architecture, the collection includes the finest examples of such men as H. H. Richardson and Ralph Adams Cram who is to lecture on this subject in the library on Thursday evening. The new group of buildings which Mr. Cram designed for West Point, also St. Thomas's Church, New York, are notable.

Among the most magnificent of the New York city structures are the New York Yacht Club, the library of Columbia University, Barnard College, the State University and Hall of Fame, Temple Bethel, the Stock Exchange, the Waldorf Astoria and interior views of the Metropolitan Insurance Company's building. The Congressional Library, the Capitol, White House and other public buildings in Washington; the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo; the Rogers School, Fairhaven; a private residence at Bar Harbor with an unusual outlook tower; Mt. Vernon; the Archbishopric and Old Absinth House, New Orleans; the Soldiers' Memorial, Pittsburgh; the United States Mine, Old Sweden's Church and University of Pennsylvania buildings in Philadelphia; the Chew Mansion in Germantown; State capitols in different cities; the Smiley Library at Redlands, buildings of Leland Stanford, Jr., University and some of the old missions go to make up a wide variety of subjects and architectural treatment.

Library Report --- Ferr

LARGER LIBRARY NEEDED

Taking of Adjoining Land Is Suggested

Trustees Want More Books for Branches

Also Establishment of Pension System

Library's Great Service in Annual Report

Lack of room at the Boston Public Library has long proved embarrassing to the trustees. Yearly increases in the city's population and constantly widening advantages offered to the public have made the problem of rearranging utilities and affording greater space for the public rooms and for stacks one for serious contemplation at the present time. In the annual report of the library trustees, presented to Mayor Curley today, the examining committee declares that "either the policy of the library must change soon or means must be secured for the enlargement of the present building, and the latter seems the consistent course."

The committee bring to the attention of the city government the suggestion that a strip of land in the rear of the library would be adequate for building purposes for many years, this land being on the Boylston-street end and belonging to Boston University. It measures 28 feet on Boylston street and is 128 feet deep, containing between 3500 and 3600 square feet, and being assessed at \$21 per foot. There are two buildings on the Blagden-street end which the committee deems it advisable to take, the estates being numbered 15 and 17 and containing 4800 square feet, assessed for \$75,000, the total assessed valuation of the proposed taking therefore being about \$100,000.

"If this strip were seized for an addition to the Central Library, it would have certain advantages in point of convenience and expense," the committee says. "The building could probably be erected on this land for less than \$20,000. Ready access might be had through a passageway from Exeter street, and shipments of books might here be made under cover instead of across a sidewalk. The addition would be large enough to add materially to the present room, and perhaps afford a chance to rearrange some of the utilities and afford greater space for public rooms of the library. If the chance to rearrange utilities could be seized for improving the public toilet rooms, a sorely needed betterment of bad conditions might well be accomplished. The top story with roof lighting would be admirably adapted for mechanical purposes. We are well aware that the adoption of the suggestion will involve a transaction of some magnitude, but the need for the increased space is great and immediate, and the longer the meeting of the need is deferred the more difficult the problem is likely to become."

The trustees present their report with interesting detail, not only as regards the operation of the Central Library but of the numerous branches as well. One of the most immediate needs brought to the attention of the mayor is that of additional books for branch use. The trustees say: "We desire to call attention to the immediate and imperative necessity for an appropriation for additional copies of standard books for the branches and for the deposit collection of the branches. We find it impossible to satisfy the reasonable demands of the public with the present supply of books. This matter we shall deal with in a communication to Your Honor early in the coming year. We wish now to say that it is a need which is imperative and as to which something must be done."

The work of the branch libraries developed by the trustees is meeting demands in a notable way. As a rule the branches are excellently situated to meet the convenience of the public, there is fine enthusiasm among the attendants, buildings are modern and have a home-like atmosphere and there is steadily increasing interest in the advantages offered. There is a general complaint, however, of shortage of books, particularly fiction. "In every institution with constantly extending fields of usefulness, the opportunities to spend money to advantage are prone to increase more rapidly than the funds," the examining committee says. "Previous examining committees have laid emphasis upon the fact that this is conspicuously true of the Boston Public Library. Our own investigations have led us to the same conclusion. More money is needed for certain fundamental purposes. One of these is the purchase of books for the Central Library, for the branch libraries, for the reading rooms. In particular, the books for children are used so much that their condition renders constant replacement both desirable, and, on sanitary grounds, necessary. Yet this replacement, through lack of funds, is often too long deferred or left undone. Additional funds, moreover, could

be used for use at schools and institutions, 204,878 volumes, as against 191,790 issued in 1912, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 1,848,973 volumes, as compared with 1,744,878 in 1912.

The trustees renew their recommendations for the establishment of a pension system to enable them to retire employees who become worn out in the service of the library. "Their retirement, with suitable provision for their proper support, is demanded, not only because it is humane, but because it is for the best interests of the city," the trustees say. A plan is presented recommending the use of the fines upon overdue books, amounting to about \$6000 a year, for retirement purposes.

The difficulty over the position of the public toilet rooms at the Central Library continues to increase, according to the report, and the trustees say that it is imperative that something should be done at once. It would be possible to place toilet rooms in the basement and to separate the approaches entirely for a cost of \$10,000.

The examining committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for increases in salary. The committee regards the question of salaries as a difficult one. "The library employees are not isolated groups which can be treated separately, especially in the matter of their compensation," the report states. "The compensation paid in one part of the library is of necessity intimately connected with that paid in every other part. We should be sorry in touching upon salaries to embarrass the trustees in their efforts to treat the subject justly, but with due regard to the money placed at their disposal by the City Council. Yet upon such consideration as we have given to the matter, our opinion is that salaries paid in the library are on the whole incommensurate with the qualifications and service required of the employees. In the discussion of this matter at our meetings it was learned that the trustees have under consideration and are about to propose a comprehensive scheme for the increase in salaries. In order, therefore, to avoid complication by advocating other schemes, the examining committee passed the following vote:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the examining committee that a sum of not less than \$100,000 should be added to the appropriation of the library this year to meet the increases in salary which may be deemed necessary by the trustees.

In conclusion, the examining committee says: "The present trustees have formed and are carrying out many admirable plans for continuing and extending the usefulness of the library. We join in commending the spirit and the execution of these plans and in urging upon the city the wisdom of providing in every way for their fulfillment."

The trustees have asked for \$430,619 for the maintenance of the library department the coming year, an increase of a little more than 13 per cent over the estimated expenditures of the year that closed Feb. 1. Last year the amount appropriated by the City Council was \$11,000 less than the trustees asked for and was regarded by them as insufficient to enable the library to be operated to the point of highest efficiency. An allowance of \$7754, about three and one-half per cent of the present authorized salary schedule, is included to meet changes in trade union scale, to employees affected thereby, and to provide for other salary increases. About \$25,000 is estimated to be required for the opening of new branch buildings and stations requiring additional expense for fuel, light, cleaning, transportation and the care of the enlarged buildings.

LIBRARY FIRST TO MAKE REPORT

Trustees Ask For Year \$430,619.

Recommend Retirement Fund For Those Worn in Service.

Outside Issue Last Year 1,848,973 Volumes.

Mayor James M. Curley has received his first departmental report. His Honor thanked William F. Kenney of the Trustees of the Public Library, when he handed the board's annual report to the Mayor this morning. It covered the year 1913 completely, the balance sheet submitted even embracing Jan. 31.

It was the 62d annual report of the trustees. The report details the work of the year and sets forth certain pressing needs of the central and branch libraries. It is signed by Josiah H. Benton, William F. Kenney, Samuel Carr, Alexander Mann and John A. Brett, trustees.

The trustees estimate that \$430,619 will be required for the maintenance of the library during 1914. This is an increase of a little more than 13 per cent above the estimated expenditures of 1913, but it is pointed out that the amount that was appropriated by the council last year (\$380,000) was \$11,000 or about 3 percent less than the trustees asked for "and was not sufficient to enable the library to be operated on the point of highest efficiency."

Total Payroll of 573 Persons.

The report shows that there are now in regular service of the library 573 persons, and those required in the Sunday and evening and extra service raise the total number of persons who must be paid to 573. This number, says the report, has been and will be increased during the present year by about 25, at an estimated increase in expense of \$16,000. The increase asked is only 34 cents of the tax levy, which will make the total expended about 28 cents of the tax rate.

There is great need of additional books for branch work. On this point the trustees say: "We desire to call attention to the immediate necessity for an appropriation for additional copies of standard books for the branches and for the deposit collection of the branches. We find it impossible to satisfy the reasonable demands of the public with the present supply of such books."

The trustees repeat their previous recommendation "for some provision which will enable the trustees to retire employees who become worn out in the service of the library." They say: "The examining committee in 1910 said in its report 'It is manifestly impossible for persons receiving such rates of compensation to create and maintain any adequate fund to which resort can be had in the emergencies of life which confront or are likely to confront them.' In this statement, as we then said, we entirely concur, and we wish again to press earnestly upon the consideration of the City Government and of the people of the city, the importance, not only from humanitarian but also from business considerations, of some provision which will render it unnecessary to retain in our service those who have been worn out by years of work in it. Their retirement with suitable provision for their proper support is demanded, not only because it is humane but because it is for the best business interests of the city."

"There is a means at hand which could easily be used, and would in our judgment be sufficient for this purpose. The fines which are imposed and collected by the library upon overdue books and are now paid into the City Treasury, amount to about \$6000 each year. If this sum, which is really an income that the library creates by imposing fines and collecting them, in small sums, could be placed at the disposal of the trustees to be expended in their discretion in the retirement of superannuated employees, we think it would accomplish our purpose."

Public Toilet Rooms.

One of the very practical suggestions contained in the report concerns the public toilet rooms at the Central Library. The trustees frankly admit that the position of these rooms "is open to just criticism." They say:

"There is no public comfort station near Copley sq. as there should be, and during certain hours of the day the general public use of the library toilet conveniences is embarrassing to those for whom these rooms were especially intended. The difficulty continually increases, and it is imperative that something be done to overcome it."

"It would be possible to place toilet rooms in the basement in a better location and to separate the approaches entirely, to equip the rooms with modern fittings of a better type than now in use, and to subject them to closer supervision. We regard this matter as urgent and requiring immediate attention. It would involve an expenditure of at least \$10,000."

Issue for Outside Use, 1,848,973 Volumes.

The receipts of the library during the year 1913 were as follows: Annual appropriation, \$380,000; income from trust funds, \$18,522; unexpended balance of

28 CENTS ASKED FOR LIBRARY

Pensions and New Books Provided for in Estimates

The taxpayer will have to pay 28 cents this year towards the maintenance of the Public Library, whereas he paid 25 cents last year. The estimate submitted to Mayor Curley for 1914 is \$430,619, an increase of 13 per cent over last year's estimated needs. This sum, however, is but 28 cents of the \$17.20 tax levy.

The additional expense is due in part to an enlargement of the scope of the work and in part to an increase in salaries.

37,000 NEW BOOKS

During the year just ended, according to the 62d annual report, just issued, over 37,000 volumes have been added to the library, and over \$40,000 was expended for literature, of this \$7000 being for periodicals and \$3000 for newspapers.

The report desires "to call attention to the immediate and imperative necessity of an appropriation for additional copies of standard books for the branches and for the deposit collection of the branches." It says: "We find it impossible to satisfy the reasonable demands of the public with the present supply of such books."

To Retire Aged Employees

The report also urges that provision be made to retire old employees who have become worn out in the service of the library, as "it is manifestly impossible for persons receiving such compensation as they do—the average salary being about \$500 a year—to provide for old age. It suggests that the \$6000 a year now paid into the city treasury from fines on overdue books be used for this purpose."

The sub-committee appointed to inspect branch libraries reports the need of a new building for the South Boston branch. In lieu of the change it recommends allowing young girls to occupy the reading room now reserved for adults, instead of being crowded into the children's room with the boys.

EVENING RECORD FEBRUARY 9 1914

FINES FOR PENSIONS.

Few people will begrudge paying fine money on Boston Public Library books if, as it is proposed, the considerable total of such receipts should be devoted to a pension fund for aged employees.

ASK LIBRARY AND AGE PENSION FUNDS

Trustees Make Annual Report to Mayor, Estimating Amount Required at \$430,619.

Estimating that the amount required for the maintenance of the Boston Public Library during the coming year will amount to \$430,619, which is an increase of 13 per cent over last year's estimated needs, more than 13 per cent of the estimated expenditure of last year, the trustees of the library have made their annual report to the Mayor of Boston and the public.

An enlargement of the Central building in Copley sq. is the chief recommendation of the board, with an increased allowance for the pensioning of employees coming next in order. The purchasing of more books is also greatly desired by the trustees, both for the equipment of the Central building and that of the many branch libraries in the different parts of the city; all of which accounts for the enlarged estimate.

Suggest Land.

The attention of the city government is called to the strip of land in the rear of the Central Library Building, on Boylston st., unoccupied as far as buildings are concerned, which contains about 3000 sq. ft. It is the property of Boston University and is assessed at \$21 per foot. Nos. 15 and 17 Blagden st., which are now occupied by buildings, are also recommended as being advisable to take. These estates contain 4800 sq. ft. and are assessed at \$75,000.

"If this strip were seized for an addition to the Central Library," reports the board, "it would have certain advantages in point of convenience and expense. A building could probably be erected for \$20,000. Ready access might be had through a passageway from Exeter st., and shipments of books might here be made under cover, instead of across a sidewalk. The addition would be large enough to add materially to the stack room, and perhaps afford a chance to rearrange some of the utilities and afford a greater space for the public rooms of the library. It is known that the adoption of this suggestion will involve a transaction of some magnitude, but the need for increased space is great and immediate, and the longer the meeting of this need is deferred the more difficult the problem is likely to become."

To Retire Employees.

"It is for the best interests of the city to retire employees of the Library who have become worn out in its service," states the board. "With of course, suitable provision for their proper support."

"We find it impossible to satisfy the reasonable demands of the public with the present supply of standard books," continues the report.

"It is imperative that something about this line be done. In addition to this, the books for children are used so much that their conditions renders constant replacement desirable and, on sanitary grounds, necessary."

PUBLIC GYMNASIUMS.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent Says Boston Should Have One for Every 25,000 People.

"Public gymnasiums are a potential instrument in the warfare against vice and crime," Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard University told 300 members and friends of the Field and Forest Club in the Public Library Lecture Hall last evening.

"Gymnasiums," he continued, "furnish the most wholesome outlet for those natural human emotions which, if repressed, closed or otherwise perverted, cause many of the world's ills. They are therefore absolutely essential to the moral and physical welfare of the community, and Boston should continue to establish them until she has one for every 25,000 of her people."

Dr. Sargent illustrated his lecture with stereopticon views.

Photographic prints in large numbers have been arranged on the walls and in the cases of the public library art department where they will remain a week for the benefit of those interested in American architecture. Many of the examples of the earliest period in Boston, including beautiful Colonial residences on Beacon street, the Bulfinch front of the State House, the main section of the Massachusetts General Hospital, also designed by Bulfinch, and some of the fine statuary placed in the niches of the subway. The oldest brick building in the country, the Cradock House, Medford, has a peculiar charm, so also have the little house in Warren, R. I., the birthplace of Ezekiel Butterworth, the House of the Seven Gables in Salem, the Sleepy Hollow Church in Tarrytown, N. Y., closely associated with Washington Irving and the Old South Meeting House before it was demolished of the picturesque Ivy.

In contrast with these simple forms of architecture, the collection includes the finest examples of such men as H. H. Richardson and Ralph Adams Cram who is to lecture on this subject in the Library on Thursday evening. The new group of buildings which Mr. Cram designed for West Point, also St. Thomas's Church, New York, are notable.

Among the most magnificent of the New York city structures are the New York Yacht Club, the library of Columbia University, Barnard College, the State University and Hall of Fame, Temple Bethel, the Stock Exchange, the Waldorf Astoria and interior views of the Metropolitan Insurance Company's building. The Congressional Library, the Capitol, White House and other public buildings in Washington, the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, the Rogers School, Fairhaven; a private residence at Bar Harbor with an unusual outlook tower; Mt. Vernon; the Archbishopric and Old Absinth House, New Orleans; the Soldiers' Memorial, Pittsburg; the United States Mine, Old Sweden Church and University of Pennsylvania buildings in Philadelphia; the Chew Mansion in Germantown; State capitols in different cities; the Smiley Library at Redlands, buildings of Leland Stanford, Jr., University and some of the old missions go to make up a wide variety of subjects and architectural treatment.

the price of taking therefore being about \$100,000.

"If this strip were seized for an addition to the Central Library, it would have certain advantages in way of convenience and expense," the committee says. "A building could probably be erected on this land for less than \$200,000. Ready access might be had through a passageway from Essex street, and shipments of books might here be made under cover instead of across a sidewalk. The addition would be large enough to add materially to the attack room, and perhaps afford a chance to rearrange some of the utilities and afford greater space for public rooms of the library. If the chance to rearrange utilities could be seized for improving the public toilet rooms, a sorely needed betterment of bad conditions might well be accomplished. The top story with roof lighting would be admirably adapted for mechanical purposes. We are well aware that the adoption of the suggestion will involve a transaction of some magnitude, but the need for the increased space is great and immediate, and the longer the meeting of the need is deferred the more difficult the problem is likely to become."

The trustees present their report with interesting detail, not only as regards the operation of the Central Library but of the numerous branches as well. One of the most immediate needs brought to the attention of the mayor is that of additional books for branch use. The trustees say: "We desire to call attention to the immediate and imperative necessity for an appropriation for additional copies of standard books for the branches and for the deposit collection of the branches. We find it impossible to satisfy the reasonable demands of the public with the present supply of books. This matter we shall deal with in a communication to Your Honor early in the coming year. We wish now to say that it is a need which is imperative and as to which something must be done."

The work of the branch libraries developed by the trustees is meeting demands in a notable way. As a rule the branches are excellently situated to meet the convenience of the public, there is fine enthusiasm among the attendants, buildings are modern and have a home-like atmosphere and there is steadily increasing interest in the advantages offered. There is a general complaint, however, of shortage of books, particularly fiction. "In every institution with constantly extending fields of usefulness, the opportunities to spend money to advantage are prone to increase more rapidly than the funds," the examining committee says. "Previous examining committees have laid emphasis upon the fact that this is conspicuously true of the Boston Public Library. Our own investigations have led us to the same conclusion. More money is needed for certain fundamental purposes. One of these is the purchase of books for the Central Library, for the branch libraries, for the reading rooms. In particular, the books for children are used so much that their condition renders constant replacement both desirable, and, on sanitary grounds, necessary. Yet this replacement, through lack of funds, is often too long deferred or left undone. Additional funds, moreover, could be used, not only in the purchase of single copies of books, but also in enlarging the supply of duplicate copies in the fields of standard imaginative literature for children, of standard technical works and standard fiction. The demands of the branch libraries could thus be more satisfactorily met from the Central Library. Another of the fundamental purposes for which more money is needed is the increase of salaries."

It is interesting to know that during the year 27,694 volumes were added to the library collection, as compared with 25,628 added in 1912. Of these 27,616 were purchased, 8835 were given to the library and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes, etc. There were purchased for the Central Library, 11,660 volumes and 15,466 for the branch libraries and reading room stations. The total amount expended for books, including \$7,452.72 for periodicals, \$2000 for newspapers and \$823.96 for photographs, was \$40,064.70, or about 12.3 per cent of the entire expense of the library for all purposes.

The total receipts of the library included the annual appropriation of \$380,000, income from trust funds of \$18,277.13 and the unexpended balance of trust funds of previous years, amounting to \$18,622.19, the total being \$416,900.32; also receipts consisting of fines for detention of books, from sales of finding lists, bulletins and catalogues, commissions for use of telephone facilities, sales of waste, etc., this total being \$6005.22. The trustees present a table for the past ten years showing the estimates of the trustees, the recommendations of the mayor and the amounts appropriated by the City Council. The appropriations for these ten years have averaged \$6481 less than the estimates of the board. In 1903 and 1910 the appropriations equalled the estimates, but in 1905 the appropriation was \$11,660 less than the estimate. "This is not said by way of complaint, because we are aware of the limitations which necessarily govern the Council in making appropriations for maintenance," the trustees say. "It is only stated to dispel the illusion which the examining committee and many others seem to have that the trustees have only to ask for money to get it."

For direct home use there were issued during the year 291,965 volumes at the Central Library, compared with 264,567 issues in 1912, and from the Central Library through the branches and reading rooms 82,782 other books, while the branches and reading rooms also issued 1,800,348 volumes for direct home use. The corresponding figures in 1912 were 77,225 and 1,211,510. There were also issued from the Central Library, branches and reading-room sta-

less than \$10,000 should be added to the appropriation of the library this year to meet the increase in salary which may be deemed necessary by the trustees.

In conclusion, the examining committee says: "The present trustees have formed and are carrying out many admirable plans for continuing and extending the usefulness of the library. We join in commending the spirit and the execution of these plans, and in urging upon the city the wisdom of providing in every way for their fulfillment."

The trustees have asked for \$120,000 for the maintenance of the library department the coming year, an increase of a little more than 13 per cent over the estimated expenditures of the year that closed Feb. 1. Last year the amount appropriated by the City Council was \$11,400 less than the trustees asked for and was regarded by them as insufficient to enable the library to be operated to the point of highest efficiency. An allowance of \$9764, about three and one-half per cent of the present authorized salary schedule, is included to meet changes in trade union scale, to employees affected thereby, and to provide for other salary increases. About \$23,000 is estimated to be required for other expenses, caused largely by the opening of new branch buildings and stations requiring additional expense for fuel, light, cleaning, transportation and the care of the enlarged buildings.

rons, and those required in the Sunday and evening and extra service runs. The total number of persons who must be paid to 573. This number, says the report, has been and will be increased during the present year by about 20, an estimated increase in expense of \$5,000. The increase asked is only 1/4 per cent of the tax levy, which will make the total expended about 28 cents of the tax rate.

There is great need of additional books for branch work. On this point the trustees say: "We desire to call attention to the immediate necessity of an appropriation for additional copies of standard books for the branches and for the deposit collection of the branches. We find it impossible to satisfy the reasonable demands of the public with the present supply of such books."

The trustees repeat their previous recommendation "for some provision which will enable the trustees to retire employees who become worn out in the service of the library." They say: "The examining committee in 1910 said in its report 'It is manifestly impossible for persons receiving such rates of compensation to create and maintain any adequate fund to which resort can be had in the emergencies of life which confront or are likely to confront them.' In this statement, as we then said, we entirely concur, and we wish again to press earnestly upon the consideration of the City Government and of the people of the city, the importance, not only from humanitarian but also from business considerations, of some provision which will render it unnecessary to rely upon the service those who have been worn out by years of work in it. Their retirement with suitable provision for only because it is humane but because it is for the best business interests of the city."

"There is a means at hand which could easily be used, and would in our judgment be sufficient for this purpose. The fines which are imposed and collected by the library upon overdue books and are now paid into the City Treasury, amount to about \$6000 each year. If this sum, which is really an income that the library creates by imposing fines and collecting them in small sums, could be placed at the disposal of the trustees to be expended in their discretion in the retirement of overworked employees, we think it would accomplish our purpose."

Public Toilet Rooms.

One of the very practical suggestions contained in the report concerns the public toilet rooms at the Central Library. The trustees frankly admit that the position of these rooms "is open to just criticism." They say:

"There is no public comfort station near Copley sq. as there should be, and during certain hours of the day the general public use of the library toilet conveniences is embarrassing to those for whom these rooms were especially intended. The difficulty continually increases, and it is imperative that something be done to overcome it."

"It would be possible to place toilet rooms in the basement in a better location and to separate the approaches entirely, to equip the rooms with modern fittings of a better type than now in use, and to subject them to closer supervision. We regard this matter as urgent and requiring immediate attention. It would involve an expenditure of at least \$10,000."

Issue for Outside Use, 1,848,973 Volumes.

The receipts of the library during the year 1913 were as follows: Annual appropriation, \$380,000; income from trust funds, \$18,277; unexpended balance of trust fund income of previous years, \$18,622—a total of \$416,900. In addition it is interesting to note that the receipts from fines amounted to \$6000.

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In the year 27,694 volumes were added to the library collection, as compared with 25,628 in 1912. The report deranges at the North End, Charlestown and East Boston, calls attention to the removal of the City Point reading room to the new quarters in the municipal building on the Perkins institution lot on Broadway. In relation to the Andrew sq. and Faneuil reading rooms the trustees say:

New Reading Rooms Established.

"The City Council, at the suggestion and with the approval of the Mayor, has authorized the establishment of reading rooms in the Andrew sq. District of South Boston and in the Faneuil District of Brighton. For establishing each reading room an appropriation of \$3500 was made by the Council, and arrangements are now going forward for opening these rooms as soon as the premises selected for them have been made ready."

"The Andrew sq. reading room will be established in the Nolen Building, 324-294 Dorchester st. and the Faneuil reading room in a building on Brooks st., formerly known as the Brook-Street-Charlestown. These buildings are centrally located and with reference to the population of the districts, and will provide suitable and convenient quarters for our purpose. The rental of the reading room in Andrew sq. is \$80 a year and the rental of the reading room on Brooks st. is \$650 a year each, exclusive of heating and of heating and care do not come out of the \$3500 appropriation for establishment of the rooms, but must be paid from the general maintenance fund of the library."

"As we have frequently stated, after the appropriations for establishing such reading rooms as these are exhausted, the annual expense of operating them must be borne by the general appropriation for the library, which is constantly increasing by reason of no control." With the trustees have no control. Appended to the report is the usual report of the examining committee, which is annually appointed by the trustees to look over the plans and to return their findings thereon. In this report the examining committee says that a sum not less than \$10,000 be added to the appropriation of the library to meet the increase in salary which may be deemed necessary by the trustees. The report of the examining committee is, on the whole, highly commendatory.

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Dr. Sargent illustrated his lecture with stereopticon views.

The Boston Journal CITY MAY BUY B. U. PROPERTY

Extension of Public Library
Is Urged by
Trustees.

The purchase of the Boston University property adjoining the Boston Public Library on Boylston street, and running to Essex street, by the city for the purpose of adding to the present library, was recommended yesterday in the report of the library trustees to Mayor Curley. It declared that lack of room under present conditions was so serious that without additional space certain changes would have to be made which would greatly discommode the public.

The University property measures 23 feet on Boylston street and is 125 feet deep. It is assessed, say the trustees, for \$21 a foot. Then, going further into details, the trustees declare that a building such as is desired could be erected for \$20,000.

With reference to statistics, the report shows that 37,000 volumes were purchased during the year; that for direct home use during the year 260,965 volumes were loaned. The report, after accounting for the finances, recommends that additional money be appropriated this year for increases in salary for the employees and that arrangements be made for a pension system.

BOSTON HERALD. LIBRARY TRUSTEES NEED MORE MONEY

Ask Over \$50,000 Increase in
Appropriation for the
Current Year.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library ask for more than \$50,000 increase over the appropriation of last year in their first annual report submitted to Mayor Curley yesterday. The amount, \$50,019, is the largest request ever made. Last year's appropriation was \$30,000. The examining committee of citizens recommends the purchase of land in the rear of the Central Library of an assessed valuation of \$150,000 and the erection of a \$200,000 building, to meet the need for increased space, and reports the purchase of this land would take care of present requirements and of those for some years to come.

During last year 37,000 volumes were added to the library collection, 685 of these being gifts. The trustees recommend that they be authorized to use the money received in fines, about \$6000 a year, in retiring the older employees on pensions, so room could be made for younger and more active employees, without working hardship on those who have grown old in the service.

Ask Funds to Enlarge Library and Pension Aged Employees

Estimating that the amount required for the maintenance of the Boston Public Library during the coming year will amount to \$100,019, which is an increase of a little more than 13 per cent of the estimated expenditure of last year, the trustees of the library have made their annual report to the Mayor of Boston and the public.

An enlargement of the Central building in Copley sq. is the chief recommendation of the board, with an increased allowance for the pensioning of employees coming next in order. The purchasing of more books is also greatly desired by the trustees, both for the equipment of the Central building and that of the many branch libraries in the different parts of the city; all of which accounts for the added enlarged estimate.

Suggest Land.

The attention of the city government is called to the strip of land in the rear of the Central Library building, on Boylston st., unoccupied as far as buildings are concerned, which contains about 200 sq. ft. It is now the property of Boston University and is assessed at \$21 per foot. Nos. 15 and 17 Boylston st., which are now occupied by buildings, are also recommended as being advisable to take. These estates contain 480 sq. ft., and are assessed at \$23 each. "If this strip were seized for an addition to the Central Library," reports the board, "it would have certain advantages in point

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TURKEY AND THE TURKS

Custodian Chase of Fine Arts Department
Lectures at the Boston Public Library

Frank H. Chase, custodian of the fine arts department of the Boston public library, gave last evening, in the lecture hall of the library the first of two lectures on "The March of the Tribes." The lecture was liberally illustrated by lantern slides, and interested a most attentive audience. Mr. Chase told the stirring story of the march of the Ottoman tribe from its primitive home in Central Asia to the walls of Vienna, capturing half the known world on the way. The lecturer pointed out that the career of the Turks is really a long series of raids by nomads upon higher civilization, a career which is bound to lose in the end.

The second lecture, on "The Retreat of the Turks," will be given at the same place Thursday evening, March 5. This will bring the story up to date, and will include an account of the recent wars in which the Turks have lost so heavily. Mr. Chase has spent much time in the preparation of these lectures, and special lantern slides have been made to illustrate them.

The Boston Post

I see that the new City Point reading room, which is a branch of the Boston Public Library, is becoming quite a place for the youngsters of the peninsular district, and the older people as well. Since the reading room was moved from the corner of East Broadway and I street, to the new Municipal building, farther up the street, the attendance has daily increased. The room runs the whole length of the front side of the new building and can accommodate many more than the old one did.

SHOWN AT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Collection of Remarkable Photographs of Scenes in the
Tyrolean Alps on Exhibition There.



ONE OF THE REMARKABLE TYROLEAN ALPS PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Boston Public Library has recently received a notable gift of about 100 large, tinted photographs—views of the Tyrolean Alps—from Joseph H. Benton, president of the Board of Trustees of the library. And, at his own expense, he has had about 50 of these framed, so they may be seen to better advantage by the public, and can be more advantageously exhibited in the various branches and reading rooms of the library throughout the city.

These are unquestionably the finest photographs of mountain scenery that have ever been made—excelling in many respects Sella's photographs of the Himalayas that were exhibited in this city a few years ago.

Many of the photographs are nearly a yard square, though the sizes and shapes vary. They are tinted in such a way as to emphasize the perspective values, and make more clear the color relations between snow and ice, vegetation, rock tints and formations, and the sky and cloud values.

Rarely, indeed, has color been applied to photographs in such a delicate and intelligent manner, without any attempt to make paintings of the photographs, but merely to emphasize in a more complete way the photographic values.

About 50 of these photographs are on exhibition in two rooms on the lower floor of the Central Library on Copley sq. at present, and they make a veritable panorama of what is probably the most picturesque mountain scenery in the world—the German Tyrol.

There is much greater variety of form and character in the Tyrolean Alps than in the Swiss Alps, and only one who has photographed in the mountains can appreciate what it meant to wait and wait with patience and fortitude day after day until the right moment came to take the photograph of the mountain, or creek, or valley under just the right conditions of light and atmosphere.

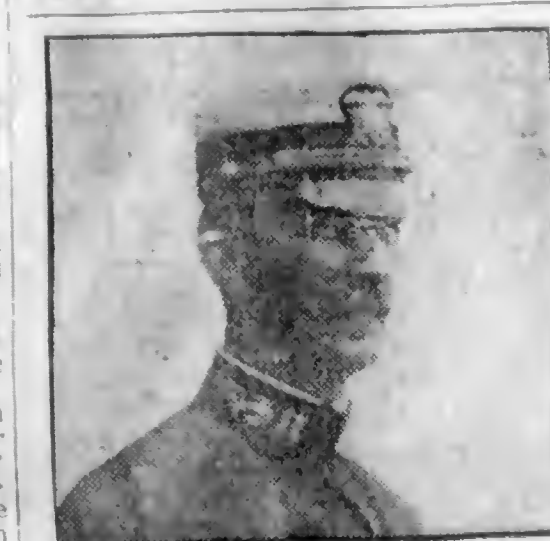
Behind these photographs is a human story of many disappointments, of artistic enthusiasm, of patience and more patience, and finally of reward and achievement. If you try to feel this story of the man who made these wonderful mountain photo-

graphs amid glaciers, and snows and storms, and in perilous places, it will add new interest to every one of them.

SERVING WITH FLEET.

Lieut Summers, Ordnance Officer of
Naval Militia, Reports to Admiral
Badger.

Lieut Augustus M. Summers, ordnance officer of the Massachusetts Naval Militia, reported yesterday to Rear Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, having been detailed by Sec Josephus Daniels of the Navy to witness target practice, which begins today off the Virginia capes.



LIEUT AUGUSTUS M. SUMMERS.

Lieut Summers, who will have charge of the fire control party in connection with the record target practice of the U. S. S. Chicago, is sent as an observer and to receive instruction. His detail is the first to come to a Naval Militia officer. While on such duty he receives the mileage and pay of his grade in the Navy. He will remain with the fleet 10 days.

Will Lecture on Washington.

Mr John Kennedy Loeck will give a lecture with lantern slides on "George

Washington and the Revolution" at the Public Library tomorrow afternoon at 3:30.

WITHIN RIGHTS, CLAIM.

U. G. Varney, Roxbury Officer,
Arrested in Bangor, Says York
Defaulted Bail.

BANGOR, Me., March 21.—U. G. Varney of Roxbury, Mass., a probation officer, who was arrested here yesterday by Sheriff J. F. O'Connell on a charge of kidnaping J. Edward York, a Bangor & Aroostook engineer, who, it was alleged, was being taken out of the State without requisition papers, after his arrest in Houlton on a charge of defaulting bail, claims that he was acting within his rights.

Varney said that under the common law, upheld by many decisions, a man who goes bail for another man may take him into custody at any time and in any place, or deputize another to do so. Varney declared that York was before the Roxbury Police Court in 1911, charged with deserting his family, and gave bonds. Probation Officer Keating going bail. According to Varney, York defaulted his bail and Varney was sent to Maine with power of attorney from Keating to bring York back to Massachusetts. Varney has with him a certified copy of the bail bond.

For the purpose of identification, Varney says he was accompanied by Thomas S. Downey of Boston, a yard conductor who knew York.

Yesterday it was decided that the case was under the jurisdiction of the Houlton or Aroostook County courts and all connected left in the afternoon for Houlton, where a hearing will be held today.

It is now understood that the charge against Varney and Downey before the Houlton Court will be that of assault, it being alleged that they used undue force in arresting York and that he was handcuffed with injury to his wrists.

TRUSTEES GIVEN RECEPTION.

Librarian Toastmaster at Banquet of Library Employees' Benefit Association.



COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY BANQUET.
Left to Right—Miss Anna E. Mantle, Miss Anna G. Doonan, Miss Alice V. Downing, Miss May M. Burke, Miss Mary A. Reynolds, Miss Julie R. Zaugg.

Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association gave a reception and banquet last evening in Court Hall, Huntington av. for the members of the Library Board of Trustees. Special guests were Josiah H. Benton, William F. Kenney and Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, trustees; Horace G. Wadlin, librarian, and Otto A. Heinemann, assistant librarian. Otto A. Heinemann was chairman of the reception committee.

Fully 250 sat down to the banquet and Mr. Wadlin was toastmaster. Mr. Benton and Mr. Kenney made addresses. An excellent orchestral concert, com-

prised of classic and popular airs, was followed by dancing. John H. Reardon was floor marshal and his assistants were Andrew J. Meyer, Michael J. Conroy, Clement T. Hayes, Charles W. Murphy, M. J. McCarthy, W. C. Wallace and William Connell. On the entertainment committee were the Misses Mary C. Sheridan, Julie R. Zaugg, Katharine L. Rosen, Maria G. Wall, Christine Hayes and Mary Herran. During an intermission there was vocal and instrumental music by members of the association. The party adjourned at midnight.

Among those present were Frank E. Blaisdell, James Kelly, Joseph Ward, Marie M. Burke, Anna B. Mantle, Alyce

V. Downing, Marie M. Morse, Margaret M. Keenan, Mary E. Haggerty, Walter E. Roland, Miss Annie G. Doonan, M. A. Reynolds, A. G. Murphy, A. A. McQuarrie, Florence F. Richards, William Wallace, William Clegg, R. F. Dixon, James A. Malar, Clara Jones, William Hemstead, Florence E. L. Sullivan, K. Lillian Kennedy, Leonora Shea, Mae Daly, Daniel J. Sullivan, George A. McCarthy, Fred W. Ford, Rudolph Fehle, P. C. Buckley, A. D. Olson, Jean M. Kiley, Beatrice Doherty, Kittle Sullivan, Edward M. Sullivan, Richard J. Powers, Mary Minton, Katherine Vukley, Kate Hogan, Elizabeth T. Reed, Elizabeth Alsworth, Helen A. Stone and the Misses Connell.

NEW READING ROOMS OPENED BY BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



Quarters just established at Faneuil

Boston public library today opens a reading room at 396 Dorchester street, South Boston, to be known as the Andrew square reading room. A reading room in the Brooks street chapel, Faneuil, was opened yesterday. Like the Brooks street reading room the South Boston place has been equipped with a collection of 1500 books, and 15 periodicals will be taken regularly. Daily delivery from the central library will be made to both branches, which are so centrally located that it is felt they will satisfactorily meet the present needs of their respective communities.

General approval of the arrangement and equipment of the Brooks street room was expressed by the patrons who at-

tended the opening yesterday. Long tables, comfortable chairs, attractive pictures and plenty of light from many windows make the room an ideal place for study and recreational reading.

The establishment of these two reading-rooms was authorized by the city council, which appropriated \$3500 for opening each place. The rental of the Andrew square reading-room is \$750 a year, and of the Brooks street room, \$650 a year, each exclusive of heating and care. These rentals and the expenses for heating and care do not come out of the \$7000 appropriated for establishing the rooms, but must be paid from the general maintenance fund of the library.

A CITY OF THE INCAS

Professor Bingham of Yale, Speaking at the Public Library, Tells of Discovering Machu Picchu

A walled city of the ancient Incas in Peru, probably 2000 years old, was described by Professor Hiram Bingham of Yale University yesterday to a large audience at the Boston Public Library. The discovery was made by Professor Bingham and his party recently, and the city is undoubtedly Machu Picchu, for in the great temple are three large ornamental windows bearing out the tradition of three brothers who led their tribes from three caves to a place where they could establish themselves in safety from the barbarians from the Amazon district. The position of the city is strategic, and according to Professor Bingham it shows a development covering several hundred years.

Machu Picchu was divided into wards, each separated from the others by walls. A single gate led from each ward and a single gate led from the city. It appears that while members of each ward trusted one another they did not trust the members of other wards. Professor Bingham commented on the skill of the Incas and their appreciation of fine architecture. Although they had no machinery they built their houses with great blocks of granite which stand today without a blemish.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America. William Fenwick Harris, its president, introduced the speaker.

ed to Find Work in Boston

Care Used to Look up Case

stranded, but apparently I did not know the final interpretation of the word.

To the Children Aid Society

In the morning I hurried to the Children's Aid Society—the matron having explained that anyone under the age of 21 is a child in the eyes of the law. I approached the girl at the desk nearest the door and in a hesitating, uncertain way said I wanted to talk to someone about work. She smiled and rang a bell which summoned a slender, delicate-faced girl with the high coloring so often associated with English girls. She smiled pleasantly and sincerely and took me off into a little corner behind a screen. She only asked the most necessary questions and did not persist in answers whenever I demurred. Her manner was sweet—almost deferential. She made it just as easy as possible. There was just the slightest hesitation before she asked my age, and her inquiry into my financial circumstances was equally delicate.

"And I suppose you've come to the end of your resources?" she inquired softly. "Now if you'll wait just a minute I think I can help you. I'm going to call a woman on the telephone and tell her I'm sending you. She is just the one to help you. She's awfully interested in girls and advises them and does all sorts of things for them."

She returned in less than five minutes and her voice and manner and smile were very cheery.

A Woman Friend for Girls

"It's all right," she assured me. "She wants you to come between 9 and 10 in the morning," and she gave me the address of Miss Blake, who is at the head of the Boston Society for the Care of Girls at 184 Boylston street. "She'll look after you," she concluded, encouragingly, as she bowed me out.

Back into Scollay square the prospect of crossing the centre of the city in my muddy shoes and attired as I was with a corner of a red sweater coot poking disconsolately from beneath my raincoat was not especially alluring. I might meet any number of persons I knew, and my mission was too secret and life too short to stop to explain my excessively shabby



ant to talk to you," said Miss McCready.

regular meal hours, those who try to be good and those who don't, and I think you're trying to be good."

Cents Left

answered, despondently told her my very kind and willing to wait for I could get work,

those who try to be good and those who don't, and I think you're trying to be good."

She put her hands on my arms in a motherly fashion and bent down and kissed me.

"Run along now and get your things and hurry back and, whatever you do, cheer up. There's surely a niche in the world for you somewhere."

ously well-bred nor too much the opposite.

I decided to eat a regular dinner at home and pull myself together before I faced another and probably altogether different situation. That night I started down to the Associated Charities building only to find it dark and the offices closed. I had walked down through the crowds in Scollay square—past girls with too-too-red

TRUSTEES GIVEN RECEPTION.

Librarian Toastmaster at Banquet of Library Employees' Benefit Association.



Left to Right—Miss

Boston Public Libr Benefit Association ga and banquet last evenin Huntington av, for the Library Board of Tr guests were Josiah H. F. Kenney and Rev Mann, trustees; Hora librarian, and Otto Pl ant librarian. Otto A. chairman of the recepit Fully 200 sat down to Mr Wadlin was toastm ten and Mr Kenney ma An excellent orchestra

NEW READING I BY BOSTON



Quarters just esta

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General approval of the arrangement and equipment of the Brooks street room was expressed by the patrons who at

SPECIAL FEATURES

THE SUNDAY HERALD.

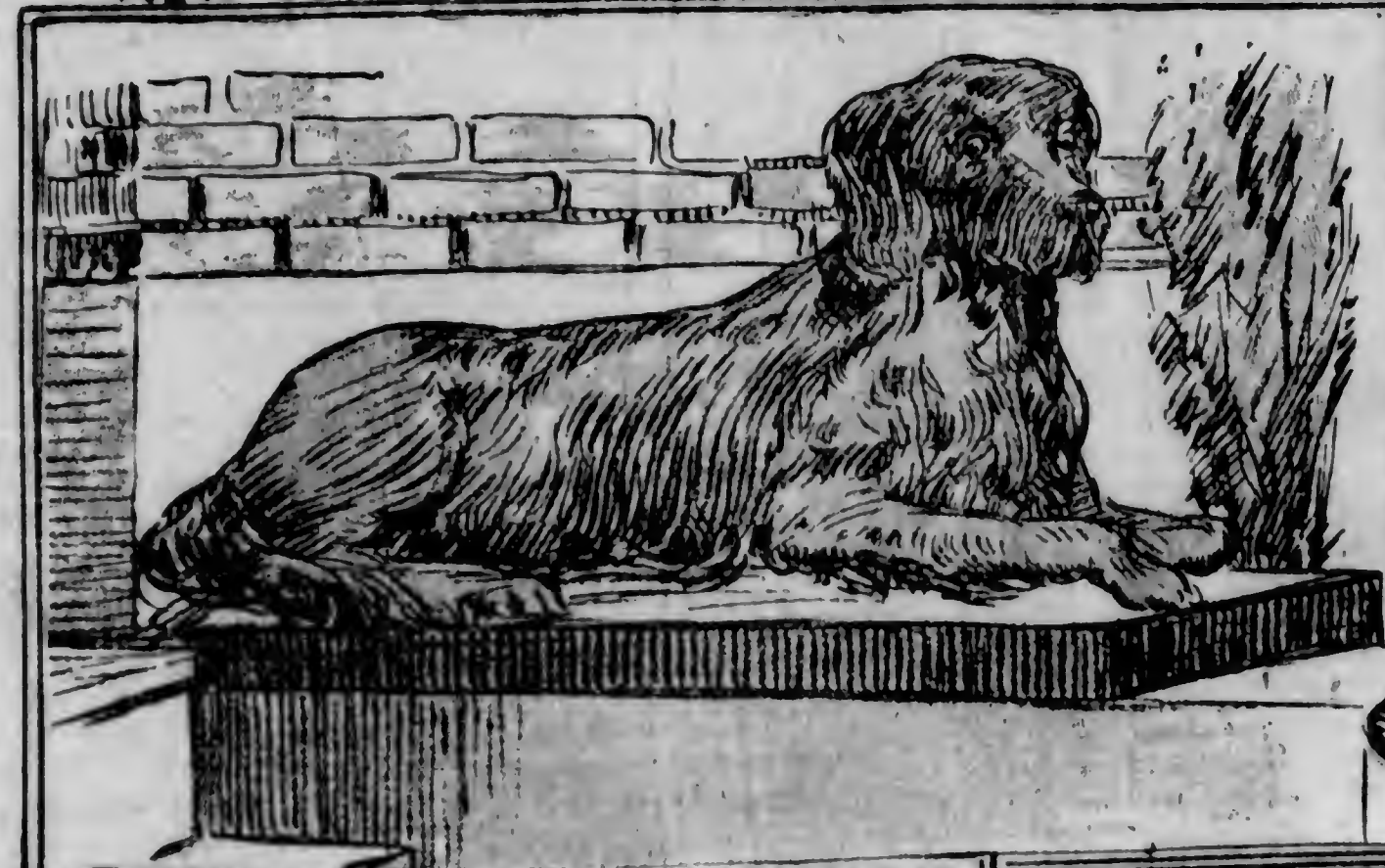
BOSTON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1914.

SPECIAL FEATURES

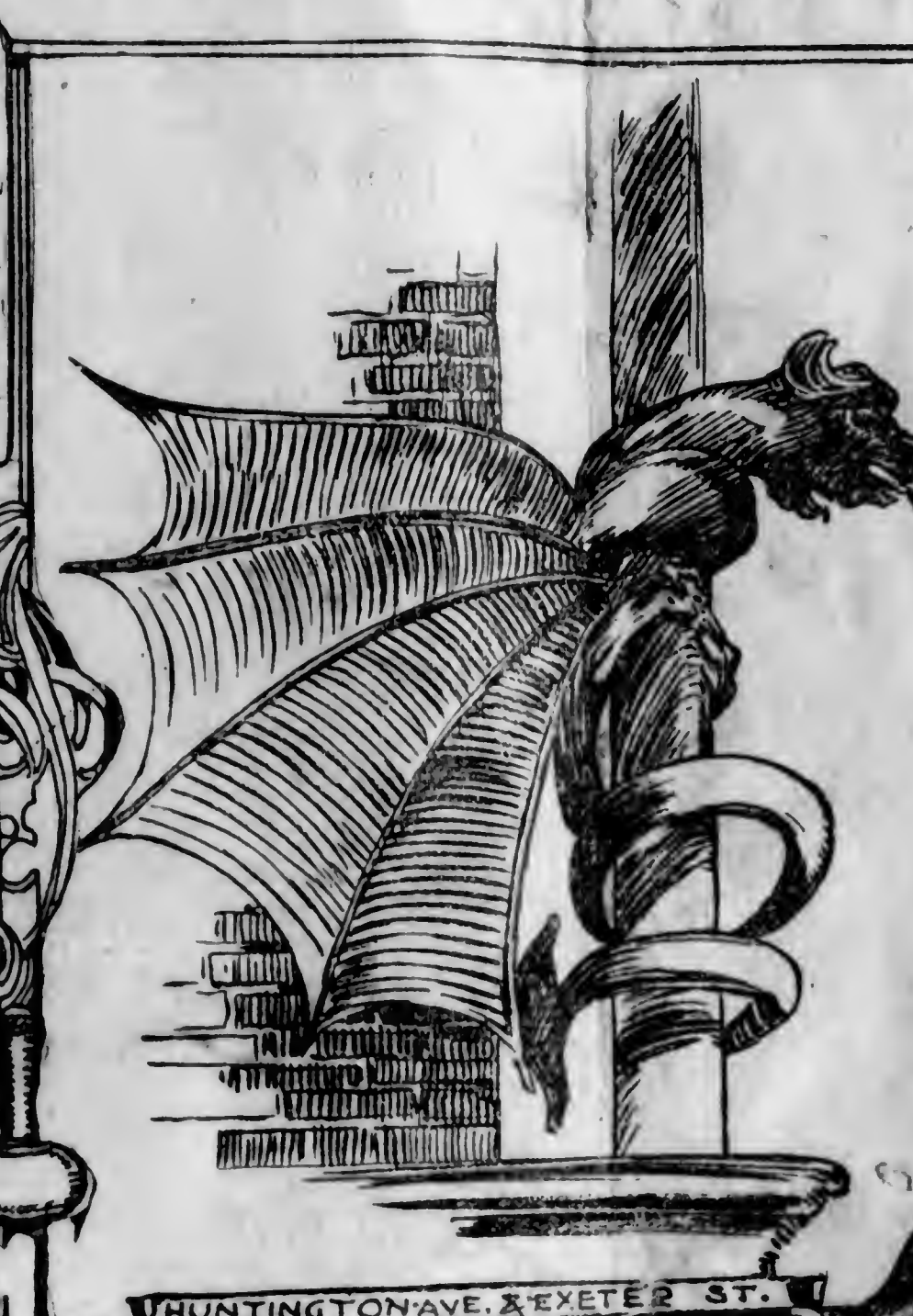
Glimpses of the Stone Menagerie in Our City Streets



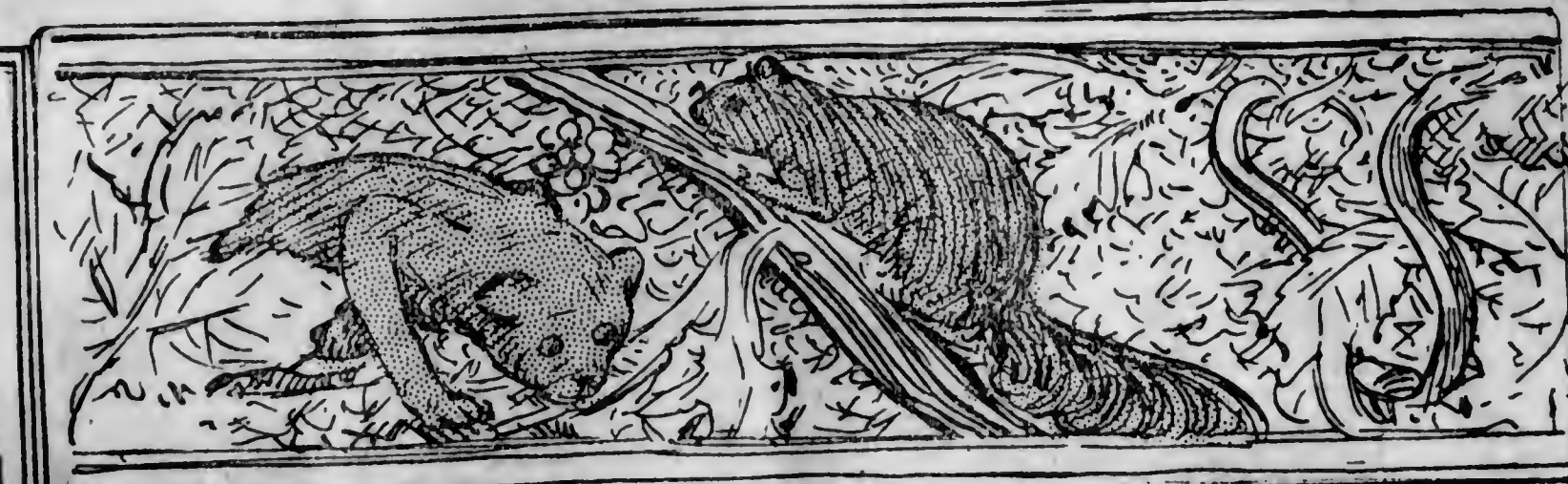
NEW OLD SOUTH CHURCH



AN OLD STYLE DOG, WEST CEDAR ST.



HUNTINGTON AVE. & EXETER ST.



NEW OLD SOUTH CHURCH



THE PARKER ADONIS PANTHER



TRINITY CHURCH



THE KENSINGTON LION (ROOF)



THE TRINITY DEVIL NORTH WALL

BOYLSTON ST. NEAR PARK SQ.



Survival of Mediaeval Ideas

the New Old South, nor the burdened camel on Trinity Church, nor the snarling daredevil crawling up the flagstaff of the Copsey square Hotel. In this new-world city, where economy and hurry lay hands on almost every building, if we do not find architectural carvings in widest variety, the fault, if not our thoughtless, the fault, if not our own. For the

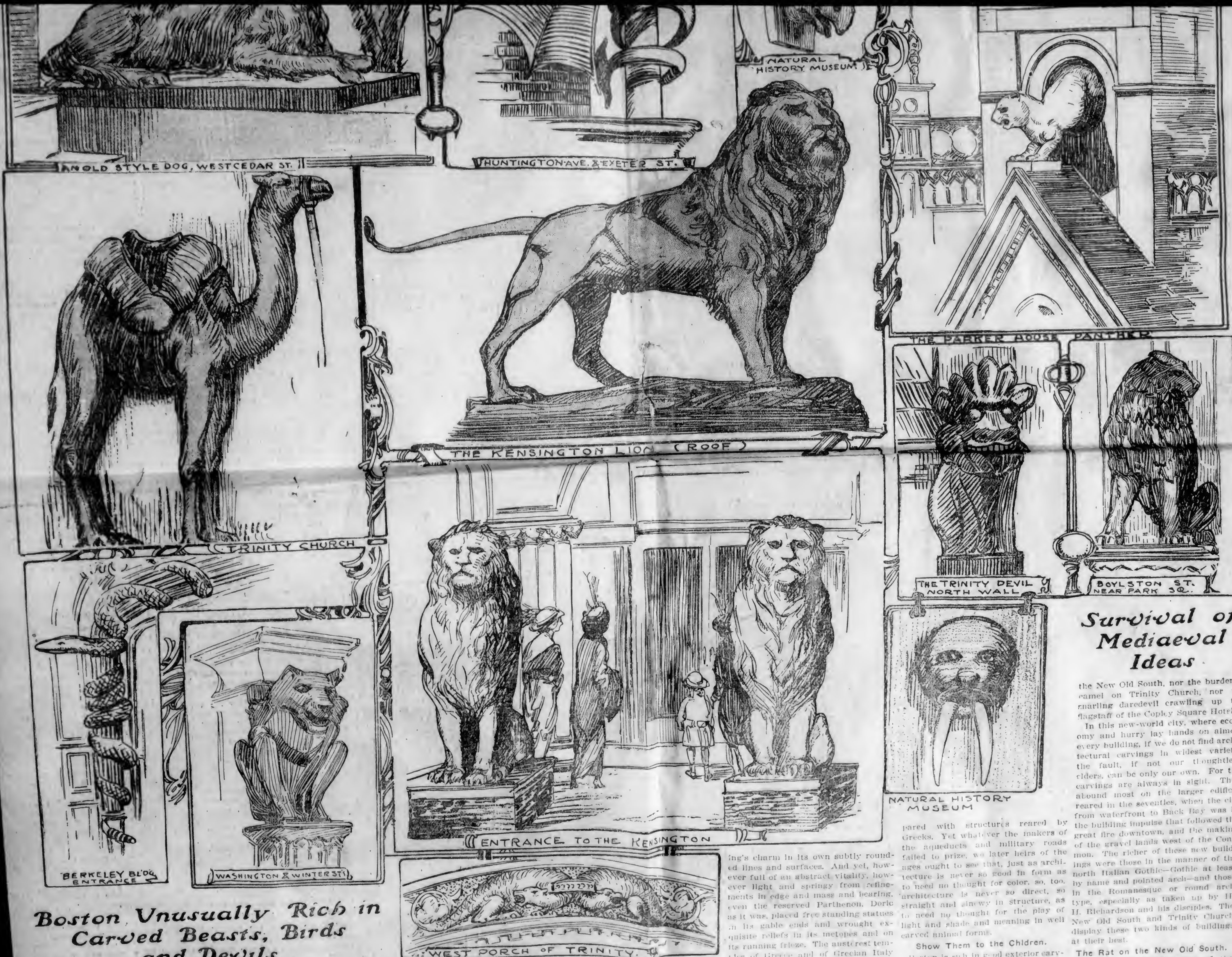
Christian Science
NEW READING ROOM
BY BOSTON



Quarters just estab

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*Boston Unusually Rich in
Carved Beasts, Birds
and Devils*

By W. M. WARREN.

A S water brightens a mountain view, or as wit and repartee relieve a suit at law, so free carvings of birds and beasts enliven formal architecture. Not essential, but they are welcome. They neither detract from the structure nor destroy its main proportions; but they seem to give the parts a joy in their duties; the bracket, when figured, is gladder of its task; and the capital, when carved, feels its load the less. These outside decorations, if kept in accord with the look and purpose of the building, soften the geometry of mass, angle and plane, somewhat as a happy turn of phrase and pleasing ripples in the rhythm break the straightforwardness of earnest prose.

Crisply handled carvings in nook and corner and on the jutting angles of a building ought to catch the eye like a wink or a scowl. Centuries ago, indeed, when architects and builders could trick out their abbey and churches with a freer hand, they carved plants, animals, men and

devils in such profusion and in such taking pose and action that the monks and nuns were tempted to read the walls and columns more than breviary and missal; while the lowly worshipper found more to admire in the carvers' craft than in the Ten Commandments. So at least complained St. Bernard.

Have You Seen Them?

But were St. Bernard all today he could not elude us for letting stone images lessen our compunction. We have gone to the other limit. No matter how carvings grace a public or private building, we have no eye for them. Nowadays in a substantial downtown building it is ours. If you doubt it, put your own eyes to the test. Assuming that now and then you enter Winter street at Tremont, see if you can stay at this moment how many lions are on the roof edge of the right-hand corner building, and if you recall three, you remember whether in the language of the heralds they are sejant or sejant rampant—that is to say, sitting

at fashion or sitting with front paws raised? Or assuming that you feel at home in Copley square, see if in your mind's picture of the library you can find the hundreds of old books that Mr. McKim employed. If you have a dislike for the library, the guide, just as you can read in memory whether the snake or the dragon is faring worse in those grim fights by the entrance to the Pierce Building. No, of course you cannot remember what you never saw. In these days we soon lose what we see spontaneously or by accident. We are not so good children; we see little and notice less; no wonder that street accidents increase. These exterior carvings might as well be overgrown with blustering creepers, or bitten off with blunderbuss; except, of course, as they remind us of our sweeping glance of this splendid building as a whole. Still this half-blindness is a preference for flapping draperies over sculpture, and is at times better than our intentionless treatment of carvings. Not long ago one of the best known churches on the Back Bay covered its delicate

child—screen of the stone—would
you believe it?—withered! real Caen
stone, the kind that does not let
bags but in quarries, the best, and re-
main, the kind the Americans use
another and makes you stone look
like sand and so. I don't strange that
when carvings are made, as to Mr.
W. T. Sears, the six men, the
of the old firm of Cummings & Sears
the architects to work Boston over-
most of its buildings in the north-
Italian Gothic style, he is wont to
reply: "Do you know carvings when
you see them?" He has a right to be
doubtful of this generation.

Yet, after all, our business is the good plastic detail upon our buildings is a fault where mending calls for little effort and yields much delight.

No Wall Too Severe for Carving.
We commonly suppose that only two or three styles of architecture can fitly deck themselves with sculptures of animals. We fancy that the Greeks, for instance, so refined in construction, would not build

ing's charm by its own subtly rounded lines and surfaces. And yet, however full of an abstract vitality, however light and springy from refinements in edge and mass and bearing, even the reserved Parthenon, Doric as it was, placed free-standing statues in its gable ends and wrought exquisite reliefs in its metopes and on its running frieze. The austere temples of Greece and of Etruscan Italy had the outer sides of their over-archments snidened with water-spouts fashioned in the likeness of human heads. To this day you may see high aloft on modern banks and office buildings and department stores the swollen ornaments of these old Greek house-heads, no longer actual water-spouts, but mere dry-mouthed beards as monumental and far from use as the buttons on the back of an afternoon coat. Just count the seventy acrolithic faces on the severe Exchange building or the hundreds on the Public Library. If we forget that the purpose and structure of the Greeks found attractive places for freely moulded carvings, it is probably because we take our classic pattern too much from the Roman rather than their still heavier and more massive successors in later London. As everybody is aware, the Romans were contented with the hard contours and profiles that the rule and compass give; they mixed concrete that would last till doomsday, but they never took the scaffolds from a building for subtlety and grace and telling use of living forms could be com-

pared with structures reared by Greeks. Yet whatever the makers of the aqueducts and military roads failed to prize, we later heirs of the ages ought to see that, just as architecture is never so good in form as to need no thought for color, so, too, architecture is never so direct, so straight and a-swey in structure, as to need no thought for the play of light and shade and meaning in well carved animal forms.

Show Them to the Children.

Boston is rich in good exterior carvings. Of course, we have no cathedral of Notre Dame, with almost every niche and every weathering, every lunette, breaking into life with grotesque shapes, winged or reptilian-footed or manlike, or quite imaginary and fantastic. Nor have we a church like Pierrefonds, even in the old days more a dwelling for exorcists of the carver's brain than for knight and troubadour. We have no Font of Milan cathedral, with its two thousand statues, all of gleaming marble. Nor have we in any public square even a carved masked face that snarl-jack which the old town of Siena counts among her glories. But we have many a building whose carvings merit more attention than they get. Here and there we have individual carvings that our children ought to put among their earliest memories of the city. Nevertheless, you can walk the streets of Boston thirty years and never see a man or woman pointing out to a little child one specimen in Boston's architectural pos—not even the Helike rat on

Survival of Mediaeval Ideas.

the New Old South, nor the burdened camel on Trinity Church, nor the snarling daredevil crawling up the facade of the Copple Square Hotel.

In this new-world city, where economy and hurry lay hands on almost every building, if we do not find architectural carvings in wisest variety, the fault, if not our slightest elders, can be only our own. For the carvings are always in sight. They abound most on the larger edifices reared in the seventies, when the city from waterfront to Back Bay was in the building impulse that followed the great fire downtown, and the making of the gravel lands west of the Common. The richer of these new buildings were those in the manner of the north Italian Gothic—Gothic at least by name and pointed arch—and those in the Romanesque or round arch style, especially as taken up by H. H. Richardson and his disciples. The New Old South and Trinity Church display these two kinds of buildings at their best.

The Rat on the New Old South.

True to the genial spirit of the Italian *coltino*, the carvers on the New Old South are as simple and spontaneous as the real birds and quadrupeds: a quiet observer may see at dawn or dusk by the ruined walls of old south German castles—as natural and as irrelevant. A woodpecker at his drilling, a butterfly sunning his underwings, a fox creeping through a tangled vine, a rat reaching up for a nibble—these little pictures in the carvings have not much to do with the Cardinal's institutes or with the Cardinal's discourses, but casual as the carvings appear, still they are not life or out of place; they recall in some half-consciousness the Syrian fables, the sparrows, the little foxes that much men, the doxmas and mysticisms carried religious truth into the hearts of men. Even this queer rat, for instance, has a right apparent to his corner in the church wall, some such right as Birra's field mouse has to his niche in English poetry. All these creatures that figure in the cap-

(Continued on Page Three.)

Ancient City in Jungle of Peru Described by Yale Explorer

Professor Bingham Tells of Skill of the Incas in Building Great Granite Structures 2000 Years Ago



EXAMPLE OF INCA ARCHITECTURE UNCOVERED IN PERUVIAN JUNGLE BY PROFESSOR HIRAM BINGHAM OF YALE.

Professor Hiram Bingham of Yale University, recently returned from an archaeological expedition to South America, yesterday described to a large audience at the Public Library how he and his party had discovered in a remote and almost inaccessible part of Peru, hidden beneath a jungle of dense trees and plant growth, a wonderful walled city of the ancient Incas. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Boston Society of the Archeological Institute of America, and William Fenwick Harris, its president, introduced the speaker.

2000-YEAR-OLD CITY

The city discovered at Machu Picchu and Professor Bingham said that it probably was the city where the Incas established themselves 2000 years ago and where they developed the strength of character and intelligence by which they established the Inca empire later when they deserted this stronghold in the uplands.

The ancient tradition which Professor Bingham's discovery bears out was that 2000 years ago three Inca brothers led three small tribes out from three caves and away to a place where they could establish themselves in safety from the barbarian hordes of Indians from the Amazon district. They came to Machu Picchu and after hundreds of years built up the city which Professor Bingham discovered.

Built Inca Empire

By reason of the extreme difficulty of maintaining life in these upland regions the Inca people, after centuries of frugal life, developed an intelligence and character which made them the natural masters of that part of the continent. When their population became congested, they moved back into the region whence they had come and then began their conquests, which ended in the establishment of the great Inca empire of which historians love to write in an imaginative vein. Machu Picchu was abandoned entirely when the Incas established their sovereignty in the more fertile lowlands, and the great walls of white granite, temples and well-built stone houses were left behind to be forgotten.

Professor Bingham said that the Incas showed themselves more like the ancient Greeks than any other native American people. He said it was apparent from their architecture that they had a sense of the beautiful and purity of design which was paralleled only by the Greeks.

Identified by Temple

The identity of Machu Picchu as the original seat of Inca glory was fixed by the fact that in the great temple of the city were three big ornamental windows, bearing out the ancient tradition of three brothers and the three caves, etc. The position of the city was also strategic, which made their resort to such a place likely.

Machu Picchu was divided into wards. Each ward was separated from the other by a wall and a single gate led from the ward, as a single gate led from the city itself. Members of one ward did not trust the others as to respect for personal property, but members of the same ward trusted each other as there were no doors to the houses.

Professor Bingham laid particular emphasis on the skill of the Incas and their sense of beauty in architecture. Although they were without steel instruments or any kind of machinery the great blocks of granite in their buildings fitted so smoothly that they have stood all these years without a blemish appearing. Yet no mortar was used to hold them together.

Boston Transcript, Mar. 5, 1914 Public Library Reading Room a Fancull

A new reading-room of the Boston Public Library was opened today at 106 Brooks street, Faneuil. The building, the old Brooks Street Chapel, is excellently adapted for a reading-room. There will be a collection of about 1500 books on the shelves, a daily delivery of books from the central library, and sixteen periodicals will be regularly taken. The reading-room will be open every week day from 2 to 6 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M.

Transcript, Mar. 5, 1914

HOW THE LIBRARY WORKS

New Edition of Chairman Benton's Book Is Issued, Showing the Great Work Done by the Boston Public Library

J. H. Benton, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, has issued a revised edition of his book on "The Working of the Boston Public Library." The former edition proved of so much value that another issue was needed, and in this one the statistics have been brought up to date and the matter revised. The book describes the working of one of the most important educational institutions in Boston, and the purpose of publication is to make a larger number of people acquainted with the inside of the library.

Few people have an appreciation of the magnitude of the Boston Public Library as a business institution. The conduct of this business involves an expenditure of more than \$1000 a day. The central library building has cost up to the present time, exclusive of the land upon which it stands, \$2,762,384.75. As personal property there are in the library 1,067,103 volumes of books. The aggregate commercial value of the personality is more than \$5,000,000, and much of it is unique and could not be replaced if destroyed. The total value of the real and personal property, devoted to free public library purposes in Boston is stated by President Benton to be at least \$7,500,000.

The great value of the library, however, is in its use, and President Benton tells how the books and other material have been brought into the most general and extensive public use. There are annually issued for direct home use nearly 300,000 volumes at the central library and from the central library through the branches about \$2,000 more, while the branches and reading-rooms issue more than 1,300,000 volumes for home use, making the direct issue for home use nearly 1,650,000 annually. Beside this the library cooperates with schools and institutions, not only in the matter of loaning books, but photographs, pictures and lantern slides. Last November one branch issued 290 pictures in this way, another 350 and a third 522.

President Benton emphasizes the fact that the library is not only an important means of popular education but is also a valuable business asset of the city. Its special collections make Boston the mecca for scholars, who come here from all parts of the country to use this storehouse of scholarship. The working of the Boston Public Library is expensive because it is much larger and is worked to a greater degree of efficiency than other libraries, and it is the only great free library for all the people of Massachusetts. To develop the library to its highest usefulness an annual appropriation of not less than \$450,000 is required, yet the 1913 appropriation by the City Council was only \$380,000. While the sum appears large, it is pointed out that it is only 2-100ths of one per cent of the tax valuation of the city.

Transcript, Mar. 3, 1914

It is a welcome announcement that Josiah H. Benton has been reappointed to the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library for a term of five years. For nearly twenty years he has served on this important board, much of the time as chairman. When he was first appointed the library was housed in modest quarters at the lower end of Boylston street, which was closed in 1895 and the new library building in Copley square opened. Since that time the system has made sure and steady progress, every step of which Mr. Benton has facilitated. Naturally in a city so widely cosmopolitan as Boston, problems have constantly arisen demanding the wisest judgment in solution. These problems have been notably well solved, so that today Boston's Public Library is among the leaders of the world in its scope and effectiveness. And, best of all, its influence is constantly expanding as a supplementary power to the regular educational systems of the city. Of the work of the library Mr. Benton recently said: "One of the most interesting things about the Boston Public Library is the extent to which it has been created, developed and worked by voluntary and unpaid service. None of the trustees has ever received compensation, a large part of its collections have been given it, while nearly five hundred citizens have served upon its examining committee. I am sure that there is no similar institution anywhere which has been promoted and developed by more unselfish, constant and effective civic effort. All this has been because the library has been a library for the people, free to all, for the intelligent education of all."

Boston Herald, Mar. 5, 1914

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Sometimes an institution grows up in a community so easily and imperceptibly that even the persons most closely associated with it fail to realize its full proportions. Such is the case with the Boston Public Library. Few people comprehend how great an affair it has become. Information on this score is now furnished by the fresh edition of "The Working of the Boston Public Library," written by Josiah H. Benton, long president of its board of trustees and a leader in library management hereabouts.

Besides the central building the library maintains 30 branches and reading rooms, giving it real estate of an aggregate value of \$4,500,000. Counting the contents of the libraries, this piece of the city's property is worth well toward double that sum. The Public Library owns more than a million books, of which four-fifths are in the central establishment, and the remainder in the branches and reading rooms. It takes 375 different newspapers, and nearly 1700 different periodicals. On its library service, Boston spends 55 cents per capita of its population per annum. The other 22 cities of Massachusetts expend just about half as much per inhabitant.

Our Public Library employs 238 persons, of whom considerably more than half are in the central library. The Sunday and evening services require 51 persons. A large force is maintained in the printing and binding departments. During the last year an average of 414 volumes per diem were sent by delivery wagons to the public and parochial schools and to other institutions. The policy of the library is thus to supplement in a systematic way the work of public education. In addition, the branches are sending out on deposit thousands of other books, besides lending many to their nearby schools. The library also supplies pictures for the use of teachers in explaining subjects to their classes. It sent out 40,000 pictures last year and a great many illustrated portfolios. It maintains free lectures Sunday afternoons and on several evenings in the week. Altogether this is one of our large institutions. Its work has been in the main, admirably conducted.

Boston Transcript, Mar. 5, 1914

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Boston Transcript, Mar. 2, 1914

PANAMA CANAL PICTURES

Some of the Latest Government Photographs to Be Shown at Public Library

To accompany the free lecture of Captain Charles Mason Fuller of the United States Navy on "The Great Panama Canal" to be given at the Boston Public Library next Thursday in place of the cancelled lecture of Anna Seaton Schmidt, an exhibition of photographs of the canal is being arranged in the fine arts department of the Public Library this afternoon. Unfortunately, just before the change in the lecture was made some of the largest and best photographs of the Panama Canal had been sent to the branch libraries for use. The hundred or more photographs to be put up will show all stages of the work on the canal up to a comparative recent date, among them being some colored photographs recently secured, which have not yet been exhibited.

At the lecture on Thursday evening, however, the work on the canal will be brought up to date through a series of lantern slides made from the official Government photographs, which Captain Fuller was able to secure. Among these will be those of opening the canal from ocean to ocean, and the great slides which occurred recently, together with the work of repairing the canal after the slides. These are said to be the finest photographs of the canal ever made.

Boston Herald, Mar. 16, 1914

CRIES FOR HELP AT B. U. CONCERT

Rush for Door—Rector Mixed with Ash Cans—Man Locked in Public Library.

There were some exciting moments at the Boston University Glee Club's annual college concert last night when a cry of "Help! help!" just outside Jacob Sleeper Hall caused a rush for the door. Over 70 students, friends and professors attended the affair, which is, next to the annual Klatsch Kollegium, the foremost social event of the college year.

Just after the intermission, while J. Paul Foster of Harvard University engaged every one's attention with a reading, the cries for help penetrated the hall and scores began to make for the door. Dean William M. Warren went out to investigate, preceded by Special Officer John Neal. The Glee Club members all strained after them via the janitor's room. The Rev. Kendall S. McLean of St. James' Episcopal Church of West Somerville scrambled through the janitor's window and got mixed up with a half-dozen ash cans, but emerged triumphant. Windows were thrown open in the vicinity, and it was then learned that a man had been locked in the Boston Public Library. He was released by a night watchman.

After being assured that the danger, if any, was outside the building, the audience regained their seats and enjoyed what was pronounced one of the best concerts that the Glee Club had given in years. Messrs. Hinkley, Blanchard and Stevens made particular hits as song and club soloists. Frank Peterson and Elmer Mode sang excellent solos.

THE LATEST PLAN FOR COPLEY SQUARE

Thirty-two years now Boston has been wondering how to lay out Copley square. Many plans have been offered. Some of them forget traffic and favor symmetry; some forget symmetry and favor traffic. A few have tried to serve both ends. But all have found that in Copley square beauty and convenience are to some extent at odds. In architectural effect, the square is a square with an anvil-nose at the downtown corner; in actual use, the square is but a big V with a crossbar a block beyond the point. The designer's task is accordingly double: to beautify the square as a square, and at the same time to direct wisely its commingling streams of traffic. The plan just drawn by Mr. Arthur A. Shurtleff, at Mr. Minton's asking, deserves praise for attacking expressly both parts of the problem.

As a means of controlling traffic, this new design has merits that reflect the latest lessons learned in other cities. By extending Trinity place to Boylston street, Mr. Shurtleff gains as his main feature a large central square. While from other cities' experience he argues well against the diagonal avenues hitherto thought indispensable in any lay-out fair to traffic, and while he rejects altogether the proposed diagonal from the New Old South corner to the Westminster Chambers, he still carries Huntington avenue across on its present axis, but narrowed to the need of only inbound vehicles. By this narrowing, he forestalls the head-on meeting of inbound and outbound traffic at Clarendon street. The general outbound traffic for Huntington avenue he would either deflect to St. James avenue in advance or send around the square. The car lines now in place he does not disturb. These merits commend themselves.

With the other part of the problem Mr. Shurtleff has been less successful. Whatever dignity the plan assures—and much more could be wished—seems to lie in accessories, the lighting, the trolley poles, the re-discovered Brewer fountain. The salient features need revision. The prominent trees, for instance, whether tall enough to overarch the trolley wires and the fountain, or cut trimly back in formal shapes, are certainly out of place in a square set about with noble buildings decorated on their lower stages; unless, indeed, the library, Trinity church and the other structures are to stand by as casual containers, not deserving an unobstructed square as a common foreground. In any case, were the square to be filled up centrally with elms or lindens, its bounds should compel their grouping to be straight-lined instead of circular.

Those who were hoping that this latest plan would yield both use and beauty will regret another main feature. The diagonal car tracks are brought across the central reservation, as if they would show as little as a line of longitude upon a prairie. But these four tracks, with their spaces, their poles and wires and their moving loads, would be the first thing noticed in the square. To send them all across an inner sidewalk, over the fountain pavement, across two sidewalks more, and then along the smaller plot toward Clarendon street, would mean the undoing of the whole design. If the curbed plots should be viewed as the main thing, they would look ruthlessly skewed with the car tracks; if the tracks should be viewed as the main thing, they would look trivially placed about with scraps of park material. In either case the result were such confusion as would discredit for both resident and visitor Boston's artistic judgment.

Mr. Shurtleff has studied so well the needs of the square as a place of busy traffic, surely he might be asked to reconsider its needs as a place of civic beauty. *W. M. Warren*

52 Mar. 22, 1914

Boston Sunday Globe.

First issued Oct 14, 1877.

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE,
Established March 4, 1872.
(Printing Edition First issued March 7, 1878.)

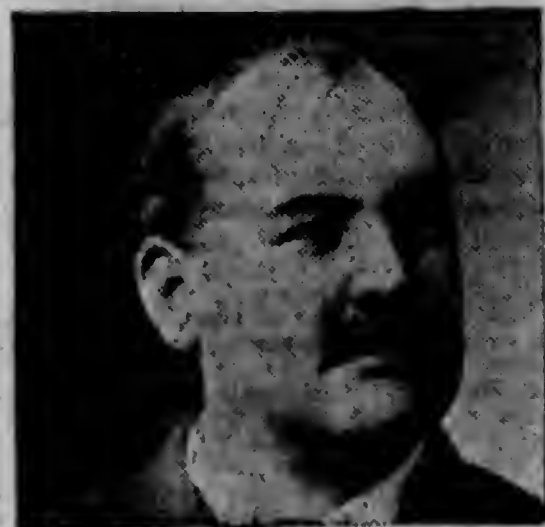
KEARNS GIVEN LOGUE'S PLACE

Dorchester Man for Schoolhouse Board.

Mayor Names Dr John Dowling as City Hospital Trustee.

Josiah Benton Reappointed as a Library Official.

Mayor Curley yesterday appointed Dr John J. Dowling of 68 Massachusetts av to be a City Hospital trustee, to succeed Dr William S. Shillaber, who retires.



WILLIAM F. KEARNS.

William F. Kearns of Dorchester, a contractor and builder, was named for the Schoolhouse Commission. The ordinance requires that there must be a builder on the Schoolhouse Board, as well as an architect and a business man. He will fill a vacancy which will be caused by the retirement of Charles Logue on April 1.

The Mayor has reappointed Josiah H. Benton to the Library trustees. These appointments all require approval of the Civil Service Commission. The position on the Schoolhouse Board carries a salary of \$300 a year. The other appointments carry no salaries.

Mr Kearns and his family live at 4 Larchmont st, Dorchester. He was born in Roxbury, and except for a few years, spent in the West after graduating from the Lewis Grammar School, has always lived in Boston.

Mr Kearns returned to Boston in 1893. He built the Haymarket telephone exchange on Chardon st, schoolhouses connected with St. Rose's Church, Chelsea, and St. Eulalia's Church, South Boston, and built St. Clement's Church, Somerville, and St. Margaret's Church, Lowell. Two years ago he erected the garbage plant buildings at Spectacle Island. He is treasurer of the W. F. Kearns Company.

CURLEY AXE HITS PUBLIC LIBRARY

High Salaried Members of Library Staff Face Reduction in Pay.

Horace G. Wadlin of Reading, librarian at the Public Library, and many of the other high-salaried members of the library staff will have their salaries reduced by Mayor Curley, according to the latest plans under consideration at the mayor's office.

The mayor cut the appropriation for the library department to \$100,000, or \$30,617 less than the library trustees estimated would be required for the maintenance of the department for the year.

According to the present plans, there will be a 5 per cent. cut in all salaries of \$1000 or over, and the employees of the printing and bindery division of the department will be transferred to the municipal printing plant. Through the mayor's plan, it is estimated that the saving will be between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

The mayor during the day forwarded instructions to Commissioner Gilman of the soldiers' relief department to remove from the payroll the name of Timothy W. Kelley of 140 London street, East Boston, a Spanish-American war veteran, who was transferred to that department from the public works department in January. In the soldiers' relief department Kelley was given a rating at \$1600 a year. Previously he was employed in the park and recreation department as a janitor at \$250 a day.

The 5 per cent. reductions made by the mayor in the public works department affected 531 men receiving \$1000 a year or over and made a net saving in the payrolls of \$51,161.92.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE—MARCH

The Public Library And the Immigrant.

Discussed by

MR CHARLES F. D. BELDEN,
Chairman Free Public Library Commission.

MISS J. M. CAMPBELL,

Educational Director for Work With Aliens.

MR WILLIAM F. KENNEY,
Trustee Boston Public Library

Work of Free Public Library Commission.

JUST a year ago, Ex-Gov Foss, in transmitting to the Legislature the recommendations of the Free Public Library Commission respecting library work with foreigners, said:

It appears to be of the utmost importance that we should take steps toward the education of our immigrant population in order that they may understand the ideals and conditions of American life. The assimilation of our foreign population cannot proceed effectively unless it is brought into sympathy with, and given an understanding of, the aims and purposes of our democracy.

There have been many illustrations of the dangers which confront us through an increasing alien population that is out of harmony with our society and that follows blindly the lead of ignorant and vicious agitators. For the protection of society, and particularly for the protection of our laboring population, including the foreigners themselves, we must not omit any reasonable measure for the proper education and training of the foreigner who makes his home in Massachusetts.

The commissioners at that time recommended the employment of a director of educational work with aliens to study the problems involved, select books, cooperate with existing associations, visit the local foreign societies in different towns and interest the librarians, trustees, teachers and others in the furtherance of their activities with the foreign population. The Legislature of 1913 authorized the appointment by the Library Commission of such a director, but made no provision for necessary incidental expenses. A bill is before the present Legislature asking for increased appropriations in order that the commission may press its work in this new field of library endeavor.

What is the problem which confronts the Library Commission in its work for the alien, and how can it best be met? Massachusetts conditions demand careful consideration. Of the inhabitants one-third are foreign-born; two-thirds are of foreign parentage; only six of each hundred immigrants ever see the inside of a public school; the vast majority of the adult aliens cannot read English.

The public library is recognized as wholly nonpolitical and nonsectarian. It has a special opportunity to welcome newcomers to this country and interest them in all that pertains to good citizenship.

The library, however, must first attract by the offer of good books—the classics, if you please—in the language of the newcomer. It is a fact, based on experience, that the average alien of intelligence reads in his own language a higher class of literature than the native-born of equal intelligence. This trait should be encouraged and then when a reading knowledge of English has been acquired, something besides the sensational best-sellers—those "wild orgies of distorted facts"—will be demanded.

The average library, while deeply interested in today's pathetic helplessness in providing the alien with books of "first aid." He needs in his own language material relating to matters of health, sanitation, food and its preparation. Few libraries can supply this information. Libraries also lack language primers; guides to laws and institutions in simple form; sane, short histories of the Commonwealth and of the United States; biographies of the American heroes through the scant knowledge of whom even in his old home the immigrant had seen visions and dreamed dreams.

Since the appointment of the educational director, a general survey of the State has been made. We now know where the foreign colonies are located, of what nationalities they consist, and how the libraries in the different sections are able to be of service to the alien population. Informal conferences have been held by the director at the libraries of Springfield, Worcester, Northampton and North Adams, where discussions were taken part in by the leaders of the various nationalities and others interested in the welfare of the alien.

The foreign leaders were unanimous in their belief that libraries could serve the greatest educational need of the adult alien by assisting him to acquire a knowledge of the English language and such information as is to be found in his own tongue on the opportunities, laws and all that relates to good citizenship in this country. They offered to acquaint the foreign-speaking people with the benefits to be derived from using the libraries and to recommend the sale of helpful material to be found on the library shelves.

From a questionnaire sent out by the commission, 99 libraries in the State

have reported a foreign population in their town. The numbers vary from "a few" to "27 different nationalities" and "one-half the town Slavic." With over 400 libraries, only 63 report having books in foreign languages, some of the so-called "collections" consisting of but one, or, at most, a few volumes. There is special need of books for the colonies of Armenians, Finns, Greeks, Hebrews, Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, Portuguese and Swedes. Is it an interesting fact that but three libraries in the State are buying freely of foreign books?

From the stimulus given by the commission a number of the small libraries in the State have begun to assist the foreign-speaking residents. That their work is appreciated is shown in the statements of libraries such as: "Our work for the Greeks has been most encouraging," "the circulation of the Polish books has greatly increased," "all the Polish books were taken out immediately; it would take 2000 to supply the present demand."

Largely through the kindness of friends in supplying either books or the funds to purchase them the commission has been able to lend 19 traveling libraries in French, Italian and Polish. These libraries consist of a few books for use in learning English; a dictionary of English and the foreign tongue; histories of the United States; books on citizenship and information about the country, laws, etc., in the language of the nationality when it can be obtained; as well as a few volumes of the native writers with an English translation, if available. Ninety libraries have expressed their willingness to endeavor to reach their foreign-speaking population if the commission can lend them enough books to make the experiment; the plan proving successful they would feel warranted in expending from their own book funds for foreign works in future years.

In matters relating to education and patriotism Massachusetts has long been a leader. She now gives rich promise of endeavor in this new field which must result in a more effective citizenship.

Charles F. D. Belden

Practical Help to Immigrants.

WITH the statistics of immigration in Massachusetts showing that 94 percent of the foreign-born population arrive in this country over 15 years of age, and so unlikely to come under the educational influences of the public schools, the opportunity for the public libraries to be of service seems too good to be neglected. Where else is the adult immigrant to get the knowledge necessary to enable him to make his way and take his stand for what is best in the country of his adoption?

The National Government is concerned only with the admission or rejection of those who knock at our doors, quickly passing the acceptable to the care of the State and local Governments. We are in duty bound to assume the responsibility of developing their latent powers by practical help and inspiration, if we do not want to have to support them in our charitable or correctional institutions.

The possibilities of what libraries could do for adult education are quite clearly outlined by the conditions as they exist in the State today: On one hand we have 1,069,245 foreign-born people, many of them speaking a foreign tongue, with very definite needs as to the ability to earn a living; make a home, which must conform to our standards of living; protect themselves from accident so their families will not lose their chief support; safeguard their earnings, conform to the laws required by our complex civilization, both in order that their own health and property be protected and that they may not become the victims of unfortunate experiences which end in the Police Court or prison, even for a

out of his meager earnings he returned to Syria and for two years studied at the American Missionary College in Beirut.

On returning to North Adams he immediately got a better position in the very mill where he had worked before. With his new knowledge, the library which he had seen during his former stay, but never entered, attracted him; and almost the first book he saw was a copy of Field's "English for New Americans," a simple reader prepared for foreigners. He said he had known the book existed but he did not think it would have been necessary for him to go back, for he found in the back of the book a vocabulary which gave all the English words in his own and many other languages; he would be glad to tell his countrymen what good books the library had. Incidentally, in addition to his ability to speak Armenian and English, he spoke Arabic, Greek and Turkish! Think, in this State, with its boasted educational facilities, of a man spending his time and money acquiring English in Syria.

Then the elimination of waste. Take the question of congestion; we are always deplored the fact that immigrants settle in the congested sections of the large cities; they in turn deplore that they cannot live where they can have a garden, raise chickens, keep a goat, and create surroundings similar to what they have been accustomed in their home countries. Then there is the division of information of the United States Bureau of Immigration, which has compiled very interesting material on agricultural opportunities in this country, but through some peculiarity of the law can only give this information

Boston Public Library and the Foreigner.

TO estimate fully the amount of work done by the Boston Public Library for the immigrant foreigner, one should make a careful study of the great branches of the North, West and South Ends, and the unceasing activity of the central library, which, working the entire system as a unit, constantly places before the patrons of the institution all over the city the resources of this vast treasure house which a magnificent city supports so liberally and so efficiently and learning.

Americans frequently make the mistake of assuming that the average adult immigrant is an illiterate person. True, he is unfamiliar with our language, and knows little or nothing about our laws and the cherished traditions of the Nation. But the experience of the Boston Public Library has been that the foreigner who knows anything at all about books has well-defined knowledge about the world's classics, and when he does call for a book written in his native language it is generally a work that is recognized everywhere as a masterpiece.

The foreigner is made to realize the moment he sets foot in Boston that he is welcome in the Public Library. The motto, "Free to all," is printed conspicuously over the doors of every branch and reading room, and that means exactly what it says. He soon finds out the courteous attendants are eager to help him, and instead of encountering yards of red-tape such as he may have been accustomed to at home, he is met cordially, and at once feels he is on sympathetic ground.

trained literary taste, some of the standard classics of the literature of the countries from which the immigrant comes, for example, Dante in Italian, and some of the works of familiar English writers, like Dickens and Scott, translated into the foreign language so that the immigrant may get some acquaintance with English writers; also elementary books on American manners and customs, our history, Constitution and political system.

Periodicals and papers in foreign languages are regularly placed on shelves of the branches and reading rooms for the benefit of those who wish to read in their native languages. Recently the Boston Public Library has included in its program of free lectures several in Italian and German.

Nearly 70 percent of the circulation of the Boston Public Library is among the foreigners and the children of the foreigners, and to the great work of helping the child of alien parents to learn American history, American ideals and American traditions, the energy and thought of the Public Library is devoted.

The problem of helping the adult foreigner is a more difficult one. Much has been done, but it is only a beginning, and the question becomes a more serious one every day as the influx of immigrants from every country in Europe grows larger. Making a good American citizen out of the raw material that comes eagerly to our shores can be accomplished more quickly and more effectively if we only meet the individual half way at the beginning and let him understand that his presence is welcome here.

The constituency of the Public Library

Whatever dignity the plan assures—and much more could be wished—seems to lie in accessories, the lighting, the trolley poles, the re-discovered Brewer fountain. The salient features need revision. The prominent trees, for instance, whether tall enough to overarch the trolley wires and the fountain, or cut trimly back in formal shapes, are certainly out of place in a square set about with noble buildings decorated on their lower stages; unless, indeed, the library, Trinity church and the other structures are to stand by as casual containers, not deserving an unobstructed square as a common foreground. In any case, were the square to be filled up centrally with elms or lindens, its bounds should compel their grouping to be straight-lined instead of circular.

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The possibilities of what libraries could do for adult education are quite clearly outlined by the conditions as they exist in the State today. On one hand we have 1,669,245 foreign-born people, many only speaking a foreign tongue, with very definite needs as to the ability to earn a living; make a home, which must conform to our standards of living; protect themselves from accident so their families will not lose their chief support; safeguard their earnings, conform to the laws required by our complex civilization, both in order that their own health and property be protected and that they may not become the victims of unfortunate experiences which end in the Police Court or prison.

Evening school classes are open for a very short period of the year, usually during the winter months, when it is most difficult for the immigrant to take advantage of them, and do not exist at all in the smaller communities. And even here we have the word of Commissioner Claxton of the United States Bureau of Education, who said: "The proper education of these people is a duty which the Nation owes to itself and to them. It can neglect this duty only to their hurt and to its own peril. No systematic effort has ever been made to work out the best methods therefor. . . . We are ignorant even of the surest and quickest way to teach them to speak and understand English."

Yet five years from the day they land, with few restrictions, these people may demand the right of citizenship. It is not only that their vote may be lacking in intelligence and understanding, it is the fact that it will cancel the vote of the most intelligent citizen we can show as the fruit of our training and with a heritage in good citizenship.

Take the economic need for work, creating at once the necessity to speak or read English in order to know how to look and apply for it; this cannot be better explained than in the words of a young Armenian who spoke at a conference in North Adams recently.

He stated that he came to this country about six years ago, 16 years of age. Being obliged to earn his own living he had accepted a position at small wages, as he could only perform manual labor, because he was unable to either speak or understand the language. Faced with the question of the high cost of living he asked his friends how men got better jobs in this country, and was told they read about them in the newspapers. The newspapers in his own tongue did not contain the advertisements for labor, while the American newspapers did, so it was evident he must learn English.

There were no evening schools in North Adams at that time, and lessons from his countrymen, who had mastered the language, cost more than he could earn. He decided he would go back to his own country, where living was so much cheaper and there study the English language. Saving every cent he could

out of his meager earnings he returned to Syria and for two years studied at the American Missionary College in Beirut.

On returning to North Adams he immediately got a better position in the very mill where he had worked before. With his new knowledge, the library which he had seen during his former stay, but never entered, attracted him; and almost the first book he saw was a "Leaves," a simple reader prepared for foreigners. He said he had known such a book existed he did not think it would have been necessary for him to go back, for he found in the back of the book a vocabulary which gave all the English words in his own and many other languages; he would be glad to tell his countrymen what good books the library had. Incidentally, in addition to his ability to speak Armenian and English, he spoke Arabic, Greek and Turkish! Think, in this State, with its boasted educational facilities, of a man spending his time and money acquiring English in Syria.

The elimination of waste. Take the question of congestion; we are always deploring the fact that immigrants settle in the congested sections of the large cities; they in turn deplore that they cannot live where they can have a garden, raise chickens, keep a goat, and create surroundings similar to what they have been accustomed in their home countries. Then there is the division of information of the United States Bureau of Immigration, which has compiled very interesting material on agricultural opportunities in this country, but through some peculiarity of the law can only give this information on request. The immigrants do not know that this exists or what to request.

The same thing exists in connection with the postal savings bank. We have all heard the criticism of the immigrant for sending his money back to the old country. The postal savings banks were established to entice these people to leave their money in the Government's care, as they had been accustomed to do in their own country. Pamphlets were gotten out by the Government in a number of languages, with instructions as to how these banks could be used, which information is also to be had on request. Yet there are hundreds of foreign-speaking men today, carrying large sums of money on their person, saving almost all they earn in the hope of sending for their families or securing a little home, who are easy prey for the unscrupulous.

In a labor camp connected with the building of the Catakill aqueduct, an Italian was killed in a gamblers' quarrel. The robbers were frightened away before they had a chance to search for his money, but friends of the man next day brought a halt to the school, taken from the body, in their dilemma as to how they could get the money to the man's wife, and when it was counted there was over \$80 in cash. The teachers were amazed that in such a section of men should carry large sums of money on their person, and asked how many scholars in the room that night had over \$50 with them. Over one-half had, and the next day 60 men were marshaled to the village postoffice, a place they were all familiar with, and there deposited over \$50. They had never known the bank existed.

Libraries have many opportunities to connect the foreign-speaking with the existing social agencies which may be of practical help and inspiration, as well as by the accepted knowledge of the value of good reading.

J. M. Campbell

Boston Public Library and the Foreigner.

TO estimate fully the amount of work done by the Boston Public Library for the immigrant foreigner, one should make a careful study of the great branches of the North, West and South Ends, and the unceasing activity of the central library, which, working the entire system as a unit, constantly places before the patrons of the institution all over the city the resources of this vast treasure house which a munificent city supports so liberally and maintains to the highest standard of efficiency and learning.

Americans frequently make the mistake of assuming that the average adult immigrant is an illiterate person. True, he is unfamiliar with our language, and knows little or nothing about our laws and the cherished traditions of the Nation. But the experience of the Boston Public Library has been that the foreigner who knows anything at all about books has well-defined knowledge about the world's classics, and when he does call for a book written in his native language it is generally a work that is recognized everywhere as a masterpiece.

The foreigner is made to realize the moment he sets foot in Boston that he is welcome in the Public Library. The motto, "Free to all," is printed conspicuously over the doors of every branch and reading room, and that means exactly what it says. He soon finds out that the courteous attendants are eager to help him, and instead of encountering yards of red-tape such as he may have been accustomed to at home, he is met cordially, and at once feels he is on sympathetic ground.

Take for example the newspaper room of the Boston Public Library. The foreign newspapers, classified by languages, on file in that room, are as follows: English, 54; French, 14; German, 8; Swedish, 4; Russian, 3; Spanish, 3; Greek, 2; Italian, 2; Polish, 2; Portuguese, 2; Armenian, 1; Bohemian, 1; Dutch, 1; Hungarian, 1; Chinese, 1, and Japanese, 1. Besides these there are American newspapers printed in German, Armenian, Swedish, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Lettish, French, Tagal and Welsh.

Any one who visits that department of the Public Library will find the place filled every day with foreigners, who are very particular as to the politics of the paper they select. For instance, in the case of the Russian papers, the library has a radical organ from Odessa, a conservative one from Moscow and the official paper of the Government, the Novoye Vremya. Some of the readers absolutely refuse to look at the Government publication, while others look with disgust at anything else.

The North End branch, patronized largely by Italians, is doing wonders for the people of that section. From the humble beginning as a reading room at North sq., where only the children could be accommodated, it has become one of the most important branches of the Public Library.

It is the center of the civic life of that community. Stereopticon studies are given frequently for the children in the assembly hall, and lectures by prominent Italians on the art and literature of their land are arranged for the adults.

For the adult immigrant who can read, the library provides a large number of books in foreign languages, namely Italian, Polish, Russian, Yiddish and modern Hebrew. It has recently added modern Greek, Polish and Yiddish. In all the books named number about 230,500, and there are about 50,000 in other foreign languages. These include many books on technical subjects, but also books of pure literature, poems, essays, biography and history. They include books written in elementary style for the reader of un-

trained literary taste, some of the standard classics of the literature of the countries from which the immigrant comes, for example, Dante in Italian, and some of the works of familiar English writers, like Dickens and Scott, translated into the foreign language so that the immigrant may get some acquaintance with English writers; also elementary books on American manners and customs, our history, Constitution and political system. Periodicals and papers in foreign languages are regularly placed on shelves of the branches and reading rooms for the benefit of those who wish to read in their native languages. Recently the Boston Public Library has included in its program of free lectures several in Italian and German.

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The constituency of the Public Library includes all nationalities and languages, and French, German and Italian are read and spoken by many of the attendants. The library is greatly appreciated by the foreigners, eager to embrace every opportunity that is afforded for improvement. The library means everything to them. Books mean education. Not unusual is the case of a Russian Jew who on his first visit to the library brought an interpreter to aid him in obtaining a card, and who, in a very short time afterward, asked for some of the best English books.

And right here let me add that when the foreigner does arrive at the time when he can read a book printed in the English language, you will find him asking not for the cheap, adulterated effusions that deal with divorce and scandal, but for a book that will tell him something about George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and the Constitution of the United States.

Just treat the immigrant as a brother, teach him who Paul Revere was, what Lexington and Concord mean, what Bunker Hill monument means, what good citizenship means. Some day his sons and his grandsons will be occupying the high places, and it will then be their duty to uphold the traditions of America. If we do not take hold of the question now, ours will be the loss and a splendid opportunity to do valuable service for our country and our city will have gone forever.

William F. Henry

THE LATEST PLAN FOR COPLEY SQUARE

Thirty-two years now Boston has been wondering how to lay out Copley square. Many plans have been offered. Some of them forget traffic and favor symmetry; some forget symmetry and favor traffic. A few have tried to serve both ends. But all have found that in Copley square beauty and convenience are to some extent at odds. In architectural effect, the square is a square with an anvil-nose at the downtown corner; in actual use, the square is but a big V with a crossbar a block beyond the point. The designer's task is accordingly double; to beautify the square as a square, and at the same time to direct wisely its commingling streams of traffic. The plan just drawn by Mr. Arthur A. Shurtliff, at Mr. Minton's asking, deserves praise for attacking expressly both parts of the problem.

As a means of controlling traffic, this new design has merits that reflect the latest lessons learned in other cities. By extending Trinity place to Boylston street, Mr. Shurtliff gains as his main feature a large central square. While from other cities experience he argues well against the diagonal avenues hitherto thought indispensable in any lay-out fair to traffic, and while he rejects altogether the proposed diagonal from the New Old South corner to the Westminster Chambers, he still carries Huntington avenue across on its present axis, but narrowed to the need of only inbound vehicles. By this narrowing, he forestalls the head-on meeting of inbound and outbound traffic at Clarendon street. The general outbound traffic for Huntington avenue he would either deflect to St. James avenue in advance or send around the square. The car lines now in place he does not disturb. These merits commend themselves.

With the other part of the problem Mr. Shurtliff has been less successful. Whatever dignity the plan assures—and much more could be wished—seems to lie in accessories, the lighting, the trolley poles, the re-discovered Brewer fountain. The prominent trees, for instance, whether tall enough to overarch the trolley wires and the fountain, or cut trimly back in formal shapes, are certainly out of place in a square set about with noble buildings decorated on their lower stages; unless, indeed, the library, Trinity church and the other structures are to stand by as casual containers, not deserving an unobstructed square as a common foreground. In any case, were the square to be filled up centrally with elms or lindens, its bounds should compel their grouping to be straight-lined instead of circular.

Those who were hoping that this latest plan would yield both use and beauty will regret another main feature. The diagonal car tracks are brought across the central reservation, as if they would show as little as a line of longitude upon a prairie. But these four tracks, with their spaces, their poles and wires and their moving loads, would be the first thing noticed in the square. To send them all across an inner sidewalk, over the fountain pavement, across two sidewalks more, and then along the smaller plot toward Clarendon street, would mean the undoing of the whole design. If the curbed plots should be viewed as the main thing, they would look ruthlessly skewed with the car tracks; if the tracks should be viewed as the main thing, they would look trivially pieced about with scraps of park material. In either case the result were such confusion as would discredit for both resident and visitor Boston's artistic judgment.

Mr. Shurtliff has studied so well the needs of the square as a place of busy traffic, surely he might be asked to reconsider its needs as a place of civic beauty. W. M. Verrill

KEARNS GIVEN LOGUE'S PLACE

Dorchester Man for Schoolhouse Board.

Mayor Names Dr John Dowling as City Hospital Trustee.

Josiah Benton Reappointed as a Library Official.

Mayor Curley yesterday appointed Dr John J. Dowling of the Massachusetts av to be a City Hospital trustee, to succeed Dr William S. Shillaber, who retires.

William F. Kearns of Dorchester, a contractor and builder, was named for the Schoolhouse Commission. The ordinance requires that there must be a builder on the Schoolhouse Board, as well as an architect and a business man. He will fill a vacancy which will be caused by the retirement of Charles Logue on April 1.

The Mayor has reappointed Josiah H. Benton to the Library trustees. These appointments all require approval of the City Service Commission. The position on the Schoolhouse Board carries a salary of \$200 a year. The other appointments carry no salaries.

Mr Kearns and his family live at 4 Larchmont st. Dorchester. He was born in Roxbury, and except for a few years, spent in the West after graduating from the Lewis Grammar School, has always lived in Boston.

Mr Kearns returned to Boston in 1893. He built the Haymarket telephone exchange on Chardon st. schoolhouses connected with St Rose's Church, Chelsea, and St Eulalia's Church, South Boston, and built St Clement's Church, Somerville, and St Margaret's Church, Lowell. Two years ago he erected the farbage plant buildings at Spectacle Island. He is treasurer of the W. P. Kearns Company.

William F. Kearns.

Curley Axe Hits Public Library

High Salaried Members of Literary Staff Face Reduction in Pay.

Horace G. Wadlin of Reading, librarian at the Public Library, and many of the other high-salaried members of the library staff will have their salaries reduced by Mayor Curley, according to the latest plans under consideration at the mayor's office.

The mayor cut the appropriation for the library department to \$400,000, or \$30,617 less than the library trustees estimated would be required for the maintenance of the department for the year.

According to the present plans, there will be a 5 per cent. cut in all salaries of \$1000 or over, and the employees of the printing and bindery division of the department will be transferred to the municipal printing plant. Through the mayor's plan, it is estimated that the saving will be between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

The mayor during the day forwarded instructions to Commissioner Gilman of the soldiers' relief department to remove from the payroll the name of Timothy W. Kelley of 140 London street, East Boston, a Spanish-American war veteran, who was transferred to that department from the public works department in January. In the soldiers' relief department Kelley was given a rating at \$1600 a year. Previously he was employed in the park and recreation department as a janitor at \$250 a day.

The 5 per cent. reductions made by the mayor in the public works department affected 531 men receiving \$1000 a year or over and made a net saving in the payrolls of \$61,161.52.

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The Public Library And the Immigrant.

Discussed by
MR CHARLES F. D. BELDEN,
Chairman Free Public Library Commission.
MISS J. M. CAMPBELL,
Educational Director for Work With Aliens.
MR WILLIAM F. KENNEY,
Trustee Boston Public Library

Work of Free Public Library Commission.

JUST a year ago, Ex-Gov Foss, in transmitting to the Legislature the recommendations of the Free Public Library Commission respecting library work with foreigners, said:

It appears to be of the utmost importance that we should take steps toward the education of our immigrant population in order that they may understand the ideals and conditions of American life. The assimilation of our foreign population cannot proceed effectively unless it is brought into sympathy with, and given an understanding of, the aims and purposes of our democracy.

There have been many illustrations of the dangers which confront us through an increasing alien population that is out of harmony with our society and that follows blindly the lead of ignorant and vicious agitators. For the protection of society, and particularly for the protection of our laboring population, including the foreigners themselves, we must not omit any reasonable measure for the proper education and training of the foreigner who makes his home in Massachusetts.

The commissioners at that time recommended the employment of a director of educational work with aliens to study the problems involved, select books, cooperate with existing associations, visit the local foreign societies in different towns and interest the librarians, trustees, teachers and others in the furtherance of their activities with the foreign population. The Legislature of 1913 authorized the appointment by the Library Commission of such a director, but made no provision for necessary incidental expenses. A bill is before the present Legislature asking for increased appropriations in order that the commission may press its work in this new field of library endeavor.

What is the problem which confronts the Library Commission in its work for the alien, and how can it best be met? Massachusetts conditions demand careful consideration. Of the inhabitants one-third are foreign-born; two-thirds are of foreign parentage; only six of each hundred immigrants ever see the inside of a public school; the vast majority of the adult aliens cannot read English.

The public library is recognized as wholly nonpolitical and nonsectarian. It has a special opportunity to welcome newcomers to this country and interest them in all that pertains to good citizenship.

Practical Help to Immigrants.

WITH the statistics of immigration in Massachusetts showing that 91 per cent of the foreign-born population arrive in this country over 15 years of age, and so unlikely to come under the educational influences of the public schools, the opportunity for the libraries to be of service seems too good to be neglected. Where also is the adult immigrant to get the knowledge necessary to enable him to make his way and take his stand for what is best in the country of his adoption?

The National Government is concerned only with the admission or rejection of those who knock at our doors, quickly passing the acceptable to the care of the State and local Governments. We are in duty bound to assume the responsibility of developing their latent powers by practical help and inspiration, if we do not want to have to support them in our charitable or correctional institutions.

The possibilities of what libraries could do for adult education are quite clearly outlined by the conditions as they exist in the State today. On one hand we have 1,682,246 foreign-born people, many only speaking a foreign tongue, with very definite needs as to the ability to earn a living; make a home, which must conform to our standards of living; protect themselves from accident so their families will not lose their chief support; safeguard their earnings, conform to the laws required by our complex civilization, both in order that their own health and property be protected and that they may not become the victims of unfortunate experiences which end in the Police Court or prison.

Evening school classes are open for a very short period of the year, usually during the winter months, when it is most difficult for the immigrant to take advantage of them, and do not exist at all in the smaller communities. And all in the smaller communities. And even here we have the word of Commissioner of the United States

ship. The library, however, must first attract by the offer of good books—the classics, if you please—in the language of the newcomer. It is a fact, based on experience, that the average alien of intelligence reads in his own language a higher class of literature than the native-born of equal intelligence. This trait should be encouraged and then when a reading knowledge of English has been acquired, something besides the sensational best-sellers—those "wild orgies of distorted facts"—will be demanded.

The average library, while deeply interested, is today pathetically helpless in providing the alien with books of "first aid." He needs in his own language material relating to matters of health, sanitation, food and its preparation. Few libraries can supply this information. Libraries also lack language primers; guides to laws and institutions in simple form; same, short histories of the Commonwealth and of the United States; biographies of the American heroes through the scant knowledge of whom even in his old home the immigrant had seen visions and dreamed dreams.

Since the appointment of the educational director, a general survey of the State has been made. We now know where the foreign colonies are located, of what nationalities they consist, and how the libraries in the different sections are able to be of service to the alien population. Informal conferences have been held by the director at the libraries of Springfield, Worcester, Northampton and North Adams, where the discussions were taken part in by the leaders of the various nationalities and others interested in the welfare of the alien.

The foreign leaders were unanimous in their belief that libraries could serve the greatest educational need of the adult alien by assisting him to acquire a knowledge of the English language and such information as is to be found in his own tongue on the opportunities, laws and all that relates to good citizenship in this country. They offered to supply the benefits to be derived from using the libraries and to recommend the suitable, helpful material to be found on the library shelves.

From a questionnaire sent out by the commission, 99 libraries in the State

have reported a foreign population in their town. The numbers vary from "a few" to "27 different nationalities" and "one-half the town Slavic." With over 400 libraries, only 83 report having books in foreign languages, some of the so-called "collections" consisting of but one, or, at most, a few volumes. There is a special need of books for the colonies of Armenians, Finns, Greeks, Hebrews, Italians, Lithuanians, Poles, Portuguese, Swedes. Is there an interesting fact and Sweden. Is there an interesting fact and Sweden.

From the stimulus given by the commission a number of the small libraries in the State have begun to assist the foreign-speaking residents. That their work is appreciated is shown in the statements of libraries such as: "Our work for the Greeks has been most encouraging," "the circulation of the Polish books has greatly increased," "all the Polish books were taken out immediately; it would take 2000 to supply the present demand."

Largely through the kindness of friends in supplying either books or the funds to purchase them the commission has been able to lend 19 traveling libraries in French, Italian and Polish. These libraries consist of a few books for use in learning English; a dictionary of English and the foreign tongue; histories of the United States; books on citizenship, laws, etc. in the language of the nationality when it can be obtained; as well as a few volumes of the native writers with an English translation, if available. Ninety libraries have expressed their willingness to endeavor to reach their foreign-speaking population if the commission can lend them enough books to make the experiment; the plan proving successful they would feel warranted in expending from their own book funds for foreign works in future years.

In matters relating to education and patriotism Massachusetts has long been a leader. She now gives rich promise of endeavor in this new field which must result in a more effective citizenship.

Charles F. D. Belden

Boston Public Library and the Foreigner.

TO estimate fully the amount of work done by the Boston Public Library for the immigrant foreigner, one should make a careful study of the great branches of the North, West and South Ends, and the unceasing activity of the central library, which, working the entire system as a unit, constantly places before the patrons of the last-named library the resources of this vast treasure house which a munificent city supports so liberally and maintains to the highest standard of efficiency and learning.

Americans frequently make the mistake of assuming that the average adult immigrant is an illiterate person. True, immigrant is unfamiliar with our language, and he is unfamiliar with our laws, and he knows little or nothing about our history and the cherished traditions of the Nation. But the experience of the Boston Public Library has been that the foreigner who knows anything at all about books has well-defined knowledge about the world's classics, and when he does call for a book written in his native language it is generally a work that is recognized everywhere as a masterpiece.

The foreigner is made to realize the moment he sets foot in Boston that he is welcome in the Public Library. The "Free to all" is printed conspicuously over the doors of every branch and reading room, and that means actually what it says. He soon finds out that the courteous attendants are eager to help him, and instead of encountering the red-tape such as he may have been accustomed to at home, he is met cordially, and at once feels he is on sympathetic ground.

Take for example the newspaper room of the Boston Public Library. The foreign on file in that room, are as follows: English, 54; French, 14; German, 8; Swedish, 4; Russian, 3; Spanish, 3; Greek, 2; Italian, 2; Polish, 2; Portuguese, 2; Armenian, 1; Bohemian, 1; Dutch, 1; Hungarian, 1; Chinese, 1; and Japanese, 1.

removed, then finely chopped, one-half cup of finely chopped English walnut meats, salt, pepper and lemon juice to taste; then Worcestershire Sauce or orange marmalade. Color green.

IN THE NORTH END LIBRARY

Children and Adults of Many Races Making Eager and Earnest Use of the manifold Opportunities Furnished in One of the Busiest Places in Boston—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Yiddish a Busy Book

By E. N. VALLANDIGHAM

On Feb. 27 the North End Branch of the Public Library, at 3A North Bennet street, Miss Edith Guerrier, librarian, completes its first year. At this branch of the library, in the heart of a region over which successive waves of foreign immigration have swept for more than two generations, the attempt has been successfully made to give the work a pronounced aspect of social betterment. Within a few blocks of the library live a majority of the Italian residents of Boston, a majority of the Jewish residents, and about 5000 Poles, besides other foreigners, some of recent arrival, others of long residence in the city. Housed in the building are about 4000 books, but the branch draws also upon the Central Library. The total circulation of the year was a trifle over 42,000 volumes, and the attendance at the library for the year was from 300 to 600 persons daily.

Most Bostonians have a somewhat short tether, and to such the phrase "North End" suggests a squalid and crowded region, with a prevailing odor of dirt, stale fruit and garlic. One has only to visit the North End Branch of the Public Library to learn how false is this conception of the city's oldest foreign quarter. The library is extremely busy night and day in the manufacture of American citizens out of material eager for the transforming process. Its activities are of the most varied and interesting kind. Neighboring school children come in by the score to study their lessons in a well-lighted, well-ventilated, sweet and clean room, where there are all sorts of aids at hand to make the work both effective and interesting. The librarian and her assistants provide illustrative pictures for use in the schools, and a reflectoscope in the building is used in co-operation with the teachers for the instruction of school children.

Four times a week, for different groups of children, there is a story hour that is looked forward to with delight by little folk of many races on the way to being Americans. The Friday evening story-hour, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Croxon, when two hundred boys lose their natural restlessness and sit entranced to hear a Norse legend or the "Tale of Troy Divine," is a charming human manifestation hard to match elsewhere.

For older children there are vocational talks, and somebody is always at hand to point the inquiring youth to the encyclopedia or other authority best fitted to answer his eager demands for information. The library serves also the needs of many adults, native and foreign, and its book

shelves and periodical files are consulted by an increasing number of readers. A course of six Sunday lectures in Italian by Miss Amy A. Bernardy of Rome upon Italian art, history and literature brought large and attentive audiences. A roof garden pleasantly lighted is a special attraction on warm summer nights.

Although most of the books circulated are in English, the library has also about 400 volumes in Italian, besides those in that tongue received from the central library and fifty or sixty volumes in Yiddish printed in the Hebrew text. The Italian books most in demand are the great classics of the language, though Italian translations of English, German and Spanish classics are also much circulated. Some favorite masterpieces in Italian are seldom more than a few hours on the shelves, while "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Yiddish is nearly always out. There is a steady demand also for books in Italian or Yiddish dealing with American heroes, such as Washington and Lincoln, and American history is eagerly devoured.

Piction, whether in English or in foreign tongues, is by no means the staple reading demanded of the library by its frequenters, and the character of the books chiefly circulated speaks for the eagerness with which these strangers within the gates are reaching out for the best that Boston has to offer. As yet the Poles of the neighborhood have not called for books in their own tongue, but when they do, such will be supplied.

Although the North End Branch Library strikes the visitor as a very hive of activity, with its crowds of children, and its considerable adult attendance, the problem of discipline cuts scarcely any figure in the administration. Only once since the library was opened has a street gang come in for the purpose of "rough housing." Young and old obey with good will the few rules of the place. There is a persistent and effective lessening of all who come in the sense of responsibility for the care of public property as represented by books, pictures, periodicals and furniture. The loss of books for the year has been trifling, vandalism in the form of mutilating books or periodicals is rare, and it is the opinion of the librarian that there has been an improvement of 75 per cent in the care shown for the books since the early days of the branch library.

The people of the region are turning to the library more and more as to a civic institution capable of giving them what they need, not only in matters intellectual and aesthetic, but in many practical concerns. Its doors are now open afternoon and evening at the time when attendance is naturally largest, but as yet

conditions, financial and other, do not justify such a staff as would make it possible to have it open throughout the morning. As an expression of what is best in the spirit of a busy and densely peopled foreign quarter the North End Branch Library, with its varied activities and its polyglot attendance, is a singularly interesting and significant manifestation.

Boston Transcript, April 10, 1914

PASSION PICTURE EXHIBIT

Important Easter Collection at the Boston Public Library

As an observance of the Easter season there has been arranged at the Public Library an exhibition of pictures illustrating the Passion of Christ and the events following his resurrection. The collection fills the Fine Arts Exhibition Room on the upper floor of the library, and, in addition to a large number of photographs from famous paintings, includes a set of reproductions of the "Stations of the Cross" recently painted for the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Providence, R. I., by H. H. Ahl of Boston, a series of thirty-five photographs from the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and reproductions of drawings by the popular German religious artist, Heinrich Hofmann. The exhibition is of much interest, it will be followed next week by a Shakespeare Memorial Exhibition, on the occasion of the 350th anniversary of the poet's birth.

FOREIGN VIEWS AT LIBRARY

Pictures to Illustrate Paris and Great Emigration Ports Exhibition

To illustrate lectures in the free lecture course the Boston Public Library today placed on view in the fine arts department a series of photographs and other views of Paris and some of the great emigration ports of the Old World. Next Thursday evening Huger Elliott will speak on "The Landmarks of Paris: A History in Stone." To accompany this view are shown of some of the places in Paris with which everyone is familiar. There is a panorama of the Place de la Concorde, and a series of some twenty views showing the Cathedral of Notre Dame, some of these being Government photographs bringing out less familiar details. Of the Louvre there are several fine photographs, showing the Pavilions Turgot, Henri II., Richelieu, de Marsan, the Galerie Apollon, etc. The Pantheon, Palais de Justice, Hotel de Clugny, Hotel de Ville, Hotel des Invalides, the Opera House, the Vendome Column, the Tower of St. Jacques, the Fountains of Moliere and des Innocentes are represented by other views. Familiar to students of architecture are the churches of La Trinite, St. Augustine, La Madeleine, St. Eustache, St. Etienne du Mont, St. Germain l'Auxerrois, St. Julien la Puyvre, St. Chapelle and St. Sulpice.

Next Sunday afternoon Dr. George W. Tupper will give a lecture, with lantern slides, upon "Great Emigration Ports." The pictures to illustrate this are also being put in place, and are intended not so much to show the harbors as the characters of the towns from which the large number of foreign immigrants come to this country. Among those to be shown will be views of Southampton, Liverpool, Hamburg, Naples, Genoa and place until next week. This evening Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard will lecture on "Municipal Gymnasiums."

A Rare Boston Broadside

The Boston Public Library has just secured by purchase a rare Boston broadside, entitled "An Humble Intercession for the distressed Town of Boston, now almost deserted by its former rightful inhabitants. . . . By a young Lady who was late a resident in that unhappy Town. Now published by the earnest request of a great number of its late inhabitants, a Poem." The broadside was printed at Salem and bears the date of August, 1775. The "poem" is a call upon divine providence to rescue Boston from the domination of General Gage, and is illustrated by five woodcuts which appear to have been inserted "to fill up." One is a portrait of some astronomer which has been used in an almanack. Another is of a stage coach. The third is of a man holding an enormous sextant, and the fourth represents a town over which hangs a cloud from which lightning is flashing, while the other is undecipherable. The broadside has considerable interest from historical and typographical point of view.

FROM AMERIKA INSTITUTE.

Dr Karl O. Bertling to Talk at Public Library on March 27 on "German Castles."

A. Illustrated lecture will be given at the Public Library Friday, March 27, at 8 p m by Dr Karl O. Bertling of the "Amerika Institute" of Berlin on "German Castles," illustrated by lantern slides.

Dr Bertling, who was formerly a student at Harvard, is visiting the United States in the interest of the Amerika Institute; he will use the slides and material furnished by Prof Bodo H. J. Ebbhardt, the celebrated architect of Berlin, who is the foremost authority on early German architecture, and who has restored a number of historical castles and built many modern ones.

Prof Muensterberg of Harvard, who was the first director of the Amerika Institute, which was founded in 1910, interprets the spirit and object of it as "a German governmental institution in the Department of the Ministry of Education, devoted to the furtherance of the cultural relations between Germany and the United States." It has nothing to do with politics or commerce; it has everything to do with scholarship and research, with literature and art, with travel and social connections.

"ANGELS IN ART"

Fraulein Stolle to Give Farewell Lecture at Public Library Before Going Abroad

Fraulein Antonie Stolle, the lecturer on art, who is intending to return to Europe, will give a farewell lecture, free to all, on Monday, March 2, at 8 P. M., at the Boston Public Library. The subject will be "Angels in Art" and the lecture will be illustrated with stereoscopic slides colored from the originals by the lecturer. A collection of photographs of "Angels in Art" is on exhibition in the Fine Arts Department of the library.

PICTURES OF GERMAN CASTLES

Public Library Fine Arts Department Has Many to Illustrate Dr. Bertling's Lecture

In the exhibition room of the Public Library, fine arts department, is shown a large and interesting collection of photographs of German castles, to illustrate the lecture of Dr. Bertling on Friday evening. It is made up mainly from the collection of photographs of German architecture given to the library by Mrs. Bayard Thayer.

William F. Kenney of the board of library trustees is to deliver an address at the regular meeting of the Faneuil Improvement Association in the Brooks Street Chapel next Saturday evening. Mr Kenney will discuss public libraries. The building which the association now uses for its meeting place is soon to be converted into a branch of the Boston Public Library.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Recreational Reading Circles for Working Girls Plan in Florida

The following were among the requests made in three days of the librarian in

charge of the children's department of the Boston central public library, and suitable books recommended to the applicants: Story of the Wooden Horse. When was the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" written? A poem about a boy pardoned by Lincoln. Five requests for material on both sides of a debate on Chinese immigration. Rules of order for presiding at a debate. Music as sound, for a composition. Battle of Lexington. Information about the buildings and streets of Paris. Name of the present secretary of state. The oath of Athenian citizenship. Sir William Wallace. A request for "geology" in which to look up ancestors. Story of Roland. Story of Bayard. Story of the golden touch. Comparative greatness of Washington and Lincoln. A story to read aloud to a group of children. Story of Massachusetts. How to organize a club. A piece to speak in school. Pantomimes. A good book to give an elevator boy. A present to a little girl of six. Description of Murillo's paintings.

SERVICES APPRECIATED

Governor Walsh Regrets Loss of Trustee Benton's Service to State Library

Governor Walsh, who reluctantly accepted the resignation of Josiah H. Benton as a trustee of the Massachusetts State Library, has expressed his regret in a letter to Mr. Benton, in which he says:

"I have received your resignation as trustee of the State Library, and I regret exceedingly to learn that the State is to lose your services. The State Library has made great progress in the four years that you have been one of its trustees. The establishment and development of the legislative reference department has made the library more valuable than ever to our State officials.

"Your experience in connection with the Boston Public Library and your knowledge and interest in books made you an exceptionally valuable member of this board, and all persons interested in the development of our State Library will regret to learn of your resignation.

"Let me thank you for your faithful service. Your resignation from this unpaid board reminds the public of the great debt that is due that large number of public-spirited citizens like yourself who have unstintingly given of their time and ability to help promote the efficiency of the various branches of our State Government."

Outlook—Mar. 21, 1914

Mr. Josiah H. Benton, the efficient President of the Boston Public Library and one of the leaders of the bar of that city, in a recently published pamphlet on "The Workings of the Boston Public Library" brings out clearly the manifold services which such an institution may render. A generation ago a library was a kind of mausoleum where books in dead languages were stored for scholars and where meager facilities were extended to general readers. Mr Benton's definition of the purposes of a free public library discloses a different ideal and is a good description of the basis on which the public libraries of the country are now working: "The primary purpose of a free public library supported by taxation is to give the use of good books and other educational library material to persons who might not otherwise enjoy such use." Such a library also should "afford opportunity for study and research by scholars and students."

The Boston Public Library renders both services. During the past year it has been daily supplying with books 30 branches and reading rooms, 62 engine-houses, 36 institutions, and 137 public and parochial schools. The branches, thus fed become themselves reservoirs for further distribution; they are sending out about 44,000 volumes annually;

and thus the central library, so to speak, permeates knowledge throughout the entire city. It distributes not only books, but photographs and pictures of many kinds which are of great service in the work of the schools. About forty thousand pictures from the branch collections are annually lent to reading rooms, schools, and study clubs, and the central library sends out more than 2,500 portfolios of pictures to schools. Not only are books carried to the people of the city, but people who come to the library are rendered every possible assistance in the selection of topics and books. They find there a group of experts whose chief business it is to furnish information.

Boston Transcript, April 1, 1914

Library Attendants Asked

Hundred and One Odd Questions

"What is a good business for a nervously prostrated man?"

"Have you a good medical book for a young man studying to be an undertaker?"

"Can you give me any information about pictures of wood nymphs?"

These are only a few of the questions asked by readers in Bates Hall of the Boston Public Library. In many cases the officials were able to give the desired information, even to the woman who wanted "Some nice book," and to the man who desired some information on "the rates of insurance on a building containing a paint shop."

The attendants at the library, knowing that the questioners are serious in their search for knowledge, always give careful attention to the requests, but when an advertising man entered the reading room and asked where he could find a picture of an apricot for a grocer's label it was thought that the limit had been reached.

Only a short time ago a Shakespearean

student entered the Bates reading room and stated that he wished to obtain a copy of "The Taming of the Crab."

The gentleman in question received a copy of the Shakespearean comedy and went away, realizing that in the particular instance he referred to, the Swan of Avon had devoted his efforts to the conquest of a household rebellion and not to the quelling of a maritime mutiny.

It has always been thought that the information men at the railroad terminals were forced to answer the most foolish questions, but they must look to their laurels when the attendants at the library can give the desired information to persons who want some knowledge concerning "Emulsions in three color photography," effect of color on human conduct; life of Nero and newest fiction; how to express \$562.00 in Roman characters; Shakespeare's songs; hypnotic therapeutics and veal."

NEW LIBRARY BRANCH OPENED

East Boston People May Now Use the \$100,000 Building on Meridian Street—Two Spacious Reading Rooms and Lecture Hall and Ample Shelf-Room for Books

East Boston people this afternoon were able for the first time to make use of the new building erected by the city at 276 Meridian street to house their branch of the Boston Public Library. The spacious, two-story structure with high basement, which with the land cost \$100,000, was complete, and under the direction of Miss Ellen O. Walkeley, the custodian, and her six assistants, the 15,000 or more books had been moved from the old library quarters in the Austin school on Paris street before the doors were opened to the public.

The building has three principal apartments. In the basement, which extends through to the rear of the building on Border street, there is a lecture-room, seating more than 300 people, with a separate outside entrance, as well as an entrance from the main floor. There are two entrances to the main floor, one on the left for children and one on the right for adults. Practically the entire main floor is devoted to the children, there being seats for 110 at large round tables. On the second floor is the adults' reading-room, with seats for 96 at oblong tables. In addition there are the custodian's office, lunch and work rooms, and in the basement the heating and ventilating apparatus.

The reading-rooms have ample daylight from windows on three sides, while artificial light is supplied by the indirect electric system. The furnishings are all in oak, and the library desks, etc., are of the newest type. There are two fireplaces in each reading-room, and upon the walls of each are several pictures. The two floors are connected by the main stairway, a spiral stairway for the library employees, and also by a booklift.

The East Boston Branch of the Boston Public Library is the oldest branch of any size of any public library in the United States. It was established in 1870, and for years was quartered in a building on the site of the present new Court House. Two years ago it was removed to Paris street, where it has been located until today.

March 31, 1914

The Boston Post

Professor Leo Wiener of the department of Slavic languages at Harvard has resumed his work at the college after a half year spent in Europe, most of the time in Munich. Professor Wiener tells me he likes the Harvard and Boston public libraries very much better for working purposes than any of the libraries he has visited in Europe.

The German libraries are closed on all holidays, and there are about 50 such days in a year, and they are also closed at very important times during parts of every working day. The libraries here serve the needs of the public, especially those of the working people, very much better than do the same institutions in Europe.

Boston Herald - April 25, 1914

Ironical?

As the World Wags—Is the Boston Public Library open on Saturdays, or are the overworked employees given that day to recuperate their energies? I went to the library last Friday afternoon to put in three or four hours in literary research, but, when at 2 o'clock, I had just begun to get the books which I had called for, the library was closed and remained closed till 6 o'clock. In answer to inquiries, it was explained that the library was closed because the day was Good Friday. So, I shall again visit the library next Saturday if it is to be open then, but, thinking that perhaps it is not open on Saturdays, it has occurred to me to ask you if such is the case.

April 13.
The Boston Public Library is open on Saturdays.—Ed.

Boston Herald - May 12, 1914

SPEAKS ON LIBRARY WORK.

Vice Pres Kenney of Public Library Trustees Guest of the Faneuil Improvement Association.

The Faneuil Improvement Association had as its guest Saturday evening, William F. Kenney, vice president of the Public Library Trustees. Mr. Kenney was largely instrumental in procuring the new branch library at Faneuil. He spoke interestingly on library work.

The speaker learned that some of the residents in the district favor the flagging of light fiction in the new library. He explained, however, that out of an annual appropriation of \$100,000, only \$2,500 was available for new books. There were certain standard books each year that had to be purchased if the library was to be maintained on an up-to-date basis, and this left very little, if anything, for the purchase of ephemeral fiction.

Mr. Kenney compared the kinds of books asked for on the opening day at the Faneuil library with those asked for at the Andrew-an Branch, which was opened on the same day. At Andrew-an, where the population is largely foreign or children of foreigners, the demand seemed to be for historical, scientific and other educational books, but at Faneuil the demand for lighter reading was noticeable.

At the conclusion of his talk, it was the sentiment of the meeting that the library trustees were the best judges of what books should be placed in the library.

Boston Transcript - April 25, 1914

RARE SHAKSPEARIANA

Boston Public Library's Treasures Exhibited

In Connection with Poet's 350th Anniversary

Original Quartos and Folios on View

Many Pictures Are Included in the Display

Boston's Shakspeariana treasures, including the rare quarto and folio editions, the poet's autograph and many other valuable books, together with pictures, were placed on exhibition today in the fine arts department of the Public Library, in connection with the observance of the 350th anniversary of the poet's birth. Probably no other public library possesses so many valuable first editions of Shakespeare's works and other books relating to him as Boston, and never before has the library made so large a display. There are approximately 300 books, with a very large number of pictures. The exhibition was arranged under the direction of Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian.

Of paramount interest to the Shakspearian scholar and also to the average reader are the rare first editions. The Boston Library owns and is showing all the first four folio editions, the first published in 1623, the second in 1632, the third in 1643 and the fourth in 1655; also a variation of the third edition published in 1644. There is on exhibition a complete set of the quarto edition, although it is not made up entirely of originals. There are, however, in this set many of the originals printed previous to 1700, and some of them are exceedingly rare. The first American edition, published in Philadelphia in 1793, and the first Boston edition, published in 1802, are shown.

The poet's autograph, considered by authorities as undoubtedly authentic, is included in the display. It appears on a piece of paper that was used in the binding of a copy of North's Plutarch. The book was printed in 1693, and was done by Shakspeare's printer, and the autograph was probably attached to some letter or communication which the printer used for scrap in binding the Plutarch. There is a large collection of books that were used by Shakespeare and that were in his library. They include schoolbooks, dictionaries and classics, and also books from which he derived the suggestions for some of his plays, such as Plutarch and various romances, novels and poems. Most of these are originals. There are likewise several Shakspeare medals.

The universality of Shakespeare is attested by the many translations of his works that are in this exhibition. Some of the foreign editions are the French, German, Dutch, Friesic, Danish, Swedish, Lettish, Polish, Bohemian, Russian, Spanish, Catalan, Hungarian, Portuguese, Italian, Latin, Greek, Rumanic, Hebrew, Yiddish and Japanese; also a copy in Esperanto, one with phonetic spelling and a miniature volume.

In another section of the exhibit are copies of books showing early notices of or references to Shakespeare and his works. Among the earliest is Clarke's Polimantela, a book published in 1595, which is supposed to contain the first reference to Shakespeare by name. Another is Alton's Enchiridion, published in 1600. Other interesting books are a German grammar published in 1682, supposed to contain the first reference to Shakespeare in German, and a medical book written by John Hall, Shakespeare's son-in-law, and published in 1679. There is also one of the only three volumes published of the edition edited by Sir Walter Scott and John G. Lockhart.

Books published by Shakespeare's contemporaries form a separate section of the display, including among them originals of Beaumont and Fletcher, Chapman, Dekker, Daniel, Ben Jonson, Heywood, Marlowe and Edmund Spenser. Other books are novels and plays which relate to Shakespeare or to his characters.

The pictures include a very large collection of the birds mentioned in Shakespeare's plays, also of the flowers, with the quotations referring to the flowers. There are numerous photographs of various pictures of the poet and also photographs of his contemporaries and of buildings and monuments at Stratford and elsewhere in the Shakspearian country.

East Boston Transcript - April 25, 1914

NOW OPEN

East Boston's Handsome New Library Building on Meridian Street

MODEL STRUCTURE

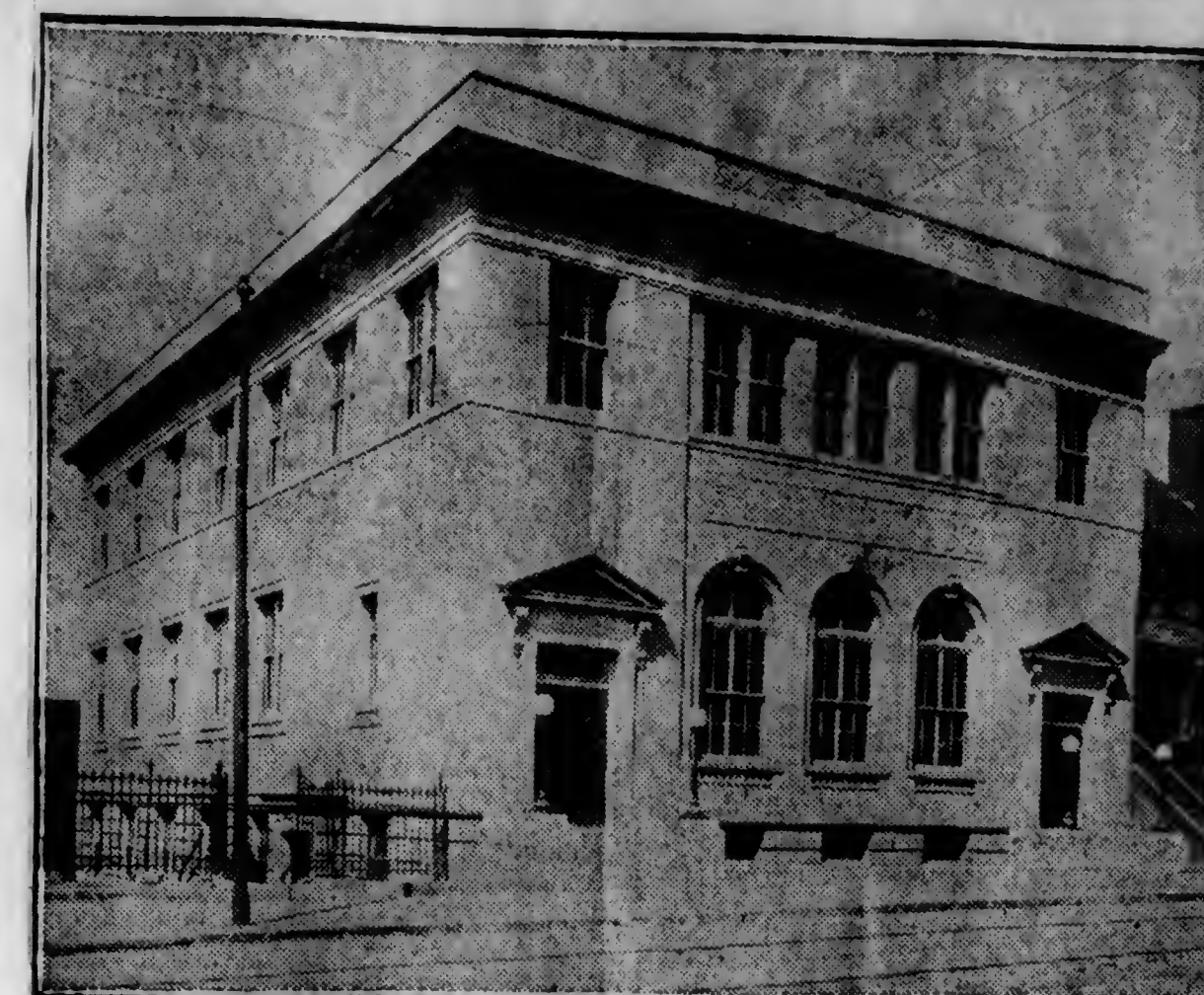
Impressed Into Service of People Tuesday Afternoon. Equipped For All Demands

The new East Boston Public Library building is now being used by the public, the doors having been thrown open at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon for the first time. The structure is a handsome building, situated in what is considered an admirable location for the accommodation of the public, and has no superior in Boston. Next to the Central station, East Boston can justly boast of having the finest branch library building in the city, with a corps of attendants second to none and a selection of books suitable to the tastes and requirements of all. The arrangements for the comfort of the reading public are up-to-date and the light is not surpassed even in the Central building. This not only applies to the day, but to the evening as well. Special attention has been given to the electric lighting. This consists of the indirect system, which casts from the ceiling an abundant supply, evenly and softly distributed. Emergency gas fixtures have also been installed, making the absence of light an impossibility. The floors are of cork tiling. This is an innovation that entirely does away with all disturbing sounds and renders uninterrupted reading, even to the most nervous.

The toilets and workrooms for the assistants are in every case first-class, and fully meet with the requirements for which they are intended. Nothing apparently has been neglected. The heating apparatus has not yet been put to the test, so far as heating the building is concerned, but it is in first-class condition and will doubtless meet every requirement when put to the test. The building is an ornament to East Boston, a credit to its architects and builders and will fill a long felt want in the local district. Outside of a few rooms, designed for the accommodation of the library, the lower, or basement floor is taken up with a large hall to be used for lectures. This has a seating capacity of about 350. During the winter season it is intended that this room will be much in use for lectures of a similar nature to those given in the Central library. Although on the ground floor, this room is as light as the two upper floors. A side entrance is also a convenience, obviating the necessity of entering the main building by anyone desiring to attend a meeting in the lecture room. The main floor, directly off the street, is intended for the younger portion of the community, although this is by no means compulsory, the building being free throughout. Here there are eleven tables, all strongly built of quartered oak, with accommodations at each table for eleven, or a total seating capacity of one hundred and ten. The attendants are stationed at a circular counter, giving them a commanding view of the entire room and allowing them ample room to attend to their own duties. Commodious rooms are located on this floor for the accommodation of the library staff. The class of books located on this floor is of a nature that are usually read by the younger readers, but the youth by no means hold a monopoly, as many well along in years find real enjoyment in many of the books found on this floor. The upper is a duplicate of the middle floor in point of size. This floor is to be devoted to the heavier class of reading, interspersed with the best work of the standard authors and historians. It contains ten oblong tables, having a seating capacity of eight each, and four circular tables, with a seating capacity of four, giving the room a total seating capacity of ninety-six. There are about 16,000 volumes on hand. There are from 1200 to 1500 additions each year. There is a constant decrease owing to damaged and out-of-date books, which keep the average throughout about the same. Under the new conditions, however, it is expected that a larger number of books can be taken care of with the same expenditure of labor, so that it can be confidently expected that an increase in the number of volumes will

(Boston Transcript - April 25, 1914)

East Boston's New Branch



The Handsome Addition to Our Library Equipment Now in Service at 276 Meridian Street—It Will House the Books of the Oldest Branch of Any Public Library in the United States

RECORD YEAR FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

104,095 More Books Lent, According to Report of Trustees.

That patronage of the Boston Public Library and its branches throughout the city is increasing is shown by the 1913-1914 report of the board of trustees, just issued. In the past year 1,848,973 books have been lent for use outside the various library buildings, as compared with 1,744,578 in the preceding year, an increase of 104,395.

Figures compiled show that the winter months, November to April, show the highest circulation figures for books lent. The largest number of books lent in any month was in February of 1912, 50,623, while July, 1913, with a total of 20,211, made the smallest showing.

The central library issued 432,292 of the books lent last year, while the branch libraries and reading rooms lent 1,416,681. The unrecorded circulation of the libraries, the use of books in the various reading rooms, the report says, is very much greater than the recorded circulation.

At least 200,000 volumes are now on open shelves of the various Boston libraries to be freely used by the public, the report says. In the past year, 38,647 volumes have been added by purchase, gift or exchange. The exact number purchased was 28,312. Gifts were received from 3595 donors, including 10,858 volumes, 23,523 serials, 1141 photographs and 80 newspapers.

Among the gifts received were the "Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan," parts 1 and 2, edited by Albert T. Clay, J. Pierpont Morgan of New York city made this gift.

People of the West end, East Boston, South Boston and Upham's Corner, in the order named, patronized their branch libraries the most in the past year, the statistics show. Each of those sections drew more than 100,000 books. The North end made the poorest showing in the number of books used, borrowing only 30,455.

Boston Herald
May 12, 1914

1,848,973
BOOKS LENT
Year's Work of Public Library Shown

During the past year 1,848,973 books were lent for use outside the various library buildings of the Boston Public Library, according to the 62d annual report of the trustees of the library, issued yesterday.

The report of Librarian Wadlin to the trustees shows that the "books received" from all sources during the year totalled 38,647. It is noted that during the year 302 volumes of fiction were examined and 115 volumes were bought, though by reduplication of copies 258 were actually bought.

The system of institution known as the "story hour for children" has been well established and is of demonstrated educational value. It is observed at the central library and at the Brighton, Jamaica Plain, North End, Roxbury, South Boston, South End, West End, Uphams Corner and Parker Hill branches.

Librarian Wadlin says that the story hour at the central library attracts children from all parts of the city and that there has been an attendance of 582 at the story hour sessions in Copley square.

The registration department reports that the number of borrowers' cards has increased 2006 during the year and is now 92,360. Bates Hall and the periodical room each shows an increase in the number of readers, though the number of newspapers taken has decreased slightly during the year.

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newest type. There are two fireplaces in each reading-room, and upon the walls of each are several pictures. The two floors are connected by the main stairway, a spiral stairway for the library employees, and also by a booklift.

The East Boston Branch of the Boston Public Library is the oldest branch of any size of any public library in the United States. It was established in 1870, and for years was quartered in a building on the site of the present new Court House. Two years ago it was removed to Paris street, where it has been located until today.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1914
PUBLIC LIBRARY OPENS
NEW E. BOSTON BRANCH
Meridian Street Building Now
Ready for Public.

The new building for the East Boston branch of the Public Library was opened for the first time to the public yesterday afternoon. It is located at 276 Meridian street and was erected at a total cost of \$100,000, including the land. It is a two-story structure and 15,000 books have been moved from the old library quarters in the Austin school on Paris street, under the direction of Miss Ellen O. Winkley, the custodian, and her assistants.

The reading rooms have ample light and the furnishings are of the latest type. The building has three apartments. In the basement there is a lecture room accommodating more than 200 persons. Practically the entire main floor will be for the use of children.

The East Boston branch is the oldest large branch of any public library in the United States. It was established in 1870 and for years was quartered in the building on the site of the present court house. Two years ago it was removed to Paris street.

library was closed because the day was Good Friday. *Selah!* I shall again visit the library next Saturday if it is to be open then, but, thinking that perhaps it is not open on Saturdays, it has occurred to me to ask you if such is the case.

April 13.
The Boston Public Library is open on Saturdays.—Ed.

SPEAKS ON LIBRARY WORK.

Vice Pres Kenney of Public Library, Trustees Guest of the Faneuil Improvement Association.

The Faneuil Improvement Association had as its guest Saturday evening, William F. Kenney, vice president of the Public Library. Mr. Kenney was largely instrumental in procuring the new branch library at Faneuil. He spoke interestingly on library work.

The speaker learned that some of the residents in the district favor the placing of light fiction in the new library. He explained, however, that out of an annual appropriation of \$400,000, only \$25,000 was available for new books. There were certain standard books each year that had to be purchased if the library was to be maintained on an up-to-date basis, and this left very little, if anything, for the purchase of ephemeral fiction.

Mr. Kenney compared the kinds of books asked for on the opening day at books asked for on the opening day at the Faneuil library with those asked for at the Andrew's Branch, which was opened on the same day. At Andrew's, where the population is largely foreign or children or foreigners, the demand seemed to be for historical, edifying and other educational books, but at Faneuil the demand for lighter reading was noticeable.

At the conclusion of his talk, it was the sentiment of the meeting that the library trustees were the best judges of what books should be placed in the library.

the second in 1882, the third in 1888 and the fourth in 1889, also a valuation of the third edition published in 1894. There is an exhibition a complete set of the quarto edition, although it is not made up entirely of originals. There are, however, in this set many of the originals printed previous to 1700, and some of them are exceedingly rare. The first American edition, published in Philadelphia in 1755, and the first Boston edition, published in 1802, are shown.

The poet's autograph, considered by authorities as undoubtedly authentic, is included in the display. It appears on a piece of paper that was used in the binding of a copy of North's Plutarch. The book was printed in 1693, and was done by Shakespeare's printer, and the autograph was probably attached to some letter or communication which the printer used for scrap in binding the Plutarch. There is a large collection of books that were used by Shakespeare and that were in his library. They include schoolbooks, dictionaries and classics, and also books from which he derived the suggestions for some of his plays, such as Plutarch and various romances, novels and poems. Most of these are originals. There are likewise several Shakespeare medals.

The universality of Shakespeare is attested by the many translations of his works that are in this exhibition. Some of the foreign editions are the French, German, Dutch, Friesic, Danish, Swedish, Lettish, Polish, Bohemian, Russian, Spanish, Catalan, Hungarian, Portuguese, Italian, Latin, Greek, Rumanic, Hebrew, Yiddish and Japanese; also a copy in Esperanto, one with phonetic spelling and a miniature volume.

In another section of the exhibit are copies of books showing early notices or references to Shakespeare and his works. Among the earliest is Clarke's Polimantia, a book published in 1595, which is supposed to contain the first reference to Shakespeare by name. Another is Allot's England's Parnassus, published in 1609. Other interesting books are a German grammar published in 1682, supposed to contain the first reference to Shakespeare in German, and a medical book written by John Hall, Shakespeare's son-in-law, and published in 1670. There is also one of the only three volumes published of the edition edited by Sir Walter Scott and John G. Lockhart.

Books published by Shakespeare's contemporaries form a separate section of the display, including among them originals of Beaumont and Fletcher, Chapman, Dekker, Daniel, Ben Jonson, Heywood, Marlowe and Edmund Spenser. Other books are novels and plays which relate to Shakespeare or to his characters.

The pictures include a very large collection of the birds mentioned in Shakespeare's plays, also of the flowers, with the quotations referring to the flowers. There are numerous photographs of various pictures of the poet and also photographs of his contemporaries and of buildings and monuments at Stratford and elsewhere in the Shakespearian country.

and requirements of all. The arrangements for the comfort of the reading public are up-to-date and the light is not surpassed even in the Central building. This not only applies to the day, but to the evening as well. Special attention has been given to the electric lighting. This consists of the indirect system, which casts from the ceiling an abundant supply, evenly and softly distributed. Emergency gas fixtures have also been installed, making the absence of light an impossibility. The floors are of cork tiling. This is an innovation that entirely does away with all disturbing sounds and renders uninterrupted reading, even to the most nervous. The toilets and workrooms for the assistants are in every case first-class, and fully meet with the requirements for which they are intended. Nothing apparently has been neglected. The heating apparatus has not yet been put to the test, so far as heating the building is concerned, but it is in first-class condition and will no doubt meet every requirement when put to the test. The building is an ornament to East Boston, a credit to its architects and builders and will fill a long felt want in the local district. Outside of a few rooms, designed for the accommodations in the building, the lower, or basement floor is taken up with a large hall to be used for lectures. This has a seating capacity of about 350. During the winter season it is intended that this room will be much in use for lectures of a similar nature to those given in the central library. Although on the ground floor, this room is as light as the two upper floors. A side entrance is also a convenience, obviating the necessity of entering the main building by anyone desiring to attend a meeting in the lecture room. The main floor, directly off the street, is intended for the younger portion of the community, although this is by no means compulsory, the building being free throughout. Here there are eleven tables, all strongly built of quartered oak, with accommodations at each table for eleven, or a total seating capacity of one hundred and ten. The attendants are stationed at a circular counter, giving them a commanding view of the entire room and allowing them ample room to attend to their own duties. Commodious rooms are located on this floor for the accommodation of the library staff. The class of books located on this floor is of a nature that are usually read by the younger readers, but the youth by no means hold a monopoly, as many well along in years find real enjoyment in many of the books found on this floor. The upper is a duplicate of the middle floor in point of size. This floor is to be devoted to the heavier class of reading, interspersed with the best work of the standard authors and historians. It contains ten oblong tables, having a seating capacity of eight each, and four circular tables, with a seating capacity of four, giving the room a total seating capacity of ninety-six. There are about 15,000 volumes on hand. There are from 1200 to 1500 additions each year. There is a constant decrease owing to damaged and out-of-date books, which keep the average throughout about the same. Under the new conditions, however, it is expected that a larger number of books can be taken care of with the same expenditure of labor, so that it can be confidently expected that an increase in the number of volumes will be one of the results of the new library building.

The library is open to the public daily from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening, and from November to April inclusive, is open on Sundays from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 in the evening. The present force in the building cannot be excelled for efficiency or for courtesy to patrons, and who receive high praise for their performance of a duty that in many cases is very trying. The custodian is Miss Ellen M. Winkley, who has as assistants the Misses Alice M. Wing, Laura H. Bell, Lillian A. Bickford, Ethel E. Knowles, Anna G. Sullivan, Mr. Everett P. Matthews and Mr. Joseph H. Driscoll and the Misses Mazie Prim, Mary F. Sisto, Elsie H. Cullington and Bertha L. Duttmer, the latter young ladies being assigned tonight to duty. The average work day for the assistants is about eight hours. On the opening of the building Tuesday afternoon 430 were assembled at the entrance for young people, all of the younger portion vying with each other for the honor of being the first to secure a book from the new library. Who the lucky one was is not ascertained, but a few seconds only intervened between about a dozen of the persistent ones. At the adults entrance a goodly number was also awaiting anxiously for the opening and during the evening a constant stream of patrons and visitors were in attendance, and it is estimated that nearly two thousand paid their respects on the opening day and evening. Since then the attendance has been far in advance of that at the old building and apparently tends to increase daily. Truly the new library is filling a long felt want and receiving the right kind of encouragement from both old and young.

Boston Public Library
1,848,973
BOOKS LENT
Year's Work of Public
Library Shown

During the past year 1,848,973 books were lent for use outside the various library buildings of the Boston Public Library, according to the 62d annual report of the trustees of the library, issued yesterday.

The report of Librarian Wadlin to the trustees shows that the "books received" from all sources during the year totaled 25,657. It is noted that during the year 922 volumes of fiction were examined and 175 volumes were bought, though by reduplication of copies 275 were actually bought.

The system of institution known as the "story hour for children" has been well established and is of demonstrated educational value. It is observed at the central library and at the Brighton, Jamaica Plain, North End, Roxbury, South Boston, South End, West End, Uphams Corner and Parker Hill branches. Librarian Wadlin says that the story hour at the central library attracts children from all parts of the city and that there has been an attendance of 282 at the story hour sessions in Copley square.

The registration department reports that the number of borrowers' cards has increased 3000 during the year and is now 42,220. Bates Hall and the periodical room each shows an increase in the number of readers, though the number of newspapers taken has decreased slightly during the year.

RECORD YEAR FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

104,095 More Books Lent, According to Report of Trustees.

That patronage of the Boston Public Library and its branches throughout the city is increasing is shown by the 1913-1914 report of the board of trustees, just issued. In the past year 1,848,973 books have been lent for use outside the various library buildings, as compared with 1,744,878 in the preceding year, an increase of 104,095.

Figures compiled show that the winter months, November to April, show the highest circulation figures for books lent. The largest number of books let out in any month was in February of 1912, 56,623, while July, 1913, with a total of 20,911, made the smallest showing.

The central library issued 432,292 of the books lent last year, while the branch libraries and reading rooms lent 1,415,681. The unrecorded circulation of the libraries, the use of books in the various reading rooms, the report says, is very much greater than the recorded circulation.

At least 200,000 volumes are now on open shelves of the various Boston libraries to be freely used by the public, the report says. In the past year, 33,647 volumes have been added by purchase, gift or exchange. The exact number purchased was 28,333. Gifts were received from 3385 donors, including 10,538 volumes, 22,932 serials, 1141 photographs and 80 newspapers.

Among the gifts received were the "Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan," parts 1 and 2, edited by Albert T. Clay. J. Pierpont Morgan of New York city made the gift.

People of the West end, East Boston, South Boston and Upham's Corner, in the order named, patronized their branch libraries the most in the past year, the statistics show. Each of these sections drew more than 100,000 books. The North end made the poorest showing in the number of books used, borrowing only 20,482.

YEAR'S WORK AT THE LIBRARY

Annual Report of the Trustees and of Librarian Horace G. Wadlin Is Issued—Total of 1,848,973 Books Borrowed Last Year for Use Outside Library Buildings—1,067,103 Volumes in Entire System

There was issued today the sixty-second annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, containing the report of the examining committee and report of the Librarian, Horace G. Wadlin. The Librarian's report occupies the bulk of the pamphlet and covers in detail the work of the central library and its branches during the year ending Jan. 31, 1914.

Mr. Wadlin states that during the year 1,848,973 books were lent for use outside the various library buildings, which is an increase of 104,005 over the previous year. Of the total circulation 432,592 were from the central library and 1,415,681 from the branches. The unrecorded circulation by the use of books in the reading rooms was much greater than the recorded circulation. At the central library and branches there were at least 300,000 books on the open shelves. The tendency is to use the branches more and more to obtain books for home reading, while there is a steady increase in the use of the central library for reference work.

The library received in the course of the year 28,647 books, of which 28,333 were bought with city appropriation and trust fund income, the others being obtained by gift. The number of volumes of fiction examined was 932 and from these a selection of 175 titles was made and 2738 copies bought. Among the noteworthy accessions were a number of old almanacs, most of them issued previous to the Revolution. The gifts were from 3595 donors and included 10,856 volumes, 23,930 serials, 1141 photographs and eighty newspapers. There were catalogued 57,064 volumes or parts of volumes and there were added to the catalogue cases throughout the system 164,535, the additions to the cases of the central library being 154,813. An important catalogue of the works of the library relating to architecture and allied subjects was prepared and will be issued this summer. A printed catalogue of the Allen A. Browne dramatic collection is being arranged. Several valuable bibliographical lists were compiled.

The net gain in books on the shelves of the whole library system was 15,092, and the total number of volumes in the entire library system at the date of the report was 1,067,103, of which 813,553 are at the central library. Mr. Wadlin states that the use of Bates Hall continues to increase, especially for reference work. In calling for books readers used a total of 330,000 slips. The special libraries are also much used by authors and educators. The library has 41,320 photographs and 4406 lantern slides. The library system includes the central building, thirteen principal branches and fifteen reading rooms, the reading rooms differing from the branches only in size. New branch buildings were opened in the North End and at Charlestown. Regarding the demand for books the report says:

"The demand for books are as varied as our classification and through the issue from central we are able to supply the requests for books we could not possibly have permanently in the reading room. Foreigners are coming in increasing numbers especially Poles, who are now numerous. The first book asked for by an adult was 'A Life of George Washington.' The children of foreign parentage want English books, but adult foreigners want books in their own language." Continuing, the report says:

"One important feature of the branch work, as indeed of all library work, is the personal assistance given to readers by the library staff. In any city containing a large number of persons of untrained literary taste, who have not long had an opportunity to use books, this personal influence is essential. Without it, the library can never fulfill its highest function, the cultivation of the love for books and the extension of their proper use. This is especially true in districts served by some of our branches, largely populated by those who have recently come here from abroad. The results of this personal influence can be expressed in figures. Figures are not be expressed in figures. Figures are cold and lack the human element, which is never absent from the effective operation of any large public library."

The story hour for children was observed at the central library and nine branches and stations, and according to the report: "Of the success of this element of the library work there is no doubt. It is not carried on for the amusement of the children merely, but it is educational in its effect and leads to acquaintance with books and to their profitable use." There was a total attendance of 2582. Especially effort was made to interest children of from ten to thirteen years of age in the great world epics, folk legends and narratives that are noted in classic literature.

The figures from the registration department show 92,599 borrowers' cards in force, a gain of 3896. Men and boys held 42,400 and women and girls 50,199. The library has 323 newspapers on file, of which 225 are published in America.

DAY, JANUARY 16, 1913 Boston Post

St. Gaudens' Statue Raises Big Protest



THE NEW CHARLESTOWN BRANCH OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, IN MONUMENT SQUARE, WHICH IS NEARING COMPLETION. AND IN THE LOWER CORNER THE STATUE-ST. GAUDENS' TWINS—WHICH SOME WISHED REMOVED FROM ITS PLACE IN THE FRONT OF THE BUILDING.

Charlestown citizens are out in protest over the centerpiece in the facade of their new Public Library building, corner of Monument square and Monument avenue, and insist upon its prompt removal by the same workmen who, under Foreman Joy and Supervisor Syme, hoisted it into its temporary place yesterday afternoon.

VIGOROUS PROTESTS

Standing out in bold relief from the block of granite, 436 feet, are the St. Gaudens twins—two little boys in nature's garb, similar to the twins over the entrance to the Public Library on Copley square.

Protests have been received by Mayor Fitzgerald both personally and by letter, and the Charlestown Improvement Association has put itself on record in vigorous opposition, as will be seen by the following communication:

"The Charlestown Improvement Association herewith strongly protests against the placing of certain figures over the entrance to the new public library building on Monument square. 'Artistic' genius, portraying things realistic, fails to comprehend that indecent nudity often prostitutes morality."

"The nude in art or sculpture may properly find lodgment in special galleries and halls, but to fasten such upon the helpless public along their thoroughfares is certainly indecent. 'We contend for the protection of youthful innocents and trust your Honor will order the offending sculpture removed.'"

The communication is signed by Dr. Frank P. Silva, president of the association, and P. J. Kyle, secretary. The next meeting of the association, and it promises to be an important one, too, is scheduled for tomorrow evening in their hall in City square.

The Rev. Dr. John W. McMahon, when seen by a Post reporter at the parochial residence at 1 Monument square, said he had written a letter of protest to the Mayor, not only in behalf of his parishioners of St. Mary's, but for the benefit of the hundreds, aye thousands, of children and women, young and old, passing in that vicinity, as well as the multitude that would visit the institution for education and enlightenment.

"This is historic ground," he continued, "and such pronounced statues on the outside of a public building are simply a monstrosity. Let us have something nobler and more appropriate and not taint the tastes of those upon whom it is thrust unnecessarily." Former members of the General Court and other prominent citizens

have personally called upon the Mayor and voiced their feelings and, as a result, His Honor has appointed Corporation Counsel Corbett to make personal investigation early today before the work proceeds further and report to him accordingly.

President Josiah H. Benton of the board of trustees stated to the Post last evening that it seemed perfectly natural for the board and the architect to reproduce the same seal as over the central library in Copley square and also at the North End. "But it hasn't come to our official notice as yet and we can't speak or act upon it. However, the wishes of the Charlestown people will certainly be respected. That's all."

ETCHINGS SHOWN AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

50 of the Choicest Works of Dwight C. Sturges.

Some Notable Examples of "Dry Point" Covering a Wide Range.

In the Art Gallery of the Boston Public Library, on Copley sq., there has been placed on exhibition about 50 of the choicest etchings of Dwight C. Sturges, the eminent Boston artist, whose work as an etcher has excited so much interest and comment the past six months. Prior to that time he had not been known as an etcher and since then he has been regarded as probably the greatest etcher in America—greatest in the strict sense of etching, and in the variety of his work.

For he seems to be equally at home in portraiture, in genre, and in landscape or marine subjects. And it is because of the fact that his work is so pure in its quality and so simple and direct in expression that it has been placed in the library on exhibition for an educational purpose. Here the student or the layman has an opportunity to see genuine etching.

Most of it is dry point work—in which the artist draws with the etching needle directly on the copper without the aid of a "ground" of any kind and without the use of acid. In this work the etcher must thoroughly understand what he is doing and at the same time he must have a certain amount of vigor in the dry point work, because he gets its value in the "line" that can be obtained in any other way not be obtained with a lead pencil or a pen on a sheet of paper.

In the plates where acid is used of course great skill is required; but there is also more of an opportunity to change and experiment, and work over and over until some particular effect is obtained. So naturally there is more of freshness and vigor in the dry point work, because the spirit of the artist than work which is more labored and which takes more time. It is spontaneous, very

Here may be seen landscapes, very lightly touched, which are yet vibrant with light and atmosphere and powerfully suggestive, and some of the portraits are as exquisite as it is possible to be in the street scene scenes. The wharf scenes and the little scenes of the beaches and bathing places are also very choice. In fact, there is a fine order in every bit of this work—the kind of distinction which lovers of the graphic arts admire.

Of the dry points it should be said that they are so delicate it is not possible to take more than 25 prints as a rule from any one plate. That ends the life of the plate, and seldom can more than 50 proofs be taken from any of the plates. Another thing that gives these prints an added interest is the fact that Mr. Sturges added interest in etching much prints them himself. In etching much depends on the personality of the artist enters in a very large degree. So this exhibition, besides being the work of a Boston artist, is of more than passing moment because it is so truly representative of the greatest of all the graphic arts.

A. J. Philpott.

Photographs of Hawaiian Types

A former Wellesley College woman of the class of 1896, who has just returned from four years of travel in Europe and the South Seas, will exhibit next week in the fine arts room of the Boston Public Library an interesting series of photographs of pure Hawaiian types, which will be of great interest to art lovers on account of the unusually strong lighting, and to anthropologists on account of the fact that the Hawaiian belongs to a vanishing race of people. The exhibition will open on Monday morning, and will remain open until June 15.

MR. STURGES'S ETCHINGS

Special Exhibition of About Forty of His Plates at the Boston Public Library

An exhibition of etchings by Dwight C. Sturges has been opened in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library. His first showing was made last January at the Doli & Richards Gallery, and made a favorable impression. Some of the same prints shown at that time are now on view again, including his Boston subjects, such as T. Wharf, Tremont street, Faneuil Hall, Adams square, the Public Garden, Park street, the State House, the harbor and a North End alley. Mr. Sturges's first work as an artist was in making newspaper illustrations, where he got some valuable experience, and it was only two or three years ago that he took up etching as an experiment. His touch is delicate, and there is an agreeable personal style in his drawing, exemplified by such plates as his rather slight figure studies, as for example the "Sisters" wading in shallow water, which is suggestive and reticent.

The Boston street scenes are dainty rather than strong, and in the drawing of architecture they need a little more constructive solidity. One does not want to see etchings carried too far in the direction of the extremes of slightness and over-elaboration, which is illustrated in the work of Meryon and his followers. In this particular Mr. Sturges's rendering of urban compositions still manifests some groping and hesitation. The direction in which his work now needs to be developed a little more is towards a certain firmness of draughtsmanship, which does not necessarily preclude the lightness of touch of which he has spoken. It is a truism that the draughtsman must first know his matter thoroughly before he can afford to indulge in the art of sacrifices.

There are many other interesting things to be seen this week in the fine arts department of the Public Library. Most of these are engravings, lithographs having reference to the Shakespeare anniversary. A whole wall is devoted to the prints; another group of prints illustrates the so-called Shakespearian country, that is to say, Warwickshire, including many of the places in the vicinity of Stratford-on-Avon. In the showcases are displayed Shakespeare literature, rare editions, manuscripts, etc.

The East Boston Free Press

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1914.

OUR NEW LIBRARY.

On last Saturday evening the new building of the East Boston Library was thrown open for the inspection of the public for the first time. The affair was informal and friendly and much enjoyed by several hundred who attended. Mr. Wadlin, the Librarian of the Central Library, and Mr. Ward, supervisor of branches and stations, joined with the entire staff of the local library in welcoming the guests.

In the children's room, the visitors found the young people enjoying themselves at the ample round tables. On the low bookcases, which divide the long room, masses of lilacs and apple-blossoms, the gift of friends and neighbors, gave the place a springtime air.

On the floor above, the reading and bookroom for adults was thronged with appreciative people. Friends who have used the library from the day they were old enough to have a card chatted with newcomers who registered that evening.

The soft, diffused light and the noiseless cork-tilling floors receive their share of admiration. A great cluster of apple blossoms against a greyish buff background made one room look like a shrine of old Japan.

Downstairs in the lecture room charming music was rendered by a quartet of violins, played by Messrs. Givertz, Kresko and Stanisky and Miss Givertz. Later on it is expected that course of lectures similar to the highly successful ones at the Central Library will be given.

On Tuesday evening, the children had their first treat in the lecture room when incidents from the Wonderful Adventures of Nils and other stories were told by Mr. and Mrs. Cronan to the almost breathless delight of the children present. The story-hour will be continued through June on Tuesday evenings. The library card is required for admittance.

The East Boston Argus-Advocate

J. B. MACCABE, Editor

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1914.

PUBLIC INSPECTION

Hundreds of Visitors Lavish in their Praise of New Library Building

An epoch in the history of the East Boston Branch Library was marked when last Saturday evening from 7 to 9, the entire new building was thrown open to the inspection of the public. Several hundred people availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the reading and lecture rooms and to exchange greetings with Mr. Wadlin, the Librarian, Mr. Ward, the Supervisor of Branches and Stations, who represented the Central Library, as well as with the entire staff of the local library. There was no set program but several choice musical numbers were contributed in the lecture room by a string quartet led by Mr. Joseph Givertz, the other violinists being Miss Mollie Givertz and Messrs. Kresko and Stanisky. The utmost good fellowship prevailed and there were constant expressions of delight over the beauty, spaciousness and usefulness of the various rooms. Many people, through long years, have contributed by thought and work towards securing this handsome new building. The result is the finest branch library in Boston and one of the finest in the whole country. It is interesting to note that the contract for the new building was signed May 9, 1913. The library building was opened for use April 21, 1914, less than one year from the signing of the contract. On Tuesday evening the children were welcomed to the lecture room, the occasion being the first of a series of story hours to be given on successive Tuesday evenings in June from 7 to 8 p. m., admission being by library card. Over 170 children were present and were held spellbound by Mr. and Mrs. Cronan who recounted some of the "Wonderful Adventures of Nils" and of other story book friends.

ASK FOR PAGEANT FOR BOSTON

Speakers Think Pete Like St. Louis Event Would Stir Civic Pride

At a meeting at the Boston Public Library last night to consider the advisability of holding a pageant here similar to that given recently in St. Louis, Addison L. Winslow, addressing the Boston Pageant Association, encouraged the idea. He described the St. Louis pageant, which he was a delegate, and said that it could "stage" a worthy pageant. It was his opinion that such a celebration results in greater civic pride. He said that in Jamaica Plain or Franklin Park there were ample sites, and that all that was needed was a leader or leaders willing to endure the abuse inevitably heaped upon anybody who proposes something new in Boston.

Frank Chouteau Brown, president of the American Pageant Association, and William C. Langdon, director of the pageant which is being prepared for Cape Cod, were other speakers.

Piacenza of the Alps. The Club, organized still another reconnaissance.

The original work of Conway, a quarter of a century ago, was done in the Karakoram range, and here the famous ascent of the Duke was made. The Workmans have explored and mapped the Nun Kun district, which centres about 34 degrees North, 78 degrees East; de Filippi went to about 78 degrees East while Piacenza took for his work a tract of country perhaps twenty or thirty miles south of Nun Kun. The mountains are somewhat lower than in some other places, being 22,700 for the highest—N4—against 23,500 for Nun Kun and 24,200 for Kamet.

De Filippi's second report, the first having already received consideration in this department, is in the form of a communication to the **Resume of the Work of the Royal (Italian) Geographical Society, written from Leh, India, where the party has been in winter quarters.**

Piacenza presented his own story on April 15 last, at a conference in the Vittorio Emanuele theatre in Turin.

The winter work of de Filippi, who will continue his explorations the coming season, consisted in the establishment of a geo-physical observatory on the table land of Deodai south of Skardu, the village there being Wawal Badir, at about 4000 feet elevation. Observations in the pull of gravity were made, others touching magnetic conditions, together with the study of air currents by means of balloons which were watched through theodolites. Solar radiation was another of the observed items here. At Skardu similar observations were made and here radio-telegraphy was practised with Lahore. The party has been working in collaboration with the Government stations in the country, and has independently made astronomical observations for the determination of latitudes and longitudes. De Filippi established a base line at Skardu, using for its measurement a standard bar of Invar, a comparatively new alloy which is not affected by temperature. January was occupied in topographical work and throughout the winter, which proved exceptionally mild. Professor Dainelli has been constantly able to make geo-logical trips in the country about Skardu. One of the observations, which tends to prove that India is not all of it "coral strand," was the discovery that the Indus river above Skardu was frozen from bank to bank with a thickness of ice sufficient to bear man and horse. The company has moved from point to point, continuing its observations, which included photography, resulting at Leh the last of April. The work has not been in the nature of high ascents, but more of these will be included in the itinerary of the summer campaign, which has now been in progress about a month.

All this work of de Filippi's has been to the north of the thirty-fourth parallel, and near 77° East; the rectangle within which Piacenza worked was south of 34° and bisected by the 76th meridian. The entrance was from familiar Srinagar up the valley of the Sind, over the Zoli pass (12,000 feet) and down through Dras to Kargil, near the Indus. Thence the route was directly south up the Suru stream, then east skirting the Nun Kun country. Here at above 12,000 feet were encountered numbers of villages. The houses were so solidly built on account of high winds as to resemble from afar mere piles of stones. At the glaciers to the north and east of the peak 22—the Twine—which rises to a little above 20,000 feet, the caravan camped at 12,100 feet making various trips, one of which crossed a pass at 18,050 feet. Up

Sketch of Route of Piacenza
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Snow Line feet and its head at 18,000 feet, with an avalanche-scoured sides. To the north a few miles is the glacier of 22, of somewhat inferior length, crooked like an elbow, with its head at 18,500 feet, dominated by the mountain whose prehistoric name is the same as that of the glacier just topping 20,000 feet. N4—22,622 feet—is the monarch of the region, a peak to the southwest in the district bordering the Kishitwar country, in whose vertical precipitous and cirques the Brama Glacier takes its rise. High on these snows the explorers climbed before taking their way down the Kishitwar River to Kishitwar itself and thence out to Srinagar.

It was a four months' journey in ice and snow made by Signor Piacenza and his party, with notable climbing and important additions to knowledge of the topography of the country.

At home the Italians have been quite busy with their alpine work. That the country has mountains of its own importance, to say nothing of the Italian Alps, is not well realized, but a Boston lady who in speaking of her experiences, said, "One would hardly believe that the first snow mountain I ever saw was as the steamer entered the Bay of Naples."

Not only has the country its Italian Alpine Club and its Alpine Club of Children, but an Academic Group of Guideless Climbers. The former, which is composed only of experienced men, has its monthly meeting, and in summer, semi-monthly climbs. For tomorrow and Monday it is the Tia di Ciamarella in the Lanze valley (12,000 feet), on July 5 it will be the Pic de Rochebrune in the Corvères valley (10,900 feet) and in mid-July the Boetschorn in Valais (12,000 feet). The Aligulle Doran in Tarantasia of about equal height will be the objective point in late September. The Lombardy group has had its meeting, but publishes no prospectus, since the work of its members is in small companies at times that are individually convenient.

The Padua section of the Italian Alpine Club announces a photographic show with gold and silver medals, other premiums and diplomas. It will be held in November in the home city. Six photographs will constitute the minimum entry and the pictures will remain the property of the exhibitor.

How important a part the mountains play in the attractions of Europe is shown exceedingly well in the collection of posters on view at the Boston Public Library, lent for the purpose by Mrs. Hugh

Posters on view at the Boston Public Library, lent for the purpose by Mrs. Hugh Rankin of Brookline. As is to be expected, Mont Blanc is one of the centres of action; one picture showing the winter sports, a blond young woman skilling down an impossible grade, with a tightly compressed waist, and not a quiver of her hair. The magnificent valley shows other figures coasting to certain death down neves of purest snow. In another, a group of Alpinists has but recently quitted the funicular and is silhouetted against the mass of the mountain, with its central dome and strongly humped aretes. The Matterhorn is shown in three types. The German has the well-known form boldly sketched in strong colors and merely the word, "Zermatt." "There is but one Zermatt and the Matterhorn is its magnet," is the obvious suggestion. The French Cervin introduces the surrounding landscape with our old friend the goats, while the

ton, history would have delighted to find the relics sacred to his memory. The name, however, of Theodore Parker looks not to local habitation or place for its preservation in the memory of his countrymen. Like his beloved Boston, his glory consists chiefly in being a state of mind rather than some tangible spot. His name is still fragrant with that literary atmosphere which surrounded Boston during the Golden Age of American Letters. His kingdom lay almost wholly in the domain of human thought, and of that throng of scholars whose achievements have made the great New England metropolis the capital of that province none could lay claim to a larger acreage there than he.

Theodore Parker's Early Life

The main facts in the early life of Theodore Parker are too fresh in mind for extended repetition here. All know that he was born the eleventh child in a large Puritan family out at Lexington in August, 1810; that his early education consisted only of the scant training peculiar to an outlying district a hundred years ago. Yet, through unwearying application to study, the utilizing of every spare moment in poring over whatever in print the Lexington book-world had to offer, and the kindness of one or two of his village instructors who taught and lent him works in Latin and Greek, Parker may be said to have taken his degree at the University of Chance in his sixteenth year. With his retentive memory thus stored with the fruits of constant reading the boy left the Lexington school, a youthful prodigy of erudition, to try his hand in turn at teaching. He taught for several school seasons at as many different places in the State, entering himself meanwhile at Harvard, where he kept up with the class without ever attending a lecture.

But overtaxed by, careless application and the close confinement which it imposed, he left his private school in Boston, where he was teaching in 1831, for a school in the open country at Watertown. Best, however, of all, he met with the learned Dr. Convers Francis, brother of Lydia Maria Child, and the Unitarian minister there. The magnificent library of the Francis household proved an intellectual feast for the young teacher, while the association with the scholarly divine and his gracious wife was a liberal education in itself. Through the influence of the Francis household, Theodore Parker's whole life was changed. He became a Sunday school teacher and member of their church, met and associated with their friends and finally entered the Harvard Divinity School in 1834. In fact, Theodore Parker from this time may be said to have represented the best traditions of the Francis family; for as a scholar he even excelled Dr. Francis in the end, while in radicalism of views, and the courage to express them, he was equally fearless as that clergyman's courageous sister, Lydia Maria Child.

But during the two years' teaching at Watertown the brother's, not the sister's views of society were uppermost with him, as shown by the young teacher's thoughtlessly excluding a colored girl from his school because objections were raised to her presence, an act for which, all know, he lost no opportunity in his maturer years in making amends.

His Standing in Harvard
The Watertown sojourn also enabled him to increase both his financial and social standing. Among the cultured set in the Sunday circle he met Miss Lydia Cabot, who in the end became Mrs. Parker, and who spent twenty years after his death in placing his memory properly before posterity. With the money earned as teacher young Parker paid his way in the Harvard Divinity School, from 1834 to 1836, where he took a leading place in the body of students there. His profound command of Hebrew caused even the professors to defer to

his erudition and the Church fathers—great indeed as that was—that distinguished him most at this time. But his work while in the Divinity School was many-sided. He had outside classes, as well as editorial control of "The Scriptural Interpreter," a small local publication; he also translated much of De Wette's commentaries into English, read and commented on the latest popular successes either in novels or poetry and then and in after life not infrequently himself, in verse. Touched with desultory hand and drew some softening tones to nature not untrue.

Admitted to Orders in 1837

Following up his graduation in divinity with a year's itinerant preaching he was admitted to orders in June, 1837, married and was settled immediately over the West Roxbury meeting house. The place proved a community of congenial spirits to him. His Roxbury neighbors consisted of a choice circle of people. The more advanced of them had art and literature and that rich flavor of character which distinguishes people well bred. The society of such families as the Russells and the Shaws made these early Roxbury days probably the happiest in Theodore Parker's life. When not in his study, or preaching to his flock of 150 or more souls, he spent much of this halcyon period with the more enthusiastic of his neighbors in discussing the newest book, the last poem, or lecture or the most recent turn of thought in the speculative world.

But he never forgot his books; for he wrote in his first year or so there: "I have never had a summer of more delightful study than the present; never found more satisfaction in theological and philosophical pursuit. Oh, I have solved many questions which have long perplexed and troubled me, and am in some measure calmer than of old time." Among others he read Strauss's "Life of Jesus" and Goethe at this time. His admiration for the master German poet was boundless. Said he: "I shall not dare attempt a meek and celestial Goethe. The greatness of the subject appalls me. My plummet will not fathom his depths, nor will my telescope reveal all his fair heights." Yet Goethe is an artist, not a man. His patriotism seems quite low; there is no warm beat out from his heart. He never seems to have looked on men as brothers. Most men have a technical standpoint from which they survey the world. Ministers look on men as things to be converted; kings as things to be ruled; Goethe viewed them, first, as things to minister to his pleasure; second, as objects of art. The scholarly Boston preacher did not know that the very defects he pointed out in Goethe were mainly maternal bequests, the results largely of inexperience; for his pleasure-loving child-mother even in old age declared: "I gave my little one every wish as long as they laughed and were good." I and my Wolfgang have always held fast to each other, because we were both young together." Even when nearing her own end, the old lady reminded the servants that they were not to be sparing of the raisins in the funeral cake and selected the wines for that occasion, and on her final day sent as answer to a previous engagement that "Madam Goethe cannot come, as she is engaged just now in dying."

Influence of Transcendentalism

But the spiritual life of the young preacher was greatly touched and quickened in these early West Roxbury days by the dominating influence of Transcendentalism, and the communism at Brook Farm, which lay only a mile away from his home. The former of these organizations was a club of congenial souls which was wont to hold meetings at the home of Jonathan Phillips in Boston. Here he met the good George Ripley, Frederic H. Hedge, Bronson Alcott, Emerson, Wendell Phillips and Dr. Channing, who were the moving spirits there. The discussions on "The Progress of Civilization," "The Personality of God," etc., and in the crucibles of such sublimated intellects proved highly edifying as well as dangerous to a mind which, like Parker's, was already being washed from its ancient theological moorings by the rising tide from the new schools of German thought. Both of his friends, Ripley and Emerson, had experienced such a fate through theological meetings by the rising tide from the new schools of German thought. Both of his friends, Ripley and Emerson, had experienced such a fate through theological meetings by the rising tide from the new schools of German thought. Both of his friends, Ripley and Emerson, had experienced such a fate through theological meetings by the rising tide from the new schools of German thought.

Parker's Celebrated Sermon

As the resultant of all these moral, religious and intellectual influences came the celebrated South Boston sermon of 1841 on "The Transient and Permanent in Christianity." This sermon, the rich, glowing utterance of what had been gathering form and force in his heart for years, lost him at once his former standing in the Unitarian body. It was too radical for the brethren. Among some of the things raised in this discourse were the questioning of miracles, doubt about the command to Abraham to sacrifice his son, and about several other accepted statements in Bible history. A great newspaper war at once ensued over the sermon, in which the preacher was roundly denounced as "infidel" and "heretic," and his discourse declared "an infidel dish which had caught the drippings of all foreign kitchens." Such

He had already become a collector of books on a modest scale; but this journey through Europe taught him where the great treasures necessary for his undertaking were to be obtained, and the chance from the Roxbury church on his return to the larger congregation in the melodeon in Boston brought him the means to buy them. Mr. Parker took up residence in Exeter place, Boston—a place adjoining that of his friend Wendell Phillips, who there lived in Exeter street.

The growth of his library had already been so considerable before he left West Roxbury that he had to try his own "pre-tench hand at building cases for his books. But better still the magnificent collection of George Ripley at Brook Farm went mainly to Theodore Parker on security notes when that institute's library went under the hammer in 1846. Of his Boston residence, therefore, he allotted the fourth story to housing his books. He fitted up the place by lining the walls with shelves of the simplest description without mouldings or ornaments so as to save every inch of space for books. These gradually crept over the door, the windows and the chimney-pieces, thence into little adjoining rooms and finally stepped boldly down the stairs one step at a time for three flights, colonizing every room by the way, including the large parlor in the second story and finally paused only at the dining room close to the front door. The bathroom, the closets, the attic apartments were inundated with books. Unbound magazines and pamphlets lay in chests of drawers above stairs. Boxes and cupboards and improvised shelving in the study were pressed into service.

Here in this intellectual laboratory, amid the choice spirits of the past, he could be found during fifteen of the twenty-four hours daily, even

Letting his lamp at the midnight hour
Be seen on some high, lonely tower.

Theodore Parker's Mastery of Tongues

He would then crown the dawn with a stroll through the Boston Common during the wee hours, or while still in Roxbury, he would go forth under the open skies to his cozy place at the stony ledge "to sit on rocks" and "list to Nature's teachings." Such was Parker's mastery of the ancient tongues that up to his sickness and death it was claimed that our American Erasmus could have reproduced from memory any passage otherwise lost, from Plato's Pampyllian's dream to the celebrated prayer of Cleanthes. And yet he was greatly chagrined over his own poor showing after hearing Professor Ferdinand C. Bauer of Germany regret that he himself could only give eighteen hours daily to his books.

Now all of this unusually rich and rare assortment, with a few trifling exceptions, went at Mr. Parker's death in 1860 and that of his widow in 1861, to the Boston Public Library. This collection consisted of some 13,000 volumes and 5,000 pamphlets, and next to the Bates bequest is the largest gift of books yet made to the general library. It even excels in numbers, if not in importance, the celebrated Barton-Shakspearean collection which now numbers 13,700 and which was, when purchased, the largest of the thirty or more private collections described by Dr. James Wynne in "Private Libraries in New York."

Rare Editions in Parker Collection

In later years, Mr. Parker purchased with an eye single to his magnum opus, the "History of the Development of Religion," and though scarcely begun at his death, the books themselves indicate the territory surveyed and for the most part cleared for the undertaking. This account for the vast number of weighty and general works, the mammoth encyclopedias—in German, in French, in Italian, in Latin, in Greek, and, in fact, every language of any literary value in his day. There are nearly one hundred editions of the Bible in various languages and dialects, among which are the "Biblia Hebraica, Nuremberg, 1483"; the "Biblia Hebraica, Lucerna, Antwerp, 1584"; the "Biblia Sacra, Antwerp, 1569"; and a Dutch Bible with Hooge's engravings, 1702. Here also in old and rare editions are many of the familiar faces of our earlier days, such as Plutarch, Paris, 1621; a very rare Virgil with engravings, Venice, 1544; another Virgil, equally beautiful, Paris, 1540; Homer, Basel, 1558; a fine Herodotus, London, 1679; Horace, Venice, 1550; a folio Aristotle, Paris, 1628. Old geographies and books of travel from the time of Ptolemy to the collector's own day frown at you from these massive shelves, in all forms and languages. It requires a two-volume catalogue to list them. Great writers like Grotius, Sir Thomas More, Erasmus and the Greek and the Latin Church fathers, the Pandeet Justinian, and Middle Age works in the ancient tongues, here jostle one another in numerous thick tomes. Luther, Calvin, church history, treatises on law, and treatises even on occult science are here in abundance. It is enough to say that there are some books here not worth their weight in gold, and others are simply priceless. Indeed, it would take the combined account of Welles's Parker, the Higginson Report, and the luminous sketch in Mr. H. G. Wadsworth's graphic history of the Boston Public Library to give a proper idea of this wonderful incunabula. Here with all other sources closed, one could restore the Appian Way of human progress from the Tower of Babel to the election of Lincoln. As a part of the great Boston Library system the Parker collection has in many ways been duplicated by other gifts and purchases and in order to keep it intact and from unnecessary rough usage, it now fills most of the space in the duplicate room, but it still remains what it was at its collector's death, the greatest diversified accumulation of profound works ever brought together in America by private means. Indeed, only the Harvard library excelled the Parker's when the latter became a part of the Boston Public Library, and it is largely through this be-

after a visit thirteen years before, wrote to a friend in Venice, "Please look at the Viaggi di Giovanni Gobbato (or Gobbati or Gabbotti) and give the exact title. It used to be the corner book in the corner of the library next the Canale Grande on the lowest shelf."

It was this almost universality in attainments that made Theodore Parker the most popular divine of his day, and that still holds for him a perennial freshness of memory such as is not true of any other of the noted New England masters of the pulpit before or since his day. This was shown only a year or so back by the anniversary memorial volume by the allied liberal religious bodies of Chicago, while the late Dr. J. W. Chadwick coming to his subject with a more intimate knowledge, and larger sympathies but recently embalm the good man's achievements in a felicity of style that renders his memory imperishable for all times.

A Letter to You, Mr. Purchaser of Imported Underwear

American Hosiery Co.
FINE KNIT GOODS
225 Fourth Ave., New York

Dear Sir—

Have you made a close comparison between American Hosiery Underwear and what you buy abroad? When you do so, you will readily see that our Underwear is at least equal to the foreign in fabric and finish, and is unquestionably superior in fit in almost every instance.

You will find also that our prices are consistent with the superior and standard quality of which nine highest awards are abundant proof. All retail stores supply it.

Yours truly,

AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.

(*)

SHOWING HOW TO SAVE BABIES BY GOOD CARE

Thousands See Novel Exhibits at Boston Public Library, in Connection with Annual Meeting of American Association.



Striking Features of Baby-Saving Exhibit.

Thousands of people visiting the Boston Public Library yesterday had impressed upon them the fact that "Saving Babies" is one of the most vital concerns of a community. Three rooms on the main floor and nearly all of the wall space in the court yard are devoted to an enormous baby-saving exhibit, which challenges attention of every one, while it startles the usually casual or indifferent.

An electric light that flashes and dies out every 10 seconds tells the onlookers that a baby is dying somewhere; an ingenious electric machine in the court yard says to the passer-by that one baby in seven dies of preventable causes, and then follows this statement with a moving illustration of seven babies on cots, one of which turns a somersault and disappears, which is to advise the spectator that the child has died before the end of its first year. Another exhibit pictures wax babies in three compartments, there being 109 in the first, 75 in the second, with 25 tombstones, and 79 in the third with five additional tombstones, which emphasizes in a different way the preventable mortality that exists in this country.

Exhibits Represent 32 Societies.

The other exhibits are all individually instructive and represent 32 different societies that are working to reduce mortality, which annually reaches the total of 250,000 babies under 1 year old, one-half of whom, according to the association, could be saved.

The exhibit is in connection with the fifth annual meeting of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality and will be open free to the public until Sunday night at 10 o'clock. The business of the

society will open this forenoon at 10 o'clock at the Copley-Plaza, when the executive meets and when delegates and members will be conducted by guides to a series of clinics at the Harvard Medical School, at the Children's Hospital and other places. The clinics will enable the visitors to see the work on behalf of babies by the great hospitals, the preventive work of the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association and the administration of the milk laboratories and the nursing associations.

Opening Session Begins Today.

Following a complimentary luncheon to the members at the Infants' Hospital, the opening business session begins this afternoon, 2 o'clock, at the Harvard Medical School, Longwood avenue, and will be devoted to prenatal care. Dr. Arthur B. Emmons of Boston and Mrs. Max West of the Children's Bureau at Washington will be the chief speakers. A session at 4 o'clock in the same building will be given over to the diseases of children and vital and social statistics. The speakers will be Dr. Henry D. Chapin of New York, Dr. J. H. Mason Knox of Baltimore, Dr. J. H. Gerstenberger of Western Reserve University and director of bureau of child hygiene, Cleveland; Dr. L. Emmet Holt, who is considered the greatest living authority on the care of infants, and Miss Ellen C. Babbitt of New York.

This evening, at 8:30, in the ball room of the Copley-Plaza, there will be a general public session, at which the annual address will be made by the president of the association, Dr. J. Whitridge Williams, dean of Johns Hopkins Medical School. His subject will be "The Possibilities and Limitations of Prenatal Care." The sessions on Friday will emphasize the need for increased and improved maternity hospital service, with addresses by leading physicians of the country. Friday evening there will be a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall. Saturday the topic will be "Public School Education for the Prevention of Infant Mortality."

STORY HOUR STARTS TONIGHT

Lecture Room in Library Branch Will Hold its First Gathering

The initial entertainment in the lecture room of the Charlestown Branch library will be held this evening at 7 o'clock, the occasion being the first of a series of Saturday evening Story Hours.

This evening only boys over twelve years of age presenting their library cards will be admitted. Later there will be separate hours for girls of the same age and toward the end of the course the boys and girls will be present on the same evening.

Mrs. Mary W. Cronan will be the speaker but she has not as yet announced her topic. She has been conducting this work among the other branches of the library for some time and has made quite a favorable impression but this will be her first appearance in this district as the appropriation for the Charlestown Branch only recently became available.

The entrance to the lecture room is on Monument avenue.

A selected list of books relating to European disturbances is available at the Branch. Among the new books recently added to the shelves are: Practical burglarious and cottages, Hodgson; The statesman's year book for 1914; Mechanical drawing and machine designs, Sylvester; Essays, Meynell; Civil engineers pocket book, Triantwine; Civil service manual, Ewart and others; Modes and manners of the 19th century, Fischel and Boehm; Book of athletics, Withington; Business letters, Beale; Four centuries of costume in America; Pan Germanism, Usher; "The White Papers," N. Y. Times; Improved bookkeeping and business manual, Goodwin.

NEW FUND FOR LIBRARY

Trustees Receive Check of \$35,000 from Estate of Francis Skinner, Sr., Who Died in 1905—Four Other Institutions Share Alike

As one of the five legatees of the estate of the late Francis Skinner, Sr., who died in 1905, the Boston Public Library has come into possession of \$35,000, the money having been funded as the Francis Skinner Fund, the income to be applied to the purchase of books and other library material.

The check for this amount was sent to the trustees by Augustus P. Loring, trustee of the estate, and represents a partial distribution. It is expected that an additional sum will be available in a few months, possibly making the fund \$50,000. The other institutions similarly to benefit are the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School and the Free Hospital for Women in Brookline.

Mr. Skinner's estate was left in trust to his son Francis, and upon his death to his issue. Francis Skinner, Jr., died last May, leaving no issue.

This is one of the largest trust funds that the Library has received in the total of \$470,825.26 that appear in the latest annual report. It is exceeded only by the Bates fund of \$50,000, the Joseph H. Billings fund of \$100,000, the Joseph H. Center fund of \$29,542.14, the Scholfield fund of \$61,800, and the William C. Todd Newspaper Fund of \$50,000.

ENGLAND NOT WAKED UP

Josiah H. Benton Surprised at Calmness

Striking Contrast with Conditions in Austria

Italy Not Likely to Enter War, He Thinks

Boston Lawyer Aided Many Tourists Abroad

"England has not yet waked up to the enormity of the struggle across the channel." This is one of the most significant statements vouchsafed by Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, who returned from a long vacation abroad today. After a stay of six weeks in Austria, where there was on every hand the greatest enthusiasm over preparations for war, as well as extraordinary exertions in mobilizing troops, Mr. Benton went to London where he was to sail for New York. He was wholly unprepared for the impressions received at that metropolis. People were seemingly doing business as usual, calm and untroubled by latest war news, and, in certain quarters apparently little interested. He noted little change in the temperament of the people generally or in their habits on the streets, in the hotels and in business establishments. On the boat coming to New York there were six or more young Englishmen, care-free and high spirited, evidently on their vacation, who seemingly gave the war little thought, though they were vigorous chaps, such as their country needs at the front in the present crisis.

It was in London that Mr. Benton received his mail the first since the declaration of war, and it was likewise the first real opportunity that he enjoyed to learn of affairs in general of this country. Though he was in London but a few days, he was able to transact his business with no trouble and secure quarters aboard the Celtic for the return journey.

Mr. Benton looks the picture of health, and to hear him discuss his journey one is impressed with the feeling that his pleasures had been interfered with but little. He declares that he was in no way a sufferer, as thousands of tourists have been, as the result of war preparations on the Continent. There was no time that he felt the least anxiety over his personal welfare or over his ability to leave Austria when he desired. He had been in Austria so many times, and especially in the Tyrol, that his friends were numerous; likewise he was well acquainted with means of meeting emergencies in travel.

It was while Mr. Benton was on his way from Salzburg to Innsbruck, capital of the Austrian Tyrol, that the fateful war cloud broke and the mobilization of troops began. When he reached Vienna from London in June, it was the night of the funeral of the Crown Prince and he witnessed a demonstration against the Slavs.

After a week in the capital, which was comparatively quiet and without incident, Mr. Benton went to Semmering Pass, about sixty miles away, and thence by motor to Leoben. At this place there is a large school for engineering and there were two hundred Russian students enrolled. The school closed that day, but, despite the high feeling everywhere evident, no demonstration took place against the Russian students.

Mr. Benton continued his journey to Alpnach, which is a rather out-of-the-way place for tourists, where he found the first real war mustering, the inhabitants being greatly wrought up over the possibilities of a severe struggle. A motor car was again at Mr. Benton's service for a trip to Innsbruck, where he stayed three weeks and a half and saw the ponderous war machinery given its real test of getting troops to the mustering places. From 250,000 to 300,000 soldiers were called from their barracks and from the fields and manufacturing places of that territory, all of them going by train. There was intense enthusiasm and real patriotism manifested among all classes and determination written on the faces of soldiers to fight to the last ditch for the honor of their country.

There were hundreds of tourists in the mountains and naturally their first thought was of getting to the seacoast. But, as a rule, they had neglected the precaution of cashing their letters of credit. Not so Mr. Benton. He anticipated the trouble that might follow the beginning of war and had supplied himself with all the funds that he would need. Tourists with 150 pounds credit found themselves with scarcely ten, and, owing to the general use of the railway for the movement of troops, little hope of getting out of the country for weeks. Mr. Benton personally aided many of these travellers with money, and, by his acquaintance with leading Austrians in Innsbruck, otherwise contributed to their comfort.

In this connection there is one particular thought that Mr. Benton would emphasize—that of the unwieldiness of the policy of the United States Government in maintaining no consularship throughout the Tyrol. Other countries have their representatives there, and, had the United States been represented, much of the state of affairs by Americans would

BABY-SAVING EXHIBIT AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Will Fill Courtyard, Corridors and Two Rooms on First Floor.

Boston is to have a unique and unusually complete exhibit in the baby-saving display to be held in the courtyard and corridors of the Public Library at Copley Square from Nov. 11-15, inclusive.

Two inner rooms on the first floor, with the corridor between them, will be taken up, as well as the entire courtyard. Dr. Arthur B. Emmons, 2d, who is conducting the exhibit for the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, which holds its convention in Boston this week, has received requisitions from societies doing baby-saving work in and out of this city that will take up every inch of the allotted space to be given over.

One of the rooms is to be given over to a model milk station with a nurse in charge, which comprises the exhibit of the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association of this city. This station will be presented in exactly the form of the regular operating stations and will show the methods of modifying milk, instructing mothers, weighing babies, etc. At the extreme end of the courtyard will be the big exhibit of the New York State Board of Health, and also the exhibit of the Russell Sage Foundation, which is presenting a child welfare exhibit, one feature of which will be 15 illustrative panels with a fading electric star to

show geographically the actual rate of infant mortality. The Massachusetts Commission for the Blind will have a stereomicrograph giving illustrations of the work it is doing. The Children's Hospital is going to exhibit its work by means of screens lighted from behind by electricity, giving the appearance of X-ray photography. The exhibit of the Boston Society for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis is to be one of the largest and best presented. It is permanently at the Hawthorne and, won a silver medal at the International Congress on Tuberculosis. The Infants' Hospital is to represent its work by means of doll models in sanitary beds with proper medical surroundings. The Massachusetts Babies' Hospital, the Women's Municipal League and the Boston Dispensary Hospital for Children are to have exhibits.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

An examining committee of 25 members, appointed by the trustees of the Public Library, met for organization yesterday. Josiah H. Benton, president of the trustees, presided, and appointed the following sub-committees, in order that the work of investigation might be more efficiently carried on: Administration and finance, Horace G. Allen, Hugh Nawn, Arthur B. Chapin, Michael J. Murray, books, M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Mrs. George S. Burgess, the Rev. Lemuel H. Morlin; fine arts and music, Dr. J. Baptist Blake, Miss Annie E. Nourse, Miss Annie M. Paul; printing and binding, William McKee, Otto A. Wehrle; branches and reading room stations, which will be investigated in groups, the Rev. Timothy J. Mahoney, Dr. George McEvoy, Mrs. Elisha S. Boland, John S. Flanagan, the Rev. P. W. Sprague, Mrs. August V. Fine J. Bulger, the Rev. Joseph V. Tracy, the Rev. Edwin H. Brington, Michael J. Murray, John J. Sheehan, Miss Zilpha D. Smith, Dr. Melville F. Rogers, H. G. Allen, O. A. Wehrle, Mrs. James A. Gullivan. A general committee was appointed to receive the reports of other sub-committees and prepare a general draft report. Its members are the Rev. L. H. Morlin, M. A. De Wolfe Howe and William McKee.

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Too much cannot be said, according to Mr. Benton, in praise of the kindness of the Austrians, especially the officials at Innsbruck. Tourists with no money were exceptionally well cared for. No unpleasantness arose over their presence there. Even the English tourists, of whom there were many, some of them stranded, were subjected to no indecencies. They were aided to leave the country and otherwise made comfortable, despite the feeling against their country that the war had engendered.

Mr. Benton was deeply impressed with the patriotism that the war had enkindled in the hearts of all classes of Austrians and also by the sharp comparison of conditions in peace and in war. In a few hours the shops and the fields were deserted. Only the aged men and women and the nuns were to be seen at work when the fighting population responded to the colors. A motor car was again placed at Mr. Benton's disposal for the trip to Switzerland and he had no difficulty in securing the necessary passes for the journey from the military commander. In this little republic conditions were not less tense than in Austria. The republic was mobilized to the last man, such condition imposing a burden on the country comparatively as great as that suffered by other countries. From Berne, Mr. Benton went to Milan, Rome and Naples and found Italy the usual delightful country for vacation and travel, despite the feeling over the war in war and anti-war circles. Though Mr. Benton's stay was two weeks or more in this country, he saw no particular incidents to illustrate war feeling. The people were for the most part calm and concerned with their vocations. Mr. Benton comes back with the feeling that Italy will not be drawn into the contest, though there is no telling what the future will bring forth.

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Among those who will accompany Mr. Benton are the Rev. George McEvoy, Mrs. Eliza S. Boland, John S. Flanagan, the Rev. P. W. Sprague, Mrs. Augustine J. Bulger, the Rev. Joseph V. Tracy, the Rev. Edwin H. Elyington, Michael J. Murray, John J. Sheehan, Miss Zilpha D. Smith, Dr. Melville F. Rogers, H. G. Allen, O. A. Wehrle, Mrs. James A. Gallivan. A general committee was appointed to receive the reports of other sub-committees and prepare a general draft report. Its members are the Rev. L. H. Morlin, M. A. De Wolfe Howe and William McKee.

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BARTON-TICKNOR LIBRARY TREASURED



Barton-Ticknor department, one of treasure houses of public library

Contribution to Boston Public Library Contains Shakespeare, Brown, Dramatic and Other Collections of Value

PATRONS ARE MANY

Three doors lead from the main hall on the third floor of the Boston public library to three treasure houses of knowledge and art. Through one door the visitor enters the Allen A. Brown music library; through another the fine arts department; through the last the Barton-Ticknor library. In other words, the whole third floor is given over to special libraries.

Each of these special libraries has an excellence of its own. Each is used for reference and study, and the fine arts department also sends out books for circulation. Readers are welcome at any time during library hours in all of these departments but people who come merely to see and not to read usually content themselves with glancing in at the door of the music library and the Barton-Ticknor department and spend the remainder of their time studying the Sargent frieze of the prophets in the hall or inspecting the pictures and books on exhibition in the entrance room of the fine arts department.

Thus they go away knowing almost nothing about the remarkable collections of books which makes the Barton-Ticknor library "the cream of the whole institution"—as it is called by those most familiar with its contents.

The Barton-Ticknor library goes by the name of its two most important collections. The Barton collection comprises about 13,750 works on old English drama; the Ticknor collection is made up largely of Spanish and Portuguese books. These two collections alone would make the department a veritable treasure mine. There are several other libraries, however, to add to its value.

Many Collections Combined

One of the most notable of these is the Prince collection, which really belongs to the Old South church but is kept in the Barton-Ticknor department. It is an excellent example of a mini-

ter's library in colonial times. Then there is the Thayer library, which is a general collection of belles lettres, extra illuminated books and books of portraits. In the Artz library are many first editions of Americana.

The Galatea collection is a library of books by and about women. In the Bowditch library one finds an array of books on mathematics and astronomy. Works on the civil war make up a large part of the twentieth regiment military collection, while practically everything of worth that has been published on the modern drama is to be found in the Allen A. Brown dramatic collection.

This list by no means completes the various collections in the Barton-Ticknor department, but it is sufficient to convey some idea of the wide range of material which the department has gathered together. And what is considered just as interesting is the fact that this department reserves tables in the galleries where students, writers, college professors and others may have a place kept for them as their own, together with the books which they need for regular consultation.

In this way whenever they come to the department they can go directly to their own seat and find books there ready for instant use. This gives them an advantage over the Bates hall readers, who must send for the volumes needed and then wait for them to be brought.

Visitors Significant

The reservation of seats and books gives some clue to the type of persons who use the Barton-Ticknor library. This embraces scholars engaged in research work, advanced students who are preparing theses, members of university faculties who perhaps are editing text-books, and writers, known and unknown.

All these become regular visitors to the galleries. Even in the summer there are workers at the reserved tables. College professors from afar spend a week or two here looking up material they cannot find elsewhere. Teachers who are doing outside work toward a degree find the gallery privileges of value during vacation.

What are conceded to be the finest things in the Barton collection proper are the first four Shakespeare folios, dated 1623, 1632, 1663 and 1684, and 1685. In addition there are between 40 and 50 original Shakespeare quartos, dating from 1594 on. What is supposed to be an original Shakespeare autograph is another treasure in this library. It is to be seen in a large volume of North's "Plutarch."

Shakespeare Collection

Just now the most valuable and interesting books in the Shakespeare collection are on exhibition in the fine arts department. Here under glass cases lovers of the great bard may see the original first folios, gaze upon the poet's signature, and read the quaint stanza printed beneath his picture. This stanza is addressed "To the Reader," and runs thus:

"This figure that thou seest here,
It was for gentle Shakespear cut;
Wherein the Graver had a strife
With Nature to outdo Life.
O, could he but have drawn his Wit
As well in Brass, as he has hit
His Face; the Print would then surpass
All that was ever writ in Brass.
But, since he cannot, Reader, look,
Not on his Picture, but his Book."

On the first pages of the quartos the visitor sees how variously some of the

titles of the plays were worded in the seventeenth century. Brevity was not the order of the day at that time, and so some of the titles read in this wise: "The late and much admired play called Pericles, Prince of Tyre"; "A pleasant conceited historie called the Taming of a Shrew"; "The most excellent lamentable tragédie of Romeo and Juliet", and "The Tragical Historic of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark."

That Shakespeare has with reason been called the poet of humanity is proved by the array of his dramas printed in languages other than English. The visitor finds tragedies and comedies in Russian, German, French, Welsh, Greek, Arabic, Japanese, Hebrew, Yiddish, Lettish, Danish, Hungarian, Swedish, Dutch and Bohemian.

Variety of Works

All these volumes from the Barton collection are on exhibition in the fine arts department only temporarily. Most of the time they are kept under lock and key in the Barton department. It is very seldom indeed that any one is allowed to handle one of the first folios.

Generally readers have to be content with examining reproductions. Yet occasionally a reader is permitted to examine the originals if he has a satisfactory reason for wishing to do so, such as wanting to verify punctuation. Commas, for instance, are not always shown in a reproduction. So people in search of commas and other marks of punctuation may sometimes be granted the privilege of turning the pages of a first folio.

The Barton collection is pretty well known, for it has been in the possession of the Boston public library many years. Not so the Allen A. Brown dramatic collection, which deals entirely with modern drama.

This is such a recent gift that it has not even been completely catalogued yet. It comprises over 4000 volumes and is consulted by actors, opera singers, play writers, and others who are for any reason interested in the modern stage or modern drama. One of its features is a series of bound volumes of theater magazines published in England, France and Germany, as well as the United States. The plates give scores of ideas about costuming and stage settings.

Dramatic Library

Several sets of scrap books are a part of this modern drama library. One set is called "Theatrical Topics," another "Notices of Plays." Each is made up of newspaper clippings containing quantities of information which cannot be found anywhere else.

Two other sets of these scrap books contain only magazine articles, collected from several publications and brought together in bound volumes so as to be readily available for consultation. Theatrical biographies, where one may read all about the careers of the modern actors and actresses, comprise another set in the scrap book series, while large volumes of dramatic and musical photographs have many pictures and portraits of actors, singers and composers.

The Allen A. Brown dramatic collection is out in plain view. It occupies the many bookcases on the right as one enters the Barton-Ticknor library. Any one who takes time to glance over the titles is pretty likely to find at least one or two books that he would like to take out and look at, whether he is interested especially in the modern drama or not. And if he wishes to ask questions he will find a willing listener in Walter G. Forsyth, the custodian of the Barton-Ticknor room, who is there to help people find what they want.

Taken all in all there is probably nowhere in the world so complete a dramatic library as now belongs to the Boston institution. The Barton collection was originally the library of Thomas Pennant Barton of New York; it was sold to the Boston public library for so much below its real value that it has always been considered a gift.

The Allen A. Brown dramatic collection was originally the library of the man whose name it bears; it was gathered during a period of 50 years and given to the Boston public library in 1909. Each collection is a wonderful library in itself; combined they represent a storehouse of entertaining information on old and modern drama such as librarians of a century ago probably never dreamed would some day be available to the public.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1911

THE "LIVING WAGE" OF A LIBRARIAN.

By A LIBRARIAN.

In yesterday's "Times," it was announced that Chorley offered £30 per annum for a librarian with special library experience. Lewes offered £52 for a librarian and his wife, and Skipton £65. Taking a public library whose income is between £1,500 and £2,000, the following are the actual lowest and highest salaries paid:

Chief Librarian	£117-£350
Sub Librarian	£80-£150
Branch Librarian	£50-£120
Chief Assistant	£65-£125

In libraries with incomes up to £3,000 the salaries are:—

Chief Librarian	£150-£400
Sub Librarian	£75-£160
Chief Assistant	£76-£95
Branch Librarian	£25-£100

The duties of a public librarian are becoming more complex and exacting every week.

In the old days, fifteen or twenty years ago, the librarian was regarded merely as a caretaker. He was expected to keep himself tidy, to see that no books were stolen, and to keep children and dogs from disturbing readers. For this function an old Army or Navy man was found admirably adapted, and many of them were appointed as librarians in provincial libraries.

The idea still persists. There are libraries with an annual income of over £3,000 who pay their second officer £100 a year, and give the caretaker £104 a year and quarters.

There are many cases in which the caretakers receive £30 or £40 a year more than the assistant librarian.

But although from the wages one would find difficulty in determining the status of the librarian, the list of qualifications essential for success leaves one in no doubt. In many cases the readers seem to regard the librarian as a convenient sort of inquiry office. He is regarded as a public official with a big salary and a "soft job."

General Utility Man.

Recently in a North London library a woman asked the assistance of the librarian to get her son out of the Army. She was a widow; he was her only son; she could not afford to buy him out; what could she do? As usual, the librarian was equal to the task, and the widow shortly rejoiced in the return of her son.

In the same library a man asked the librarian whether the fence which bounded his back garden belonged to him or his neighbour. Again the librarian was able to turn the wandering steps into the path of legal knowledge.

There are scores of cases where readers ask for assistance in spiritual or intellectual problems and every day numerous applications for guidance in reading.

The librarian nowadays has to have in his mind a map of all literature. He has to be able to give exact and sound advice to all who ask what books may be obtained on a certain subject, whether it is poetry, science, religion, biography, or fiction. If he is to be as useful as his position permits he must also have an inexhaustible supply of intellectual enthusiasm and sympathy, so that those who seek his help in their reading may find not only information but stimulus in their endeavours. He must not only be a man with a sound knowledge of the history of literature, but he must keep himself up-to-date, constantly on the alert for new books, new ideas, and new requirements.

Examination Tests.

This high standard of qualification is represented in the examinations of the Library Association. There are six subjects, in which examinations are held every year, and without passing these examinations there is little chance of success for any new or recent recruits to the ranks of the librarians. The examinations are difficult. There are twelve of three hours each, and the knowledge required to pass with honours will make the student about as well-informed as a B.A. in some of the smaller universities. He is expected to know all English literature from Beowulf to J. M. Barrie, with a special knowledge of historical magazines or periodicals.

To an outsider the questions in bibliography seem staggering.

A recent question was: "Write bibliographical notes on the following:—

- "Brants Narrenschiff,"
- "The Hyeronimian,"
- "The Theurgian,"
- "Paradise Lost,"
- "The Pilgrim's Progress."

In the same paper was a stiff question on historical engravings. In the examination on library organization comes the question, "State what you know of the loan system in monastic libraries." In addition to these six examinations, the librarian sometimes is expected to have a knowledge of French and German.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

In the October issue of the National Municipal Review appears an article on "The Place of the Public Library in the Administration of the City," by Professor W. A. Schaper of the University of Minnesota. It deserves a reading by Bostonians because at least half the paper is devoted to an historical sketch of the founding and development of the public library in this city, which characterizes as "the first modern free city library and the one that blazed the trail so distinctly for the many that have followed." The central building he regards as "one of the truly worthy municipal structures in this country."

But in following the evolution of its government he yet finds some features that hardly realize his ideal. He approves the view of the library's purpose as expressed by Edward Everett in a letter to the mayor of Boston more than sixty years ago: "I cannot but think that a public library well supplied with books in the various departments of art and science, and open at all times for consultation and study by the citizens at large, is absolutely needed to make our admirable system of public education complete; and to continue in some degree through life that happy equality of intellectual privileges which now exists in our public schools but terminates with them."

He then traces the course of management through the various managed boards of city government and citizens' committees until the control passed to the higher ground of an independent board of trustees. But, "the library having been accidentally placed under trustees, entirely independent of the Board of Education, the close relation of the public library to the city schools, pointed out by the founders, was soon lost sight of and has only in recent years been rediscovered and made much of." He ventures upon no criticism of the excellent management of the institution in which we all feel so much pride, but it evidently fails to satisfy his theory of the proper correlation of educational forces. He says, "The closer the affiliation between the schools and the libraries becomes, the stronger the reason why they should be directed from a common centre. It would seem almost as sensible to place the large university libraries under a board of trustees, separate from the regents of the university, as to place a city library under a board distinct from a school board."

Professor Schaper considers the most effective work now done by the libraries is their service to the public schools. The city of Rochester is attempting to develop a public library, wholly in connection with its schools, without any distinctive library buildings, and Grand Rapids is working along similar lines. Perhaps this city would hardly be prepared to admit that those municipalities had much to teach it in the manner of conducting a library. As Professor Schaper intimates, our school buildings might be utilized much more effectively and economically by identifying the branch libraries with them, but we would not be disposed to admit that our interests in this respect would be better looked after if transferred to the municipal board of education than they are at present. Without any reflection upon the latter, we think the library trustees thus far have enjoyed the public confidence to quite as generous an extent, and certainly with both children and adults have the largest liberty and the most generous accommodation in the use of these privileges. Professor Schaper evidently reflects the views of his environment. The new St. Paul charter, while retaining the old department to a large extent, places the public schools and the public library under one of the seven city commissioners.

Dec. 1914 Transcript

THE ERUDITE WEST END

Tramps Flee from Common to Branch Library

Scores Read Newspapers and Doze Daily

Anything to Dodge Cold and Hard Work

Some Leave When Free-Lunch Bars Open

The West End might be supposed to be as erudite as in its former prosperous days, if the crowd of men who frequent the lofty reading-room of the branch of the Public Library, at the corner of Cambridge and Lynde streets, were to be accepted as a criterion.

Closer inspection of the forenoon "readers," however, shows that some of them have their newspapers or volumes upside down, or that they are asleep, either with their heads upon their arms, or with their heads thrown back and with their mouths frankly open. Some of them, moreover, sleep noisily. But it is not apparent that they are sleeping because of overwork, but because they have acquired the habit.

To speak plainly, this branch of the Boston Public Library particularly is a refuge for "panhandlers," as soon as the rigors of winter drive them from the Common. Today was rigorous enough to send them to the comfortable shelter of the reading-room, and there, soon after opening-time, a hundred or more men, old and young, able-bodied and decrepit, drowsed over their newspapers. They take their newspapers with them, for the dailies kept at the library would not satisfy two per cent of the "readers." Although during the winter, the reading-room has an average daily attendance in the forenoon and early afternoon running to more than a hundred men, election day, last week, when the saloons were closed, saw a waiting line. Early in the day, the chairs gave out, and the tramps stood around watching for places with buzzard-like scrutiny. The Somerville, last week, seems, however, to have cut into the attendance slightly, and the saloons are open.

In this connection there is as a rule an exodus of the "readers" towards eleven o'clock each forenoon, when the "free-lunch" bars begin to set forth their appetizing viands. Today only a few men seemed willing to yield their seats at that time, for it did not look inviting outdoors.

Soon after eleven a man came in and reported to Janitor Sullivan that he had been sent to clean the walks on Cambridge street and on Lynde street. The janitor is somewhat hard of hearing, and when the announcement was made in sufficiently loud tones the "readers" who were awake looked with interest at this man who was assured of a day's work, and those who were asleep started from their slumber temporarily and then dozed off again. But the shovelling at twenty-five cents an hour did not seem to be of more than passing interest to even the most sturdy of the "readers."

When the men who keep warm in the Branch Library do read, outside of their newspapers, they pick at random a book from the reference shelves on the north wall of the room; they open it at random and then nod over it. There are times when they seem to straighten up intuitively, that is, all except the most tired, and that is when a policeman periodically makes the round of the tables and shakes a loud sleeper here and there. They have very little conversation, one with another, at any time, and apparently ask just to be let alone. The "readers" themselves do not in the least resent the snores of their companions, but when five men at one table keep up a sonorous respiration for some time, as happened one day last week, it gets on the nerves of the library attendants, and they have to do something about it.

While it appears that some of these men who so persistently haunt the reading-room of the West End Branch could not get work, there are many who could—probably the majority—but their attitude seems to be to get into the path of least resistance—and stay there. From the Common to the saloon, to the reading-room and to the saloon again, they make the circuit. They do not all come from Boston, by any means, for Cambridge is near the Library Branch, and those who are Bostonians are not all from the West End.

As for their "reading" of a serious nature, the dictionary is a favorite book, and various biographical works seem to be well-thumbed. These books are incidentally the handiest to the north tables. But the shelf which has the pertinent sign "A few books which may help you to decide what to do for a living" had not a missing volume today.

In the afternoon the "panhandlers" steal away, and by early evening all the seats are taken by students, both men and women, and a scattering of children.

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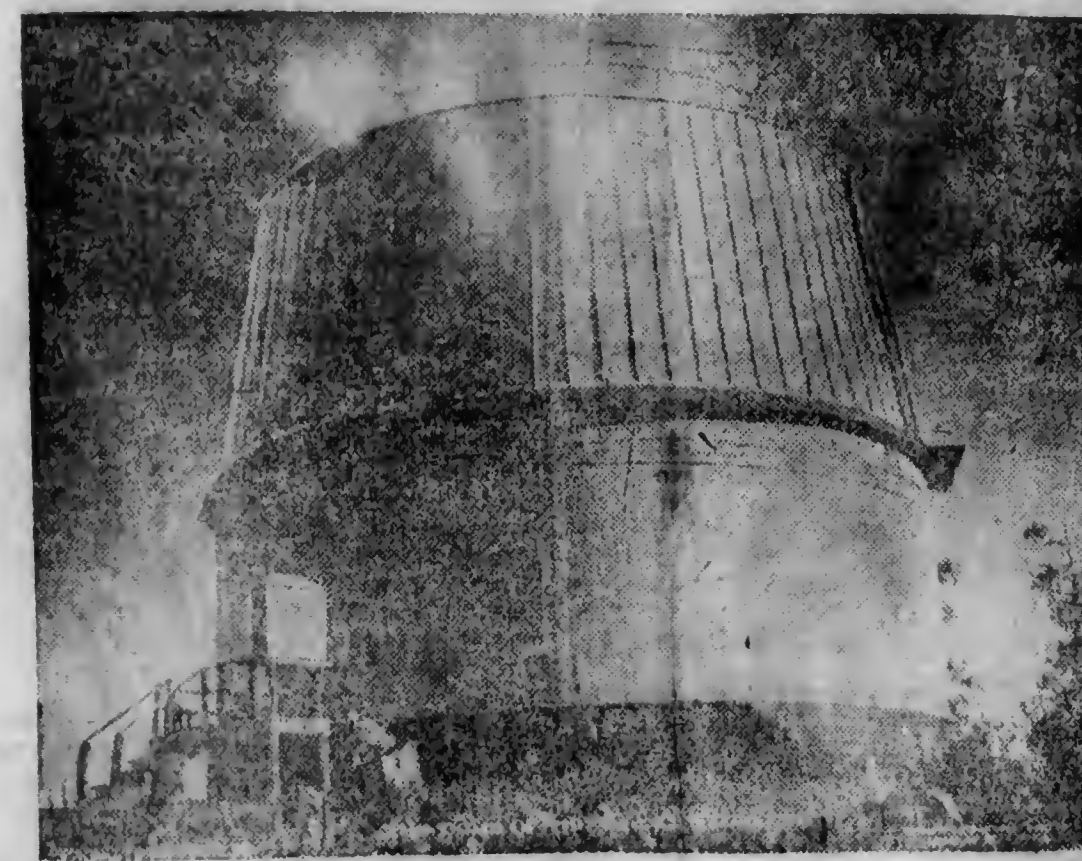
Herald—Jan. 4, 1915

PAPERS IN THE LIBRARIES

The accessibility of the newspapers which is the history of yesterday and almost of today, is one of the advantages which is enjoyed by the reading public of this twentieth century. So accessible and so cheap are the great and best dailies that at the meeting of librarians in Chicago it was suggested by the librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library that the free reading room for daily papers might well be abolished. That is an open question. In the great libraries of the country there appear, of course, day after day many persons who seek the shelter and comfort which the reading rooms afford gratis. But there come also scores of students, serious seekers for information of every sort, who call not so much for local papers as for journals from distant cities, and from the leading countries of the world. The number of such patrons may be relatively small, but dividends are not computed upon the State street basis in these treasure houses of information. One person, aided in getting facts for an important investigation, may render a service to multitudes that will more than justify a library for enormous trouble and considerable expense in his behalf. The files of papers of a century and half a century ago is one of the most valued possessions of all libraries, and there is a call for the printing of a few copies of important dailies upon rag paper for the express use of the libraries, pulp paper being comparatively perishable.

It often seems that the libraries might make it larger use of the newspapers by instituting what would be a form of the newspaper reference department, usually called "the morgue." There is call every day in all large newspaper offices for information about events of recent date, within a few months or a year. The date being unknown, files are pored over by the hour. In a good reference department by the careful tabulation and filing of clippings almost any fact can be turned up in a few minutes. There probably are large numbers of persons who would be glad to enjoy the service of such a bureau in a public library. Just as they thumb the pages of the various indexes which

Astronomical Photos Exhibited at Library



The dome of the 24-inch telescope at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., made largely of wood—the largest wooden dome in the world—6 feet across and 40 feet high.

Illuminated photographs of the moon, Mars, Saturn, Jupiter and other heavenly bodies, including Halley's and other comets, all made at the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz., are shown in a novel exhibition just opened at the Boston Public Library.

FIFTY GROUPS SHOWN

About 150 of the large plates are shown in 50 groups, but many of the plates contain 25 and more successive pictures of the same object. These transparencies represent discoveries of fact, and of photography made at the Lowell Observatory during the last six or eight years.

Dr. Percival Lowell established his observatory at Flagstaff because of its exceptional location, after having tested atmospheric conditions all over the world. Remarkable results have followed.

Perhaps the most striking exhibit shown is the large photo of Halley's comet. In the picture are four kinds of celestial bodies. First is the comet

itself, whose structure is evident. Then the stars, drawn into lines because of following the comet with the camera. Next, the planet Venus (on the right), and fourth, a meteor, which chanced spectacularly to pass exactly across the comet's tail during the exposure. Photos of the moon, enlarged, show its craters and the shadows of the great crater walls, which rise 10,000 to 15,000 feet, while other pictures reveal the canals of Mars, very plainly, and the rings of Saturn. All the photos give the effect of the heavens at night, the backgrounds being very dark and the planetary bodies, illuminated, standing out plainly.

There are also a number of photographs of the observatory building at Flagstaff, interior and exterior, showing the big 24-inch telescope and interior dome—the largest wooden dome in the world. The altitude of the observatory is 7250 feet.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915

BUSINESS MEN NEEDED IN POLITICS, SAYS CURLEY

Difficult to Get Successful Ones to Run for Office.

The difficulties attendant on taking over the administration of a city by a new executive and the relative merits of federal and municipal systems of administration were discussed by Mayor Curley at a free lecture given under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club at the Public Library last night. The mayor also gave a review of the tasks accomplished so far during his term of office and outlined those contemplated for the current year. His subject was "Municipal Administration." He said in part:

"Under the system of administering federal affairs it is possible to change the personnel completely without disrupting the organization or lowering the standard of efficiency a particle. With municipal administration it is different. No established basis for a newly elected administration to work on has been established in any of the great cities of the country as yet. As a rule for a short period after a change in administration, municipal affairs are in a turmoil. Precedents and traditions have made it extremely difficult for an incoming city government organization to work out its problems efficiently.

"The municipal executive of today desires business men, those successful in commercial lines of endeavor, to assist in transacting the affairs of the municipality. A number of the city council especially are business men needed. However, it is extremely difficult to induce successful business men to run for office."

Remarkable photograph of Halley's comet, shown at exhibition of illuminated photos, taken at Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, and now open at the Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915

DEATH OF PHINEAS PIERCE

Old-Time Boston Merchant Was the Father of Edgar Pierce, President of the J. R. Whipple Company. *Transcript from 188-1894*

Phineas Pierce, an old-time Boston business man, died this morning at his residence at 120 Newbury street, following a prolonged illness. He was the father of Edgar Pierce, president of J. R. Whipple Company of Young's Hotel, the Parker House and Hotel Touraine.

Phineas Pierce was born in Plymouth and would have reached the age of eighty-one years had he lived until Feb. 8. He was of Colonial stock and was the son of Phineas and Dorcas M. (Paupee) Pierce. His boyhood was spent in his native town and as a young man he came to Boston to engage in business and became a member of the firm of March Brothers, Pierce & Co., wholesale dealers in men's furnishings goods, with place of business in Summer street. He continued in that business up to his retirement about ten years ago and the firm then closed up its affairs and withdrew from business. Mr. Pierce was at that time the head of the house.

Mr. Pierce had been vice president of the old Continental National Bank and when this became absorbed by the Bank of the Republic, he was a director of the consolidated interests. The Republic in turn was absorbed by the National Shawmut. In his political life, Mr. Pierce was a Republican and was a delegate to the national convention to nominate Garfield for the presidency of the United States, but he, with other delegates, turned Musgrave and in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency.

Mr. Pierce was for several years a member of the board of trustees of the Boston

Public Library and was at one time a member of the School Committee. He married Harriet Anne Pratt, who was of an old Plymouth family. Mrs. Pierce died more than twenty years ago and Edgar Pierce, his son, is the only survivor of the family.

PIERCE—In this city, January 23, Phineas Pierce, services at his late residence, 120 Newbury st., on Tuesday, January 26, at 12 noon.

of Mt. Washington. Those of us who were fortunate enough to hear Professor Lowell's lectures at the Lowell Institute some

Automatic Sprinklers Confine Flames to Shipping Room--Only Damage Was to Books Already Sold

Automatic sprinklers in the establishment of C. F. Libble & Co., the auctioneers prevented a disastrous fire last night. As it was the fire was confined to the shipping room, where it started, and the books stacked for the sale next week were not approached by fire or water.

The sale of the library of the late William S. Hills of Boston had been under way yesterday and the day before, and was concluded yesterday afternoon. All the lots in this sale had been disposed of, and some of them had been taken away. But such books as were left to be called for were, many of them, damaged by water. Fortunately, not a book that will be sold hereafter was damaged in the least.

rooms at two o'clock this morning, and since then he and representatives of the Boston Protective Department and of insurance companies have been endeavoring to learn the cause of the blaze. The best clue is a spontaneous combustion—sometimes a last-resort inference. There was the chance for a lively fire, for in the shipping room, besides many volumes in wood cases—the result of the Hills' sale—was a good-sized stack of antique maps. There were sprinklers in the room, but they promptly and successfully failed, however, and except for rows of damp books, a charred wall in one corner of the shipping room, and a broken front door lock, there is no evidence of fire. No one of the books was burned, and the damaged section, though gradually all the antiquaries have escaped. Nevertheless, there is nothing more discouraging, as a possessor of a damp book, and it is possible that some of the purchasers will never send the volumes bought in the Hills' sale. Unless the books are insured by the purchaser, they seem to be theirs.

The Hills' collection contained about 150 lots, covering a wide range of literature, the product of earlier, as well as later writers of both this and foreign countries, and there is particular interest in the fact that Mr. Hills had been a charter member of the Club of Odd Volumes. There were, not, however, among the water-soaked books, Mr. Libbie says, one that might be called particularly rare or come under the "treasure" class.

Since Libble's auction rooms were opened in 1878 this is the first fire, and this building was relatively slight.

Boston Herald Jan 30 1915
**ASSISTANT FORESTER
 KILLED BY FALLING WAL**

KILLED BY FALLING WALL
John Murdoch, Jr., an assistant superintendent, was killed yesterday afternoon at Randolph by a falling wall where he was directing the demolition of a building. Laborers were at work under direction of Murdoch. He was too near when the wall fell and was caught, the heavy mass crushing him.

At his home, 32 Prince street, West Newton, his widow is prostrated with grief. She is the mother of a four-year-old daughter and a girl three years old. Murdoch was graduated from Harvard in 1906 and received a degree in A. M. in 1907. He was the son of John Murdoch of 16 High Rock Way, Allston, an assistant at the Boston Public Library and a noted zoologist and author. Murdoch was appointed to the state forester's department April 16, 1912. He was promoted one grade the following year.

His father was graduated from Harvard in 1873 and was naturalist and observer of the U. S. International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska 1881-83. He was librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, 1887-92.

The first, consisting in part of images slightly enlarged from the original, shows the canals. The spectator is cautioned that the canals in the photographs become visible only at a proper angle, this being due to the grain of the photographic plates. For similar reasons magnifiers cannot be employed on the plates. Hence the value of the drawings, which bring the results to the spectator as a trained eye sees them. The photographs, however, inspired the highest admiration of Schiaparelli. After seeing them he exclaimed: "I never would have believed the feat possible!"

The second of these two shows the globe of Mars in various positions. These, like the large collection of small drawings mentioned above, were made during Lowell's fight for his views in 1907.

After wandering through the haze of nebulae which occupy the space of the next exhibits, the visitor completes his circle of inspection by winding up with the crater of the moon. The photographs here are remarkably distinct and strike one with a precision of a physiographical map. The shadows of the crater walls which rise 10,000 to 15,000 feet lend a most graphic realism to the craters themselves.

The exhibition, as a whole, is most unique in the layman's eye and should do much to awaken popular interest in a subject that heretofore has been too much hidden behind the formidable phraseology of the university scholar. The transparencies are well-lighted and amply fulfill the announcement of the catalogue that they "represent some of the discoveries in fact and photography made at the observatory in consequence of its exceptional location and instruments, and of the original methods introduced there into the study of the planets and our solar system—and beyond."

Prices of Incunabula

Little that was remarkable in the way of Incunabula was sold in America last season—a season notable for its dearth of great sales—but in England many treasures were secured for American collectors. The London Times, commenting on the season's sales, says that "it is well for us that the British Museum and the Bodleian were well endowed long before America began to discover books." Principal among the season's prices besides those mentioned were the following items of Incunabula:

Microbrachia	(in <i>Somnium Scipionis</i>), Ven-	
brooke, G.	(Pembroke, base, Quartile),	\$900
Coxton	Tally of Old Age, 1481 (Pembroke,	\$250
G. D. Smith)		
brooke, G. D. Smith)	Sayings, 1459 (Pemb-	
brooke, G. D. Smith)	brooke, Smith)	
Cicero	De Oratore, 1465, the first book	\$900
printed in Italy (Pembroke, Archer)		
Daute, La Divina Commedia, 1472 (Pemb-		
brooke, Marline)		450
brook book, Spemium, 1471 (Pembroke,		
brook book, Spemium, 1471 (Pembroke,		
Lactantius, Opera, first Latin book printed		400
in Italy (Pembroke, Archer)		
in Italy (Pembroke, Archer)		
1471-2 (Pembroke, Commensardi, Florence,		\$85
1471-2 (Pembroke, Quartile)		
brook book, Ribbia	1471-2 (Pembroke, Quartile)	
brook book, Ribbia	1471-2 (Pembroke, Quartile)	
Berynnus and Aristoteles	Expositio,	
1467-8, and Epistola, 1470, Oxford (Pemb-		\$80
brook, Quartile)		
Janus	Catholicon, Menz, 1460 (Huth,	\$80

Caesar, Opera, first editio. Rome, 1469	300
(Pembroke, Archer).....	
Black Book, Ars Morlendi, 15th century	250
(Pembroke, Smith).....	
Horatius, Opera, Venice, 1741 (Pembroke,	250
Smith).....	
Caxton, Troye, 1472-5 (Pembroke, Smith)...	250
Valerius Maximus, Facta et Dicta, 1471	250
(Pembroke, Smith).....	

It will be seen from this that the collector who seeks the most desirable incunabula today has a hard road to travel and must go on his journey with a well-filled purse. There are many desirable specimens of works printed before 1500, however, which can be picked up occasionally at much lower figures, although in spite of "hard times" the tendency of the great rarities is steadily toward high prices.

The Field of Incunabula

It is one of the perversities of book-collecting that the amateur collector sometimes secures a prize for which he has waited years in vain. The high prices of the Pembroke sales, and the knowledge that there are well-known places of printing left to be explored, might lead him to suppose that whose existence he could not discourage by a high price, he would find at some better place in collecting. At the end of the fifteenth century some 20,000 different works are known to have been issued from the European press. Yet some of the best books have dropped out of sight, and the discovery of them scattered together, and the discovery of new ones, would be a good thing. A senator would be a good man for the task. In his preface to the "Golden Age," tells of the green books found in his library. He says that he had Ovid's "Metamorphoses" become of the printed, but without the name of the printer known. There is no known copy of the "Life of Robert Earl of Oxford" which is mentioned in the preface to the first series of Ayton. Between the years 1486 and 1488, so far as we know, no more was printed than what we learn, Caxton printed nothing, or at least

idle.

While such a book would fetch enormous prices, there are many specimens worth having, which can be secured at a reasonable price. In these matters the collector must consider the printer as well as the place rather than the book itself. With the Gutenberg, Faust, Sweeney, Wittenberg, Pannartz, Jenson, Aldine and Caxton presses are extremely scarce and valuable, the minor presses have not been so eagerly sought. There is yet material of value from the presses of German towns to be had at low prices. If one will seek for

Public Library Incunabula

Unfortunately the Boston Public Library does not possess a copy of the first printed book, the "42-line Bible" printed by Gutenberg about 1455, and of which a copy was seen sold at auction for \$50,000 in 1933. There is a portion of the Bible printed by Mentelin, the first printer of Strasbourg, to which the date of 1490 is attributed. A copy of Giesebrandt's "Preparatio" was printed in the first printed work in Cologne, Ulrich Zell, about 1467. Bonaventura's "Mirror of the Blessed Virgin Mary," in Latin, was printed at Augsburg by Antonius Sorg in 1476. A Augsburg edition of the Epistles of Pope Pius II, was printed by Johann Volzner. At the time of the printing of the Vulgate, the first printed Bible, published in 1455.

Two of the world's most famous printers, Nicholas Jenson and Aldus Manutius of Venice, are represented, the former by the "Mamotrectus" of 1479, and the latter by an edition of the "Opera" of Erasmus of the period of Erhard Ratdolt, at Venice by the press of Jacopo Publico's orations and the sermons, 1485. The Florence press is represented by Savonarola's "Compendio della Revelazione," printed by Francesco Buonaccorsi in 1485. From the press of the Colbougner of Nuremberg is a copy of a 1485 edition of Forelligione's "Summa Theologiae," 1477-78. A copy of the Gregorian chants, printed at Strasburg by Johann Schuler, 1488, is exhibited. Cesar's Court monuments are shown from the press of Antonine Zarolius, Parmensis, 1488. The press of the famous printer, Johann Froben, is represented by a copy of the "Opera" of Erasmus.

From the press of Barcelona, 1495, is an example of the work of Pedro Michael Diego de Gumiel. A rare Seville imprint is Palencia's "universal vocabulario en Latin y en Romana," with the date of 1490. Another Seville press is that of Meynardo Ungut and Stanislaw Polona, 1494, represented by a volume of Colonna's "Regimiento de los Principes." Still another Seville press represented is that of Johannes Peengler and Magnus Herber, 1500.

Sale of the Sherman Papers

A vast amount of autographic material is included in the sale which Stan V. Henkels will hold in Philadelphia next Saturday, of which the most important feature is the collection of civil war papers of General Sherman. The "Hidden Chapter in the Civil War" revealed by these letters, was fully related in these columns last week. Among the other autographs are letters of the signers of the Declaration, members of the Old Congress and the cabinet of President Jackson, presidents, statesmen, authors, etc., and the correspondence and war maps of Major General Daniel Ruggles of the Confederate States Army. The sale includes more than a thousand lots, and there are several other interesting collections. The collection of letters in each, so that the amount of material is the largest offered this season. Among the Civil War letters, particularly, will be found a vast amount of historical material and matter for the purposes of historical illustration. Included are the letters of Lincoln, and Union and Confederate generals' letters, and signatures are so common that "Stan" has put some of them up in bundles. An unusual feature in an autograph catalogue is a series of autographs signed by various presidents of the South American republics.

Book Prices Current

Robert H. Dodd, successor to Dodd & Livingston, the New York rare book dealers, has taken over the publication of "America Book Prices Current," which was edited for many years by Luther S. Livingston. Since the death of Mr. Livingston the work of editing has been assumed by Victor Hugo Paltsits of the manuscript department of the New York Public Library and an expert bibliographer. The next volume will be issued shortly.

Mr. Dodd has also taken the American agency for "English Book Prices Current" and has received for American distribution the volume for 1914. It is an improvement over its predecessors in that it gives the entries in alphabetical order by author and titles, instead of being arranged, formerly, by sales.

Coming Book Sales

In the book auction rooms the centre of interest this week is Anderson's, where the dispersal of Part II. of the Adrian Joeline collection is in progress. Next Monday the first four days at Anderson's will be occupied by the sale of Part II. of the Robert Louis Stevenson collection, which rivals in interest Part I. in its richness. Stevenson manuscripts and books from the collection will be sold on Tuesday from the novelist's library. Next Wednesday morning and afternoon the Merwin Sale Company will sell in New York old and scarce works from two new private libraries. On Wednesday, Jan. 27, F. Libbie & Co. will sell in London the library of the late William S. Odo, one of the founders of the Club of Odd Volumes.

Announcement is made by C. F. Little & Co. of several important items to be held later in the month of February at a genealogical and historical library of Thomas Forsythe Nelson of Washington, D. C., which is to follow on Feb. 3, 1904. The valuable private library of a Boston collector of fine French books and handsome bindings, which will be illustrated by the sale of the autograph collections of the late Joseph P. Thompson of Maine General, Me., library of the late John A. West, interest is that of the valuable textile library of the late Frederick M. Johnson, editor of textile journal, "An Important sale which will bring into the market some rare American Tracts, Mather sermons, Massachusetts and New Hampshire local history, etc., is the collection of the late collector. Another sale scheduled is that of duplicate books and pamphlets of the late George Memorial Library of New Orleans, La.

Champlain's Voyages

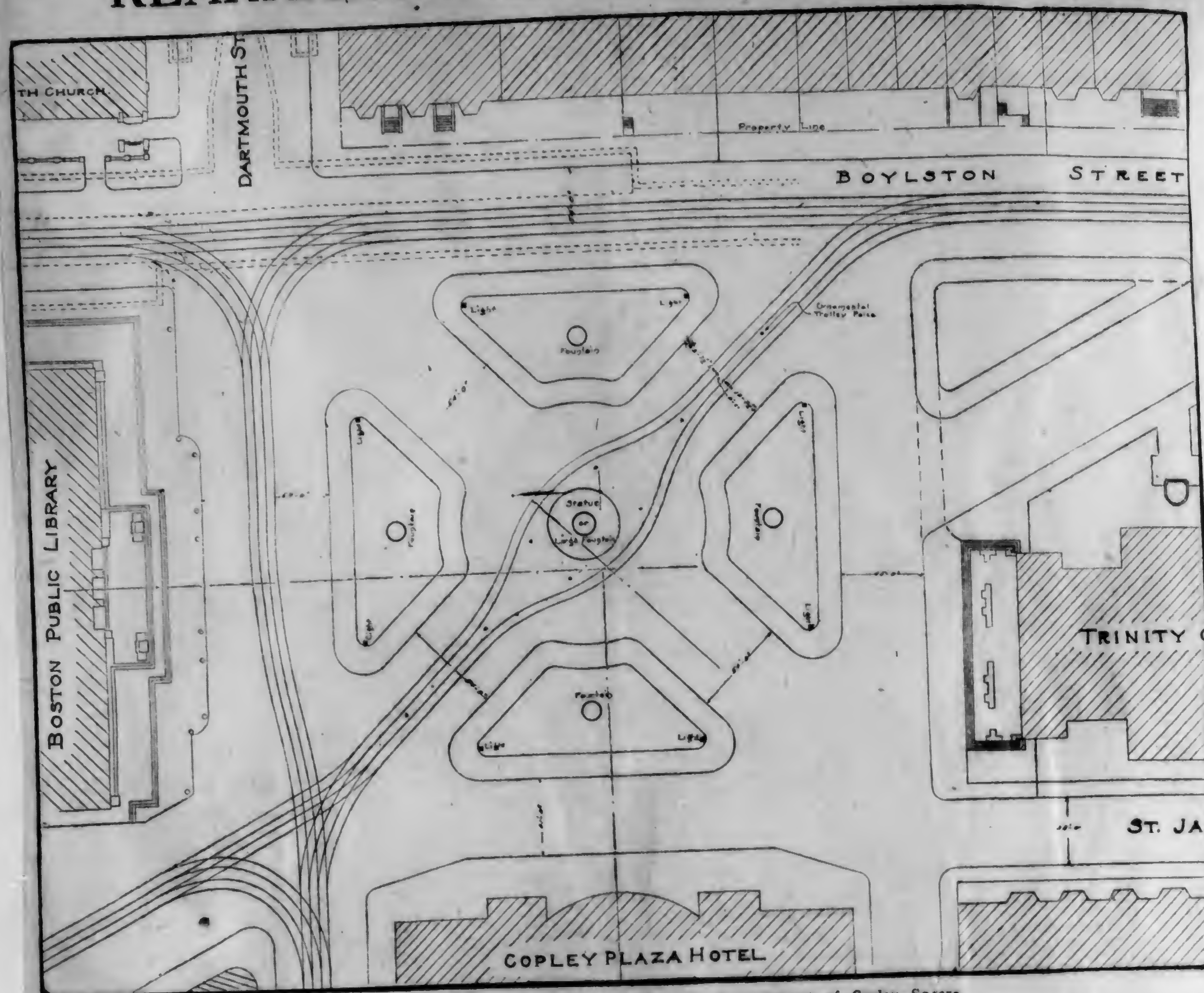
Lathrop C. Harper of New York has recently secured a superb copy in the original vellum binding, and probably the finest copy in existence. The plates are original edition of the first four voyages of Champlain to America in 1604, 1610, 1611 and 1613. This is one of the most interesting because the plate showing Champlain's fight with the Iroquois near the site of Ticonderoga is the only engraving in which the French are shown taking place in what is now New York State. This work should not be confounded with the New France or the Voyages et Découvertes of the same period. It is

Les Voyages du Sieur de Champlain
à Xantangeois, Capitaine ordinaire pour le
Roy, en la Marine. Divisez en deux livres
Nou, Journal tresfidele des observations
faites es decouvertes de la Nouvelle
France; tant de la description des terres,
costes, rivières, ports, &c. qu'en la crénce
des peuples, leur superstition facon de
vivre, & de guerroyer, &c. &c.: (Also)
Quatrieme Voyage du S^r de Champlain
Capitaine Ordinaire pour le Roy en la
Marine: et Lieutenant de Conseiller, le Prince
de Conde en la Nouvelle France, fait en
l'année 1633.

The work contains a large folding map, eighteen engraved charts, five engraved plates and one woodcut. It is a quarto, printed in Paris by Jean Barjon, 1613.

Hugh Black's collection of inspirational essays, "The Practice of Self-Culture," is shortly to be published in Macmillan's Standard Library Series.

PARK DEPARTMENT OFFERS PLAN FOR REARRANGEMENT OF COPLEY SQUARE



Park and Recreation Department's Tentative Plan for Improvement of Copley Square.

Suggestion, However, Does Not Necessarily Commit City.

The rearrangement of Copley square has been under consideration for some time and authority for the improvement will shortly be asked of the Legislature. Yesterday the park and recreation department, to which the matter was referred by the Boston art commission, issued a plan showing one way in which the square might be rearranged, leaving Huntington avenue open and the tracks on it as they are now.

While stating that the city is committed to no specific plan, the department points out that the one offered has the approval of the street commissioners, the commissioner of public works and the elevated railway, and at the same time meets with no serious objection from Huntington avenue interests. The department says: "The legal status of the triangles and streets which compose Copley square, now owned by the city of Boston, is such that no change in the street lines or triangles can be made without authority from the Legislature. Inasmuch as the triangles, or portions thereof, were deeded by the state to the city to be used as parks, and the streets, or portions thereof, were deeded by the state to the city to be used as streets, none of these can properly be diverted from their purpose without authority from the sovereign power, the state, which conveyed them to the city for these separate purposes.

Divided Interests.

"The triangles, as city parks, are a part of the park department and in charge of the park and recreation commissioner. The streets and lighting are under the care of the commissioner of public works, being part of the highway division and the street lighting service. Any changes in the street lines must be decided upon by the street

commissioners, who have authority in such matters, and in this instance such authority must be conveyed to them by the state. If any authority should be given to the city of Boston by the Legislature to alter or improve Copley square, the three city departments above mentioned would be concerned in the work of making portions of streets into parks and parks into streets. Furthermore, if, after the changes were made, any works of art, such as ornamental fountains, statues or other structures coming under the term 'works of art' as defined in the statute, were to be placed in the square they would have to be approved by the Boston art commission. Under the circumstances, any rearrangement of the square must, of necessity, be a difficult and complicated matter to bring about.

City Not Committed.

"The plan has been prepared by the park and recreation department under the direction of Commissioner Charles Olson, to whom the whole matter of Copley square was referred by the commission, chiefly as a study to show one way in which the square might be rearranged and still leave Huntington avenue open and the existing tracks upon it, in a direction which would not be objected to in those two respects. The city, however, commits itself to no specific plan.

"A bill is in preparation which will be presented to the Legislature, asking for whatever authority it is willing to grant the city to improve the square. That authority, if it be granted, will govern any future plans to be adopted. The present plan has met with the approval of the park and recreation commission, the street commissioners, the commissioner of public works and the elevated railway, and has met with no serious objection on the part of the Huntington avenue interests, who have objected to former plans, which provided for the removal of either the tracks, or the street, or both, on Huntington avenue.

"The park department appreciates that the square may be treated in several ways and still meet the necessary requirements, and if need be, studies may be drawn for this purpose in the future."

PUBLIC LIBRARY ABREAST OF THE TIMES

Report of Trustees Shows Financial Condition to Be Excellent.

That the people of Boston appreciate more and more the advantages of the Public Library is shown by the fact that during 1914 162,616 more books were taken out for home use than in the preceding year. Getting down to the actual figures as found in the report of the trustees, made public today, there were 1,818,573 books taken home from the library and its branches in 1914 and 2,012,580 last year.

That the trustees are keeping the library abreast of the times is shown by the fact that 937 more books were added in 1914 than in 1913, the figures being 45,963 last year and 47,696 the preceding year. During the past year the trustees had \$28,140.78 to expend, which included the \$400,000 appropriation from the city.

The trustees have received a final payment completing the \$1000 bequeathed by Melville C. C. Wilson of Cambridge and \$8,000 as part of a bequest from Francis Skinner. For 1915 the estimate sent in to maintain the library is \$17,683, an increase of little more than four percent over the estimated expenses of the present year, which does not include an allowance of \$10,000 for equitable salary increases.

The total of the trust funds now invested by the city treasurer and the income of which is used to purchase books reaches \$24,857.01. The report gives a brief resume of the 20 years intervening between its removal from the old building on Boylston at the present time that is interesting and is in part as follows:

In Present Quarters 20 Years.
"On March 11, 1895, the Central Library was moved to the present building, and on March 11, 1915, it will have been in its present quarters 20 years. In 1894 the library consisted of 57,770 volumes in the Central Library and 152,635 volumes in the branches. The Central Library was housed in the old building at 100 Boylston st. Only 300 books were on open shelves and none in the branches.

The branches in operation 20 years ago were housed mostly in buildings where there was other work going on. There were 12 delivery or shop stations, and mainly operated by others than library employees. There was no direct communication between the central and the branch stations, and the definite method of selecting books now in force was unknown.

"The total direct circulation for home use of the 19 branches was 32,320 volumes, and the circulation through the 12 delivery stations of books received from the central library and branches was 2,102. The total expense of the nine branches was \$2,505.62, and of the 12 delivery stations \$8,524, which was only \$188.20 more than the expense of the nine branches and five delivery stations in 1894, or 10 years before. There were no newspapers taken in the branches, except the local papers, and only 12 in the central library.

Innovations Since 1893.
"There were no lectures and no children's rooms; such things were never thought of at that time, and there was no story hour for children. There was no interlibrary loan system. Special privilege cards were issued in a limited way, 21 in 1893 and 23 in 1894.

"The new central library was incomplete when it was completed in 1895. There was no freight elevator; all the books from the stacks for the branches were carried up and down a narrow stairway on men's backs. 'The stacks' communication between the central and branch stations was by means of a book cart. Such innovations as taking a book at one station and returning it at another; work with schools; university extension conferences; deposits of books and pictures; consultations with teachers and assistants at branches, and many other modern methods have been adopted in the last decade. The list of employees has been increased to meet the demand, and there is no time lost in any department now in serving the public.

"The library has grown from this incomplete and unorganized condition in 1893 to a large, complete, unified, highly organized system of a Central Library and 30 branches, with a collection of 82,341 volumes in the central and 270,999 volumes in the branches.

"The total expenses of the library out of the tax levy in 1893 were \$167,000, and in 1914 \$300,000, and the library has received no transfers as such. The library's annual appropriations constituted about 1.25 percent of the entire appropriations made by the city in 1894, and about 1.57 percent in 1914. Thus the proportion of city appropriations devoted to the library increased only about sixty-two hundredths of one percent during the 20 years.

Trust Fund in 1915.
The trust funds in 1894 amounted to \$17,650, which produced an income of \$8,592. Now, the trust funds, all invested in city bonds, amount to \$24,857.01, and produce an income of about \$15,250.

The Central Library building cost \$2,746,264. The North End branch cost \$2,000. The South End branch cost \$1,490. The Jamaica Plain branch cost \$1,490. The Charlestown branch cost \$1,490. The West End branch cost \$1,490.

The library building on Boylston st. was sold in 1890 by the trustees for \$80,000 and the net proceeds paid into the sinking fund at that time. The land on which that building stood cost \$282, in 1891 \$18,252.78, and the building cost \$137,601.77, making the total cost \$200,833. The building was worn out and the \$137,601.77 had increased to \$200,000 at the time the property was sold.

"The sinking fund to which the money received for the site of the old building was paid is now \$100,335.57, and by its annual increase which were loaned for the cost of the central library building, the amount of \$22,250. The payment to the sinking fund, or serially, for the retire- ment of the bonds issued for the branch buildings above named is 98.66 percent in a comparatively short space of time these properties will also be paid

PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS CLIPPED

School and college students are charged with clipping books and periodicals at the Public Library to save themselves the labor of copying in a report of the examining committee accompanying the report of the library trustees, made public yesterday. The report reads:

"In the periodical and newspaper rooms, used to the point of frequent overcrowding, some of the most puzzling problems of administration arise. For the reason that the users of these rooms have direct access to all the current number of periodicals, and need apply to attendants only for the bound volumes, there can be little supervision of the use of public property. There is frequent carelessness in returning periodicals to the places from which they are taken, and—what is worse—in putting them in the wrong place. This can be, and is, corrected by constant work on the part of the attendants. What they cannot make good is the mutilation of periodicals by readers who take a fancy to certain illustrations or articles, and cut them out. This selfish vandalism appears often to be the work of students in schools and colleges to whom certain subjects for investigation have been assigned. The labor of copying is saved by knife or scissors, furtively employed without regard to the rights of the public and the library. The attendants do their best to prevent these outrages, but the periodicals and the readers are so numerous that many offenses escape detection until the results are irreparable. Unfortunately, such practices are not confined to the periodical and newspaper rooms. In Bates Hall, where a reference library of great value is accessible to all comers, abuses of public privilege are sometimes committed."

Favor Steel Stacks.
The committee further reports: "A beginning also should be made upon the substitution of steel stacks for wooden ones with which the main building is equipped. This substitution could be made from time to time without interference with the work of the library and would greatly increase the shelf capacity and reduce the fire risk, and if a portion were done each year the annual replacement would be small."

In their report, the trustees state: "The mere maintenance and working of this system require a constantly increasing amount of money. This year the estimates of the trustees for the necessary maintenance of the library are \$17,683 and in addition we require a sum of \$10,000 for increase in wages.

"We need more duplicates of books for the branches. During the past year we spent \$10,000 for such books, and we should spend an equal amount each year for books of a similar character to meet the legitimate demand through the branches. The West end branch, for instance, should have several thousand dollars spent upon it now to put it in such condition as its importance and the credit of the city demands. The South Boston branch needs a new independent building and the Roxbury branch needs a new independent building and a reading room should be made a branch with suitable quarters.

"What the library needs for the present, and from the point of economy and efficient administration, is enlarged equipment to make more effective the operation of its present agencies of public service, rather than the establishment of new agencies.

"During the year 46,962 volumes have been added to the library collection, as compared with 37,695 added in 1913.

Growth in Business.
"There were issued during the year for direct home use 274,669 volumes at the Central Library, compared with 268,965 issues in 1913, and from the Central Library through the branches and reading-room stations 76,816 others, while the branches and reading-room stations also issued 1,451,514 volumes for direct home use. The corresponding figures in 1913 were 82,782 and 1,200,248. There were also issued from the Central Library, branches and reading-room stations, for use at schools and institutions, 299,550 volumes, as against 204,873 issued in 1913, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 2,022,959 volumes, as compared with 1,848,972 in 1913."

VANDALISM IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Trustees Urge Better Fire Protection—Need \$427,688

That the Boston Public Library needs an enlarged equipment rather than the establishment of new branch stations is one of the significant suggestions made yesterday by the trustees of the Public Library to Mayor Curley in their annual report.

The trustees report that all the residents of the city, except in a very few instances, are brought within at least a mile of a library distribution point, and in some parts of the city this distance is much smaller.

"SELFISH VANDALISM"
The trustees urge better fire protection by the substitution of steel stacks for wooden ones with which the building is equipped. This should be made from time to time without interference with the library work.

The report refers to "selfish vandalism" which appears to be the work of students in colleges and schools to whom certain subjects for investigation have been assigned. They are said to "save the labor of copying by using the knife or scissors, furtively employed without regard to the public and the library."

Readers in the periodical and newspaper rooms are said to mutilate periodicals by cutting out illustrations of articles to which they take a fancy. The attendants are said to do their best to prevent these outrages, but the periodicals and the readers are so numerous that many offenses escape detection until the results are irreparable.

This year the estimates of the trustees for the necessary maintenance of the library are \$17,683 and, in addition, they say they require a sum of \$10,000 for increases in wages.

In the Central Library are 615,000 volumes and in the 30 branches, 250,000 volumes. Through the system of daily communication, more than 2,000,000 volumes are annually issued for home use. There are on the open shelves more than 30,000 volumes in the Central Library and about 20,000 in the branches.

In their report the trustees state: "We need more duplicates of books for the branches. We should still further extend our work in connection with the schools. We now send about 25,000 volumes to 155 public and parochial schools each year. This is an important educational agency underlying citizenship and its power and resources should be increased.

"During 12 months, more than 150 classes and study clubs are cared for at the Central Library alone, with an attendance of at least 1500 persons.

"The University Extension conferences for the instruction of earnest students whose means do not permit them to take a college course, bring together in the library more than 1000 persons annually."

STUDENTS MUTILATE PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS

Trustees Report Acts of "Selfish Vandalism" Due to Desire to Save Labor of Copying—Urge Better Fire Protection.

Acts of "selfish vandalism" are common in the Boston Public Library at Copley square by students in schools and colleges who go there for material in making investigations, according to a report of the examining committee accompanying the annual report of the library trustees, made public today. Books and papers are cut to save the labor of copying. In this connection the committee says:

"In the periodical and newspaper rooms, some of the most puzzling problems of administration arise. For the reason that the users of these rooms have direct access to all the current number of periodicals, and need apply to attendants only for the bound volumes, there can be little supervision of the use of public property. There is frequent carelessness in returning periodicals to the places from which they are taken, and what is worse—in putting them in the wrong place. This can be, and is, corrected by constant work on the part of the attendants. What they cannot make good is the mutilation of periodicals by readers who take a fancy to certain illustrations or articles, and cut them out. This selfish vandalism appears often to be the work of students in schools and colleges to whom certain subjects for investigation have been assigned. The labor of copying is saved by the use of knives or scissors, and the mutilation of the books is the result. The attendants do their best to prevent these outrages, but the numerous hat many offenses escape detection until the results are irreparable. Unfortunately, such practices are not confined to the periodical and newspaper rooms. In altes Hall, where a reference library of great value is accessible to all corners, abuses of public privilege are sometimes committed.

Favor Steel Stacks.

The committee further reports: "A beginning also should be made upon the substitution of steel stacks for wooden ones with which the main building is equipped. This substitution could be made from time to time without interference with the work of the library and would greatly increase the shelf capacity and reduce the fire risk; and if a portion were done each year the annual requirement would be small."

\$10,000 More for Wages.

In their report, the trustees state: "The mere maintenance and working of this system require a constantly increasing amount of money. This year the estimates of the trustees for the necessary maintenance of the library are \$417,688 and in addition we require a sum of \$10,000 for increase in wages. The sum of \$10,000 for increase in wages, the rooms occupied by the branch deposit rooms at the Central Library, and for the shipping of books from the Central building to the branches, are very inadequate, not to say unsanitary. More room and better room must be provided if the department is to continue to perform its needed service.

"We need more duplicates of books for the branches. During the past year we spent \$10,000 for such books, and we should spend an equal amount each year for books of a similar character to meet the legitimate demand through the branches. The West End branch, for instance, should have several thousand dollars spent upon it now to put it in such condition as its demands. The South Boston branch needs a new independent library building and the Roslindale reading room should be made a branch with suitable quarters.

"We should still further extend our work in connection with the schools. Ten years ago 12 schools only were regularly supplied with books, and to these only 14,712 volumes were sent in the year, while now we send about 25,000 volumes a year. Again, we should do more than we have been able to do with the means at our command to furnish books for reading by inmates of the city. This is an important educational agency underlying citizenship and its power and resources should be increased.

Benefit to Students.

"The use of books for the purpose of study by scholars and students is very

Boston Transcript Feb. 1, 1915 OUR LIBRARY REPORT

For many years the leadership of Boston in public library development has been recognized both in this country and abroad. The interests of this institution have been put on a stable basis and well maintained. For this reason the people of this city regard their central library and its ramifications into all parts of the city with pride and satisfaction. There is not a citizen or a resident of Boston that can complain of any lack of instrumentalities for his entertainment, his mental refreshment or his enlightenment. The means of self-education and culture are open to everyone without money and without price. There is a response to these opportunities that shows them to be appreciated. There is rarely anything sensational connected with the administration of this department, but its annual reports are more interesting than most that come from the press of the city printer.

The sixty-third document of this character has just been issued and a synopsis of its features will be found in another part of this paper. It is a record of growth, expansion and adjustment. As in other departments the demand upon its resources are steadily increasing with the increase of population and the development of the city. The principal feature of this outgoing is the announced objection to the establishment of any more branches or reading-rooms at the present time. The revenues allowed should be expended in a way to make the institution of most value to the whole city. The question which the trustees have been considering is whether the field should be ploughed more widely or more deeply. In following a rule which is acquiring increasing force in almost every domain of both private and public interests.

It is interesting to observe, when people get something for nothing, how much they want of it. The report states that with very few exceptions there is hardly any portion of the city whose residents are farther than a mile from a public reading room, and that being so the trustees do not feel justified in adding to the number. Could the citizens be shown a diagram of the central library and its numerous offspring, they would be surprised to see how well-provided with accessible and well appointed places every part has been. Yet petitions keep coming from many points. The fact is that the community has become almost library-pampered. The city has done so much that there is a tendency toward undue demands upon its liberality. We are unwilling to go a mile even to enjoy this much prized privilege, though we will go much farther and pay much more for entertainment that is much more effervescent. There is never money enough for the trustees to keep the library up to the high standard that they desire. They are able to maintain its facilities up to a highly practical and useful point, but when some special prize is in the market New York or some other city is usually able to outbid us. We think, therefore, their decision a wise one, to put the emphasis upon improvement rather than upon a comparatively superficial expansion; to strengthen the real equipment rather than to scatter with more profusion reading rooms over a larger area. This may be necessary in time, but evidently the time has not yet arrived.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY TELLS WHAT IT NEEDS

Christian Science Monitor Feb. 1, 1915 Trustees Say Essential Requirement Is Larger Equipment to Make Operation of Agencies More Effective for People

Enlarged equipment to make more effective the operation of its present agencies of public service is the most vital need of the Boston public library today, according to a statement of the trustees in their sixty-third annual report just issued. It is pointed out that this is preferable under present conditions to the establishment of new agencies, which with no increase in financial resources would simply place burdens upon the existing system.

The mere maintenance and working of this system, declares the report, require a constantly increasing amount of money. This year the estimates of the trustees for the necessary maintenance of the library are \$417,688, and in addition they state that they require a sum of \$10,000 for increase in wages. Reasons for this estimate are that the rooms occupied by the branch deposit station at the central library, and for the shipping of books from the central building to the branches, are inadequate; that every increase in the branches brings more work upon the branch department at the central library, and that more and better room must be provided if the department is to continue to perform its service.

"We need more duplicates of books for the branches," the report says. "During the past year we spent \$10,000 for such books, and we should spend an equal amount each year for books of a similar character to meet the legitimate demand through the branches. The maintenance and repair of our buildings constantly increases. The West End branch, for instance, should have several thousand dollars spent upon it to put it in such condition as its importance and the credit of the city demands. The South Boston branch needs a new independent library building, and the Roslindale reading room should be made a branch with suitable quarters."

For Retirement Fund

Further demands upon the library's financial resources are indicated in the statement that the Broadway Extension reading room will doubtless double its work shortly after it is housed in the new municipal building. More money is needed not only for salaries but for the establishment of a retirement fund for employees, for extending the public library work with the public schools, and for providing many more books for immigrants.

Attention is called to the fact that reservation of books and multiplication of copies of books are demanded by the great number of earnest students who come to the library because they cannot afford a college course, and that there are various other special demands upon the library, all the effect of popular educational movements, such as study clubs in connection with women's clubs, evening school work and the constant effort to promote vocational efficiency.

By orders from the city council three requests have come to the trustees during the past year for additional reading rooms, supported by petitions and communications sent directly to the trustees, and informal requests have come from two other sections of the city, and this despite the fact that four new reading rooms have been established within a few years.

The branch library system, according to the report, now costs \$140,000 as against less than \$43,000 in 1894, and there is no municipal library system which is more highly developed, it says, or more completely equipped to reach all the people than is the Boston public library. All the residents of the city, except in a very few instances, are brought within at least a mile of a library distribution point, and in some parts of the city this distance is much reduced.

Branches Are United

There are more than 270,000 volumes in the library's 30 branches. These branches are united in each other and to the central library by a system available makes every book in the system available to the reader. Three lines

Boston's Library

NO MORE BRANCH STATIONS

Public Library Trustees Make That Suggestion

Larger Equipment, Not New Agencies, Demanded

Estimate for Maintenance in 1915 \$417,688

Comparison of Plant with That in 1894

"What the library needs for the present and from the point of economy and efficient administration is enlarged equipment, to make more effective the operation of its present agencies of public service, rather than the establishment of new agencies." This is one of the most significant suggestions in the annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library presented to Mayor Curley today. It is all the more interesting when one realizes the constantly increasing expense of library maintenance and the exceptionally far-reaching plans of the last twenty years by the library trustees to bring the resources of the great plant within convenient reach of the public. That all the residents of the city, except in a very few instances, are brought within at least a mile of a library distribution point, and in some parts of the city this distance is much smaller, is a most forceful illustration of the manner in which the trustees have kept pace with public needs.

"Shall we plough the library field of the city wider or deeper?" is the question that the trustees ask, and it is stated that the question cannot be approached from the point of any merely local interest. "We must consider the whole field, and what we do must be for the benefit of the library as a system," the trustees state. "This is necessarily so, for the amount of money which may be appropriated for the library out of the tax levy is not only limited by the tax rate of the city and by the valuation of the property of the city but also by the increasing demands of other much larger departments—streets, hospitals, police, schools, water and sewage, lighting—and their wants must be first met. When they are supplied the remainder of the amount that can be divided out of the tax levy must be apportioned among the other departments, including the library, and there is very little left which will allow an increase in the library appropriation of more than is required properly to maintain the present plant and work it efficiently."

No Better Developed System

The cost of the branch library system is now \$140,000 as against \$42,355.51 in 1891, and it is stated by the trustees that there is no municipal library system which is more highly developed or more completely equipped to reach all the people. Within a few years four additional reading-rooms have been established, and yet there are constant requests to the city government and the trustees for the establishment of new reading-rooms. Three additional requests have reached the trustees in the twelve months just closed. Informal requests have come from two other sections. Every such request if granted leads to agitation for similar action in other districts.

"Reading-rooms must be opened by special appropriation from the city government, but when once opened they must be maintained out of the regular annual appropriation, and the expense for service, books, transportation, rent, light, heat and care is then constantly enlarged. To increase the number of reading-rooms without at the same time enlarging our financial resources is simply to place burdens upon the existing system. If only a given amount of money is available for books or service, and the number of places where books must be kept or service rendered is increased, then every preexisting place must bear its share of the diminished expenditure in order that the new reading-room may be supplied."

For the year 1914 the total expenses of the library out of the tax levy was \$404,000, as against \$167,000 twenty years ago, or just before the library was moved from 100 Boylston street. The library has received no transfers as additions to its annual appropriations. The library expenditures constituted about nine-tenths of one per cent of the entire expense of the city in 1894, and about 1.2 per cent in 1914. Thus the proportion of city expenses used by the library increased only thirty-three hundredths of one per cent during the twenty years.

Cost of the Library Buildings

It is also interesting to know that the trust funds in 1894 amounted to \$197,450, which produced an income of \$802, while at present the trust funds, all invested in city bonds, amount to \$467,750, and produce an income of \$17,501.

The cost of library buildings has been as follows: New central library building, \$2,700,384; North End branch, \$200,000; Jamaica Plain branch, \$15,000; Charlestown branch, \$71,400; East Boston branch, \$60,000.

The library building on Boylston street was sold in 1890 by the trustees for \$500,000 and the proceeds paid into the sink fund at that time. The land on which the building stood cost the city in 1867, \$17,000 and the building cost \$247,031.07.

132,835 volumes in the branches. Only 200 books were on the open shelves in the Central Library and none in the branches. The total expense of the nine branches was \$35,506.07 and of the twelve delivery stations \$680.84, which was only \$488.10 more than the expense of the nine branches and five delivery stations in 1884, or ten years before. The Central Library was incomplete when it was occupied in 1880. There was no freight elevator and all the books were carried up and down a narrow stairway; there was no communication between the stacks; the room for the librarian was practically a corridor. It required an expenditure of \$100,000 to remedy these and other deficiencies. There was no work with the schools and no deposits of books and pictures, and no consultation by teachers with the assistants at the branches and at the Central Library. Sunday services in the library was confined to the issuing of books at the central building until seven o'clock in the evening and the opening of Bates Hall until nine. There were no exhibitions.

The library has grown from this incomplete and unorganized condition in 1884 to a large, compact, unified, highly organized system of a Central Library and thirty branches, with a collection of 270,000 volumes in the Central and 235,000 volumes in the branches. These are now united by a system of daily communication which makes any book in the system available at any point; three trunk lines of telephone connect all the departments and there is direct telephone communication with thirteen of the branches. Through this system more than 2,000,000 volumes are annually issued for home use. In addition, all the leading and local newspapers, together with newspapers from the most important points in the world can be used either in the branches or at the Central Library. There is a most deposit collection kept at the central building of about 40,000 books for deposit at branches and at schools and institutions. This is in addition to cover a quarter of a million volumes issued through the branch department from the Central Library each year to borrowers who apply at the branches. There are also lectures upon subjects of educational and municipal interest and deposits of pictures and books at the schools sent through every branch. There are on the open shelves more than 20,000 volumes in the Central Library and about 250,000 in the branches. In 1894 the library required 131 persons in the week day service and eighteen in the Sunday and evening service. Now it requires 288 persons in the week day service and 171 in the Sunday and evening service.

Increase of Buildings

"The buildings occupied by the Library System have much increased," the report says. "The Jamaica Plain branch occupies a new, newly-constructed building. The North End is a new branch with an admirable building. The Charlestown and East Boston branches occupy newly constructed buildings admirably adapted for library purposes. Hyde Park, which has become a part of Boston, has an independent modern building. The West End and South End branches occupy quarters in old churches which are not well adapted for library purposes, and which, owing to their construction, require large expenditures for maintenance and repair. Besides these branches there have been established since 1894, the Upham's Corner, Codman Square, Broadway Extension, Warren Street, Roxbury Crossing, Joylston Station, Orient Heights, City Point, Parker Hill, Andrew Square and Faneuil Reading Rooms, and the Codman Square and Upham's Corner Reading Rooms have been made branches with enlarged service."

"The mere maintenance and working of this system require a constantly increasing amount of money. This year the estimates of the trustees for the necessary maintenance of the library are \$417,688, and in addition we have stated that we require a sum of \$10,000 for increase in wages. The sum of \$10,000 for increase in wages, the rooms occupied by the branch deposit stations at the Central Library, and for the shipping of books from the Central building to the branches, are very inadequate, not to say unsanitary. Every increase in the branch circulation and in the circulation through the branches brings more work upon the branch department at the Central Library. More room and better room must be provided if the department is to continue to perform its needed service."

"We need more duplicates of books for the branches. During the past year we spent \$10,000 for such books, as heretofore stated, and we should spend an equal amount each year for books of a similar character to meet the legitimate demand through the branches. The maintenance and repair of our buildings constantly increases. The West End branch, for instance, should have several thousand dollars spent upon it now to put it in such condition as its importance and the credit of the city demands. The South Boston branch needs a new independent library building, and the Roslindale Reading Room should be made a branch with suitable quarters."

Needs of the Library

The work of every branch in a new building necessarily and properly increases. For instance, the Broadway Extension Reading Room will doubtless necessarily double its work within a short time after it is housed in the new Municipal Building. We also need money for an increase in the salaries, especially in some grades in the library where better work is demanded than can be afforded with the means now at our disposal, and we much need the means to establish a retirement fund for employees in our service. The bolters in the central library and in some of the branches are approaching the limit of their

beat to prevent these outbreaks. The entire (and for a long time) library buildings 2,012,589 volumes, as compared with 1,848,973 in 1913."

Favor Steel Stacks.

The committee further reports: "A beginning also should be made upon the substitution of steel stacks for wooden ones with which the main building is equipped. This substitution could be made from time to time without interference with the work of the library and would greatly increase the shelf capacity and reduce the fire risk. And if a portion were done each year the annual requirement would be small."

\$10,000 More for Wages.

In their report, the trustees state: "The mere maintenance and working of this system require a constantly increasing amount of money. This year the estimates of the trustees for the necessary maintenance of the library are \$417,688 and in addition we require a sum of \$10,000 for increase in wages. The rooms occupied by the branch deposit station at the Central Library, and for the shipping of books from the central building to the branches, are very inadequate, not to say unsanitary. More room and better room must be provided if the department is to continue to perform its needed service."

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"We should still further extend our work in connection with the schools. We have done much in this direction. Ten years ago 12 schools only were regularly supplied with books, and to these only 14,712 volumes were sent in the year. While now we send about 25,000 volumes to 165 public and parochial schools each year. Again, we should do more than we have been able to do with the means at our command to furnish books for reading by immigrants who are coming in large numbers to our city. This is an important educational agency underlying citizenship and its power and resources should be increased."

Benefit to Students.

"The use of books for the purpose of study by scholars and students is very

farther than a mile from a public room, and that being so the trustees do not feel justified in adding to the number. Could the citizens be shown a diagram of the central library and its numerous offerings, they would be surprised to see how well-provided with accessible and well-appointed places every part has been. Yet petitions keep coming from many points. The fact is that the community has become almost library-pampered. The city has done so much that there is a tendency toward undue demands upon its liberality. We are unwilling to go a mile even to enjoy this much prized privilege, though we will go much farther and pay much more for entertainment that is much more effervescent. There is never money enough for the trustees to keep the library up to the high standard that they desire. They are able to maintain its facilities to a highly practical and useful point, but when some special prize is in the market New York or some other city is usually able to outbid us. We think, therefore, their decision a wise one, to put the emphasis upon improvement rather than upon a comparatively superficial expansion; to strengthen the real equipment rather than to scatter with more profusion reading rooms over a larger area. This may be necessary in time, but evidently the time has not yet arrived."

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By orders from the city council three requests have come to the trustees during the past year for additional reading rooms, supported by petitions and communications sent directly to the trustees, and informal requests have come from two other sections of the city, and this despite the fact that four new reading rooms have been established within a few years.

The branch library system, according to the report, now costs \$140,000 as against less than \$43,000 in 1894, and there is no municipal library system which is more highly developed, it says, or more completely equipped to reach all the people than is the Boston public library. All the residents of the city except in a very few instances, are brought within at least a mile of a library distribution point, and in some parts of the city this distance is much reduced.

Branches Are United

There are more than 270,000 volumes in the library's 30 branches. These branches are united to each other and to the central library by a system which makes any book in the system available at any point in the system. Three lines of telephone connect all the departments in the central library, and there is direct telephone communication with 13 of the branches. The branches are still further united by a supervisor whose business it is to visit and observe them constantly, and to require the custodians to meet at the central library for conferences at state periods.

There are now on open shelves free to the direct access of the public more than 30,000 volumes in the central library, and about 230,000 in the branches, as against about 300 in 1894.

Special cards are now held by about 380 persons engaged in scholarly work; besides 1007 special cards held by teachers. Twenty years ago the library employed 140 persons; in 1914 it employed 400. This increase is credited to the fact not only that the library has grown, but that it has grown in its service, in what it does for the public. The increase in the number of employees has been particularly marked, for example, in Bates hall, and in the newspaper, patent and periodical rooms.

In regard to the municipal buildings on Tyler and Vine streets, which respectively contain rooms for the Broadway Extension and Mt. Pleasant reading rooms, the report states that they are nearly completed and will be ready for occupancy when the furniture and fixtures are provided by the public buildings department, which is constructing the buildings.

library as a system," the trustees state. "This is necessary so, for the amount of money which may be appropriated for the library out of the tax levy is not only limited by the tax rate of the city and by the valuation of the property of the city but also by the increasing demands of other much larger departments—streets, hospitals, police, schools, water and sewage, lighting—and their wants must be first met. When they are supplied the remainder of the amount that can be divided out of the tax levy must be apportioned among the other departments, including the library, and there is very little left which will allow an increase in the library appropriation of more than is required properly to maintain the present plant and work it efficiently."

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Cost of the Library Buildings

It is also interesting to know that the trust funds in 1894 amounted to \$197,550, which produced an income of \$802, while at present the trust funds, all invested in city bonds, amount to \$467,750, and produce an income of \$17,301.

The cost of library buildings has been as follows: New central library building, \$2,794,384; North End branch, \$86,000; Jamaica Plain branch, \$31,000; Charlestown branch, \$71,400; East Boston branch, \$60,000.

The library building on Boylston street was sold in 1890 by the trustees for \$850,000 and the net proceeds paid into the sinking fund at that time. The land on which that building stood cost the city in 1857, \$116,582.76 and the building cost \$247,051.07, making the total cost \$363,633.83. The building was worn out and not worth the cost of removal, the trustees say, so that the \$116,582.76 had increased to \$550,000 at the time the property was sold by the trustees. The sinking fund to which the money received for the site of the old building was paid is now \$430,356.57, and by its natural increase will be sufficient to retire the bonds which were issued for the cost of the central library building. The amount of such bonds now outstanding is \$322,200. The payment to the sinking fund, and the interest for the branch buildings above named, is \$9,803 per year, and in a comparatively short space of time these property will also be thus paid for.

Statement in Retrospect

It is a very interesting statement in retrospect which the trustees make of the twenty years that have elapsed since the central building was erected. It was on March 11, 1895, when the new building was opened. In 1894 the library consisted of 457,740 volumes in the central library and

at the schools sent through every branch. There are on the open shelves more than 30,000 volumes in the Central Library and about 230,000 in the branches. In 1894 the library required 131 persons in the week day service and eighteen in the Sunday and evening service. Now it requires 288 persons in the week day service and 171 in the Sunday and evening service.

Increase of Buildings

"The buildings occupied by the Library System have much increased," the report says. "The Jamaica Plain branch occupies an independent, newly-constructed building. The North End is a new branch with an admirable building. The Charlestown and East Boston branches occupy newly constructed buildings admirably adapted for library purposes. Hyde Park, which has become a part of Boston, has an independent modern building. The West End and South End branches occupy quarters in old churches which are not well adapted for library purposes, and which, owing to their construction, require large expenditures for maintenance and repair. Besides these branches there have been established since 1894, the Upham's Corner, Codman Square, Broadway Extension, Warren Street, Roxbury Crossing, Boylston Station, Orient Heights, City Point, Parker Hill, Andrew Square and Faneuil Reading Rooms, and the Codman Square and Upham's Corner Reading Rooms have been made branches with enlarged service."

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"We need more duplicates of books for the branches. During the past year we spent \$10,000 for such books, as heretofore stated, and we should spend an equal amount each year for books of a similar character to meet the legitimate demand through the branches. The maintenance and repair of our buildings constantly increases. The West End branch, for instance, should have several thousand dollars spent upon it now to put it in such condition as its importance and the credit of the city demands. The South Boston branch needs a new independent library building, and the Rosindale reading room should be made a branch with suitable quarters."

Needs of the Library

The work of every branch in a new building necessarily and properly increases. For instance, the Broadway Extension Reading Room will doubtless necessarily double its work within a short time after it is housed in the new Municipal Building. We also need money for an increase in the salaries, especially in some grades in the library where better work is demanded than can be afforded with the means now at our disposal, and we much need the means to establish a retirement fund for employees in our service. The bolters in the central library and in some of the branches are approaching the limit of their life, and those in the central library should be removed from their present location for other reasons.

We should still further extend our work in connection with the schools. We have done much in this direction. Ten years ago sixty-two schools only were regularly supplied with books, and to these only 14,712 volumes were sent in the year. While now we send over 20,000 volumes to 165 public and parochial schools each year. Again, we should do more than we have been able to do with the means at our command to furnish books for reading by immigrants who are coming in large numbers to our city. This is an important educational agency underlying citizenship and its power and resources should be increased. The use of books for the purpose of study by scholars and students is very important. During twelve months more than 150 classes and study clubs are maintained at the central library alone, with an attendance of at least fifteen hundred persons. The University Extension Conference for the instruction of earnest students whose means do not permit them to take a college course bring together in the library more than one thousand persons annually. All this work, much of which has recently developed and all of which is most valuable, requires reservations of the constant effort to promote vocational efficiency, and the opportunities freely offered for instruction in this centre of cultural activity which increases the legitimate demands upon the public library. In fact all these popular agencies may be said to turn upon the library as an educational centre. They properly rely to an incalculable extent upon the library for its creative material, and the effect of the direct work of the library itself as a promoter of the use of books is cumulative year by year. This must be if the library is to fill its proper place in the life of Boston. It is, primarily, for this that the library is maintained."

Books and Expenditures

During the year 46,963 volumes have been added to the library collection, as

compared with 37,606 added in 1913. Of these, 27,295 were purchased, 7327 were given to the library, and the remainder were received by exchange. Binding of periodicals into volumes, etc. There were purchased for the Central Library 15,150 volumes and 22,145 for the branch libraries and reading-room stations.

The total amount expended for books, including \$7,470.10 for periodicals, \$1,191.24 for newspapers, and \$69,278 for photographs, was \$70,939.02.

The corresponding expenditure for the year 1913 was \$40,661.70, including \$745.75 for periodicals, \$2,000.00 for newspapers, and \$823.36 for photographs, or about 12.5 per cent of the entire expense of the library.

There were issued during the year for direct home use 274,909 volumes at the Central Library, compared with 290,005 issued in 1913, and from the Central Library through the branches and reading-room stations 70,810 others, while the branches and reading-room stations also issued 1,453,514 volumes for direct home use. The corresponding figures in 1913 were 82,782 and 1,300,348. There were also issued from the Central Library, branches and reading-room stations, for use at schools and institutions, 206,590 volumes, as against 201,875 issued in 1913, making the entire issue for use outside the library buildings 2,012,589 volumes, as compared with 1,848,973 in 1913.

We wish to announce that we have renewed the lease of

YOUNG'S HOTEL

for a term of years, and will continue that courteous hospitality which has made this hotel a New England institution. Mr. William W. Follansby, as assistant manager, will have charge of the room service, and no effort will be spared to completely satisfy every guest.

J. R. WHIPPLE CO., BOSTON

(**R)

BIG, VIRILE PREACHER

Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, Who Declined Suffragan Bishop Place

The Sunday Post today prints another in its series of pertinent, personal pen-pictures of Boston clergymen. Everybody has heard of these noted ministers—everybody knows their history—but only their immediate congregations can know the "personality" of the men, the vital pulsating power that gives them their influence and strength. Percival White has been sent by the Post to study these clergymen intimately.

Dr. Mann and His "Reach"

BY PERCIVAL WHITE

Greatness lies in being just like everybody else, only more so. Men who have made their mark have been distinguished not by their idiosyncrasies or their queerness, but by their conformity to the standards and the opinions of the ordinary run of men. They have risen not by virtue of the development of some single quality to the exclusion of all else, but by the intensive cultivation of qualities which, taken in themselves, might seem commonplace.

A fundamental characteristic of the great man is symmetry—his sanity, his balance. You say, "That man is not an extremist; he succeeds because he follows the middle path, because he knows where to find the happy medium." Greatness is the quintessence of the Average.

Dr. Alexander Mann impresses one as a well-balanced person. A survey of him—what he has done, what his activities are, how he appears—leads one to feel that although he has not set the world on fire by his brilliancy or his wit, yet he has laid down foundations of character which would carry an enormous superstructure.

People have not been slow to recognize the genuineness, the soundness of this man. It is a recognition indeed to be chosen to occupy the pulpit of him who was probably the greatest preacher this country has ever produced. No one could be put in Phillips Brooks' place, and not suffer by comparison.

Dr. Mann, however, has the advantage that he is inherently unlike Phillips Brooks, and things have to be similar in order to be compared.

Phillips Brooks was a man inspired. He appeared the veritable mouthpiece of a divine strength. As he towered in his pulpit this divine strength seemed to surge upward within him, and pour out, word tumbling upon word, like the cascade of a mountain torrent.

SPEAKS WITH MEASURED CLEARNESS

Dr. Mann speaks with measured clearness. He pauses between each word, as though to let the echo die away. His voice is strong and resonant. He talks loudly enough to be heard, yet not so loudly that you can feel the voice as well as hear it.

In his right hand, held close to his broad chest, he holds a book, and he talks to convince you, not to bully you. He em-

plays no pulpit tricks to engage your attention. Rare is it that he raises his hand to emphasize what he is saying. He is not histrionic; his words seem those of "the bright-minded business man" of whom he so often speaks.

Phillips Brooks did great things for Trinity Church, indeed, for the whole Protestant Episcopal Church. But he left many things for his successors to do. And Dr. Mann has found plenty to keep him busy. As one of his friends expresses it: "Phillips Brooks was a preacher; Dr. Mann is a reacher."

It is said that there are 5000 homeless young women in the city of Boston. Dr. Mann makes it his duty to "reach" them.

He has had them introduced among the members of his fashionable congregation, has made Trinity a home for many.

There are half a dozen educational institutions within a stone's throw of the church. This means hundreds of students. Dr. Mann devotes plenty of his time in hunting these up. And he does "reach" them.

It costs money to do all this, and to keep such a great organization as this church going. So Dr. Mann has had to get some of his wealthy parishioners to do some "reaching" very far down into their pockets.

I have said that people were not slow to recognize Dr. Mann's equipoise. Putting him in Phillips Brooks' place was one form this recognition took.

But there have been other forms. Not so long ago he was offered the position of bishop of Washington. This prelature he refused. To hold many other posts of trust he has been chosen. Ever since he came to Boston he has been a trustee of the Public Library.

He is the sort of man who does not stand under the spotlight; but the undercurrent of his influence flows far and wide, it "reaches."

WHERE HIS INFLUENCE LIES

Where does Dr. Mann get his "reach"? Well, that is rather a story. In fact, it is almost an epic. I cannot help feeling that this article ought to have begun, "Arma virumque cano—." No other beginning would at once have prepared the reader for an appreciation of his "reach," since "reach" inevitably depends upon arms, and the man.

Names may be compared to the shells of the invertebrate dwellers on the sea bottom. Some fish are born with shells, and the shells grow up with them. Other fish grow up to fit inside shells that already exist.

I do not know whether Dr. Mann has been a man since his name was given him, or whether he had to grow up to it; but I am sure it is a name which now he fits and which fits him. Thackeray himself could not have chosen one which would have been more apt.

Dr. Mann is "vir," as I have already said, not merely "homo." Virility, stamina, sinew—you see these things when you look at him.

He looks short. Perhaps this is because rowing on his college crew gave him the back and thighs of a centaur, because baseball gave him the shoulders of a lion, because golf and

IN TRINITY'S PULPIT

in New Jersey, Has Secret of Attracting People, Says Percival White

SOMETHING ABOUT DR. MANN

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, declined yesterday to be suffragan bishop of the diocese of Newark, N. J., to which he was elected recently.

Dr. Mann was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1860. He is a brother of Bishop Mann of North Dakota. He is a graduate of Hobart College, where he won laurels as an athlete. In 1896 he married Miss Nellie Knapp of Orange, N. J. He has been rector of two Protestant Episcopal churches in New York State and will have been rector of Trinity Church, Copley square, for 10 years next Trinity Sunday. In 1908 he was elected bishop of Washington, but declined the honor, saying his work in Boston was unfinished. Dr. and Mrs. Mann and their four children reside at 233 Clarendon street.



Rector of Trinity Church, Dr. Alexander Mann—the "Mann" with a "reach."

walking gave him legs like the Rhodian Colossus, because tennis (he generally wins his sets "six-love") gave him the "conformation" of a thoroughbred, and because all of these have given him a chest powerful enough to blow the organ of Trinity Church.

He looks short, because one so well-proportioned could not appear tall. He measures only six feet.

His face, with its healthy coloring, its iron gray moustache and hair, its gray eyes sheltered by heavy brows from the sun which has shone so often on him—his face, too, bespeaks strength, and adds the suggestion, "Mens sana in corpore sano."

NEW WAY TO EVANGELIZE

Not many years ago this man might have been seen astride a mustang, riding out one rare spring day into the open fields, there to seek sermons in stones and inspiration in the glories of outdoors. It was when he was serving his diaconate in an up-State New York town.

It was rather a rough crew, the congregation there. But there were rougher men outside the fold. One brusque fellow, in particular, hated this mustang parson. He stopped him in his ride, saying:

"Your preaching, palavering job must be a tough one for a real man to hold down. Pity you couldn't come along and join the rest of us."

"I should like to join you," replied the other, reining in.

"You?" sneered the bully. "Why don't you? Come down to our club tonight, and we'll give you a chance."

The mustang parson spurred on; but he visited the club that evening. He found it none too elegant a place, and saw there had been no lockers specially reserved for the clergy. But he did find his acquaintance of the afternoon. The latter was grinning at him.

"Here's your chance," he jeered, proffering a pair of boxing gloves. "If you're a better man than I am we'll make you an honorary member of the club, and I'll join the church."

The bully proceeded to have his gloves laced on, and the mustang parson drew on his, observing, ruefully, "This doesn't seem a very orthodox way to evangelize."

A moment later someone blew a whistle. To describe what followed would not be in keeping with the dignity of this essay. But, when the man with the oscillating forefinger chimed, "Eight, nine, ten," both the club and the congregation each automatically enrolled a member.

And this is the story of Dr. Mann and his "reach."

Declare Certain Works Are Not Discriminated Against—Funds Govern Buying.

Governed by Funds.

"We ought to be careful about putting books into the library and we are careful. When you put a book into the great collection at the library, set it on the shelves, and read, and all that, it is hard to get it out. We do not want these ephemeral books in the Boston Public Library; they do not belong there. We prefer to put into the library such books as bring men from Philadelphia and other great cities to our library to read books they cannot get at home.

"Do not lose sight of the fact that the real purpose of a great library like ours is to instruct and not entertain."

Volume III, Part 1, of the catalogue of the Allen A. Brown Collection of Music, has just been issued by the trustees of the Boston Public Library. It carries the alphabet from A to Z, and is stored, and is issued uniform in style with the eight more parts probably completed. The work, which is the most important of the kind ever attempted in this country, and which will tend to a monumental addition to the bibliography of music. No less than twenty-four pages of titles of so are given in the present volume.

All the Ten Books Rejected by the Boston Public Library Are on the Shelves of the New York Institution

well worked out," etc. But the D. C. Billings did not buy into the idea. The New York Library tried to encourage other reading besides fiction. In the 1913 report of the present circulation statistics says: "The most encouraging feature of these circulation figures lies in the high quality of reading. The percentage of fiction is less than 43 per cent, and in December when the number of books issued was largest, the fiction was only 41 per cent. The classes of books for which the demand is most noteworthy are philosophy, science, poetry, history, and art bibliography. The highest percent of fiction readers, it appears was in the German neighborhood supplied by the German branch libraries—the percent was seventy-nine in one and fifty-nine in the other, while philosophy was read about 1 per cent, and science about 58 per cent. In the upper west side and the outlying boroughs ranked next to the German branches in circulation were the least fiction,

blind librarians circulated the books, the most fine the least popular. The system of selection is to receive books from publishers on approval. Fiction is given out to the staff and the reader circulating department. The staff and reader make written reports on the work recommended to her or him—chiefly her. In this way the committee on book selection says the director will pass upon about 8000 new titles of which 6523 (2110 in foreign languages) were retained and placed on the library shelves. A selection of new books which it was thought may be of great interest is submitted each week to the branch librarians at the regular Friday morning meeting so that each librarian has an opportunity to examine the more important new books as published. In the selection of books on certain subjects the Library has consulted the experts in charge of advice from the several special departments in the main building; especially various departments in the sciences, and the use of books in the industrial arts. Each Librarian in charge of a branch exercises discretion as to which works of fiction, etc. are desirable to the branch, but there are no funds to receive suggestion and the general policy is to provide for circulation the books the public ask for. Books about which any question has arisen are placed not on the open, publicly accessible shelves, but may be had from the "closed" shelves on a request. The New York's Library is maintained as a laboratory and to be used as complete as possible in any subject—having an arrangement with the Academy of Natural Sciences whereby its library of technical non-public books may be consulted by any person who has a serious cultural purpose in mind. But the collections have been strong in fiction because the men who left them to it had been more interested in other sorts of books.

Transcript Feb. 20 1915

By Edward J. O'Brien

It is a grave situation when a student who wishes to examine the chief literary sources for a history of English fiction in the present generation finds that the Bos-

ton Public Library furnishes practically no material on which he can base his conclusions. Let us assume that a student wishes to form an adequate idea of what Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, John Galsworthy or Hugh Walpole has contributed to English fiction. He would naturally wish to read the best novels of these men, yet the Boston Public Library does not contain them. The conclusion cannot be escaped either that those who select the public's reading for them are essentially unfamiliar with books and literary values, or that they are governed in their choice by curious and rather appalling prejudice.

To demonstrate the facts, I have made a list of the novels published in 1913 which can make even a slight claim to literary merit. I find that during the year 1913 84 novels of reasonable merit were submitted to The Nation for review. I have classified these 84 novels into three sections, and in the first or highest section which contains novels of permanent literary significance, I find that 22 novels may be included. The list follows herewith. I have prefixed an asterisk to each title which the library possesses.

Stephens, James. The Crook of Gold.
Conrad, Joseph. The Twist Land and Sea.
Wallas, R. The Land of the Living.
Ondine, Oliver. In Accordance with the Evidence.
Ondine, Oliver. The Debt Account.
Goodman, Daniel Carson. Hagar, Revolver.
Walpole, H. H. The Party.
Blackwood, Algernon. A Prisoner in Fairland.
Cannan, Gilbert. Around the Corner.
Montague, C. E. The Morning's Ray.
Sigwick, Ethel. The Day.
Lawrence, D. H. Sons and Lovers.
Galsworthy, John. The Dark Flower.
Mackenzie, Compton. Youth's Enemy.
Thurston, Edith. The Country.
Hays, Thomas. A Changed Man.
Nex, Martin A. Pelle the Conqueror.
Thurston, E. Temple. The Conqueror.
Wells, H. G. The Country Friends.
Stephens, James. Here Are Ladies.
Jacks, I. P. All Men Are Ghosts.

The student of English fiction who wishes to read at least twenty-two novels of the year 1912 will find but three of these novels at his disposal, and one of them, John Galsworthy's "The Dark Flower," is restricted to hall use. The remarkably constricted circulation, however, paradoxically enough, the volumes of Scribner's Magazine in which "The Dark Flower" was published serially may be wisely used by the reader for heroic matter. Where there space to enlarge on this matter it would be profitable to ascertain and publish the list of novels by the above writers which the library does contain. It will be interesting to the greater part of the citizens of Boston, absolutely, the public Library which they are taxed to support.

But let us go further afield. Perhaps the standard of this first list may be thought too strict. A list follows of the forty-four novels which seem to me of less permanent literary significance than those on the first list, but which yet are evidently inspired by some noteworthy purpose, and which really aim at considerable literary distinction. I indicate once more such volumes as the library possesses by marking their titles with an asterisk.

Hutchinson, A. S. M. The Happy
 George. W. L. General All-Work Day Break
 Maxwell, W. B. General All-Work Day Break
 Davenport, Frank. Concert Pitch.
 Patterson, J. E. The Song of Stephen Compton
 Brown, Alice. Vanishing Points.
 Howells, William Dean. The New Leaf Mills.
 Sinclair, May. The Combined Mass.
 Callahan, Dion Albert. St. Quin.
 Edwards, Albert. Comrade Yetta.
 Herriot, Robert. One Woman's Love.
 Sedgwick, Anne Douglas. The Seal.
 Thamel, Octave. The Ten on the Boat.
 Young, Clara. The Son of His Mother.
 Jewett, Maurice. Love of Prosperine.
 Swinerton, Frank. The Happy Family.
 Harrison, H. S. V. A. Eyes.
 Middleton, Richard. The Ghost Ship.
 Patterson, J. E. His Father's Wife.
 Blake, W. Pett. Mixed Grid.

Churchill, Winston. The Inside of the Cup.
Marriott, Charles. The Catfish.
Marshall, H. H. The Old Man Blind.
Bennett, John. The Old Man.
Harris, Frank. Unpaid Waters.
Caher, Villa Sibert. O Pioneer!
Genda, Julius. The Old Man.
Reesford, J. D. A World of Woman.
"Helen, Robert. The Way of Ambition.
Herrick, Robert. The Old Man.
Vance, Louis J. Joan Thursday.
Hazin, Rene. The Marriage of Mademoiselle
Glen.
Hewitt, Maurice. Bendish.
Marriott, Charles. The Wondrous Wife.
Marriott, Gouverneur. If You Touch Them They
Yawn!
Philpotts, Eden. The Joy of Youth.
Willcocks, John. The Old Man.
Hallifax, Robert. The White Thread.
Watts, Mary S. Van Cleve.
Johnston, Mary. Hagar.
"Birmingham, George. The Green Pear.
Comfort, W. L. Down Among Men.
Furman, L. L. Moberg on Perilous.
Roberts, John. The Old Man.

The library possesses thirteen of these forty-four books, and it is at least an open question whether these thirteen titles are the best of the forty-four listed above. Adding the two lists together, it will be found that the library possesses sixteen of the best sixty-six books of the year.

But let us be more charitable. There are eighteen other titles which cannot very well claim admission to either of the more significant lists, but which represent novels in which the author revealed some motive other than the manufacture of commercial fiction. These books are rather colorless for the most part, and no man of letters would probably think of purchasing them for his private library, but their effect is probably innocuous, and they are not likely to poison the literary taste of the Boston public. At moments of great leisure, one might be justified in reading them. I subjoin the list, indicating by a

- Benson, R. H. Come Rack! Come Rope.
- Crockett, S. R. Patsy.
- Frye, Richard. Jezebel.

Pryce, Richard. Elementary Jane.
 "Fox, John. The Heart of the Hills.
 "Gentleman, John. The Gentleman.
 Smith, J. C. An Affair of State.
 "Glasgow, Ellen. Virginia.
 "Gentleman, G. A. The Adventures of Dr. Witty.
 "Benson, R. H. An Average Man.
 "Gentleman, R. S. Somebody's People.
 "Island, Marianne. Partners.
 Brown, Alice. Robin Hood's Barn.
 Morris, Gavan. The Penalty.
 "Andrew, John. The Gentleman's Masculine.
 London, Jack. John Barleycorn.
 Hay, Ian. Happo-Goo-Lucky.
 "Gentleman, G. A. The Adventures of Dr. Witty. Margaret Kirby.

Clearly those who have charge of the selection of the fiction which the public shall read breathe more clearly on this ground. They have purchased 10 out of the 100 best books, 20 out of the 100 best literary charity, let us add this list to the other two lists, and say that the library possesses 20 out of the best 84 novels of 1913, 20 out of the best 66 books of 1914, 20 per cent of the best 66 books, and 20 per cent of the best 84 books. Of these 60 per cent it may be fairly and honestly said that the best of the best are usually the poorest 30 per cent of the list. I think that these three lists prove conclusively how unintelligent our official taste

Fortified with these facts, I will now present a list of the novels purchased and added to the shelves of the Boston Public Library during the year ending Dec. 31, 1913. June 1913 have selected this period rather than the year ending Dec. 31, 1912 in order to allow for the necessary delay incidental to the purchase, cataloguing and distribution on the shelves of new acquisitions. The first section represents such novels as seem to me worthy of inclusion in a list similar to the list of the best 22 novels of 1913 published above. The second section represents such novels as I consider worthy of inclusion as standard as those in my second section list above, and the third section represents such books as seem worthy of inclusion as consolation prizes in the third list. The

Gull. When It War Dark.
Long. War.
Marquise. The Lee Shore.
Marquiss. Lanchester of Brannose.
MacLeod. The Maiden Musician.
Porter, Eleanor. Pollyanna.
Porter, Noble. General Manager.
Ray. On Board the Beagle.
Turnbull. W. A. G.'s Tale.
Barnett. Life in Abhurmland.
Coush. Hobbies and Hobbies.
Grey, Zane. The Heritage of the Desert.
Lincoln. Mr. Pratt's Patience.
Perry. Hobbies of the Navy.
Van Loon. The Story of the Greenish.
Woolsey. Addition Broadhurst. Master Merchant.
Allison. Roads from Rome.
Bunch. High Bradford.
Recher. The Iron Trail.
Bell. Courtin' Christmas.
Benson. R. F. Thorley Weir.
Benson. R. F. The Dawn of All.
Blindness. Present of Saskatchewan.
Buckrose. Because of Jane.
Burnett. The Waves of the Waltherurst.
Butler. The Jack-knife Man.
Clarke. By the Blue River.
Coush. The Woman Who Never Did Wrong.
Doyle. A. Conan. The Police Box.
Edgar. The Red Colonel.
Birmingham. The Involuable Sanctuary.
Johnson. The Christmas Eve.
Oppenheim. The Double Life of Mr. Arthur Burton.
Percy. Green Stratton. Laddie.
White. Gold.
Arthur. The Mysterious Monsieur Dumont.
Earle. The Wedding Bells of Clondalough.
Eaton. The Christmas Eve.
Gale. When I Was a Little Girl.
Gravett. Seeling at Princeton.
Hunt. The Hallowed Christmas Eve.

Such an extraordinary situation as this naturally prompts to inquiry as to the policy of the library in its selection of fiction. I turned first to the annual printed reports of the Librarian and trustees. In laborious research, I finally unearthed the Librarian's report for 1965-6 the following heartening sentences which I quote verbatim: "It will, I think, be obvious that with a comparatively limited amount of money which can be devoted to the purchase of current publications of all classes expenditures for new fiction must, where we favor or deplore it, be closely restr

and the tendency of the established, of confining our purchases of current novels to those of the highest merit as determined by a rather conservative standard, recent years have not been an exception. Recent publications, but the experience of several years has shown that nearly all of the works of fiction which for various reasons have failed to find a ready market have failed to demonstrate their ability to live for even a few brief months. The demand for some of the new material is so slight that for some of the same names are for the most part forgotten, and nobody cares to read them. If we had purchased a considerable number of the new material, the demand would have been wasted, and the books would have taken places on our shelves as "dead" literature of a more permanent character.

If this were not true, there would be little ground for criticism. But unfortunately it is. It merely misrepresents the facts of today. The next significant measure of fiction occurs in the librarian's report of the year. It is important to note that the proof of the prejudice entertained by the Boston Public Library against fiction as a useful form of creative endeavor is not the small number of books which librarians fear of dancing and the stage. "With" or not entering into a discussion of whether or not a large proportion of our fiction is of the "light" variety, it is true that the demand for current fiction is insistent, and that it would be perfectly easy, by catering to this demand, to increase somewhat diminish the expense per volume circulated, with

This attitude evidently made the examining committee on books and fine arts impatient, for in the report of 1942-1943, which is dated Jan. 9, 1945, we find the following sentence: "This sub-committee finds that foreign fiction in the library is weak compared with other departments and recommends attention to this somewhat more liberal position towards English fiction." How well this recommendation was effected during the ensuing year the list of books which have purchased will show.

It is important to ascertain the method by which volumes are selected and purchased for the library. No book is bought without the approval of the trustees, and a committee of citizens at large is appointed by the trustees to read all volumes

of fiction published during the year and report as to the suitability of those volumes for purchase. The fact should be strongly emphasized that this fiction committee serves without pay, and devotes its leisure time only to this routine.

Certain questions obviously should be asked about a committee which performs such limited functions. Where can their names be found? How many are men, and how many are women? To whom are they responsible? What are the qualifications for the task? Are there any men of letters on the committee? How are decisions on which they report unfavorably purchased? Do they have any grounds, or on grounds of prejudice and personal taste? Do they exercise a kind of censorship? What is their chief inspiration? Are these reports open to public inspection? If not, why not? How long have the present members been at the task? Have they been trustees act on the reports? Are records of such actions to the trustees kept? If so, are they open to public inspection? Is the literary censorship which is not responsible directly to the public, but indirectly to the trustees, a tax-paying citizen of the state, or a representative of the people, or a highly cultivated man and woman should know, all which the library does not possess. I think the following questions should be asked:

1. Has it been considered by the fiction committee?
2. What was their report?
3. How many votes were cast for or against it?
4. If it was reported upon favorably by the fiction committee, was it rejected by the trustees?

7. Clayhanger, by Arnold Bennett.
8. Ann Veronica, by H. G. Wells.
9. Carnival, by Compton Mackenzie.
10. In the Presence with the Evidence, by O. Henry.
11. Onions.
12. Fortitude, by Hugh Walpole.
13. Conrad in Quest of His Heart, by Leonora.
14. Mock.
15. Round the Corner, by Gilbert Cannan.
16. Multitude and Solitude, by John Maclean.
17. Youth, by Joseph Conrad.
18. Paul's Garden, by Alcegan Blackwood.

Why Do They Do It?

One fears that some obscurely warped moral issue is introduced in the rejection of these books. Their thesis is a portrayal of human nature runs counter perhaps to the belief or intolerance of voluntary control of desires without public responsibility to the public.

Post — Feb 26/1915

Ten books by well known authors, which were denied public circulation through the Boston Public Library, are found to be on the shelves of the New York Public Library and its branches. Which proves nothing at all, except that there's no accounting for tastes.

New York is constantly finding occasion for merriment at the expense of Boston's moral squeamishness in matters of art, literature and drama. Let's continue to encourage her to laugh!

Possibly no real harm would have resulted if the Boston Public Library had put those 10 books freely into the hands of all comers. Possibly otherwise, too. But certainly no real harm has resulted from the refusal to circulate them. In such matters, it is better to be safe than sorry.

OUR LIBRARY CENSORSHIP

Transcript - Exh. 86
To the Editor of the Transcript:
Pray accept the thanks, which I am
many persons will feel moved to offer
me, for Mr. Edward O'Brien's com-
munication in the Transcript of Saturday last, on
the censorship of the Boston Public Lib-
rary. It is quite time such vehement protests
were made.

[illegible]

Guard Inferno

Public Never Sees a Part of Library

HIDDEN away from the casual eye, and inaccessible save to students who "can prove their case," is the "Inferno" of the Boston Public Library. Every library carries a collection of this name, but rarely is one so small as that in the Copley Square building. The "Inferno" is that group of books which is placed under a steel band, and forbidden to the public for diverse reasons.

Long experience among librarians has proven it advisable that certain unpurged editions of the books written when the bare facts were accepted without controversy should be restricted from the public shelves. In Boston this has always been adhered to, and H. G. Wadlin, librarian, takes personal charge of the specified books.

Mr. Wadlin, in speaking of the matter to a Herald man, declared his distrust of the system, and said he believed it would not cause much loss to the community if the "Inferno" were abolished.

"For it is always raising questions as to what books should be included,

personal reading requires reference. If you are a stranger to the library authorities, or proof of some sort that the book is not taken out to give the kind of a thrill those in charge of the library object to—and it is very rare that these books go out at all.

It is an admitted fact, however, that many of the works of other days, must be read in their original to catch the warmth and power of the stories and a true insight into the style and characters of the authors. Many of the French novelists and writers on medical subjects bring out points of intense interest to students in certain professions, and the books, it is believed by many, should be on hand.

Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees of the library, declared he wished that the whole lot of the Inferno books were burned up, and out of the way. "They bring a lot of morbid questionings and in the long run don't help a great deal anybody concerned," he added.

But the "Inferno" will probably stay where it is, with its catalogue firmly esconced under the immediate control of the librarian's office. If you haven't a student's permit, and if you do not know the sanctum sanctorum of Mr. Wadlin himself, don't bother to look for the numbers.



H. T. Wadlin.

and what persons should have the books that are there," he continued. "Some libraries have a large number of books under this restricted class, but the Boston Library has but 300 forbidden out of more than one million volumes.

List of Suppressed Books.

"Those that we have include not only the uncut works of Boccaccio and some of the other foreign writers, but certain other publications that it is deemed unwise to put out for the public gaze. Some magazines are suppressed under the same department."

To procure one of these books for

ASKS STATE ALIEN BOARD

Philip Davis Says Commission Is Needed to Help Combat Sinister Influence.

A strong plea for a state board on immigration was made yesterday afternoon by Philip Davis of the Civic Service House before the Boston City Federation at its meeting in the Public Library lecture hall. In support of his plea he cited that of the state's population of 2,000,000 at least 2,000,000 are either foreign born or of foreign parentage. For other reasons he referred his hearers to the report issued by the Massachusetts immigration commission formed for the purpose of investigating the subject three years ago.

"An immigration commission is needed," he said, "if only to coordinate the various agencies by which immigrants are now aided, and to present a solid front against the many sinister influences which work against their interests." Replying to arguments advanced by those who were opposed to the appointment of a commission, the speaker pointed out that its promoters did not wish it to be representative of the various races, and believed that the best service and ability would be obtained if the members were unpaid.

He mentioned that such commissions existed in New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island. Miss J. Maud Campbell, director of the Free Public Library commission, gave an account of the work done by that body for foreigners.

Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party, gave a resume of the history of the peace movement and stated that there are now 600 peace societies working for peace in the various countries.

Mrs. Frank L. Young, president of the Boston City Federation, said there was going to be a demand from the women of the world that war should

NO CENSORSHIP OF LIBRARY BOOKS

LIBRARIAN WADLIN DENIES BARRING PUBLICATIONS

All Choices, He Says, Take Into Consideration Uncultivated Readers, Human Interest and Moral Tone

There is no "censorship"; no "blacklist"; no "ban" on recent fiction at the Boston Public Library, he said. In substance, Horace G. Wadlin, librarian, with reference to a recent charge that certain new works of fiction of the better class are not to be found on its shelves. Dr. Wadlin laughed at the assumption that these books were purposely debarred.

"In the purchase of fiction, no books are 'censored' as that term is generally understood," he says. "We choose books, and that implies that some will be bought, and others not bought. No doubt many books are not taken which are as good—even better than some that are taken. But in choosing, various elements must be considered besides literary merit; for example, adaptability to uncultivated readers, human interest, unquestioned moral tone, and the fitness of the book for circulation, practically without formality, upon open shelves, free to readers of all ages."

"About 25 per cent of all the money spent for books is spent for fiction, new, and to replace that worn out. No more could be spent without diminishing the money spent for other kinds of literature which this library is bound to maintain unimpaired, i.e., books for use in connection with the schools, technical books, books on the fine arts, and for scholarly uses, for which this library has, from the beginning, had a high reputation."

"The volunteer committee, which reads new fiction, simply gives its opinion of the books, the way in which such strikes a reader of average attainments; it is not intended to give a literary judgment only, although that point is not overlooked; and what the readers say about a book is never what the library is concerned with. The committee approves many books which are not bought—simply because financial limitations prevent the purchase. On the other hand, books not approved by the committee are sometimes bought. That a book is not bought simply means that in the exercise of choice, some other book was thought preferable, all things considered."

TRAVELER MARCH 17, 1915

MRS. LAURA PALMER INGALLS has the distinction of being the first woman to dance in the Boston Public Library. Her name was included as that of instructor in one of the lecture courses, and she naturally supposed she had been invited to dance.

The trustees held a meeting over the situation, and decided she might be permitted to give her interpretative dances, though the affair was listed as a lecture, not an entertainment.

BRIGHTON ST. MAR. 13, 1915 FINE ART COLLECTION

Many residents of this district are unaware of the splendid opportunity afforded them in the excellent art collection contained in the Brighton Branch Library on Academy Hill road. This collection numbers several thousand photographs representing noted people, historic places and events, famous buildings, biblical subjects, and masterpieces of painting; also book plates, Gibson drawings, and many hundred colored pictures. These latter include birds of nature and a most interesting series of children's pictures depicting fairy stories, animals, various occupations, fruits and vegetables, holidays and child life.

These pictures have been neatly arranged in sets and catalogued by the energetic and progressive librarian, Miss Marion C. Brackett, who is constantly adding to them as occasion requires. Already they have been of great assistance in our schools, sometimes between six and seven hundred pictures being in circulation at once. Not only the schools, but individuals as well are being aided by their use and the kind assistance of those in charge.

A recent addition to the collection is a group of beautiful photographs of European views bequeathed to the library by the late Dr. Horace E. Marion, who for so many years took such a friendly interest in this institution.

TRANSCRIPT MARCH 16, 1915 ANOTHER LIBRARY NEEDED

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Being a visitor in your city I recently had occasion to look into various business and financial matters and was much surprised to find no public reference library in the heart of the city. I was told that your public library was at least a mile distant from the city's center, which practically made it unavailable for persons having business down town. Philadelphia has two or three libraries that the public can use for reference within easy walking distance of its city hall. Newark and Providence likewise have such libraries conveniently and centrally located, and Boston, to keep in the front rank of the progressive cities, should immediately provide the large number of commercial visitors at its downtown hotels, as well as its own business people, with such a library, which has been found to be so practically useful elsewhere.

March 16, 1915

TRAVELER MARCH 17

There seems to be no immediate hope for the establishment of the business men's reference library that was proposed by the mayor last summer. Josiah H. Benton, president of the public library trustees, has told the city council committee on appropriations that his regular department expenses have been cut to the limit by the mayor and that the establishment of a business men's reference library would cost at least \$20,000.

TRANSCRIPT MARCH 17, 1915 The Librarian

Mr. O'Brien suggests that there is something like a censorship of fiction at the Boston Public Library. Mr. Wadlin waves him away with a smile. There is no censorship. The word is abhorrent. The fiction committee—who, according to an annual report, were going to become more liberal some day (and maybe they have done so)—the fiction committee love all the books that are published. They disapprove of none. Only—they love some books more than others. That is all. And that explains the absence of dozens of novels owned by almost all public libraries, and read everywhere by cultivated men and women.

It is too bad. On this question of fiction our public library is thought by many persons to be needlessly strict—in fact, pedantic and finicky. That may be wrong. But so far it has not been proved so. The explanation that the library cannot afford to buy these books is unsatisfactory, since so many poorer libraries do buy them.

But a public library does not stand or fall by its policy in regard to fiction. Henry C. Shelley, in his "America of the Americans," one of the most readable of the new books, has this to say of the Boston Public Library: "In no State of the Union, nor in any other city of the world, does there exist a public library comparable to that which has its headquarters on Copley square. It is by its wealth of contents and the liberal manner in which they are placed at the use of the community that the institution has attained its high distinction. It is impossible to speak too highly of the friendliness and helpfulness of all members of the staff, or of the alacrity of the service."

TRANSCRIPT MARCH 24, 1915 LIBRARY AT CITY HALL

President Benton of the Trustees Would Establish Branch Under Statistics Department

President Joseph H. Benton, of the Boston Public Library trustees, has recommended to the mayor that the proposed branch library for business men be established under the supervision of the city's statistics department, the expense of maintaining the library thus devolving upon the statistics bureau rather than upon the library appropriation. President Benton figured that it would cost \$20,000 to establish and maintain the library. The statistics department, however, has a nucleus of 2000 volumes to start the library and may be able to maintain the library for its first half year without any material outlay.

TRAVELER MARCH 18

Settlement of the long dispute over the taking of the Faneuil Congressional Church for library purposes is not yet in sight, although the street commissioners have voted to pay \$200 for the property. The finance commission, as projected by The Traveler, has held up the transaction and have made an investigation of the whole matter. This report of the finance commission is expected soon. It probably will not be in accord with the action of the street commission.

Boston Post March 29, 1915

PRAISE FOR MAYOR FOR CENSORING

Dr. Wade Lauds Curley and Raps David Belasco

Praise for Mayor Curley for tamping out indecency in the drama and sarcasm for David Belasco for his attempts to create realism were spoken by Dr. Francis Henry Wade, the eminent student of the American drama, in a lecture at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Wade said in part:

MUCH USELESS REALISM

"If the drama should be made absolutely true to life it would lose much of its present value. Yet there are some contemporary managers who seek for the ultimate in realism. Belasco, for example, is obsessed with the hackneyed and time-worn idea of exploiting the eternal triangle in many of his plays, and in most of the productions that carry his stamp there is useless realism. An illustration of this is in 'The Music Master,' where an engraved cup is used. The audience, of course, could not tell whether or not the article was engraved, but Belasco insisted that the names of the play characters should be cut in the cup just for the sake of realism."

"In 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back,' a coal-hod and andirons were placed near the footlights to convey the idea of a fourth wall, but they were meaningless unless their presence was explained beforehand. If the realists want to go to the limit they should build up a fourth wall and not mind about the audience, since they want to please themselves. Again, how many rooms in real life does one see with a large door in the rear and smaller ones on each side? Yet that is the customary setting for interiors. If the realists turn their attention to this detail and insist on more realism, which means only one door, hundreds of effective entrances and exits would be destroyed."

"There is a tendency today for certain characters on the stage to speak vile language and use profanity. This is the modern trend. It seems incredible to me why a gentleman will pay \$2 for a seat at a theatre to permit his wife to hear profanity which would be shocking to her in the parlor. It is unnecessary to take men and women into the sewer to make them know it is filthy."

Boston--Athens in Name, Village in Fact?

Boston Transcript March 22, 1915

A Further Examination of the Lacks in Our Public Library in Important Contemporary Literature of the World

By Edward J. O'Brien

THE invaluable service which the Boston Public Library performs for each member of the community which supports it is so unparalleled in other American cities, and indeed in other countries, that it is essential that its hitherto unchallenged high standards should be rigorously maintained. A recent investigation of the conditions under which new fiction is purchased for the Boston Public Library rendered it necessary to ask publicly a number of questions, which so far have been left unanswered by those who are ultimately responsible for the library's policy in purchasing fiction. In a former article it was pointed out that the fiction for the library is purchased on the recommendation of a committee whose identity and qualifications are not disclosed. The purchaser showed discrimination against much of the important fiction of the day.

Other Serious Gaps

I am begging the question of the great novels by foreign novelists. A reader in Boston who wishes to read a novel of such tremendously vital literary import as "The Karamazov Brothers," by Dostoevsky, or "The Opinions of Jerome Colquhoun," by Anatole France, in an English translation must purchase it in a bookstore or borrow it from a friend.

In an interview which the librarian gave out a few days ago, he is reported as waiving aside the assumption that these inlaid books were purposely debarded. "In the purchase of fiction no books are 'censored,' as that term is generally understood. We choose books, and that implies that some will be bought and others not bought. No doubt many books are not taken which are as good--even better--than some that are taken. But in choosing various elements must be considered: literary merit; for example, adaptability to uncultivated readers, human interest, unquestioned moral tone, and the fitness of the book for circulation, practically without formality, upon open shelves, free to readers of all ages."

Who are the judges who pass on a novel's "unquestioned moral tone," and what are their qualifications through experience of life and literature? Have they rejected any of the ten novels I have chosen as a fair cross section of contemporary English literature at its best because of its "questioned moral tone," and if so, which novels failed to meet their test?

In this connection the statement voluntarily issued by the New York Public Library with regard to these ten typical books is in striking contrast to the Boston Public Library's silence. It also reveals the fact that the New York Public Library possesses all ten of the volumes mentioned.

A False Attitude

An interview given out to the press by a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, who withheld his name, states precisely what I sought to bring out, and the trustee's admission, which may be regarded as official, almost yields me my case. "The field we cover is so great that fiction is very much less than a secondary consideration. Current fiction is short-lived--from eight to twelve months it lives the average popular novel and then it is dead, from a library viewpoint. To supply the demand for a popular novel during its short life would mean that we would purchase from 100 to 150 copies of it at least. We do not spend the taxpayers' money in that way. We ought to be careful about putting books into the library and we are careful. When you put a book into the great collection at the library, put it on the shelves, catalogued, and all that, it is hard to get it out. We do not want these ephemeral books in the Boston Public Library; they do not belong there. Do not lose sight of the fact that the real purpose of a great library like ours is to instruct and not entertain. This reveals concisely the typical American attitude toward creative art, which makes of it "very much less than a secondary consideration," exalting the pursuit of fact above the pursuit of imaginative truth with its illumination of life and experience. Truly, as a correspondent so aptly quoted Mr. Binyon as saying, "masterpieces are the fine distinguishers of persons; they yield all they have to some, while to others they are mute."

Typical Weaknesses

But the library is shockingly weak in certain other fields beside those of literary English fiction. Let us begin with English poetry. Such representative poets as John Davidson, Laurence Binyon, Lord Alfred Douglas and Wilfrid Wilson Gibson are represented on the library's shelves only in the most incomplete and casual manner, and it is even impossible to find an authoritative complete edition of so representative a modern poet as William Butler Yeats, though the Bullen edition of men of letters for years. I find the following poets of distinction absolutely without representation on the library's shelves: Walter de la Mare, Ralph Hodgson and James Stephens, the three successive winners of the De Puigenc prize, which is England's highest literary honor; T. Sturge Moore, Richard Middleton, James Elroy Flecker, Rupert Brooke, W. H. Davies, Gordon Bottomley, John Drinkwater, Joseph Campbell, Seumas O'Sullivan, Padraic Colum, James H. Cousins, Eva Gore-Booth, Ella Young and Rachel Annand Taylor.

It was humiliating to Boston surely when three of the four chief English men of letters who visited Boston this season, Padraic Colum, Cecil Chesterton and Robert Frost, were unable to find the library's shelves their chief contributions to the literature and thought of our time. The Boston Library does not possess the poetry of Mr. Colum or Mr. Frost. A fourth prominent man of letters, Vachel Lindsay, would have been obliged to go to Harvard for his two most representative works. And to select two representative volumes of our period, you will not find here the Collected Poems of either "A. E." or Newman Howard. In fact, the collection of modern English poetry which the library does possess gains its chief strength from a single gift bequeathed by Mrs. Moulton. When one of the foremost American critics was editing an anthology of Victorian poetry which aimed to be representative of our time he was compelled to draw heavily on the resources of the New York Public Library to obtain the most essential books for his purpose, as the collections of the Boston Library are quite inadequate for achieving a reasonable perspective.

Serious Omissions

Today it is impossible to find in the library Anatole France or Dostoevsky. English, save for a casual volume or two acquired by the library long ago, when its policy was more liberal, or its funds more adequate. The noteworthy translations which have appeared within the past few years, and which most small private libraries must possess, are ignored by our great Boston institution. It is impossible to find a complete set of Henley in the Boston Public Library, and the student who would study his critical influence on his contemporaries, which was more potent than that of any man save Pater and Symonds, must go to the Harvard Library to read much of Henley's best work. And the library lacks a complete edition of Oscar Wilde, though the official edition is still published in this city. Granville Barker is likely to visit Boston any day. If he comes to the library he will find himself represented only in the most incomplete manner. Such distinguished contemporary dramatists as Monckton and Miss Baker are not represented at all, nor can the published plays for the most part be found. A prominent New York critic wrote to me the other day asking me to publish the weaknesses of the library's philosophy collections, of which he had had unhappy experience. Were there time and opportunity, this would be a fruitful subject. And so would be the serious omissions in the periodical department.

Turning to contemporary French letters, I note that Paul Claudel, the greatest French litterateur of our time, is represented by two of his dozen volumes. The greatest Belgian writer of today, Emile Verhaeren, is represented most casually by

the least significant third of his literary output, a humiliating admission for Boston to make to Mme. Vandervelde when she was the city's guest the other day. Such distinguished French writers of the present and past generations as Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Gustave Kahn, Georges Rodenbach, André Gide, André Suarès, Remy de Gourmont, Paul Adam, and Charles van Lerberghe are represented most casually on the library shelves, and the most indispensable history of French symbolism, "Les Livres des Musées" by Remy de Gourmont, is not in the library. Paul Fort who has been elected Prince of Poets, is not to be found here even in one of his thirty volumes, nor can such writers of high distinction in French as Léon Diéry, Albert Samain, Ephraïm Mikhaël, Max Elskamp, André Fontana, Charles Peguy, André Spire, Nicolas Beauduin, Charles-Louis Philippe, the Comtesse de Noailles, Francis James, Jules Romains, Han Ryner, Henri Guillebeaux and Georges Duhamel be found in any way, shape or form in the library.

The deficiencies in the German literature collection, though less in number, are not the less glaring. After discovering that such writers as Hoffmannsthal and Johannes Schlaf are represented incompletely, it is appalling to find Richard Dehmel, Rainer Maria Rilke, Hartleben and Stefan George utterly without representation. Nor can a dramatist of Thoma's distinction be studied completely in the Boston Library.

One might elaborate on this situation endlessly. I have chosen to confine my criticisms to my own field where I can speak from personal knowledge. From the many letters and comments I have received, I gather that there are deficiencies in certain other fields.

Faithful Attendants but Delays in Delivery

But now I must turn to another matter which concerns vitally and deeply the whole rank and file of readers who use the Public Library. I allude to the serious delay which has slowly increased year by year in the delivery of books to readers in Bates Hall. This is a matter of long-standing complaint, and many who have spoken of it on various occasions have been inclined to blame the library staff for it. To do so, I may say without a single qualification, is quite unjust. From intimate experience day by day for ten years as a reader in the building, I can state as a matter of knowledge that the attendants do their very utmost to be of service to the public, and many of them far exceed in helpful cooperation what might legitimately be expected of a public servant. They are almost without exception giving of their very best to the public for most inadequate financial reward.

Before seeking to diagnose the disease, let me chronicle the facts. During a period of three weeks, I have sent in at varying hours of the day from varying stacks in Bates Hall to varying stacks in the building 150 call-slips, in groups of one, two, three, five and eight slips at a time. These applications have been carefully arranged so that they represent the average week-day, evening and Sunday service impartially. I have kept a memorandum of my seat-number, of the day, of the shelf-number, of the books applied for, of the numbers when the slips were handed to the attendant at the indicator in Bates Hall, and of the time when each book was delivered to me at my seat in the hall.

I regret to report that the average time which it takes to deliver a book to a reader at the nearest table in the hall is twenty-one minutes, and at the farthest table in the hall twenty-three minutes.

The evening and Sunday service is slightly inferior to the week-day service, as is inevitable from the fact that it is less professional, and because on Sundays the hall is overcrowded, but the week-day service before 6 P. M. averages nineteen minutes at the nearest seat. There is a certain disposition to conceal this fact in the annual reports, which place the average at from seven to eight minutes, as it used to be not many years ago. But since the primary blame cannot be placed at the door of the attendants who operate the service this seems ill-advised. It is stated that members of the examining committee who are not known to the attendants have found that the service averages from seven to eight minutes, and is frequently more rapid, but their experience is not supported by that of the great mass

of readers, and it would seem as if a special effort were made to serve them.

A Time-Table in Evidence

As a fair example of what the service really is, I submit reports of four tests, two of which were made on week-days, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, and two of which were made on two separate evenings. They are chosen simply as the first four tests I made, and not as specially flagrant examples of poor service.

NUMBER 1

Monday, Seat 11. Slips Deposited 10.42 A.M.
Shelf Number--
4571.25, delivered 11.02 A.M., 20 minutes.
4568.204, delivered 11.02 A.M., 20 minutes.
4567.96, delivered 11.07 A.M., 25 minutes.
4570.46-11-16, delivered 11.21 A.M., 39 minutes.
4516.213, delivered 11.02 A.M., 20 minutes.

NUMBER 2

Tuesday, Seat 11. Slips Deposited 7.52 P.M.
Shelf Number--
2070.10, delivered 8.54 P.M., 1 hour, 2 minutes.
2076.139, delivered 8.12 P.M., 20 minutes.
4572.71, delivered 8.12 P.M., 20 minutes.
6229.67, delivered 8.12 P.M., 20 minutes.
2800.09, delivered 8.12 P.M., 20 minutes.
One of these books calls for special comment. The volume which I did not receive for one hour and two minutes had the following history. The first slip was handed to the attendant at the indicator at 7.52 P. M. I was told thirty-four minutes without receiving any report from it, and then sent in a duplicate slip at 8.26 P. M. It waited until 8.48 P. M. without receiving any report from either slip, and then called the attention of the attendant in charge of the hall. It was delivered to me six minutes later on a third slip.

NUMBER 3

Wednesday, Seat 178. Slips Deposited 2.42 P.M.
Shelf Number--
3600.002, reported out at 2.48 P.M., 6 minutes.
307.170, delivered 3.03 P.M., 21 minutes.
4590.11, delivered 3.03 P.M., 21 minutes.
4567.206, reported missing 2.48 P.M., 6 minutes.
4567.96, delivered 3.03 P.M., 21 minutes.
6560.230, delivered 3.03 P.M., 21 minutes.
4570.46-17, reported missing 3.04 P.M., 22 minutes.

NUMBER 4

Wednesday, Seat 20. Slips Deposited 6.43 P.M.
Shelf Number--
4570.08, delivered 6.58 P.M., 15 minutes.
6007.22, delivered 6.58 P.M., 15 minutes.
3042.200, delivered 7.08 P.M., 25 minutes.
4527.181, delivered 6.58 P.M., 15 minutes.
4090.172, reported out at 6.48 P.M., 6 minutes.
4570.46-20, delivered 6.58 P.M., 15 minutes.
6008.48, delivered 6.58 P.M., 15 minutes.

Apart from the fact that the stacks are as remote from Bates Hall as they possibly can be, and that the books must be delivered to readers by boys who have to sort them and arrange them in the order of seats in a hall on the opposite side of the building, and deliver them without the aid of distributing machinery, it is evident in the construction of the building, and one which other new libraries have avoided by consultation with the architect--I think that the following extract from the report of the examining committee for 1912-13 will shed considerable light on the root of the disturbance.

The Building Badly Arranged

"Anyone familiar with library affairs cannot fail to be struck by the way in which the stacks are crowded, although there must be admiration for the ingenious methods of utilizing every inch of room. Every passageway is lined with extra

bookcases, there are other makeshift sections available only from the steps of the stairways, while spaces between the cases, ends and the walls, through which when the cases are empty one can hardly squeeze, have been filled with extra shelves where portable lights are necessary to read the titles of the volumes. In the cellar, where the best library practice should forbid it, place has been made for the overflow of the stacks--books, boilers and bunkers mixed together--and the end even of this space is in sight. As a partial remedy for lack of stack room the library has recently adopted the policy of storing some of the books in the as yet vacant spaces in the branch libraries. This is the opposite of modern methods, for if the branches have their full duty they will need all their own space, and besides readers ought not to wait a day or two for desired books."

Can it possibly be true that the Central Library is already outgrown? This is a most astounding indictment that the examining committee has made. It prompts us no longer to wonder at the slow delivery of volumes to readers in the hall. But it does prompt us to ask: What of the future? During all the years that this service has been growing steadily slower and slower and the stacks have been steadily growing more and more crowded, the library has kept idle so far as stack room is concerned a large and lofty lecture hall, capable of division into stack floors, and ample for the accommodation of the library's surplus volumes for some years to come. Has the time not arrived at last to utilize this space for library purposes? The development of the lecture courses at the Central Library has been very edifying during the past few years, but is it not at the expense of the library's proper function?

The primary position which the Boston Public Library has been able to claim for the start and which it has maintained for so long as a servant of the people obliges its officers to permit no impairment of its opportunities for service. One and all, the attendants with whom the public comes directly in contact have given their entire energies to extending the library's usefulness to its widest bounds. Is not a little more cooperation from those in authority necessary to avoid stagnation? The Boston Public Library is already beginning to recede from its justly earned place of foremost eminence. We cannot afford to permit anything to hamper the wildest development of what is after all in the truest sense of our American idea "The People's University."

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1915

TELLS OF STAGE AS IT WAS AND IS

Dr. F. H. Wade Points Out Changed Attitude of the Pulpit Toward Theatre.

"The old-time pulpit denunciation of the stage, which was the most available material in the preacher's stock of trade to stir the parish into righteous anger, is a thing of the past and today no church or pastor would dare risk the condemnation of public opinion by denouncing the theatre as unfit recreation," said Dr. Francis Henry Wade of Cambridge yesterday afternoon to a large audience at the Boston Public Library.

Dr. Wade, speaking on "The Theatre as It Was," touched briefly on the first dramatic performances in America and of the slow growth of dramatic enterprises, especially in New England. He spoke of the definitions of the drama given by Stevenson, the novelist, and Placido, the playwright, the former calling it the art of falsehood and the latter the art of truth. Dr. Wade said that neither definition was correct, but that the drama must always partake somewhat of both truth and falsehood.

"Forty years ago there could be found editorials in Boston newspapers taking Harvard authorities to task because students from the university had been seen at dramatic performances, and asking for stricter regulation of the morals of the students," said Dr. Wade. "How different it is today and what a change has taken place in the attitude of the pulpit. Young men no longer are expelled from church because they attend the stage for a profession, as happened in the fifties. Instead, the actor and playwright now command universal respect and learned institutions are honoring them with degrees. Their place in civilized society is now as assured as that of the profession which once predicted fire and brimstone as the ultimate end of theatrical folk."

The lecturer touched the realism of the modern stage humorously and condemned the suggestiveness to be found in present-day productions. Many beautiful lantern slides made from rare old prints and photographs in Dr. Wade's large and valuable collection illustrated the talk.

MR. KIMBALL'S DRAWINGS

Collection of Over Eighty Pencil Sketches of the Canal Zone at the Public Library

In the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library there is an exhibition consisting of more than eighty pencil drawings of the Panama Canal Zone by Clifford E. Kimball. The subjects chosen by the artist are not confined to the Canal itself by any means, but include also many of the landscape motives to be found in the Zone, and in particular a number of Kimball spent quite a long time in the isthmus, and brought back a very large number of drawings. Most of them have a distinctly drawing-book aspect, and are not characterized by the dramatic quality that certain other artists have imparted to their Panama Canal pictures, hence they are of value chiefly for their documentary evidence of facts which are not always especially pictorial. Such things are not without their value. At the same time it is becoming evident that the Culebra Cut and the rest of the features of the Canal are being exploited for rather more than they are worth in the purely artistic point of view.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In answer to the column of irritated criticism of the Public Library based on "a few weeks' experience," by J. S. B. in your issue of March 20, may I have a bit of space to say that for over twenty years, as schoolboy, college student, and college teacher, I have used the library almost daily, drawing books on all topics and in all quantities, and have, apart from occasional (and only occasional) delay in delivery, experienced always reasonably efficient service and unvarying intelligence and courtesy from the officials, with the greatest liberality in the application of the rules and restrictions, which I am willing to believe the trustees have laid down in the wisdom of experience.

H. L. SEAYER
Institute of Technology, March 31, 1915.

Boston Transcript April 1, 1915

The Drama League announces four lectures about the theatre, open to the public as well as to members, at the Public Library, on Fridays, at 4.20 in the afternoon. Today Mr. S. J. Hume will speak on "Stage Decoration in America," on April 16, Mr. F. C. S. Hersey will discuss "Some Aspects of the American Drama," on April 23, several speakers will talk of "American Drama in the Making," and on April 30, Mr. Joseph Smith will describe "The Masque of St. Louis." By exception, Mr. Hersey will lecture in the evening at eight o'clock.

Boston Herald, April 28, 1915

TO EXHIBIT PAINTING AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

The large painting of the George Washington Memorial building, which has been on exhibition at the State House is to be displayed at the Public Library, beginning today, for a few days only, when it will be hastened to the Virginia building, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.

Boston Record, April 30, 1915

BUSINESS MEN'S LIBRARY STARTED IN CITY HALL

A municipal business men's library is to be installed in three rooms in City Hall, following the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce, Boston City Club, the Philanthropic Association and other civic bodies, which was actively supported by Mayor Curley.

Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, secretary of the Department of Statistics, will have charge of the new library with the Board of Library Trustees, and it is planned to install the city's business, industrial and commercial books and a great number of historical and reference volumes.

books on a given theme when he is quite uncertain of the names of the books desired.

But the slow delivery service in Bates Hall is not all. Here is an incident only a few days old. I put in my slip for a book to be taken home and took my place in the group of waiters until my name should be called. After I had waited some fifteen minutes with no result I ventured to speak to one of the attendants who chanced to be passing on my side of the delivery window. She asked me about the matter, and I explained. Thereupon she stepped to the window, looked over a number of slips lying on the desk and found my slip, which had been returned, stamped "out." But no notice had been given me, and the attendants confessed that it had lain there a considerable time. When one is in a hurry that sort of thing does not tend to peace of spirit.

Another matter worth noting is the method of charging books by the card system. No one could object to that if the library furnished pockets for the cards on the inside cover, as is done in practically all libraries at the present day. Then the card would stick to the book. As it is, the card is naturally left loose in the book, and is naturally lost in many cases. When that happens the reader must wait fifteen days for a duplicate card, and there is no method known to man whereby that process can be expedited. As a consequence of the danger of lost cards the card is usually taken out of the book at home and kept in some place of safety. There are perhaps a half-dozen members of the family who have cards, and who for mutual convenience keep the cards within reach. But the trouble comes when one is ready to return his book. It might have been taken out on any of the family cards. But which one? Here is the problem. Why? Because there is nothing to indicate which book and which card belong together, for the number of the book is not added to the card. The date stamped in the book and on the card might help, unless it happened that some other member of the household chanced to draw a book on the same date. Then what becomes of the card? I asked one of the attendants about this, and he replied that the only safe way was to bring all the cards each time a book was returned. This could be done if no other person's convenience were to be consulted and if one could get all the cards together. But if they happen to be scattered in different parts of the house his problem is serious. It would be so simple to put a pocket in every book and so absolutely effective that one wonders when Boston will awake out of sleep.

Related to this matter is another, viz., the renewal of books. The Boston Library has an iron-bound rule: No renewal under any circumstances. What is the result? Here is a concrete instance: A member of my family was working up an important theme at the request of her publishers. She had had a certain book two weeks. When I went to renew it the reply was "no renewal." I asked if the librarian could not grant a special privilege if the book was not in demand. But the answer was "no renewal"; the book must rest upon the shelves twenty-four hours before it could be renewed. The book in question had been on the shelves of the library for thirty-three years according to the entry on the inside cover, and had been withdrawn nine times according to the entries on the withdrawal slip.

In the newspaper room I asked one of the attendants why they should not keep the papers on file for two or three successive days instead of removing them day by day. For one who cannot visit the library every day it is often a matter of interest to look back to the older papers. He replied that anybody could see that those rods would not hold more than one day's paper at a time. (He referred to the upright files along the walls). But on those same files every week are placed Sunday papers which vary from fifty-two to ninety-six pages in extent and whose bulk is equivalent to at least four ordinary daily papers.

In the adjoining room, the magazine room, I was one day looking for a particular magazine. I did not know whether it was taken by the Boston library or not; nor could I find a catalogue of the magazines of the room. As there was no attendant at the desk I stepped back to the newspaper room and asked one of the attendants there where I could find the catalogue. Almost fiercely he replied, "Ask the man in the next room." I went back looked everywhere for the man but unsuccessfully again. Again I returned to the newspaper room and repeated my request, adding that there was no attendant in the next room. This time there was no question of the young man's ferocity and as neither the missing man nor the magazine could be found I left the library unsatisfied.

In speaking of these two rooms, why should not more space be provided for readers in the newspaper room and why should not adequate light be provided in the magazine room? So little is the window space of this room and so much of the light do the walls absorb that artificial light is necessary at unnatural hours; and the electric light bulbs which are provided for readers are a positive scandal. In the newspaper room it is often impossible to secure a chair and women are often seen standing with a newspaper file in hand, Why could not a gallery for readers be thrown around this room, adding perhaps fifty per cent to the accommodation?

I have simply registered a few out of many impressions which I have acquired in a few weeks' use of the Boston Public Library. I have said nothing of the great gaps on the shelves. Mr. O'Brien has impressively called attention to the short-comings here. But that may be due to lack of funds. And a matter of that sort is not open to criticism. But at least Boston could run her public library as well as fifty country towns in Massachusetts run theirs. And without greatly increasing the expense of administration.

Five years ago we who lived in New

indicates one of the reasons why comparatively small sums are expended each year for current fiction.

The other reason is found in the financial statement. The appropriation available for new books averages a meagrely \$25,000 a year. Nearly three-fifths of that has to go for the replacement of worn volumes and the continuance of serial publications. The library ought to have more money for the buying of fiction. Not that it should enter into competition with the two-cents-a-day renting collections, but that there is an element of justice in recent criticisms. A good many books whose popularity is founded upon merit are absent from the shelves. Last year the readers approved 261 novels which there was no money to buy.

In some mechanical respects the library is admittedly deficient. The ventilation is bad; that cannot be helped. The delivery service breaks down at times; it would cost money to improve it, but it ought to be done. Says Librarian Wadlin: "Some readers seem to be special victims of the system." We must ourselves belong in that class. Bates Hall is remote from the stacks; the Library of Congress has the reading room in the midst of the stacks, the New York library placed it over the book shelves. The Boston Library, with no room for expansion, has to stow books away in remote corners of the building, and the vacuum delivery tubes not infrequently get stuck. Annoying and at times serious delays are the consequence. Nothing is said in the report about delays in the bindery, but sometimes wanted books get into that department and stay there an indefinite time.

extreme are the irritations caused by looking directly at the sun, can burn the eyes.

"The things to be careful of in lighting are direction, intensity, glare and excessive contrasts. We are accustomed to light from above, and hence when we get light from the ground, where it is of a bright color or covered with snow, the effect is a strain to the eye. Dark rooms that have their light concentrated on a table from a shade lamp, produce bad effects and are not to be compared with rooms lighted from the ceiling. The best results can be gained by having light coming from all directions. Generally it is preferable to get a larger and less intense light than a small and very bright light. The smaller and more concentrated the light, the harsher the illumination it gives and the less agreeable it is to the eyes.

"A sharp distinct image in an artificially lighted room is an indication of bad lighting. There should not be intense, brilliant sources of light. One of the commonest faults is excessive contrasts. The eye cannot adjust itself to both dark and bright effects at the same time. The eyes prefer to have a uniform distribution of light. Should an eyeshade be used, a light or gray rim is better than a dark one, because of lesser contrast.

"Another common fault to be guarded against is to have a light shine directly into the eyes, nor should there be a bright light against a dark background. The glare that comes from shiny paper is also a cause of eye strain, but it can be avoided by adjustment of the reader's position. A lamp on the desk ought to be placed on the side so as to avoid reflection. Often we see window displays where the goods are partly invisible because of the glare of exposed lights that shine directly into the eyes. Lights should be so arranged that they are concealed. In general, lighting should be indirect and a good arrangement is when lamps throw the rays to the ceiling and they are redirected and distributed to all parts of the room. Yesterday's lecture was the last of the season's series at the medical school.

the use of books under the interlibrary loan system is instructive. While 1165 books were loaned to other libraries in the State, and 282 books to libraries outside of Massachusetts, the Boston institution itself borrowed from other libraries but 38 volumes.

Fiction, of course, plays an important part in a library's circulation. While much more fiction than nonfiction was borrowed from the branches, the reverse is true as concerns the Central Library. "Home use" circulation is given for the month library: Fiction 45.33 percent, nonfiction 54.67 percent. At the branches, including both adult and juvenile readers, the division was as follows: Fiction 50.2 percent, nonfiction 49.8 percent.

During the past year there have been added 46,933 volumes to the library system. If the 23 volumes received by purchases on account of the Fellowes Athenaeum for the Roxbury Branch are added, the total becomes 47,386. Further, two new reading rooms, at Andrew sq., South Boston, and at Faneuil in the Brighton District, have been established. Under special appropriations and 3629 books bought for them. If these are combined with the other figures the additions to the system will stand: Central Library, 23,319 volumes; branches, 27,596 volumes; total, 50,915.

Current fiction purchases, including 54 bought by Fellowes Athenaeum, numbered 2233, and the replacement of fiction worn out in circulation required the purchase of 14,666 volumes. Besides these, 121 additional copies of recent and standard fiction have been bought to meet demand. In all, therefore, of current and replaced fiction, 16,126 volumes have been bought. The total cost was \$15,322.60, or nearly 27 percent of the expenditures for library material of every kind and about 32 percent of the expenditures for books alone.

Inadequacy of Financial Resources.

The librarian continues: "Of current fiction, 743 different books have been carefully considered. This consideration includes reading by different members of a volunteer reading committee, personal inspection of every book by the librarian and members of the staff, and constant comparison of review notices in the literary periodicals. The total number of different books accepted for purchase was 113, which included, however, 17 titles examined in previous years, but not previously accepted. Of the titles accepted there were bought 223 copies."

Mr Wadlin explains the relation to the library of the voluntary committee, which includes representatives of various professions, and which reads and advises on current fiction.

As to the limitations on book purchases, the librarian says in part:

"The most noteworthy point in connection with the acquisition and use of books is the entire inadequacy of the financial resources of the library as compared with the wide range of the field to be covered.

Demand for Books on Popular Side.

"It will perhaps surprise even those who use its collections most frequently to learn that the amount of money available yearly for the purchase of books, from the city appropriation has averaged during the last five years only \$25,000. Out of this sum have been bought books to replace those worn out or lost during use, costing on the average, \$9089 annually. We must also provide for continuations of serial publications (such, for example, as the publications of various learned societies) at an expense of about \$500 annually.

"This has left only \$11,500 on the average annually, for the purchase of other new books of every kind. Except for the unusual expenditure this year of about \$10,000 for duplicate copies of books in largest demand at the branches, the amount available for books has not increased during recent years.

"But the demand for books on the popular side of the library continually increases. I use the phrase 'the popular side' meaning thereby the wide use of

"This use requires not only books for recreational reading, necessary in every large library, but it includes the extensive use of the library in popular education, the provision of books in large demand through the schools, the large number required by students of the various higher institutions of learning of books used by private students who wish to enlarge their knowledge but who have never had opportunities of school instruction, publications for popular reading relating to men and affairs—biography, political economy, travel, etc.—and books required in larger and larger numbers by women's clubs, and by study classes of various kinds.

"That the library might do more, far more, if it had more money at its disposal, is true. That it ought to have more money is also true, but, after all, a library which cannot buy everything is to be judged broadly by what it contains, rather than by the things it does not contain. And as to the use of a library by scholars, the scholar should be distinguished from the dilettante."

Library and Public Schools.

In the statistical material supplied by Mr Wadlin's report it is found that while the library in 1893 had less than 10,000 volumes the system today has 50,915, and the branches and reading rooms alone have 27,596.

It is stated that there is a gratifying cooperation between the library and the public schools. Comment is made on the delays in handling the large number of books brought from the stacks for the use of readers in Bates Hall, and it is stated that the Boston Library is at a disadvantage in regard to rapid service in this respect as compared with similar institutions in some other cities.

Mr Wadlin suggests that a complete reconstruction of our tube and carter system might somewhat shorten the time of delivery. The expense would be heavy, but might be warranted if we had the money which could be used without regard to more important demands.

EDMUND K. TURNER DEAD.

Prominent Civil Engineer, for Many Years Connected With the Fitchburg and Other Railroads.

Edmund K. Turner, who was formerly chief engineer of the old Fitchburg Railroad, died yesterday at the Corey Hill Hospital, at the age of 67.

Mr Turner was, for many years in Boston, a civil and consulting engineer, a prominent member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, but he became particularly well known through his excellent railroad career.

He was born in Marblehead. He graduated with high honors from M. I. T. in 1870, and after two years accepted a post as chief engineer of the Nashua, Acton & Boston Railroad. Within another two years he was offered a similar position with the Fitchburg Road, and accepted. In this new capacity he made a fine record for efficient service, and after 10 years advanced to the post of assistant superintendent of the road, while continuing the duties of chief engineer. For seven years he acted in this dual capacity. At various times during that period he also acted as chief engineer of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad, the Troy & Greenfield, the Troy & Boston, the Cheshire, the Boston, Housac Tunnel & Western and the Boston, Barre & Gardner.

In 1891 he resigned from the Fitchburg railroad to enjoy rest and travel. One year later he established himself as a consulting engineer with offices in the Exchange Building.

In 1892 he was appointed on the commission on the abolition of grade crossings in Haverhill, having previously served on the East Boston commission. For the past three winters he had lived at the Parker House.

usually for the purchase of other new books of every kind. Except for the unusual expenditure this year of about \$10,000 for duplicate copies of books in largest demand at the branches, the amount available for books has not increased during recent years. But the demand for books on the popular side of the library continually increases. "It will be seen at once that little money remains to establish and maintain in completeness special collections which otherwise might be perfected, especially in belles lettres, collections which a rich public library ought to possess, but which, if used at all, are used only by specialists or by small groups of scholars.

The report also says: "The circulation of books during the year, usually termed 'home use' circulation, numbered 2,022,359 volumes. For the preceding year the total number was 1,848,973. This circulation not only shows a considerable increase for the year, but it is the largest ever recorded."

Boston Record - April 30, 1901

A BUSINESS MAN'S library, such as is to be installed in three rooms at the City Hall, will be of large and constructive usefulness. It is a demonstration of the primary function of our public libraries—to serve the greatest possible number of persons in a way best suited to their needs. More and more the public library of every large city has awakened and responded to this need for physical expansion; and the establishment of branch libraries is the result, and an admirable one. Here, in this business men's library at City Hall we have a somewhat different manifestation of the same idea, in that the service is special service, its efficiency measured in two terms—that of location and that of special provision. To bring books which business men need into the district where business men are, is meeting the test of service in a most satisfactory manner. And we believe that the idea so exemplified now will find an even wider expansion in the future.

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Boston Transcript, May 8, 1915

PUBLIC LIBRARY'S YEAR

Past Twelve Months' Record Is Satisfactory

But More Money Is Needed for Book Buying

Collections Show Gaps Here and There

A Word on Delivery Delay in Bates Hall

The annual report of Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, shows a year of increased use of books, an increase in the number of institutions supplied on request, normal additions to the library possessions and, in general, twelve months of satisfactory record.

Attention is called to the fact, however, that, in spite of a successful year, the financial resources of the library for the acquisition of books is entirely inadequate. Gaps in certain collections are, therefore, unavoidable, and if the gaps were filled the library, now rich, would be of still further value, particularly to research students.

The librarian points out also defects through which there is delay in delivering books to readers in Bates Hall, and suggests a complete reconstruction of the tube and carrier system as a remedy. These delays may not be called numerous, but some readers seem to be special victims of the system, and are therefore persistent in their protest.

Circulation Shows Increase

The circulation of books during the year, for use outside the buildings, usually termed "home use" circulation, says the report, numbers 2,012,589 volumes. For the preceding year the total number was 1,848,473. This circulation not only shows a considerable increase for the year, but it is the largest ever recorded.

During the last months of the year all the branches show increased applications for central books. Of the books sent from the central through the branches, sixty-three per cent was classed as fiction, but this includes imaginative literature for young readers, of generally high quality, and much classic English fiction for adult readers. Many requests from the branches, as well as those made at the central library directly, are for technical books, in the various industrial fields, for scientific treatises, and for other titles which show that they are intended for study.

To the library system, as it existed at the close of the year 1914-15, there have been added 46,063 volumes, besides 923 received by purchases on account of Fellows Athenaeum.

Of current fiction, 743 different books have been carefully considered. This consideration includes reading by different members of a volunteer reading committee, personal inspection of every book by the librarian and members of the staff, and constant comparison of review notices in the literary periodicals.

The relation to the library of the volunteer committee which reads current fiction has been frequently pointed out. The committee is entirely unofficial, and the verdict of its members upon a book aims to reflect no more than such an opinion as readers of intelligence would form from a careful reading. But what these volunteer readers say about a book is never conclusive in determining whether or not the book shall be bought. The selection rests with the library. During the last year, besides the books bought, 261 volumes which we were unable to buy were approved by the readers on the committee.

chitecture (with city and town planning, garden design, etc.); the Allen A. Brown Music Collection; the Barton-Ticknor Libraries (with the Barton collection of Shakespeare, and the George Ticknor collection of Spanish literature); the Allen A. Brown Dramatic Library; the Galata Library (relating especially to the modern progress of woman); the Prince Library (rare Americana); the Artz collection (mainly poetry); the Bowditch collection relating to mathematics; the Browning Library; and other special collections.

The valuable books in this group are especially used by scholars and students engaged in literary research. Many of the volumes can be found in no other library in this country and the reading tables in the Barton Gallery are in constant use under reservation by authors, educators and others who find in this retired reading-room the quiet and privacy necessary to their work. In the Allen A. Brown Music Room, students of music find material obtainable in no other place.

Remedy of Delivery Delays

In regard to the occasional delay in the delivery of books to readers in Bates Hall, the report says that the library is so planned that it is at a disadvantage with respect to rapid service in this reading-room as compared with libraries having a central reading-room immediately connected with the stacks (Library of Congress plan) or the novel arrangement of a reading-room immediately over the stacks whereby the books may be lifted directly into the room (New York Public Library plan). In busy hours at the Boston Library the service is taxed to the utmost, and besides this there is sometimes delay due to the improper operation of the vacuum tubes through which the call slips are sent to the stacks, or to some other part of the mechanical appliances upon which we rely. Such troubles are comparatively infrequent, but they will, of course, occur, and they occasion much criticism, regardless of the great number of cases where no delay is encountered.

A complete reconstruction of our tube and carrier system might somewhat shorten the time of delivery. The expense would be heavy, but might perhaps be warranted if we had the money which could be used without regard to more important demands. After all is said, however, the library, in the majority of cases, by the testimony of those of wide experience, serves its readers with reasonable promptness. Every unsuccessful or delayed application for books is immediately investigated when brought to the attention of the attendants. Only a few persons, compared with the large number served daily, are put to serious inconvenience, but these few instances are regretted. The criticism resulting from them is persistent, while the thousands of cases in which the book is obtained promptly pass without comment.

Applicants sometimes wait a long time for a book, and do not report the delay. It would be of assistance if, whenever delay seems unreasonable, it were at once reported to the desk attendant. Usually, if so reported the cause may be traced and the delay overcome.

Indicator Service Effective

Some time ago an extended test showed that the average delay in receipt of books of all kinds in Bates Hall, some of which came from remote parts of the stacks, did not exceed ten minutes. Of schemes that have been tried for shortening the delay to readers only the introduction of complete indicator service has proved effective. The indicator record makes it possible to determine at once the centre desk whether or not a desired book has already been lent for use out of the building, sent to the bindery or otherwise temporarily removed from its place in the stacks. The settlement of this preliminary question immediately in the hall obviates the necessity of waiting for a similar report from the issue department and the loss of time occasioned thereby. Those who use the reading-room are learning the advantage of this, and frequently before filling a call slip inquire at the desk if the book wanted is available

More Money Needed for Book Buying

The most noteworthy point in connection with the acquisition and use of books is the entire inadequacy of the financial resources of the library as compared with the wide range of the field to be covered.

It will perhaps surprise even those who use its collections most frequently to learn that the amount of money available yearly for the purchase of books, from the city appropriation, has averaged during the last five years only \$20,420. Out of this sum have been bought books to replace those worn out or lost during use, costing, on the average, \$9000 annually. Provision must be made also for continuations of serial publications, at an expense of about \$5000 annually. This has left only \$11,840, on the average annually, for the purchase of other new books of every kind. Except for the unusual expenditure this year of about \$10,000 for duplicate copies of books in largest demand at the branches, the amount available for books has not increased during recent years. But the demand for books on the popular side of the library continually increases. This use requires not only books for recreational reading, necessary in every large library, but it includes the extensive use of the library in popular education, the provision of books in large demand through the schools, the large number required by students of the various higher institutions of learning of which Boston is the centre, various books used by private students who wish to enlarge their knowledge but who have never had opportunities of school instruction, publications for popular reading relating to men and affairs—biography, political economy, travel, etc.—and books required in larger and larger numbers by women's clubs, and by study classes of various kinds.

The city appropriation is seldom drawn upon for buying books which are not in immediate popular demand. It will be seen at once that little money remains to establish and maintain in completeness special collections which otherwise might be perfect, especially in belles lettres collections which a rich public library ought to possess, but which, if used at all, are used only by specialists or by small groups of scholars.

Obviously, gaps will be found in the collection, which under other circumstances would not exist, and which to one unacquainted with our limitations seem unobtainable.

A library, limited in this way, although it may deplore the necessity, must leave to other and more richly endowed institutions—more richly endowed, at least, in proportion to the demand—the establishment of exhaustive collections in fields alien to its larger constituency.

Notwithstanding the limitations under which purchases have been made, as much as possible has been done to make selections that would meet the widest demand. Every summer brings to us students (actively engaged in literary and educational work) who spend here the vacation period in special literary research because they find here books not otherwise available in the United States. That the library might do more, far more, if it had more money at its disposal is true. That it ought to have more money is also true, but, after all, a library which cannot buy everything is to be judged broadly by what it contains, rather than by the things it does not contain.

Mr. Wadlin reports that the use of the reference collection in Bates Hall continues to increase. A reserve of books upon recent affairs in Mexico and upon the European war has lately been made in this hall and is readily accessible.

Books for Research Students

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Advantage of Special Libraries

The special libraries, so-called, include all the departmental collections at the central building, which relate to the fine (and technical) arts, i. e., painting, sculpture, architecture (with the allied subjects of design and building technique), landscape ar-

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Boston Record, May 12, 1915

There is one thing which might be tried at the Boston Public Library, of which news has come to the Hub from the West. One western library has been trying the idea of having an exhibit of bird houses constructed by the boys of the city, and these are not only exhibited, but offered for sale at the library. This seems an admirable way to awaken in youngsters an interest not only in birds, but in handicraft, though the sale part might not appeal to the Hub.

Boston Record, May 11, 1915

That business men's library, which was to have been located somewhere around the City Hall, has not yet materialized, although no one knows exactly what the trouble is. The matter was turned over to the Library Trustees some months ago, and experts visited other cities. Whether anything will be done, after all this time has passed, is rather problematical.

Boston Transcript, May 8, 1915

In the face of much criticism, the librarian of the Boston Public Library has been able to produce a report that speaks well not only for its attainments during the past twelvemonth, but also makes frank recognition of the improvements which should be made in its service. The distribution of 2,000,000 books for home use during a single year, showing a gain of 168,000 volumes in home circulation, is an achievement which warrants pride on the part of our library officials. And it shows the library truly in the line of progress, not merely complacent in its strength, and hence ready to attack the other problems which beset it in a spirit that should effect their solution. Lack of money seems largely accountable for such omissions in the purchase of new books as have lately given rise to criticism. Insufficient funds have also hampered the improvements in service which Mr. Wadlin shows that he much desires to make. The situation, therefore, in respect to the library's faults is not very gloomy. Let some of the criticism which has been directed against the authorities be diverted into a campaign for larger financial support of the institution, and much good may speedily be accomplished. Mr. Wadlin may be taken at his word when he says he desires improvement; where there's a will there's a way, and this way is best to be found by the concerted effort of the library's supporters and critics, by the hearty cooperation of the library's officials with the citizens whom they serve.

E. B. Wadlin, Librarian, May 15, 1915

A fine compliment for the East Boston branch of the Public Library, is the fact that it leads in the number of books circulated for home use. This indicates that, while the East Boston branch is the oldest institution of its kind in the world, it is also one of the most useful and admirably serves the cause of knowledge and humanity.

Boston Transcript, June 4, 1915

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXHIBITS

Fine Arts Room Has an Excellent Showing of South American Scenes and Exhibition Room on First Floor Has Pictures of Chinese Cities and Features

In recognition of the visit to this country and this city of bankers and merchants from South America and China, the Boston Public Library will begin two exhibitions tomorrow—one of pictures of South American cities and industries, in the Fine Arts room, and the other, of Chinese scenes, in the exhibition room on the first floor.

There are many pictures in each collection, and a study of them suggests in some instances, particularly with relation to leading South American cities, that progress has been made in many directions, which surprises the uninformed citizen of the United States.

Among such cities are especially Buenos Aires and Rio Janeiro, and street scenes and photographs of municipal and public buildings show construction that compares favorably with similar buildings anywhere. The Stock Exchange of Buenos Aires, for instance, while not so large as the familiar structure at Wall Street, is quite as attractive architecturally. Sao Paulo, Brazil, is another attractive and prosperous place, according to the pictures. It has a modern steam railway system with a large terminal station, solid in construction and of much architectural beauty. Sao Paulo boasts excellent hospitals, a municipal theatre, larger perhaps than the Boston Opera House, and an immense law school building.

At Sao Paulo, there is a park near the governor's palace, in appearance like the small parks in New York, such as Madison square and Union square, and on similar benches are men similar to those who occupy the seats on Boston Common, during the mild weather. The congressional building at Santiago, Chile, is worthy of note.

Rio Janeiro is a substantial city, and not the least remarkable feature is the picturesque, land-locked harbor with anchorage for many hundred vessels. The aqueduct of St. Theresa at Rio Janeiro bridges a deep valley, and its arches suggest the elevated viaduct to East Cambridge. The botanical gardens of this city show wonderful arches of bamboo trees running to Gothic points.

Other places and features in the pictures are Caracas, Venezuela, Arequipa, Peru, where Harvard College maintains an observatory, the Church and Convent of San Francisco at Lima, Peru, the bull ring at Lima, Bogota, Colombia, Quito, Ecuador, with ice-covered Mt. Chimborazo in the distance; Valparaiso harbor, Chile; rubber-tree growth in Caracas, Venezuela; the excellent buildings and streets of Montevideo, Uruguay; the cacao-bean industry of Ecuador; and ice dealers collecting snow on Mt. Pinchicho, Ecuador.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, in contrast to other South American cities, is called "the world's most pestiferous port," and it falls to show the growth and prosperity of the other places.

Many of the scenes show the mountains which rise so abruptly from the coast, and frequently pack trains of mules are seen with their loads of commodities. Even a glance at the pictures and a scanning of the names takes the student well back to his geography days, and he realizes how little he really knows about South America, and how fertile a field it is for study. The Chinese pictures represent many scenes which remind the visitor of almost current history. There is the Palace of the Empress near Peking, various views of the Great Wall, and details of the Forbidden City. The sign of a Canton merchant reads "Phonograph and Graphophone—Electrical Appliances, all Kinds." There is the picture of a "typical inn in Manchuria," with a huge chimney in the centre of the courtyard, and many two-wheeled carts, without springs, drawn up. Americans hear a great deal about foreign missions, and in one of the photographs is shown the house in Peking of a member of the "American Board of Christian Foreign Missions," and the American donors see how some of his money is properly spent. The Peking barber shop is a novel place. The barber has a pole, which sits before the customer, and one books upon which are hung the towels. These, according to the picture, are not so numerous as to allow two for each patron. The hidden railway station seems to be a vast enclosure, with a high fence, through which, at train time, the passengers go, as they do through the fence of Rows wharf to take the Nantasket boat; it does not appear, however, that the enclosure of the Nantasket station has a roof.

Boston Transcript, June 3, 1915

ANNE HUTCHINSON STATUE

Cyrus E. Dallin's Plaster Model of His Heroic Group Exhibited at the Copley Gallery

Cyrus E. Dallin's full-size plaster model of his Anne Hutchinson statue, intended to simulate a pale green bronze, was placed on exhibition yesterday at the Copley Gallery, 100 Newbury street. The color has been applied discreetly and is a distinct help to the general effect. The top light of the gallery is also very becoming, and the group looks very well. The conception and execution of this group of mother and daughter goes to demonstrate that the sculptor need not be considered solely as an exponent of the character and history of the American Indian. There is much that is gracious, interesting and attractive in this new statue of our first Boston religious insurgent and the quaint little maid who stands by her side. Anne Hutchinson was a contemporary of Sir Henry Vane, who was one of her adherents in the so-called antinomian controversy in Boston in the seventeenth century; and hence the scheme to place the completed bronze work in the vestibule of the Boston Public Library as a pendant to Frederick Macmonnies' spirited portrait statue of Vane is appropriate in a historic sense. We can only repeat what was said in the Transcript of April 12 in praise of this work, that the group is happily conceived, the introduction of the figure of the little girl being of distinct advantage to the interest of the composition. In its human aspects the group is perhaps the finest achievement of the sculptor, and its composition leaves very little to be desired.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915

The retention of Dr. Alexander Mann on the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library credits Mayor Curley with a wise act to preserve the continuity of the present board's service and to recognize the capable incumbency of a good trust. The influence brought to bear for other candidates whose names were mentioned as possible men for the position was not of a kind that stood for the real progress of the library out of some of the difficulties which involve it, but rather for a reactionary policy of restriction and special privilege. The complaints which have been brought against subordinate officials of the library during the recent year have not been directed against them in any spirit of ill-will. All citizens of Boston have been ready to recognize that doubtless the book purchasing department and the service department were doing the best they could under the conditions and with the funds placed at their disposal. But the Board of Trustees always has the hope of finding means to better those conditions and to increase the money which comes to the support of the library, and hence it is good to see its membership and its efficiency maintained at such a high standard as men of Dr. Mann's character are sure to keep it.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1915

For reappointing the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann as a member of the Board of Trustees of the public library, Mayor Curley deserves commendation. The present management of the library is admirable and should in no instance be disturbed.

CITY HALL GOSSIP



William F. Kenney.

WILLIAM F. KENNEY, vice-president of the public library trustees for the last three years, has succeeded in having the wages of some general assistants in the library raised from \$8 to \$9 a week. He has been working to secure this raise for several weeks. The board voted to grant it at the last meeting. As soon as the city council provides a S. U. P. Lynch of the public buildings department with enough money to buy furniture and bookcases, another of Mr. Kenney's pet projects, the business men's reference library will become a fact. This proposition has been hanging fire since last August. According to Mr. Kenney, the library is ready at a moment's notice to stock the proposed reference library with all the atlases, directories, dictionaries and other reference books required. Supt. Lynch has saved the old offices of the public works department, on the top floor of the City Hall, for the reference library.

The only remaining step is the appropriation of the funds. Although stocked and started by the library department, the reference library is to be conducted by the statistics department.

Clayton place, Roxbury, is to be laid out as a highway by the street commissioners and to be changed in name to Cedar street. No awards for damages are to be made, but the betterment assessments will be \$248. Also, Helen street is to be laid out between Talbot avenue and Bernard street, Dorchester, as a highway, with betterment assessments totalling \$907, and Kittredge street is to be laid out between Cornell and Beech streets, West Roxbury, with the betterment assessments totalling \$758.

Mayor Curley has signed the two-year lease of the two police headquarters buildings on Pemberton square at a total rental of \$15,400 a year and taxes and repairs. By the terms of the lease, which will expire May 1, 1917, either the city or the owners of the property may cancel the lease on Jan. 1, 1917, by giving 60 days' notice. Formerly these buildings were secured on five-year leases. Because only a two-year lease could be obtained the mayor is beginning to look around for an available site for a new headquarters building. It is probable, therefore, that within the two years he will have carried out his plan to reduce

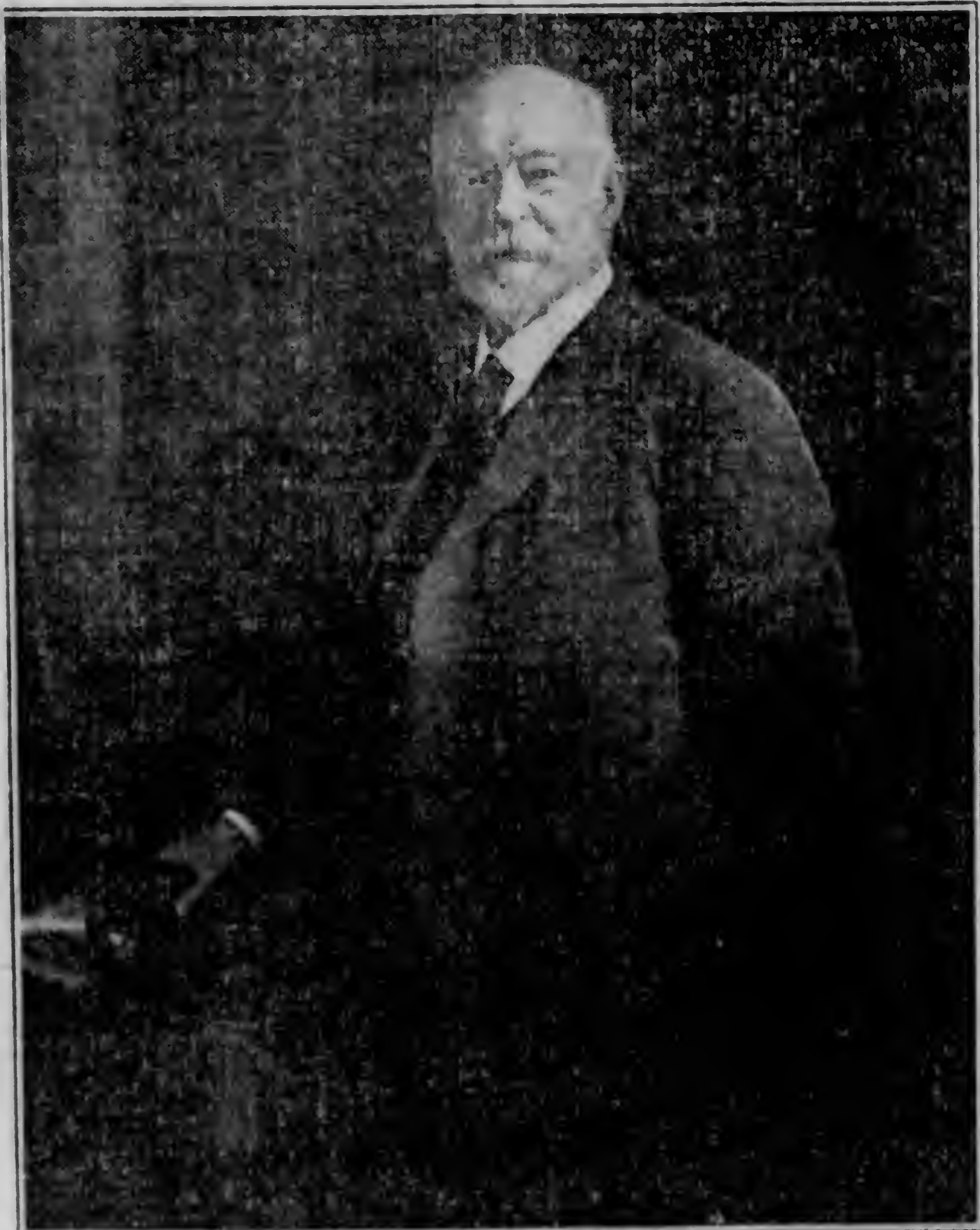
the number of downtown stations by one, with resulting savings in the salaries of officers.

Bids for summer improvement work on five schools are now being received by the schoolhouse commissioners. The work is as follows: Harbor View school, Dorchester, new roofing; Hancock school, North End, fire escapes; Christopher Gibson school, Dorchester, fireproofing; Cushman school, North End, alterations on two fire escapes, and high school of commerce, furnishing and setting up 61 double typewriting desks with disappearing tops.

City record expenses are going down, according to City Auditor Mitchell's report. During the four months of the present fiscal year the cost of publishing this weekly has been only \$322.38. During the same period last year the cost was \$213.35.

According to City Hall talk, the mayor will not start on his San Francisco trip until after the Fourth of July. The delay in securing his \$50,000 street loan may last until late this month. Then, having lost the opportunity to appear in San Francisco on June 17, which is Boston day, probably would prefer to postpone his trip long enough to meet Ambassador Nason, the July 4 orator, to make his "Americanization Meeting" a success.

New Portrait of Allen A. Brown



(Photograph by Garo, Boston)

Donor of Allen A. Brown Musical Collection in Boston Public Library Honored

The Allen A. Brown Catalogue

Volume III, Part II, of the "Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown Collection of Music" has just been issued by the Public Library of the City of Boston. The present number takes the work from Storace to Zuydam, and completes the alphabet. The volume will be completed by a Supplement containing the titles which have accumulated since the printing of this truly monumental work began. The Supplement will contain a portrait of Allen A. Brown and a view of Brown Music Library in the Boston Public Library. This work constitutes really a bibliography of music as the collection is the finest in this country, and nothing approaching this catalogue in completeness has been published. Music-lovers owe the Public Library of the City of Boston and Mr. Brown, whose munificent gift made this publication possible, a debt of gratitude.

Boston Herald, Aug. 2, 1915

TAKE DORCHESTER YOUTH AS LIBRARY BOOK THIEF

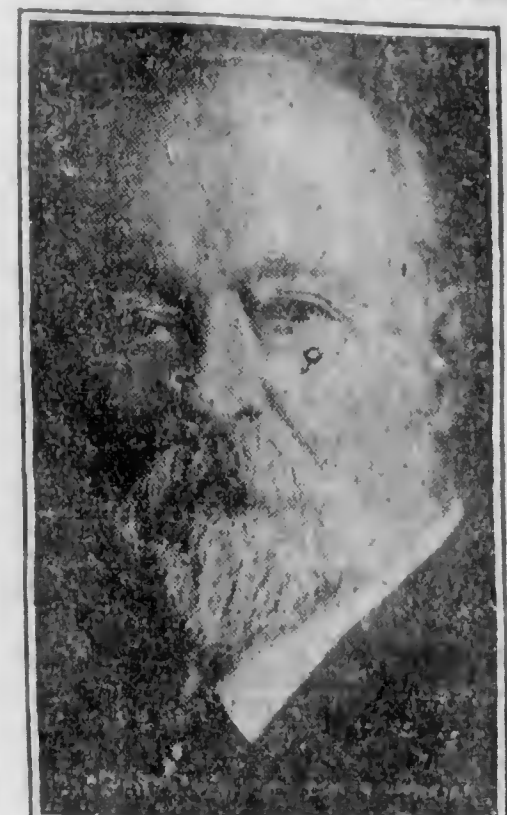
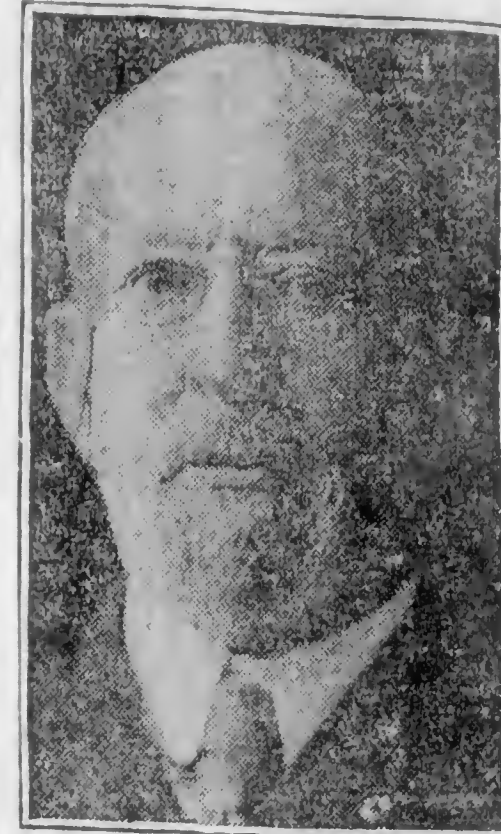
Police Recover 51 Volumes at Prisoner's Home.

Patrolman Shaw of the Back Bay station arrested Max Alberts, 19 years old, of 117 Elm street, Dorchester, last night as the young man was leaving the Boston Public Library with two books that the library authorities said he had no right to take from the building. Policemen searched Alberts' room and reported that they found 51 other books belonging to the library.

A large number of books in the Russian language or relating to Russian art, literature and history have disappeared from the library since the beginning of the year. The person who took them would come to the library and draw three or four books of a set, to be returned before he left the library. He would return one or two and take the others.

One of the library assistants became suspicious of Alberts last week. When he came to the library last night, the assistant watched him. The young man started to leave the library with two books valued at \$6. The books said to have been found in his room all related to Russian affairs. They are valued at \$19.

LOCAL MUSIC OWES DEBT TO BROWN AND BROWNE



A. Parker Browne.

Allen A. Brown.

Boston Herald, July 25, 1915
Veterans in Boston Business
World Who, as 80th Birthdays Approach, Maintain Their Interest in Harmony That Has Been Their Delight 60 Years.

Two Boston business men who have been devoted to music from the youth, Allen A. Brown and his good friend, A. Parker Browne, will celebrate their 80th birthdays on July 25 and 27 respectively. For over half a century both have been prominent in Boston musical circles, the former being known throughout the country as the donor of his private music library to the Boston Public Library, where it stands today as the greatest collection of its kind in the country, if not in the world, while the latter has been a prominent member of the Handel and Haydn Society, having served as secretary, vice-president and president of that organization. Allen A. Brown is executor with his brother of the estate of the late Stanton Blake, an active and leading man in Boston's musical organizations for a long period, for 15 years one of the library committee of the Harvard Musical Association; for nearly 24 years a music committee man of the Apollo Club, one of the organizers and leading members of the Foster Club, which flourished 19 years before the present Cecilia Club sprang from it; an active member of the Cecilia, a singer in the choir of our prominent churches, a systematic collector of manuscripts and publications pertaining to the drama and also to music from his college days and still at it.

Native of Boston.

Mr. Brown was born in Boston, July 25, 1835, son of Nathan and Ann (Baker) Brown, both of old Boston families. His education started in the Boston public schools, and continued in Roxbury, whether his parents removed when he was a boy. He was prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and entered Harvard with the class of 1858. While there, he was prominent in musical affairs, and had for companions a set of young men of whom a larger proportion than usual, came men of achievement. During his junior year, he taught school at Marion. After leaving college Mr. Brown began business as a clerk in the Boston counting room of Gardner and Knapp, East India importers. He entered the stationery business for himself in 1860, and in 1871, upon the death of his father, he took the latter's place in the

firm of J. E. and N. Brown & Co., and so continued for four years, when he retired to become confidential clerk for the late Stanton Blake.

He has travelled around the world and has made frequent journeys to Europe and to the Pacific coast for pleasure and in connection with his trusts. His travels enabled him to enlarge his collection of musical literature. In his modest letter of Oct. 18, 1861, formally conveying to the city of Boston his private collection, now the Allen A. Brown Musical Library, occupying the most beautiful room on the special library floors of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Brown observed that it was his intention to add to the collection from year to year, with the idea of making it as complete and representative as possible. This he has done, with the result that the collection, which at that time of its transfer was regarded by those whose good fortune it had been to know it the best musical working library in the country, today is widely recognized as superior in extent, thoroughness, and character to any modern musical library accessible to students and critics; while in many ways it is absolutely unique among collections of its kind.

Was Born in Salem

His close friend, A. Parker Browne, has been just as widely known in Boston's musical circles, and in other lines, for the same number of years. Mr. Browne has not only been a very prominent member of the Handel and Haydn Society, and an officer of that organization for many years, but is known as a military man of prominence, having served for four years in the Civil war, and risen to the rank of major, as well later taking a very active part in the Massachusetts volunteer militia. In the 2nd Corps Cavalry, where he was a lieutenant-colonel.

He was born at Salem, July 27, 1835, the son of Parker and Lydia (Richardson) Browne. He was educated in the Salem public schools, but received no college education, as in the fall he was sent away to the sea with the regiment, where his gallantry won him his commission. Mr. Browne followed a seafaring life in his youth and has seen a great deal of the world. He worked as an accountant in various offices about Boston, until 1871, when he became associated with F. H. Osborne & Co., wholesale coal dealers, with which firm he has been ever since. He is a member of the Handel and Haydn Society, in which he still takes an active interest, the Cecilia Club, the Apollo Club and Loyal Legion and G. A. R. Post 112.

Both these gentlemen are engaged in active business, and both enjoy exceptionally good health. They are both keenly interested in musical affairs. Mr. Brown still continued to add to his splendid collection of books, drawings, portraits and letters, relating to the stationery business for himself in 1860, and in 1871, upon the death of his father, he took the latter's place in the

Mr. Brown's Room

Superb Library of Scores and Literature on Music
Now Completely Catalogued—Collection Stands
as One of Greatest Artistic Features of City—The
Death of Rafael Joseffy—Letters to a Young
Composer
Boston Sun Post, July 4, 1915

Antecedent to the date of his birthday by only a few weeks, the superb music collection of Allen A. Brown, which was given by him to the Boston Public Library, has been catalogued, and a portrait of the donor placed in the room which contains the priceless volumes. This library of musical scores and of books on music, and of newspaper and magazine articles about music, is in some respects the most valuable collection of its kind in the United States. It offered a task of considerable extent and difficulty to the cataloguers, but the work has been completed in about seven years. The volumes now issued by the library will be supplemented by a final volume which will contain a copy of the portrait of Mr. Brown reproduced on this page and a list of the hundreds of scores which have been added to his collection since the work of listing it began, in 1907.

The generation that saw the founding of the collection and its housing at the library is passing; a younger generation is appearing at the tables where critics and musicians of the pioneer days of the Handel and Haydn and the Symphony Orchestra came to "dig," a younger generation which has been spoiled a little by having the work of research made so convenient and easy for them. It was not so in the days before the Brown collection became accessible to the public. It may be added that choral societies, and in its time the lamented opera company that has just passed into history, would have had far less effect on the musical development of the city if it had not been for the wealth of music and of information about music for which the public of Boston owes Mr. Brown unending gratitude.

Mr. Brown's portrait hangs above some glass cases containing a number of the scores of exceptional interest which he has gradually acquired in the years that have passed since his student days at Harvard College. On the opposite side of the room is the collector's desk, where he may be seen nearly every day during the cooler months, at work among his volumes. By the desk is the first piano made in America, the achievement of Benjamin Crehore of Milton, completed by him about 1800, and loaned by Alexander Steiner to the library, a small piano reminding one of a harpsichord without the banks of keys, and having a range of five octaves. Everywhere else there are reading tables and shelves of books, reaching to the ceiling, and now completely filling the room.

In 1894 Mr. Brown's collection grew too large to be contained at his residence at Ferdinand street, and finally Louis C. Elson, Warren Davenport and others suggested that the scores be given into the care of the Boston Public Library, not as a bequest, but as a gift by which the public should benefit while the giver was still alive and the value of the volumes.

Finally Mr. Brown consented to this, on certain very advisable conditions. The room was to be a place for students and readers, but not a resort for the frivolous who wanted to take a comic opera score from the shelves and strum it for a few minutes on the piano. The room was not to have a piano; the scores were not to be taken from the room. It was a wise provision. There has been at least one rascally theft from the Brown room since its opening, but it was the exception that proved the rule. The many who use the library are appreciative and serious readers. The volumes remain in first-class condition, and their value will constantly increase as the years go by. In 1894 Mr. Brown thought that his library looked small compared to the size of the room. Since that year he has been increasing it by from three to four hundred volumes a year, and a new set of shelves just put into the room testifies to the need that soon will be felt, of utilizing every bit of available space for its accommodation.

The work of cataloguing has been accomplished by Miss Mary H. Rollins of the library cataloguing department and Miss Barbara Duncan, the excellent assistant who cares for these volumes. This work will be of the utmost service to many who realize the field for study and research offered by this collection, but who are still unaware of its full extent and value.

Mr. Brown has been fortunate in the acquisition especially of many old operas of the 16th and 17th centuries, of old works on the theory of music of even earlier dates, and of many very valuable volumes of old English music—part-song catches, glee and the like, and of modern orchestral music. In the case underneath the portrait in the Brown room, largely devoted to 18th century music, is the score of "Alexander," an opera composed by Mr. Handel, a score engraved, printed and sold by Mr. Chier in Bonchurch Yard, London. Also a volume of "Harmonia Sacra, or Divine Hymns and Dialogues," with a thorough-bass for the theorbo-lute, bass-viol, harpsichord or organ, composed by the best masters of the last and present age, the words by several learned and pious persons, including also four anthems of the late Mr. Purcell, never before printed. This work, it is shown, was "printed by William Pearson and sold by John Young, music-instrument seller, at the Dolphin and Crown in St. Paul's Church Yard MDCCLXIV." Also a copy of "The Grand Dramatic Romance of Blue-Beard, or Female Curiosity," as now performing at the Theatre Royal with unbounded applause, the words by George Coleman, the younger, the music composed and selected by Michael Kelly—Kelly, the Irish tenor, friend and singer for Mozart, who spelled the name "Ocehelly," that same Kelly whose entrance into the wine trade suggested to Sheridan the words which have become his epitaph, "Michael Kelly, Composer of Wines and Importer of Music"—which, indeed, he was, since his music was oftenest of the cheapest kind, when composed, and otherwise consisted of airs procured from anywhere and inserted as incidental music in the score.

Kelly's "Reminiscences" keep their places among the most entertaining passages of musical autobiography in the literature of the art, and they, too, are in this library in an early edition. He was a shrewd observer as well as a graceful singer. "Bluebeard" was produced in 1789, three years after the singer had created the parts of Don Basilio and Don Curzio for Mozart.

Among the old operas and old works of a theoretical character are "Vindicta Musicae" (1611); Brunetti's

"L'Entree" (1604); Zarluca's "I Heil amant" (1588); Caccini's "Euridice" (1600) and his celebrated treatise, "Nuove musiche" (1601-2); Luscini's "Musurgia" (1586); Neusiedler's "Teutsch-Lautebuch" (1574); Ornithoparcus' "Musicae active micrologus" (1519); the "Compendium Musicae" of 1513; Cochleus' "Tetrachordum Musicae" (1448). Later came a rare collection of Catches and Glee of the Netherland and Gentleman's Catch Club, containing the MS. compositions of this amateur organization which appeared during the years of the club's existence, from 1703 to 1794. There is a manuscript score by Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria.

There are many manuscripts by American composers, from J. K. Paine and Dudley Buck to Chadwick, Foote, Gilbert and others. Some valuable American rarities are a volume of "Hopkinson's Seven Songs" (1788), two copies of the "Bay Psalm Book" (1640), "Flagg's Collection of Psalms" (Boston, 1794), Billings' "Music in Miniature" (Boston, 1779). There is a manuscript score of Louis Spohr's last opera, "Alcina," There are hundreds of other rarities which would fill columns of space. The catalogue is to anyone even slightly acquainted with musicography not a catalogue, but an absorbing book of good things.

But after all, despite a very considerable number of manuscripts and of old publications of considerable historical interest and value, the great value of the Brown collection is practical and present. There is probably no collection of orchestral scores in this country which equals it. The list of operas is especially valuable, offering works from the 16th century composers to the "Salome" of Strauss and the "Pelléas" of Debussy. The representative orchestral literature of the modern world is present. It is seldom indeed that a novelty produced by the Boston Symphony Orchestra is not found in the Brown room by the time of the concert, or if the work is but just from the press, soon after its initial performance.

Last, but far from least, are the programmes and newspaper clippings of which Mr. Brown has been an indefatigable collector, and which have been pasted in the backs of the scores and announcements. This portion of the collection alone would be worth thousands to the reader and historian. Naturally, in programmes of Boston activities, of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Cecilia Society, the Handel and Haydn, the Apollo Club, the older choral clubs now extinct, such as the Porter, the Chickering, the Parker, in the programmes of Worcester Festival, the Loxley Club, the Orchestral Club, the Kneisel, Monzaler, Boston and Hess-Schroeder String Quartets—the entire history of musical activities of the last century, in this city, may be readily perused through these programmes and newspaper articles. Admitting that music heard is more than the equivalent of music read or imagined, it is still the fact that the influence of Mr. Brown's library has been only second to that of the greatest symphonic, operatic and choral organizations that the city has known, in developing the love and knowledge of music in the community.

Rafael Joseffy

The writer remembers one afternoon 15 years ago when he sat under Mr. Henry T. Finch, the music critic of the New York Evening Post, who was delivering a lecture on music history. When Mr. Finch suddenly stopped the course of his lecture, and going to the door on the platform, shook hands and said a few words to an individual in the corridor outside. Coming back to the desk, Mr. Finch remarked: "There goes the greatest pianist in America."

That pianist was the incomparable Rafael Joseffy, whose sudden death by ptomaine poisoning on the 25th of June was one of the greatest losses of the

year to the musical world. Commenting on this misfortune, the Musical Courier of the week past speaks as follows:

Rafael Joseffy, the Hungarian pianist, who made the United States his home from 1879 to the day of his death, last Friday morning, June 25, 1915, was for many years considered to be one of the world's great executive musicians. To the present generation of music lovers and gentlemen's catch club, containing the MS. compositions of this amateur organization which appeared during the years of the club's existence, from 1703 to 1794. There is a manuscript score by Prince Albert, the consort of Queen Victoria.

His loss is more to the musical world, therefore, than it would have been had he spent his declining years in trying to retain the position as a concert pianist his youthful vitality had won for him.

Joseffy was born at Hunfalu in Hungary, July 3, 1852, almost 63 years ago. His first teacher of importance was Brauer, who once had given lessons to Stephen Heller. When he was 10 years of age he entered the conservatory at Leipzig and studied under E. F. Wenzel and Moscheles. The master who had most to do with forming the young artist, and who left an indelible mark on all his art, was Carl Tausig, to whom he went in 1868.

In 1870 and 1871 Joseffy spent some

months with Liszt in Weimar. From that time forward his career as a concert pianist was a series of unbroken triumphs. Berlin and Vienna heard his superb art in 1872. In 1879 he made his first American appearance in New York with Dr. Leopold Damrosch's orchestra. A little later he appeared at the New York Philharmonic concerts and at many of Theodore Thomas' orchestral concerts, and always with the same success. His reputation quickly grew, but it has never since declined, in spite of the fact that the great pianist retired from public work at a comparatively early age.

He played the music of all schools with a just appreciation of the necessary style peculiar to the manner and epoch. His Bach was not more admirable than his Mozart, Chopin and Brahms.

In fact, for the plump compositions of this last mentioned master he did pioneer work in America, and made the music of Brahms revered where it had been disliked in many cases.

Those who knew Rafael Joseffy as a friend need not be told of his delightful personality and warm-hearted sympathy. The great musical world cannot have known the man intimately. His loss is in the skillful, wise and experienced artist whose influence for the musical welfare of the United States, in particular, and the world in general, has now been brought to an un-

timely end by the remorseless hand of death.

Rafael Joseffy was the victim of a supersensitive nervous system. He had a continual dread of doing less than his best before the public, and it was this anxiety which caused him to retire from the concert stage at the very height of his mature powers. In this respect he was singularly like Chopin, who was never able to satisfy himself in the concert room. Like Chopin, too, Rafael Joseffy could charm a select circle of friends with an indescribable and unsurpassable art. It is significant that a newly edited collection of the complete works of Chopin was one of Joseffy's last labors of love.

In spite of his retirement from the strenuous life of a concert pianist, his nervous system continued to trouble him. Only a few months ago he was seriously incapacitated for all work, and his friends feared the worst. But he made a rapid recovery, and during the past spring and summer he was unusually active.

On Thursday evening he appeared to be in his usual health. On Friday morning at 7:30 o'clock he was dead. The medical certificate says he died of ptomaine poison.

But whether he died of typhus like Mozart, or of dropsy and inflammation of the lungs like Beethoven, or of consumption like Weber and Chopin, or of ptomaine poison, matters nothing at all. He is gone, and the world is poorer for his loss.

An old letter from Berlin, written nearly 40 years ago by the European manager of the young Joseffy, contains the half-humorous remark that some of New York's wealthy heiresses would be sure to fall in love with the handsome and fascinating musician when he played in America.

Perhaps the delicate and slender man of 63 bore little resemblance to the handsome artist of 25, but the thorough talent stood, last Sunday afternoon, in the last time for the deserted dwelling to the sunny street and began the journey to eternal rest, were eloquent testimony that the music lovers of New York held the name of Rafael Joseffy in affectionate esteem. Among the foreign artists present, the pianists Leopold Godowsky and Arthur Schnitke were the most conspicuous.

David Bispham, the famous baritone, who was there to pay his last respects to the departed musician, said that Rafael Joseffy, the first great pianist he had ever heard, had been one of the powerful shapers of his career and had helped him to decide to abandon commerce and devote himself to art.

Yet the modest, unassuming and lovable Joseffy was probably unconscious of his great influence for good. His life was given to his art, and he abandoned his extraordinarily brilliant public career because he feared a could not reach, or at least maintain, that standard of perfection he had in his imagination.

The pall-bearers were Hugo Grunwald, Leopold Godowsky, Josef Strassky, Albert von Doenhoff, Sigmund Herzog, Theodore Steinwas, Gustave White and August Frankecke. Notable among those who attended the services were Carl Friedberg, Arnold Volpe, L. M. Rubin, Yolanda Mero, Arnold Levinsky of Chicago, Professor Rumer of Columbia University, Bernard Boeckelman, Louis Blumenshagen, Clarence Lucas, Oscar Senger, Frank Damrosch, David Bispham, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Johnston, M. Priault and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Somlo.

The coffin was buried in flowers as it lay in the hearse. There were more than a wreath. Many of the ladies present were seen to pick up from the floor the broken buds and blossoms that had fallen in the passage of the casket from the house to the hearse. Only a very few of the overflowing throngs at the service in the home of the departed were able to get near

enough to the library to hear the funeral oration delivered by the Rev. Alexander Lyons, pastor of the Eighth Avenue Temple, Brooklyn, and the eulogy pronounced by Josef Strassky in behalf of the Philharmonic Society and the Bohemians.

A death mask and a cast of the pianist's hand were made by the sculptor, Niehaus, short before the remains were cremated.

An article published in the London Times on "Form and Composition, an Open Letter to an Earnest Young Musician," by Ernest Young, the admirable English critic, is so practical and valuable and full of suggestion for anyone who is interested in composition, or for that matter for anyone who thinks at all about serious music, that parts of it will be printed in the Post of today and of next Sunday.

My Dear Sir—I gather from your letter to me that you are a young man who is very fond of music, and that latterly you have come to believe that you have ideas of your own, but you lack the skill to put them together coherently and work them out logically. You have done a little harmony and a little counterpoint, and are now thinking of taking lessons in form and composition. You ask me to give you some advice as to the best way to conduct your studies in order that you may become a great composer. I respond with alacrity and pleasure.

As I shall have to say one or two rather discouraging things, let me get them over quickly. In the first place, you must not expect too much from either your books or your teachers. These may make a skilled mechanic or an accomplished analyst of you, but not necessarily a great composer. You have already, I understand, begun to feel some doubt as to the perfect wisdom of what is taught you under the name of harmony. I am not surprised at that; we have most of us gone through a similar experience. There is good ground for saying of the musical profession what one of the characters in "The Doctor's Dilemma" says of a medical—that it is not a profession but a conspiracy. At any rate, it is a priesthood that keeps mumbling a number of sacrosanct formulas long after the vitality has gone out of them and our capacity for believing in them has vanished.

My own case may interest you a little. I must have read a score or two of books on harmony in my time, and yet to this day I cannot see what the authors are driving at now and then, simple as their language is. They tell me—and you—that this profession is good and that one bad. It probably occurs to you, as it often used to do to me, that the flavor of some of the "bad" progressions is really more appealing than that of the "good" ones. Let us call it merely a matter of taste. If you like, but in that case they ought to give us some good reason for laying it down that their taste is better than ours. To what can they appeal in support of their own dogma? Not to the great masters, for on their own admission the masters are perpetually setting at naught the rules of the books. They tell us, of course, that only the great masters are safe in breaking the rules, and that it is therefore necessary for young people like you to learn the rules so as to know when and why to break them. There always seems to me something wrong with a rule that plays the petty tyrant toward little boys and girls and hasn't a word to say for itself when some vigorous grown-up kicks it as nominally one of the house. You will be told, I know, that the offending combination or progression is justified in this or that particular case by the way the great master uses it. Quite so; but how does that help people like you? If my doctor tells me that my life absolutely depends on my keeping sober, but that under certain circumstances I may get drunk with impunity, I expect him to tell me what those circumstances are. My very ex-

istence depends on my knowing, and if he knows, it is his obvious duty to tell me. If he won't, I assume that he can't.

Now when a teacher says to me, "This is a rule that must never be broken except under certain circumstances that justify the breaking of it," I naturally expect him to tell me how to recognize these circumstances when they arise. It is no use his telling me Beethoven or Wagner broke the rule. If I am only able to break it under the same circumstances, I am merely copying the great composer without understanding why. What I want to know is when and how I may break the rule myself. If my teacher does not tell me that, he is not training me properly. But, of course, as he will admit, he cannot tell me that. He is simply in a vicious circle: the rule is the right way of doing things, but the opposite way—the wrong way—is the right way. It sounds right. I submit that this is not playing the game; in practice it would be regarded as sharp practice.

So with the general method of teaching harmony. You have given me the title of the harmony book you are using. It is one of the best manuals of its kind; but, like yourself, I am puzzled by the remark on an early page that "the student must endeavor, from the very first, to mentally realize the sound of every chord and progression that he writes. Otherwise his progress will be considerably retarded, and the usefulness of the study nullified." Is it a general practice, then, to teach harmony to people who cannot mentally realize the sound of the chords they are putting on paper? If so, how on earth do they do it?

What on earth do they imagine they are doing? That is one of the things in connection with music teaching which, as I have said, I have never been able to understand, and no amount of explanation has ever been able, or will ever be able, to make it intelligible to me. The mind of the student who is doing harmony exercises without the faculty of realizing the sound of the chords he is writing is as comprehensible to me as the psychology of a steam engine. I always thought harmony was a language; apparently the text-books want to persuade us that it is a game, a series of moves, a game that quite unmusical people can play by putting notes together like different colored pieces of wood. If this is the way you are studying harmony I implore you to give it up at once. Whatever you may do on those lines, even a composer. If you cannot think harmonically, if your brain does not spontaneously translate its impulses into harmony as the brain of the painter translates its impulses into life and color, no book and no teacher will ever be able to make you do so. And if you are a harmonist by the grace of God, you will find, if you listen to plenty of good music, that you know practically all there is to be known about harmony before you open a book on the subject. The books will simply put in precise language for you a number of convictions to which you have already attained intuitively. As for the rules, well, as I have said, the books make the fundamental mistake of supposing that good taste, which is what they are aiming at establishing, is a matter merely of the progression of that chord into this, whereas, it is really a matter of the passage as a whole, sentence, the paragraph, the argument, the whole work. What you need, you need to get good ideas, and how will the books and teachers help you to do this? The only people who can be taught, indeed, in music as in everything else, are the people who have used any teaching.



Allen A. Brown. A copy of the portrait by Gáro which hangs in the Brown room at the Boston Public Library.

By Katherine Brooks

Has Personal Touch

It was upwards of 20 years ago that Mr. Brown gave his library to the city of Boston. It was rich and valuable then; it is invaluable now, hav-



The "Tosea" score is an example of the kind and the amount of careful work put into the collection. There are hundreds of books of reference, besides the musical scores with which the library abounds; but there are few

the library abound; but there are few as interesting as these chronological records that give so personal an interest to the collection. One might

Old Piano Exhibited

Long-haired, wild-looking men sit and scribble musical notes with almost the rapidity of shorthand; and the poor singer who cannot afford an expensive score, finds here and transcribes the solo he wants, without other expense than the time and labor.

Within the past week or two, six new books have been added to the library. They include text books and music, among them an autograph manuscript by Plerne, of an organ piece written in the classic style.

When I begged one of the librarians for a card for my nine-year-old daughter, because she read as many books as I could not get any for myself, my cards he answered, "Not until she's ten years old. You and your husband must have a card. That is all your fault." He snatched the card and was so humiliated to. The last sentence

IN an introduction to this volume Dr. William H. Welch recites something of the debt the medical profession of this country owes to one of the most interesting and important figures in the history of American medicine. "Dr. Smith was an organizer of 'The Medical Institution of Yale College,'" and the appearance of the volume on the occasion of the centennial of that institution is most timely. With Dr. John Warren, Dr. Smith shared a position of

formance of "Tosca" took place, and where?"

"I think you will find it in the score."

"You wonder, perhaps, how the musical score should happen to give this information, but the attendant (all this takes place in the music room of the Boston Public Library) goes to the card catalogue, runs her eye along the shelf, and hands you a bound copy of Puccini's opera.

"These newspaper clippings in the front will give it, I am sure," she tells you. "If they don't, let me know and I will look somewhere else."

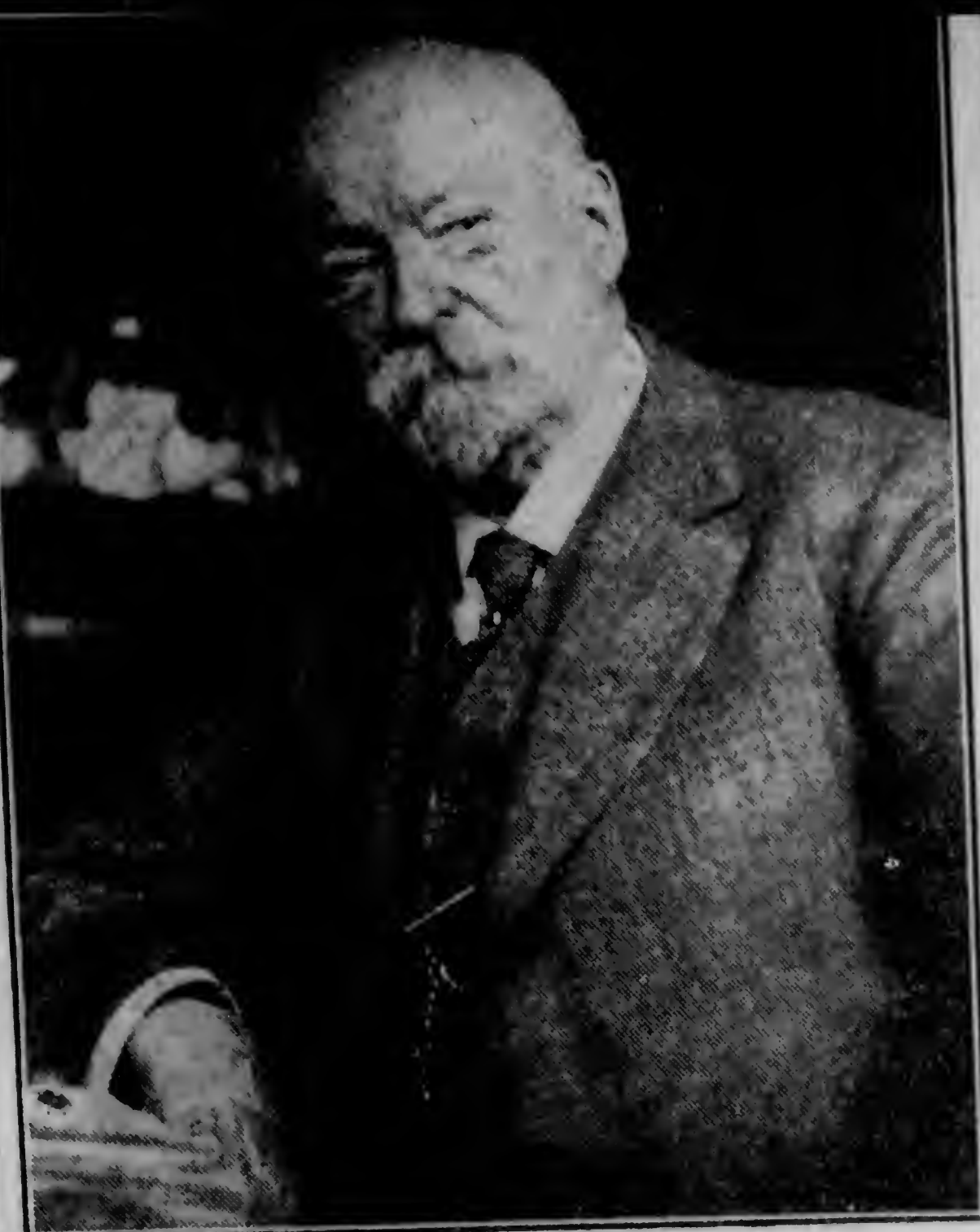
The newspaper clippings do give it. Under date of Jan. 15, 1900, is a full account of the premiere at the Constanzi Theatre, Rome, the night before, telling how the composer was called before the curtain eight times at the close of the first act; how the Queen with her suite was present; and how the audience went wild over the music.

This clipping is only one of many that fill the fly leaves of the score. In fact, the latter was bound especially with the addition of such clippings in view. Perhaps 20 or 30 pages are already filled, and there are blank pages still left for later ones. Programmes of the first performance in Rome, the first in New York, the first in Boston; pictures of famous singers in the important roles; critiques of the music; historical and biographical sketches of the composer and his other works; all these are here, making the volume of a rare value that could not be replaced.

Has Personal Touch

It is this personal and living touch of the enthusiast that makes the Allen A. Brown music library a wonderful collection of treasures. It is not a mere academic assembling of works of reference, it is the outgrowth of a private library, collected through years of study, experience, painstaking research by a lover of the art; a work done *con amore*.

It was upwards of 20 years ago that Mr. Brown gave his library to the city of Boston. It was rich and valuable then; it is invaluable now, hav-



Allen A. Brown

ing been enriched greatly since its acquisition by the city. It is still the child of its donor, his have been the hand, mind and heart that have fostered it; and under his care, and because of it, other gifts from other sources have been added.

When Mr. Brown passed his 80th birthday a few weeks ago, he was able to contemplate the library that bears his name, knowing that he has

made it one of the glories of his native city.

The "Tosca" score is an example of the kind and the amount of careful work put into the collection. There are hundreds of books of reference, besides the musical scores with which the library abounds; but there are few as interesting as these chronological records that give so personal an interest to the collection. One might

take the pains to find the name of the composer, and he is lost. Besides the musical text and reference books, there is now an extensive collection of works on the drama, presented by Mr. Brown to the library six years ago. The lot comprises about 2500 volumes, enriched, after the manner of the musical scores, with playbills, photographs, autograph letters, and so on. There are many rare volumes in both the musical and the dramatic collections, representing no small outlay of money, as well as research.

Old Piano Exhibited

At one end of the room is a large portrait of Mr. Brown. Among the treasures the room contains an old piano, the first ever made in Boston, dating about 1800. The maker was Benjamin Crehore of Milton. The instrument is long and narrow, about three feet high, with a mahogany case and a small keyboard extending only about one-half the length of the frame. It is a loan exhibit.

With the opening of the music season the library begins to increase. In the summer, the visitors are chiefly lovers of music, connoisseurs, and others who come for their own pleasure. When the professionals come back, after their summer abroad or in the country, and the students through the Conservatory and the Latin Quarter, then the text books come into their own; the new scores are called for; and the reading room is a busy scene, with people hurried in perusal, or copying music out of precious scores that are not allowed to leave the hall.

Long-haired, wild-looking men sit and scribble musical notes with almost the rapidity of shorthand; and the poor singer who cannot afford an expensive score, finds here and transcribes the solo he wants, without other expense than the time and labor.

Within the past week or two, six new books have been added to the library. They include text books and music, among them an autograph manuscript by Pierre, of an organ piece written in the classic style.

do not enter the fiction-loving public, save a librarian.

It was then that I decided that I would curl my love of fiction and read books of travel. These I find listed in abundance in the catalogue, but whenever a title appears a little star in front of the call number. How thoughtful of them, I say to myself, to help me in my selection by starring the best books. But to my grief I soon find that the stars have another meaning. So such books are allowed only when in going over the list for those not started, only to find that when they arrive, that they are extraordinarily dry and unpalatable, and I leave them untouched, as I would a dinner if it should be served to me in thick porcelain and tin "silver" ware.

Let me be quite fair and not omit any suggestions which they have been to the trouble to make for us. These are a weekly bulletin of new acquisitions. I read every title with eagerness and find one on "Woman, marriage and motherhood" that I should like really to read and digest. But alas, the call number is perfect here by a letter. This means, I learn, that I cannot even look at it without going upstairs into a special library. A special library on woman! If I do go upstairs maybe I can look around and find many books on woman that I would like to read. But here they are under lock and key. I may not look around. If I know just what I want, they will get it for me and let me read it there. So I gratefully take the book on woman and skim through it in an hour—a book that is worthy to be read word for word.

Ah, why am we not allowed in the stacks to browse around as we do in the bookstores? Is it because we might steal? How could a woman in the present tight clothes hide a book? She could not put it in her sleeve and she has no pockets. Men have pockets—well exclude them, then. Or there might be a turnstile at the exit and stationed there an official to search the outcome. At the entrance to the stacks, a sign might read, "Let none who object to be searched, enter here." Or else, passes might be given to those who could actually prove that they were of upright character or had never stolen anything in all their lives. The books we selected could be charged on our cards at a desk in the stacks inside the turnstile. No other books would be allowed to pass.

Entrance to the stacks is not allowed in any of the very large libraries, the Librarian will say. Such libraries as the British Museum, Bibliothque Nationale, and the Congressional Library in this country, are not public libraries, however; their object is not so much to serve the reading public as to make a complete collection and, in the case of the Congressional Library, to be a clearing house for other libraries. The Boston Public Library seems to be following the example of these immense libraries and is as loath to let an attractive volume leave its shelves as a small boy would be to part with a stamp from his stamp album. The collecting mania is growing on it. The librarians remind me of Pafner guarding his gold in the cavern, and they are turning themselves into very dragons in so doing. A public library should be a circulating library and its success measured by its circulation, and not only by the number of students it serves in its reading-rooms. The students have their university libraries, but what books have the people except those from the public library? The attitude of the Boston Public Library is to do as little as possible for the general reader, not eagerly to meet every need of the public.

When I begged one of the librarians for a card for my nine-year-old daughter, because she read so many books that I could not get any for myself on my card, he answered, "Not until she is ten years old. You and your husband each have a card. That is all your family is entitled to." The last sentence is indicative of the library's whole attitude: not anxious to serve all that do read and to induce those who do not, to read more, but to give as barely what it thinks we are entitled to. Are not we who are paying the taxes entitled to all the attractive books that the library contains? Think of how many interesting volumes there must be stored away on the many, many shelves of the library and yet we can't get at them!

Mary L. East, B. L. S.
(Bachelor of Library Science.)

In regard to this communication it may be said that Mrs. East's complaint is one that might be made, with the same mingling of justice and injustice, against many of our large public libraries. Librarians have begun to realize that the erection of these beautiful palaces is more of a hindrance than a help in making books easily accessible to the general reader. The Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, in an address before the American Library Association this summer, pointed out this very fact, and some of his remarks have been printed here.

Such buildings have statues, marble corridors, mural decorations, and all manner of artistic charms—and hardly a hundred books visible! To remedy this state of affairs libraries are doing their best to develop the branch library system. In smaller buildings there are housed, it is true, smaller collections of books. But they are more accessible to the reader. Mrs. East fails to mention the branches of the Boston Public Library.

Another complaint is about putting the books in "special libraries." Here the

vetenrate of jester about library matters is bound to admit that there is nothing amusing about books stolen, books mutilated, books defaced, on the large scale that has been the experience of many libraries. The writer of this article, a few days ago, a public library famous for its "open-shelf" policy. Almost every book in the library is accessible to anyone. Yet in one section, where valuable books on art are shelved, the room is roped off, and a sign hangs the legend: "These shelves are closed to the public on account of the acts of a few vandals." In these matters, the many are forced to suffer for the misdeeds of the few.

With a great deal of Mrs. East's commendation, however, we are in sympathy. Not exactly as it is directed against the Boston Library, but as it is an indictment of that and other large libraries. How to house a collection of books numbering into the hundreds of thousands, how to protect them adequately, how to make them all easily accessible to everyone, and how to give the whole place the delightfully informal and free and easy atmosphere of a private library—that is a large problem. It will never be solved; it cannot be solved. Large libraries for scholars and popular libraries are different things. A million books cannot be handled in the same fashion as ten thousand books.

But it would be rash to say that there are not many libraries which still adhere to a number of useless and arbitrary restrictions.

"Missus, how much will I have to pay if I keep my book till Monday?" asked a small voice over the receiving desk of a city library. The attendant looked up eagerly to meet the familiar face of Joe, a "sewer" near and constant borrower. "Why, Joe? What has happened?" "Nothin'," was the reply, while the attendant fingered the book cards in the tray before her. "Your book is due to-day, but you have an hour's time before the library closes. Why don't you go home and get it?" "Can't," said Joe. "Why can't you?" persisted the attendant. "Cause," continued Joe, "I'll get a bath if I do."

So writes Miss E. L. Power, of the St. Louis Public Library. One child, she continued (knowing nothing about Fabre), asked for "a novel about spiders." Calls for "herbivorous animals" (pronounced in every way conceivable), "knowing, inveterate and cavernous snakes," a description of some painting by "Itemembrance or Alaska," "something about the Sphinx and Pyraeneas," tax the imagination as well as exhaust the supply of material.

As the title of a book is passed from one reader to another, it suffers in its transmission, sometimes becoming well-nigh unintelligible. One must know the collection well to solve such problems. "Mrs. Muffin's tea party" is easily understood, and so is "Betsey's book," but there is more difficulty in finding out that "Fighting with the Hi-Hos" is another name for Altschuler's "Riflemen of the Ohio." Sometimes the children attempt to tell a story in the same vague way. A little boy recently asked for a book by Charles Dickens called "A sea-side story." Was it anything about Paul Dombey? No, he was very sure about that. Could he name a character? He thought for a time. "Well," he said finally, "I think there was a man named Ham somewhere about." As soon as the children's librarian said "David Copperfield," his face brightened visibly and he knew that one more conundrum had been solved.

An institution of growing importance, with which the library can cooperate effectively, is the moving-picture theatre, whose influence on popular reading has been strikingly shown in recent years. Our experience, films illustrating great works of fiction or portraying the plays founded on those works always stimulate a library demand for the books—in many cases from persons who are evidently unaccustomed to reading. Some instances are Dante's "Inferno," Hugo's "Les Misérables," Hardy's "Tess," Shakespeare's "Quo Vadis," and Dickens's "David Copperfield." Reports from the circulating desks indicate that this influence is tending to become still more marked, and we are therefore asking the chief moving-picture theatres in the city to let us have in advance information of educational films, that we may be prepared to meet the demand for special books, stimulated in this way. It would seem that cooperation of this kind is better fitted to further the aims of the library than the actual production of library pictures by the institution itself in which it can hardly hope to compete with the best of the present age. It is the opinion of no less a critic than Professor Richard Burton, that on the whole the moving-picture theatres of this country are now doing better work than those devoted to the older dramatic forms. No work that the library can do to encourage the best of them, and to use their influence for its own good ends, is misplaced.

(Report of the St. Louis Public Library)

A TENNYSON CONCORDANCE

"A Tennyson Concordance," compiled by Arthur E. Baker, the public librarian of Taunton, Eng., is to be published soon. It is a very complete reference book to the poetical and dramatic works of the famous poet, with a verbal index to those works as comprised in the Macmillan edition. An index to the poems given in the Life of Tennyson by his son is included, and finally an index to the suppressed poems edited by Mr. J. C. Thom-

son. The author of jester about library matters is bound to admit that there is nothing amusing about books stolen, books mutilated, books defaced, on the large scale that has been the experience of many libraries. The writer of this article, a few days ago, a public library famous for its "open-shelf" policy. Almost every book in the library is accessible to anyone. Yet in one section, where valuable books on art are shelved, the room is roped off, and a sign hangs the legend: "These shelves are closed to the public on account of the acts of a few vandals." In these matters, the many are forced to suffer for the misdeeds of the few.

The author begins with a statement of the law of organization, as it is disclosed in the mind, as his working hypothesis. "The organization of the body and all its parts is reflected in the mind. If the mind did not tend to organize itself, how would its development have helped in the struggle for life?" The most perfect types of mind and character are the most highly organized. This seems to be the fundamental law underlying all other laws of character: (1) Mental activity tends, at first unconsciously, afterwards consciously, to produce and to sustain system and organization." This is the first of the one hundred and forty-four laws of character that he formulates. All the others depend upon it. Mill and the English psychologists of his day overlooked it. The author says we can easily recognize it because we have become familiar with system and organization through the progress of the physical sciences. This invertebrate tendency of the mind to organize its activity, then, is the fundamental psychological fact upon which a science of character must be built.

But this science is new, and the general works on psychology could do but little in furnishing materials for the author. English poetry and French prose, the proverbs, fables, and maxims of the different peoples have furnished him with his materials. To use his own words: "Such material as I have obtained has been drawn much more from literature than from any other source and this was inevitable, because psychology has hardly begun to concern itself with these questions." This literature reveals the truth that the instincts, impulses and emotions of men are, by this fundamental law, of the mind, organized into sentiments. Then with this law as his guide he examines these literary expressions in the drama, the poem, the fable, maxim and proverb, and seeks to state the laws of the different emotions. One needs but to follow the author's plan to appreciate the thoroughness and painstaking care with which he has done his work. The first section of the volume is a discussion in fifteen chapters of the conception of character. Book two is an examination in seventeen chapters of the tendencies of the primary emotions. The meanings of instinct and emotion are first determined, and their relation to each other is stated. Then the emotions fear, anger, joy, sorrow, disgust, repugnance, surprise and curiosity are analyzed with a precision that causes the reader to marvel. And finally the third part of the work is an exposition of the system of desire.

The work is a fine expression of conscientious and patient labor. Mr. Shand has made a worthy contribution to psychology, for, as he says, "It was to have a complete science of the mind, this will include a science of character as the most important part of it." He has done much to make such a science possible. He formulates his laws, but in no dogmatic spirit. His intention is to show a good method of study, and to invite others to advance the new science of character.

A Medical Pioneer

The Life and Letters of Nathan Smith, M. D., by Emily A. Smith. New Haven: Yale University Press.

IN an introduction to this volume Dr. William H. Welch recites something of the debt the medical profession of this country owes to one of the most interesting and important figures in the history of American medicine. Dr. Nathan Smith was an organizer of "The Medical Institution of Yale College," and the appearance of the volume on the occasion of the centennial of that institution is most timely. With Dr. John Warren, Nathan Smith shared a position of unexampled prominence in the medical profession of New England. Born Sept. 26, 1782, his family soon removed to Cornish, N. H. He took his M. B. and M. D. degrees at Harvard, and later at Dartmouth received the Master's degree in addition to that of M. D. He filled professorships at Dartmouth from 1808 to 1813; in the latter year becoming professor of theory and practice of physiology and obstetrics at Yale. Inaugurator of the medical school at Bowdoin College in connection with Professor Allen, holding two professorships there and, with his son, Dr. Nathan Pryn Smith, founding the medical school at the University of Vermont, he was in the forefront of medical education in New England.

In this important contribution to medical history, Mrs. Smith gives a full account of these activities. He was possessed in a large measure of the true method and spirit of scientific inquiry, and did much to give to medicine in America a spirit of self-reliance. This appreciation of his work will be read with interest by medical men everywhere, and especially by graduates of the Yale Medical School, which was the scene of his greatest activities, his widest influence and his greatest usefulness.

Mrs. Walter Galliehan is the author of a book on "The Position of Women in Primitive Society," which Mr. Eveleigh Nash is to publish.

SHAKESPEAREAN TOPICS FEATURE LIBRARY COURSE

Free Public Lectures in Copley Square Building Cover Wide Range of Art and Nature

Seventeen lectures, all having Shakespeare and his times as theme, feature this year's list of free public lectures to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston public library on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock and Sunday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock.

These 17 lectures, which are designated by an asterisk in the following list, are given in cooperation with the Drama League of Boston in celebration of the Shakespeare tercentenary. Lectures designated by a double asterisk are given under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club and are all illustrated with lantern slides.

Thursday, Oct. 7—The Spirit of the Crusades. The Rev. Matthew L. Fortier, S. J.

*Sunday, Oct. 10—Shakespeare in Music. Louis C. Elson. With musical illustrations.

*Thursday, Oct. 14—The Lure of the Amateur Collector. George B. Dexter.

Sunday, Oct. 17—Making "Movies" in the Far East. Recent experiences in China, Japan and Korea. Louis A. Holman. With lantern illustrations.

*Thursday, Oct. 21—English Dances in the Time of Shakespeare. Mrs. James J. Storrow.

Sunday, Oct. 24—Lecture Recital: Songs of the Ghetto. Henry L. Gileon.

*Monday, Oct. 25—South America. Don G. Montt. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Oct. 28—Zeta: the Newest Kingdom. (Montenegro.) John C. Bowker, F. R. G. S.

*Sunday, Oct. 31—The English Drama when Shakespeare was a Boy. Katherine Lee Bates, A. M.

Thursday, Nov. 4—A Raid Across the English Channel in the Eleventh Century, illustrated by the Bayeux tapestry. Sarah E. Palmer, M. D.

*Sun. 7, Nov. 7—Shakespeare's Competitors in the Drama. Felix E. Schelling, LL. D.

*Thursday, Nov. 11—Prehistoric Palestine. Max Kellner, D. D.

Sunday, Nov. 14—Wild Birds and how to attract them. Ernest Harold Baynes. With lantern illustrations.

*Monday, Nov. 15—New National Forests in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachians. Phillip W. Ayres, Ph. D. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Nov. 18—A Pleasure Trip to Colorado and California. Charles H. Bayley.

Sunday, Nov. 21—Journeys with an Indian: Camping-out-trips; Life of the Wild Birds and Animals. W. Lyman Underwood. With lantern illustrations.

*Monday, Nov. 22—The Heritage of a Young American. L. Gertrude Howes. With lantern illustrations.

*Sunday, Nov. 28—Shakespeare on the Stage. Frank W. C. Hersey, A. M. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Dec. 2—Evolution of Oil Paintings: From Ornament to Nature—Transition from Byzantine Art to Naturalism. Burleigh Parkhurst.

*Sunday, Dec. 5—Poets of the Elizabethan Age. Mrs. Lionel Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody).

*Thursday, Dec. 9—Through the Heart of the South: From Washington to Florida. Guy Richardson.

*Sunday, Dec. 12—Theaters of Shakespeare's Time. Frank Chouteau Brown. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Dec. 16—The Della Robbia Family: Luca della Robbia. Charles T. Carruth.

*Sunday, Dec. 19—Elizabethan England. Roger B. Merriman, Ph. D.

Thursday, Dec. 23—From Suez to Yokohama. John R. Ainsley.

*Sunday, Dec. 26—Shakespeare, the Man. E. Charlton Black, LL. D.

Thursday, Dec. 30—The Della Robbia Family: Il. Andrea and Giovanni della Robbia. Charles T. Carruth.

man Underwood. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Jan. 6—Treasures of Antiquity on French Soil. (Southern France and North Africa.) Arthur Stoddard Cooley, Ph. D.

*Sunday, Jan. 9—Shakespeare and Religion. William Allan Neilson, Ph. D.

*Thursday, Jan. 13—Among the Eskimos of Labrador. A Cleveland Bent.

*Sunday, Jan. 16—Shakespeare, the Playwright. George P. Baker, A. B.

Thursday, Jan. 20—The History of a Fine Art: Lace. Martha A. S. Shannon.

Sunday, Jan. 23—Boston Harbor; the Port of the Puritans. Winfield M. Thompson. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Jan. 27—Pleasures of Taking Autochromes Around the World. Helen M. Murdock. Illustrated with autochrome lantern slides.

Sunday, Jan. 30—Some Incidents and Personal Traits in the Life of Charles Dickens. Francis Henry Wade, M. D.

Thursday, Feb. 3—Brazil, the Land of the Southern Cross, with Glimpses of Uruguay. Charles Wellington Furlong, F. R. G. S.

*Sunday, Feb. 6—Architecture of Shakespeare's Time. H. Langford Warren, A. M. With lantern illustrations.

*Thursday, Feb. 10—A Winter in the Arctic. Samuel Mixer.

Sunday, Feb. 13—Abraham Lincoln. William H. Lewis.

Thursday, Feb. 17—The Modern Brick House and its Ancestors. Frank Chouteau Brown.

Sunday, Feb. 20—Thomas Carlyle. E. Charlton Black, LL. D.

Thursday, Feb. 24—A West Indian Winter. Francis Henry Wade, M. D.

*Sunday, Feb. 27—Shakespeare and Italy. (A literary pilgrimage.) Frank W. C. Hersey, A. M. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, March 2—The Art of Portraiture. Ernest L. Major.

Sunday, March 5—Lecture Recital: The Russian in Folk-Song and Opera. Constance Ramsay Gileon and Henry L. Gileon.

*Thursday, March 9—The Growth of Worlds. (Study of the Stars.) Rev. Joel H. Metcalf.

Sunday, March 12—How to Misunderstand Music. Leo R. Lewis, A. M. With illustrations on the piano.

Thursday, March 16—Ancient Irish Art. John E. Lynch.

Sunday, March 19—Celtic (Irish) Folk Music. Benedict Fitz Gerald. With musical illustrations.

Thursday, March 23—The Development of Styles in Church Architecture. Edward T. P. Graham.

*Sunday, March 26—Shakespeare and the Printers. George P. Winship, A. M.

Thursday, March 30—Recent American Architecture. Clarence H. Blackall, A. M.

*Sunday, April 2—Shakespeare's England. Edmund H. Garrett. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, April 6—The Most Beautiful American City. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., A. M.

*Sunday, April 9—Shakespeare's Heroines. Mrs. B. P. Cheney, Jr. (Julia Arthur).

*Thursday, April 13—The Pleasures of Tree Study. George Winthrop Lee.

*Sunday, April 16—Shakespeare as Interpreter of English History. Frank H. Chase, Ph. D.

*Sunday, April 23—The Shakespeare Anniversary. E. Charlton Black, LL. D.

The Ruskin Club lectures for the coming year come on the second and fourth Mondays of the month at 3 p. m., as follows:

Oct. 11—Food and Its Influence on Social Conditions. Mrs. Norah Johnson Barbour.

Oct. 25—Legends of Old Honolulu. M. L. Millard. With colored lantern illustrations.

Nov. 8—Truly Sacred Art. Darius Cobb.

Nov. 23—Art Education in Massachusetts Under the Leadership of Walter Smith. Mrs. May Smith-Dean.

Dec. 13—The Drama of Michael Angelo. By H. W. Longfellow. Mrs. May Smith-Dean.

Dec. 27—Agriculture in Massachusetts. Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. With lantern illustrations.

Jan. 10—Massachusetts Birds. Wilfrid Wheeler. With lantern illustrations.

Jan. 24—Methods of Preserving Public Health. Wilfrid Wheeler. With lantern illustrations.

Feb. 7—The Philosophy of Force, as Advocated by Nietzsche. Joseph C. Whipple, A. B.

Feb. 21—The Philosophy of Love, as Advocated by Hume, Fichte and Kant. Joseph C. Whipple, A. B.

U. S. ATTORNEYS PROMOTED

United States Dist. Atty. George W. Anderson announced last night the promotion of Leo A. Rogers, his first assistant, to the office of special assistant, with a salary increase of \$500, and of Daniel A. Shea to be his first assistant at a like increase in salary. Louis Goldberg of Roxbury, a graduate of Harvard

Boston Transcript Sept. 20, 1915

The Fine Arts FENWAY COURT ILLUSTRATED

Display of Mr. Marr's Photographs at Public Library Emphasizes Glories of Gardner Collection

All the glories of Fenway Court and its treasures—the house itself, with its courtyard, garden, fountains, cloisters, galleries and stately rooms, as well as the numerous works of art which fill the mansion—are vividly illustrated in a special exhibition of about one hundred of Thomas Marr & Sons' photographs, at the Boston Public Library, fine arts department, third floor. Many thousands of persons, including a large proportion of visitors from out of town, have seen or will see this exhibition, and thus obtain some idea of what Fenway Court is, in the only way possible for them; for even those who could afford to pay a visit to the place itself are often so situated that they are not able to take advantage of the infrequent open dates. Especially interesting features of this exhibition are the prints of the parts of the interior which were opened for the first time to the public last spring; these prints can be distinguished by the date "1915" appended to the labels. One wall is entirely filled with pictures of the various apartments, galleries, cloisters, etc., while another wall is wholly given up to reproductions of the pictures, sculpture, furniture and other works of art.

Here may be seen, together with many reproductions of the works of the modern artists, excellent prints of the masterpieces of the old Italian, Dutch and Spanish schools, which have given its international renown to the collection of Mrs. Gardner. We need only mention the paintings of Raphael, Botticelli, Titian, Correggio, Giotto, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Veronese, Moroni, Fra Angelico, Crivelli, Florentino di Lorenzo, Guardì and the rest of the Italian school; the works of Rembrandt, Vermeer of Delft, Ter Borch, Rubens, Van Dyck, Pourbus, Antonio Mor, and others, in the Dutch and Flemish school; and, of the other schools, the works of Holbein, Velasquez, Degas, Zorn, Whistler, Sargent, etc.

Next to going to Fenway Court and seeing the originals, a glimpse of the photographic copies on view at the Public Library is most interesting and profitable.

LITERATURE OF ART

Art Books from the Skinner Bequest—"Versailles and the Two Trianons"—"Cham's" Caricatures

It may be remembered that last year the Boston Public Library received under the will of the late Francis Skinner, his private library, comprising about 3250 volumes, together with the first payment of his money legacy, \$35,000, to form a fund for the purchase of books. Certain of the books from the Skinner library have begun to appear on the shelves of the fine arts department, one of the notable works, just from the bindery, being the monumental two-volume folio by Philippe Gille and Marcel Lambert, entitled "Versailles et les Deux Trianons," published at Tours by the house of Alfred Mame et fils. This sumptuous publication, a work of art in bookmaking of the highest order of excellence, has been bound in a style worthy of its contents. The text is by Philippe Gille, of the Institut, and the drawings and plates are by Marcel Lambert, architect of the domains of Versailles and the Trianons. It is difficult to do justice to the superb quality of the illustrations. There are etchings by C. T. Debiols and H. Toussaint; heliogravures by Lemercler; heliogravures by Lemercler, Chauvel and Dujardin; wood engravings by Bauchart, Boulenas, Dutertre, Deloche, Dewailly, Puyplat and Romagnol; photographs by Raymond and Rougeron; and color prints, done in watercolors by hand, by Alfred Charpentier.

Much less pretentious is a book on Fontainebleau, in English, containing fifteen photographs after the pictures by J. Haynes-Williams, with an introduction by Frederick Wedmore (London and New York).

Mr. Skinner's library contained many French books, and among them many volumes of caricatures. One of these is entitled "Les Oeuvres Choieses de Cham," containing many lithographs by this popular caricaturist. This artist contributed numerous jo-ose series of drawings to the Parisian humorous papers, and this collection comprises several of his most exuberant and characteristic essays in this line. One of them deals with the amusing experiences of a green recruit who has just been conscripted into the army: "Les Tatonnements de Jean Bidoux dans la Carrière Militaire." Another relates pictorially the "Art de Réussir dans le Monde," which is further described as a simple and easy process of getting yourself thrown out of doors in a very short time.

Among the other recent acquisitions of the fine arts department is J. J. Foster's "Concerning the True Portraiture of Mary Queen of Scots," with a chapter by L. Dimier on the French court painters of the sixteenth century. This handsome volume is illustrated with many examples of the portraits of Mary Queen of Scots from various famous collections. Some of the more important of the fifty-seven originals are in the Bibliothèque Nationale, the National Portrait Gallery, Chantilly, the British Museum, the Louvre, the Uffizi, the Duke of Devonshire's collection, the king's collection, Versailles, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and the Hermitage Gallery at St. Petersburg.

In "The Story of Emma, Lady Hamilton," by Julia Frankau, two volumes (London), the author tells us that the features of the unhappy subject of the portrait were among all the most beautiful of her time.

of the century, but it is not the portrait of her that is the most beautiful of her time.

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Boston Herald Oct. 10, 1916

LECTURES

The following free public lectures on music and the drama will be given this season in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock and Sunday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock:

Oct. 16—Shakespeare in Music. Louis C. Elson.

Oct. 17—Making "Movies in the Far East." Louis A. Holman.

Oct. 21—English Dances in the time of Shakespeare. Mrs. James J. Storrow.

Oct. 24—Songs of the Ghetto. Henry L. Gileon.

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Dec. 12—Theater of Shakespeare's Time. Frank Chouteau Brown.

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The subjects of Burton Holmes's illustrated lectures this season are Florida, Down in Dixie, the Grand Canyon of Arizona, the Panama-Pacific Exposition, California and From the Potomac to the Yellowstone.



LIBRARY COURSE

Free Public Lectures in Copley Square Building Cover Wide Range of Art and Nature

Seventeen lectures, all having Shakespeare and his times as theme, feature this year's list of free public lectures to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston public library on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock and Sunday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock.

These 17 lectures, which are designated by an asterisk in the following list, are given in cooperation with the Drama League of Boston in celebration of the Shakespeare tercentenary. Lectures designated by a double asterisk are given under the auspices of the Field and Forest Club and are all illustrated with lantern slides.

Thursday, Oct. 7—The Spirit of the Crusades. The Rev. Matthew L. Fortier, S. J.

*Sunday, Oct. 10—Shakespeare in Music. Louis C. Elson. With musical illustrations.

*Thursday, Oct. 14—The Lure of the Amateur Collector. George B. Dexter.

Sunday, Oct. 17—Making "Movies" in the Far East. Recent experiences in China, Japan and Korea. Louis A. Holman. With lantern illustrations.

*Thursday, Oct. 21—English Dances in the Time of Shakespeare. Mrs. James J. Storrow.

Sunday, Oct. 24—Lecture Recital: Songs of the Ghetto. Henry L. Gideon.

*Monday, Oct. 25—South America. Don G. Montt. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Oct. 28—Zeta: the Newest Kingdom. (Montenegro.) John C. Bowker, F. R. G. S.

*Sunday, Oct. 31—The English Drama when Shakespeare was a Boy. Katherine Lee Bates, A. M.

Thursday, Nov. 4—A Raid Across the English Channel in the Eleventh Century, illustrated by the Bayeux tapestry. Sarah E. Palmer, M. D.

*Sunday, Nov. 7—Shakespeare's Competitors in the Drama. Felix E. Schelling, LL. D.

*Thursday, Nov. 11—Prehistoric Palestine. Max Kellner, D. D.

Sunday, Nov. 14—Wild Birds and how to attract them. Ernest Harold Baynes. With lantern illustrations.

*Monday, Nov. 15—New National Forests in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachians. Phillip W. Ayres, Ph. D. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Nov. 18—A Pleasure Trip to Colorado and California. Charles H. Bayley.

Sunday, Nov. 21—Journeys with an Indian: Camping-out-trips: Life of the Wild Birds and Animals. W. Lyman Underwood. With lantern illustrations.

*Monday, Nov. 22—The Heritage of a Young American. L. Gertrude Howes. With lantern illustrations.

*Sunday, Nov. 28—Shakespeare on the Stage. Frank W. C. Hersey, A. M. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Dec. 2—Evolution of Oil Painting: From Ornament to Nature—Transition from Byzantine Art to Naturalism. Burleigh Parkhurst.

*Sunday, Dec. 5—Poets of the Elizabethan Age. Mrs. Lionel Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody).

*Thursday, Dec. 9—Through the Heart of the South: From Washington to Florida. Guy Richardson.

*Sunday, Dec. 12—Theaters of Shakespeare's Time. Frank Chouteau Brown. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Dec. 16—The Della Robbia Family: Luca della Robbia. Charles T. Carruth.

*Sunday, Dec. 19—Elizabethan England. Roger B. Merriman, Ph. D.

Thursday, Dec. 23—From Suez to Yokohama. John R. Ainsley.

*Sunday, Dec. 26—Shakespeare, the Man. E. Charlton Black, LL. D.

Thursday, Dec. 30—The Della Robbia Family: H. Andrea and Giovanni della Robbia. Charles T. Carruth.

Sunday, Jan. 2—Journeys Through Unfrequent Paths in Florida: The Ever-

Crugny. Charles Wellington Furlong, F. R. G. S.

*Sunday, Feb. 4—Architecture of Shakespeare's Time. H. Langford Warren, A. M. With lantern illustrations.

*Thursday, Feb. 10—A Winter in the Arctic. Samuel Mixer.

Sunday, Feb. 13—Abraham Lincoln. William H. Lewis.

Thursday, Feb. 17—The Modern Brick House and its Ancestors. Frank Chouteau Brown.

Sunday, Feb. 20—Thomas Carlyle. E. Charlton Black, LL. D.

Thursday, Feb. 24—A West Indian Winter. Francis Henry Wade, M. D.

*Sunday, Feb. 27—Shakespeare and Italy. (A literary pilgrimage.) Frank W. C. Hersey, A. M. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, March 2—The Art of Portraiture. Ernest L. Major.

Sunday, March 5—Lecture Recital: The Russian in Folk-Song and Opera. Constance Ramsay Gideon and Henry L. Gideon.

*Thursday, March 9—The Growth of Worlds. (Study of the Stars.) Rev. Joel H. Metcalf.

Sunday, March 12—How to Misunderstand Music. Leo R. Lewis, A. M. With illustrations on the piano.

Thursday, March 16—Ancient Irish Art. John E. Lynch.

Sunday, March 19—Celtic (Irish) Folk-Music. Benedict Fitz Gerald. With musical illustrations.

Thursday, March 23—The Development of Styles in Church Architecture. Edward T. P. Graham.

*Sunday, March 26—Shakespeare and the Printers. George P. Winship, A. M.

Thursday, March 30—Recent American Architecture. Clarence H. Blackall, A. M.

*Sunday, April 2—Shakespeare's England. Edmund H. Garrett. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, April 6—The Most Beautiful American City. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., A. M.

*Sunday, April 9—Shakespeare's Heroines. Mrs. B. P. Cheney, Jr. (Julia Arthur).

*Thursday, April 13—The Pleasures of Tree Study. George Winthrop Lee.

*Sunday, April 16—Shakespeare as Interpreter of English History. Frank H. Chase, Ph. D.

*Sunday, April 23—The Shakespeare Anniversary. E. Charlton Black, LL. D.

The Ruskin Club lectures for the coming year come on the second and fourth Mondays of the month at 3 p. m., as follows:

Oct. 11—Food and Its Influence on Social Conditions. Mrs. Norah Johnson Barbour.

Oct. 25—Legends of Old Honolulu. M. L. Millard. With colored lantern illustrations.

Nov. 8—Truly Sacred Art. Darius Cobb.

Nov. 23—Art Education in Massachusetts Under the Leadership of Walter Smith. Mrs. May Smith-Dean.

Dec. 13—The Drama of Michael Angelo, by H. W. Longfellow. Mrs. May Smith-Dean.

Dec. 27—Agriculture in Massachusetts. Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. With lantern illustrations.

Jan. 10—Massachusetts Birds. Wilfrid Wheeler. With lantern illustrations.

Jan. 24—Methods of Preserving Public Health. Wilfrid Wheeler. With lantern illustrations.

Feb. 7—The Philosophy of Force, as Advocated by Nietzsche. Joseph C. Whipple, A. B.

Feb. 21—The Philosophy of Love, as Advocated by Hume, Fichte and Kant. Joseph C. Whipple, A. B.

U. S. ATTORNEYS PROMOTED

United States Dist. Atty. George W. Anderson announced last night the promotion of Leo A. Rogers, his first assistant, to the office of special assistant, with a salary increase of \$500, and of Daniel A. Shen to his first assistant at a like increase in salary. Louis Goldberg of Roxbury, a graduate of Harvard and the Harvard law school, is appointed fourth assistant district attorney.

this exhibition are the first opened for the first time to the public last spring; these prints can be distinguished by the date "1913" appended to the labels. One wall is entirely filled with pictures of the various apartments, galleries, cloisters, etc., while another wall is wholly given up to reproductions of the pictures, sculpture, furniture and other works of art.

Here may be seen, together with many reproductions of the works of the modern artists, excellent prints of the masterpieces of the old Italian, Dutch and Spanish schools, which have given its international renown to the collection of Mrs. Gardner. We need only mention the paintings of Raphael, Botticelli, Titian, Correggio, Giotto, Giorgione, Tintoretto, Veronese, Moroni, Fra Angelico, Crivelli, Florentino di Lorenzo, Guardì and the rest of the Italian school; the works of Rembrandt, Vermeer of Delft, Ter Borch, Rubens, Van Dyck, Pourbus, Antonio Mor, and others, in the Dutch and Flemish school; and of the other schools, the works of Holbein, Velasquez, Degas, Zorn, Whistler, Sargent, etc. Next to going to Fenway Court and seeing the originals, a glimpse of the photographic copies on view at the Public Library is most interesting and profitable.

LITERATURE OF ART

Art Books from the Skinner Bequest— "Versailles and the Two Trianons"— "Cham's" Caricatures

It may be remembered that last year the Boston Public Library received under the will of the late Francis Skinner his private library, comprising about 3250 volumes, together with the first payment of his money legacy, \$55,000, to form a fund for the purchase of books. Certain of the books from the Skinner library have begun to appear on the shelves of the fine arts department, one of the notable works, just from the bindery, being the monumental two-volume folio by Philippe Gilie and Marcel Lambert, entitled "Versailles et les Deux Trianons," published at Tours by the house of Alfred Maune et fils. This sumptuous publication, a work of art in bookmaking of the highest order of excellence, has been bound in a style worthy of its contents. The text is by Philippe Gilie, of the Institut, and the drawings and plates are by Marcel Lambert, architect of the domains of Versailles and the Trianons. It is difficult to do justice to the superb quality of the illustrations. There are etchings by C. T. Deblols and H. Toussaint; heliogravures by Lemercler; heliogravures by Lemercler, Chauvet and Dujardin; wood engravings by Bauchart, Boulenas, Duterte, Deloche, Devally, Puyplat and Rougeron; and color prints, done in watercolors by hand, by Alfred Charpentier.

Much less pretentious is a book on Fontainebleau, in English, containing fifteen photographs after the pictures by J. Haynes-Williams, with an introduction by Frederick Wedmore (London and New York).

Mr. Skinner's library contained many French books, and among them many volumes of caricatures. One of these is entitled "Les Oeuvres Choies de Cham," containing many lithographs by this popular caricaturist. This artist contributed the numerous joiose series of drawings to the Parisian humorous papers, and this collection comprises several of his most exuberant and characteristic essays in this line. One of them deals with the amusing experiences of a green recruit who has just been conscripted into the army: "Les Tatonnements de Jean Bidoux dans la Carrière Militaire." Another relates pictures by the "Art de Réussir dans le Monde" which is further described as a simple and easy process of getting yourself thrown out of doors in a very short time.

Among the other recent acquisitions of the fine arts department is J. J. Foster's "Concerning the True Portraiture of Mary Queen of Scots," with a chapter by L. Dimier on the French court painters of the sixteenth century. This handsome volume is illustrated with many examples of the portraits of Mary Queen of Scots from various famous collections. Some of the more important of the fifty-seven originals are in the Bibliothèque Nationale, the National Portrait Gallery, Chantilly, the British Museum, the Louvre, the Unfizi, the Duke of Devonshire's collection, the king's collection, Versailles, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and the Hermitage Gallery at Petrograd.

In "The Story of Emma, Lady Hamilton," by Julia Frankau, two volumes (London), the author tells us that the features of the unhappy subject of the memoir were limited by all the most illustrious painters and designers of the century, but it is through the portraits of her by George Romney that she lives in the imagination of the multitude. Romney painted her as a Bacchante, as Circe, as Ariadne, as a sibyl, as Nature, as Joan of Arc, as Cassandra, as Comedy, and as all sorts of characters; but she also sat to Paul Verelst, Lawrence, Miss Vigie Le Brun, and other artists. Some of the reproductions are in color.

A notable volume of reproductions of illustrations, published in Germany under the French title, is Georges de Selve's "Grande Illustration: Trésor des Arts et de la Société," covering the period from 1800 to 1900 (Munich).

March 26—Shakespeare and the Printers. George P. Winship. England. Edmund H. Garrett.

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OCT 16 1915 TO
DEC 14 1920

Boston Record Oct. 18, 1915

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXHIBIT ILLUSTRATES PAGEANTRY ART

Unusually Comprehensive Collection of Photographs and Other Material, Including Posters, Programmes and Cards Being Shown

An unusually comprehensive collection of photographs and other material illustrating the art of pageantry has been opened in the exhibition rooms of the Public Library on the street floor. The exhibition will be open to the public during the usual library hours for the next week.

There are about 250 photographs in the collection, as well as many additional posters, programmes, and postcards. It is doubtful if any exhibition so fully illustrative of past pageants and so suggestive to those who are planning celebrations of this character has hitherto been held in Boston.

The material for the exhibition is illustrative of pageants which have been held in Europe, Canada, and the United States. The most notable pageant of Europe represented is that held in Cologne on the occasion of the completion of the Cathedral. The pageant of Quebec that was held in 1908 is shown by a series of large photographs.

Two Boston pageants are represented in the exhibition, the Pageant of Education in 1903 and the Pageant of a Perfect City in 1913. The full illustrations of pageants held in other cities in recent years in this country show how widespread has become the adoption of pageantry as a fitting

celebration for civic and patriotic events. These illustrations are taken from pageants held in Peterborough, Lexington, Portland, Rockport, Stonington, Taunton, Theford, Seattle, Medford, Worcester, Baltimore, Cape Cod, and the Machias Valley.

The material for the exhibition has been lent primarily by those interested in the increasing use of the pageant as a means for the artistic expression of an entire community. The exhibition has been planned for its educational benefits, and as such it is a significant showing of what is being done in one of the most important fields of patriotic education. Miss Lotta Clark, Miss Virginia Tanner, Lotta Clark, Miss Virginia Tanner and Frank Chouteau Brown have contributed largely to the exhibition.

Boston Transcript Oct. 16, 1915

THE ART OF PAGEANTRY

Exhibition of Photographs and Posters Illustrative of the Subject on View at Public Library

In the exhibition rooms on the street floor of the Public Library there is now hung a comprehensive collection of photographs and other material illustrating the art of pageantry. About 250 photographs are shown, in addition to many posters, programmes and postcards. It is doubtful if any exhibition so fully illustrative of past pageants, and so suggestive to those who are planning celebrations of this sort, has hitherto been held in Boston.

The material shown includes a number of pageants given in Europe, beginning with that in Cologne on the occasion of the completion of the Cathedral; a series of large photographs of the pageant of Quebec, 1908; and full illustrations of more recent pageants in Peterborough, Lexington, Portland, Rockport, Stonington, Taunton, Theford, Seattle, Medford, Worcester, Baltimore, Cape Cod, and the Machias Valley. Boston pageants are represented, the pageant of education, 1903, and the pageant of a perfect city, 1913. Much of the material exhibited has been lent for the purpose by Miss Lotta A. Clark, Miss Virginia Tanner, Mr. Frank Chouteau Brown, Miss Margaret Eager and others. The exhibition will remain open until Oct. 25; it is a significant showing of what is being done in one of the most important fields of patriotic education.

Boston Globe Oct. 22, 1915

THE BOSTON HERALD FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915 DESCRIBES OLD ENGLISH DANCES

Mrs. Storror's Lecture at Public Library Illustrated by Dancers in Costume.

Mrs. James J. Storror gave a lecture at the Public Library last night on English folk dances in the time of Shakespeare. Several men and women dancers, in costume, illustrated the different kinds of dances that Shakespeare knew on the stage. So great interest was displayed in the subject of old English dances which have recently been revived that more than 300 persons were unable to gain admission to the hall.

Stratford-on-Avon, the home of Shakespeare, is also the place where the old dances were brought back to life after many years. A number of men who were out of work there 10 years ago got up a street show of the old dances and passed the hat. Cecil Sharp, now an authority on the subject, saw the performance. Becoming interested in the old tunes and dances he collected all that he could hear and see and later started a school in Stratford.

There are three kinds of English folk dances, Mrs. Storror said. The first are the sword dances, which were probably sacrificial dances in their early history; only eight of them are known. The Flamborough sword dance is given every Christmas by the fishermen of that town.

Six men are needed to dance the Morris dances, the second kind of folk dance. The men carry either sticks or handkerchiefs which are used in the dance. Most of the Morris dances were originally religious dances of some sort for the different seasons of the year, like the return of spring, blessing the crops or the planting of seeds. In Shakespeare's time, at the different seasons of the year, the musicians would travel from village to village to dance on the green. Bells are worn around the knees in some of the Morris dances.

Country dances in which both men and women take part are the third kind of folk dance. One form of the country dance still survives in this country as the Sir Roger de Coverley, or the Virginia Reel. More than a dozen different folk dances were given by Mrs. Storror's assistants.

Boston Transcript Oct. 1915

CALLS WHEAT THE IDEAL FOOD

Mrs. Norah Johnson Barbour Addresses Ruskin Club on Importance of Proper Diet

Mrs. Norah Johnson Barbour addressed the Ruskin Club at the first meeting of the season held in the Public Library Hall yesterday afternoon. "Food and Its Influence upon Social Conditions" was her topic and she spoke of improper food as the primary cause of ill-health. Mankind could live, Mrs. Barbour said, on a vegetable diet; indeed, millions of men have done so, but there is no food known, whether produced by nature or put together in a laboratory, that can replace wheat. This tiny seed contains all the elements necessary to life, including not only the carbohydrates which give energy and warmth, but those valuable proteins which build nerve tissues and repair the waste from day to day.

Boston Globe Oct. 22, 1915

MRS STORROW TALKS ON ENGLISH DANCES

Steps of Shakspeare's Period Discovered.

Masons Out of Work Earned Living With Old-Time Evolutions.

Mrs. James J. Storror's lecture and demonstration of "English Dances in the Time of Shakspeare" packed the lecture hall of the Public Library last evening and there were several hundred who could not gain admittance. She had assisting her in the dances after the lecture about a dozen young men and women in rustic costumes, with the baldricks and bells that were worn in some of the old English dances.

Mrs. Storror explained how by the merest accident Mr. Cecil Sharp discovered some of these old dances at Stratford a few years ago, and how through his interest and sympathy he was able to piece together and sense out the music and action of a great number of the old English dances.

Mrs. Storror said: "You can't tell about dancing, you have to do it or see it; in fact, you can tell only a little of its history. The dancing of the English is a thing that has nearly died out, but 10 years ago few people knew that it still existed. It was hidden among the ill-lettered peasants, who continued to keep up the old customs that the rest of the world had forgotten. Fortunately it was rediscovered just as it was flickering out and was revived with great vigor all over England, and, although the war has held it back, even this year, in all the throes and agony of the war, we get letters telling of the relief it has been to go to the Summer school of dancing in Stratford and forget for a few days the horrible things that were happening."

She then told how Cecil Sharp at Stratford happened to run across a group of peasant dancers that had been organized by some masons out of work to earn a little money among the country folk. He was struck with the beauty of the simple music and also with the system. This led to further research, and after much labor Mr. Sharp began the renaissance of old English dancing and music, and demonstrated that the English were not unmusical as was supposed, and that "there was real music and folk dance, only no high-brows had up to that time found it out." The demonstration consisted of 13 of these dances, in some of which Mrs. Storror herself took part. There was the "Winston Processional," the "Blue Eyes Strangers," "Hobbling Joe," "Laddy in the Dark," "Oranges and Lemons," "The Old Mother Oxford," "Ruffy Tuffy," "Hey, Boys," "2nd May," "Flamborough Sword Dance" and "Trinkles and Green Garters."

Boston Transcript Oct. 1915

FOR SHAKESPEARE STUDY

Public Library Presents Free Lectures, a Memorial Exhibition and Works Relating to the Great Dramatist to Mark His Tercentenary

For the purpose of making the Shakspeare tercentenary an opportunity for a better knowledge of the great dramatist, the Public Library trustees have arranged a memorial exhibition, and a selected list of his works and publications of his contemporaries. In cooperation with the Drama League a course of free lectures showing Shakspeare and his time has already begun.

In the exhibition room of the fine arts department, twenty sections have been set aside and a pamphlet has been published by the trustees as a guide to the selection from the treasures within the building. Additional material may be seen in the Barton-Ticknor Library on the same floor. To the volumes bearing directly on the personality and fame of Shakspeare, there have been added original editions, portraits of other writers of his day, illustrations of theatres and pieces of English architecture of that period.

The pamphlet has a distinct educational value as it contains a list of one hundred books for the Shakspeare student and others written for children.

Wild Bird Taming Is Easily Accomplished

Ernest H. Baynes at Public Library Tells How They Can Be Made Useful Pets

That wild birds actually can be tamed, that they can be coaxed to visit glass window boxes open on the outside, that they can be protected by means of bird houses and drinking pools and the establishment of cut down trees to which food is tied, and that all these bird visitors will keep flies, mosquitoes and other insect pests at bay was established by lantern pictures yesterday at the Public Library by Ernest H. Baynes. And the hall was crowded.

CHILD CAN TAME THEM

Any child could have a few wild birds for pets, he said. And he showed photographs of his own wild birds actually visiting the dining table or accompanying him on his shoulder. The passenger pigeon, which had a market value, has become extinct, he began. It was sold at a cent apiece for food and caught by the thousands. The Labrador duck and some other useful birds have also become extinct. Others are rapidly disappearing. Birds need protection.

Worth While to Protect

That it is worth while to protect them is shown by the statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has found that the loss from insects and rodents which birds will gobble up is \$1,000,000,000 a year, or \$1 a month for each man, woman and child in the United States. Birds also eat disease-bearing insects and destroy noxious weeds by eating the seeds. All these birds need food in winter, water in summer and protection for their nests in spring. Only the English sparrows should be exterminated with the shotgun, as they harm all the other birds and are of no use. In Meriden, N. H., Mr. Baynes organized the high school children to sweep off the snow after a storm or tramp it down hard; then on the bare space sprinkle food for the birds, to keep them from perishing in bitter weather. They established a chain of 75 feeding stations throughout the town. They found they could tramp the ground more in five minutes than they could shovel in 20. Since then 70 bird clubs have been established on the Meriden model throughout the United States. For the redpolls and pine siskins they scattered hemp seed. For the nut-hatches they nailed doughnuts to the trees, or pieces of cheese, or better, tied pieces of suet to the branches so

firmly that the red squirrels could not dislodge them. For chickadees and in fact all of the birds they erected little seed platforms roofed over from the weather, or weathercock boxes that always turn away from the storm.

Delicacy for Birds

One of the most delightful things a child can do is to take a hemlock bough and cover it with hot melted suet, which will instantly harden on the branches and not look half bad. Then here is food to attract the birds into the suet when hot can be stirred bread crumbs, seeds, and other bird delicacies.

Some of Mr. Baynes feathered guests got so tame that they would fly into the house through an open window, eating nuts off the table cloth. To prevent them seizing each his kernel and flying off with it, he sewed them to the cloth, so that the birds had to stay till they had eaten them on the spot.

For the phoebe birds he nailed four-inch shelves close under the porch roof and a pair raised two broods there every year, the phoebes, together with a pair of barn swallows and a pair of tree swallows keeping the flies and mosquitoes all eaten up. For the woodpeckers and nuthatches they made holes in small sections of logs and set these up in the trees for them to nest in. Flickers and chickadees nested in somewhat larger artificially made holes.

To provide the birds water to drink in summer, and incidentally prevent their eating the small fruits, bird baths were made of concrete or hollowed stones or waterproof boxes set in the lawn on tree stumps and planted about with aquatic plants, sanded over the bottom for a good footing, and made ornamental with shells and mosses. One oriole ate 11 large miller moths in one day, the bird having a bit of identification.

Shrubs can be planted to afford the birds food and shelter. Humming birds prefer honeysuckle and trumpet creeper, while field birds, such as the meadow-lark and the plover, enjoy millet, hemp and sunflowers. The grouse like wheat.

Post Nov. 2/15

At the same meeting the Mayor appeared to give a short explanation of his \$300,000 loan order for the Library Department. He explained that the boilers at the Public Library were situated directly under the main staircase, where they have been for 20 years. This, in the opinion of the trustees, is dangerous and they therefore recommend that, as a protection to the lives of citizens and the valuable art works on the walls surrounding the main stair case, the plant be moved to Blagden st., where with his own money Chairman Josiah Benton has purchased one of three parcels of property which will be necessary for the installation of the new plant.

When the order is passed he will turn his parcel over to the city at its original cost and in this manner the city can take the two other parcels with the right of eminent domain, thus eliminating the real estate speculators. The matter was favorably received, but action from the Finance Committee was awaited before taking definite action.

Oct. 1915

I wonder how many Bostonians are going to study Esperanto this winter. I hear that the usual free classes are open next Tuesday at the new room of the Boston Esperanto Society, 402 Pierce Building. I heard Mr. G. W. Lee, president of the society, give last the annual descriptive lecture, last Tuesday, at the Public Library, and he succeeded in making his subject extremely interesting. He opened up a line of study that ought to bring many of the public to the free classes. The war uncertainty makes it a bit risky to prophesy what is going to be the universal language a decade hence, but meantime there's a vast deal of interest in Esperanto.

Post Nov. 2/15

Boston cannot fail to recognize the validity of the request which the trustees of the Public Library have now brought forward for money to erect an addition on Blagden street to the present building in Copley square. The trustees show very clearly the necessity which exists of providing better quarters for the branch library department, for which no proper quarters were assigned when the present building was first planned and erected. Since upon the operation of the branch department depends the efficiency of all the branch stations throughout the city, the trustees are right in regarding it as the very heart of the service. Behind this need for better quarters, however, stands one argument for an addition to the present plant which would be conclusive even if the library had not outgrown its facilities, and that argument rises from the danger which the present location of the boilers in the library now constitutes. Placed as they are under the grand staircase, the explosion of a single one of them would be capable of wrecking all the central part of the building. Since this structural defect can be remedied by removing the boilers to an addition which would also be highly useful for other purposes as well, the case in favor of the addition cannot be refuted.

Post Nov. 17/15

LIBRARY ASKS PICTURES BACK

A vigorous effort to have returned to the Charlestown public library three famous oil paintings, now at the Central Library in Copley square, is to be made by residents of that district. It was announced last night. Judge Charles S. Sullivan of the Charlestown District Court, and Augustus Pales, members of the Library Examining Board from that district, are to head the movement. The paintings, one of Daniel Webster delivering his famous address at the dedication of Bunker Hill monument, and the others life-size portraits of George Washington and Stonewall Jackson, were removed to the Central Library when the Charlestown branch was being demolished prior to renovation.

Post Nov. 6/15

LIBRARY SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

Majority of the 113 Candidates for Grades B and C Tests Are Women

Examinations for grades B and C of the Library Service were held at the Central Library today. The majority of the 113 candidates were women. The general paper was given at 9:15 this morning, and the language paper was issued this afternoon.

Grade B requires the equivalent of a college education with a knowledge of two foreign languages, and for Grade C the equipment of a high school education with a knowledge of one foreign language is necessary. Successful applicants in Grade B qualify for the higher places in the service, such as the catalogue and fine arts departments, while Grade C applicants are given minor places.

Post Nov. 11/15

NO PLACE FOR DELAY

If there is the slightest cause for suspicion against the high pressure boilers that have reposed under the staircase of the Boston Public Library for the past 24 years, they should be put out of commission at once.

Of course, the city authorities will provide funds for a new place for the library's heating plant. But suppose something goes wrong in the meantime? Having been warned, it will be a poor excuse to say that it had been intended to make a change "some time."

"Some time" should be now.

MAKING A CITIZEN

Wherein the Library Is a Source of Civic Information for the Alien Aspiring to United States Citizenship

V. For the fourth time that day the small boy went disconsolately down the stairs of the Boston public library branch in the North End. The good-natured policeman who sat in a chair at the bottom of the stairs reading a most interesting book did not even glance up as the small boy passed him, slowly turned the knob of the door and stepped into the street. But a few minutes later just as the policeman had reached the most thrilling part of his story, in came the small boy in triumph bearing in his hands a cake of soap. Oblivious of the fact that he had never addressed the policeman before, the lad stopped to take him into his confidence.

"They," he said with a glance toward the upper regions, "they sent me home four times to wash my hands. I brought the soap this time to prove I did it," and before his listener could reply the boy was at the top of the stairs again in a final attempt to get into the children's room. The inspector who sat in a chair in the hall smiled as he let him by, and in five minutes more the youngster, seated in his favorite chair at one of the round tables, had forgotten hands, soap, and the world in general in a fascinating journey with one of the heroes of fiction.

Now, small boys do not make four attempts to wash their hands unless they are very eager for what follows, and such an incident as the place which the North End branch of the Boston public library holds in the affections of the children who live in that district. They go to the library because they like to go. Many of them would rather go there than any other place they know of.

As soon as school is out in the afternoon they come giling in with pencils, pads and books ready to start on the preparation of the next day's lessons. Others upon whom school cares press less heavily make a bee line for the second room, where they are allowed to take story books from the shelves and sit down to read them. Others line up at the delivery desk eager for a book to take home. Here comes Tony who is to get a card for the first time. "Do you know the rules?" the librarian asks him, smiling at him in most friendly fashion.

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The room for the fathers and mothers and older brothers and sisters is downstairs. When Tony's father enters for the first time he wonders whether he is in Italy or the United States. At the further end of the room there is a beautiful marble bas-relief with an Italian inscription and over it a lost of Dante. On one side on a lofty pedestal is a bust of King Humbert. The young woman who smiles a welcome speaks Italian, and on the shelves are rows of Italian books, about 800 in all, the librarian tells him.

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Thus Tony's father becomes a regular library patron. He tells his neighbor about it. His neighbor is a day laborer like Tony's father. Nevertheless the first time he draws a book from the library he chooses a well-worn copy of Dante. But this does not surprise the librarian. She is used to having the most unlikely looking men select

on the library for any kind of information or help they might like, and now they are sure of it. They express their thanks to the librarian, and she says with a pleasant nod, "That's all right. That's what we are here for."

On the tables in this room are collections of books on the trades. These are changed frequently so as to interest as large a number of readers as possible. In one part of the room the shelves are lined with Yiddish books, for though the Italians who reside in this district far outnumber the Jews, there are enough of the latter to make Yiddish books a desirable part of the library's equipment.

Besides the 500 and 600 children who come to the library every week day and who generally speak of the librarian as "the library teacher," besides the fathers and brothers and sometimes the mothers who feel so at home in the Dante room downstairs, there are also the factory girls, who begin their acquaintance with the library by asking for "the forewoman." But the librarian and her assistants—there are six of them in all, two of American parentage, two of Italian, two of Hebrew—are quite willing to be known by any title, as long as they know that every title means "friend."

On Friday nights a story hour is held for the boys, and never a Friday night passes but the boys are there in full force. On summer nights they are allowed to go up to the roof to hear the stories, just the kind of a privilege that delights a boy's heart. On Sunday afternoons there are sometimes lectures in Italian given in the lecture hall. These are for everybody who wants to come.

The help which the library aims to extend to its patrons is the kind which teaches them to become self-reliant. When, for instance, the children come hurrying in from school with subjects to look up in the reference books, the librarians do not immediately get down the books that are needed and open them to the pages where the pupils can find what they want. Instead, they show the boys and girls how to use the reference books for themselves. But when a child does not make much of a success of this, then somebody on the library staff comes to the rescue. This was necessary not long ago when a small maid said sadly that she had looked through every book but could not find out how old Homer was. Inquiry proved that she had been told to find out what she could about the Homeric age.

Somewhat in line with this incident are some of the calls which the librarians get for books. They tell you that they have been asked to supply "The Layers of Ancient Rome," "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Sarsaparilla" (Cinderella), and "Custom Tailor of the Angels." This last proved to be a request for "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Hebrews."

Few people in the North End have libraries in their homes. That is one very special reason why the public library in that district cares so much about fostering the home atmosphere which has grown up within its own walls. At the library there are books and pictures, flowers and sunshine and friendly faces. Hospitality is so evident everywhere that it is as if the word "Welcome" had been placed over the front entrance and written on the walls of every room. Indeed the librarian will assure you that one of the express purposes of this library is "to welcome the stranger within our gates, and to give him the books which show pure-minded American ideals, or, if he does not read English, to furnish the best we have in the language desired." And it is because of the library's success in carrying out this aim that it is proving a telling factor for good in the North End.

The Fine Arts

Exhibitions now open:
Guild of Boston Artists—Mr. Gauguin's Works.
Brooks Reed Gallery—Paintings of Durand Kline.
Cobb's Gallery—Miss Browne's Portraits.
Copley Gallery—Miss Thayer's Pictures.
Copley Gallery—Early American Portraits.
Fell & Richards—Students' Works.
Gill & Richards—Mr. Roth's Paintings.
Vose's Gallery—Monticelli's Paintings.
Bigelow, Kennard & Co.—Small American Bronzes.
Arts and Crafts Gallery—Exhibition of Toys.
Milton Library—Bischoff and Dunbar Pictures.
Miss Hovey's Studio—Exhibition of Autographs.
Jordan Marsh Gallery—The Return from Calvary.
Copley Gallery—Mr. Patterson's Drawings.
Boston Art Club—Members' Exhibition.

LITERATURE OF ART

Location of Two Copley Portraits Discovered—Life of Lonsing—"Paris qui Reste"

An interesting discovery relating to the whereabouts of two portraits by John Singleton Copley has been made by Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library. The portraits, those of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Babcock, are listed on page 48 of Frank W. Bayley's "Life and Works of John Singleton Copley," but Mr. Bayley states that their whereabouts is unknown to him. Mr. Fleischner, however, has found the portraits engraved in the Babcock Genealogy (New York, 1903), with the further information that they belong to Rev. Edwin A. Blake, Ph. D., D. D., of Brooklyn, Conn. Adam Babcock, born 1740, died 1817, was a prominent Boston merchant. He was a son of Dr. Joshua Babcock of Westbury, R. I. The portrait of him is of a young man, nearly full-length, seated, with hand partly resting on a table and holding a writing tablet. In the portrait of Mrs. Babcock, she wears a head-dress or turban of lace and pearls, and her gown is of light silk. A dark cloak lined with ermine completes her costume.

Among the recent acquisitions of the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library is an important biography of a relatively little known eighteenth century Flemish artist of great merit, named Lonsing, who spent a large part of his life in Bordeaux. In this book, which is written by Maxime de Lapouyade, under the title of "Un Maître Flamand a Bordeaux" (Paris, 1911), it is stated that Lonsing, who was born at Brussels in 1739, and died at Bordeaux in 1790, was educated at Antwerp. He was both a painter and an engraver, but it is as a portrait painter chiefly that he excelled. His portraits, according to M. Lapouyade, are distinguished by their sincerity, the intensity of their expression, and the movement and originality of their attitudes. In the matter of likeness they are doubtless admirable, even to perfection, for Lonsing shows himself to be not only an attentive and faithful observer of nature, but also an able psychologist, who knows how to reveal "dans leurs moindres replis" the character and the mind of his sitters. This is the mark of a great artist. Besides being a skilful and conscientious draughtsman, Lonsing possesses all the fine qualities of a brilliant and luminous colorist. His palette is rich, though his constituent elements are very simple. The depth and variety of his effects being drawn from a limited number of colors which are choice and solid and wisely combined. This handsome book is illustrated with a number of excellent photographs of the old historic hotels and residences of Paris, with text by René Gelas (Paris, 1914), there are about one hundred plates of details of the architecture of the French capital, such as the Hotel d'Esclapart, Le Mazarin, Peyron de Mautras, Le Livre d'Or de Braque, d'Albret, Souffle, des Ambassadeurs Mazarin, de Rohan, de Beauvais, de la de Hollande, d'Orleans, de la Guilleminiere, Chancellerie d'Orleans, d'Evreux, etc. Dodun, Desmarests, Herlaut, d'Evreux, etc.

"The Art Treasures of Great Britain," edited by C. H. Collins Baker (New York), contains first-rate photographs reproduced after the paintings of Rembrandt, Hons after the paintings of Vermeer, Hals, Titian, Botticelli, Bellini, Mantegna, Goya, Vermeer, Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Memling, Hans, Carrell, Old Crome, Rogarth, Turner, Gainsborough, Old Crome, Reynolds, A. Stevens, Rosetti, Whistler, and others.

Other new art books added to the collections of the Boston Public Library are: "Les Dessins de Paul Veronese," by Frederic Maitland Chapp, M. A. (Paris, 1914), a catalogue raisonné, preceded by a critical study of the artist; "Le Trésor des Rois de France," an essay on the life and works of the artist, followed by a catalogue of the artist's drawings and engraved compositions (Paris, 1900); and "Les Travaux de Montmartre" (Paris, 1913), with three hundred drawings by Henry de Marandant, and text by Octave Charpentier.

when they can be protected by means of bird houses and drinking ponds and the establishment of cut down trees in which food is tied, and that all these bird visitors will keep them, mosquitoes and other insect pests away was established by lantern pictures yesterday at the Public Library by Ernest H. Baynes. And the hall was crowded.

CHILD CAN TAME THEM

Any child could have a few wild birds for pets, he said. And he showed photographs of his own wild birds actually visiting the dining table or accompanying him on his shoulder. The passenger pigeon, which had a market value, has become extinct, he said. It was sold at a cent apiece for food and caught by the thousands. The Labrador duck and some other useful birds have also become extinct. Others are rapidly disappearing. Birds need protection.

Worth While to Protect

That it is worth while to protect them is shown by the statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has found that the loss from insects and rodents which birds will gobble up is \$1,000,000,000 a year, or \$1 a month for each man, woman and child in the United States. Birds also eat disease-bearing insects and destroy noxious weeds by eating the seeds. All these birds need food in winter, water in summer and protection for their nests in spring. Only the English sparrows should be exterminated with the shotgun, as they harm all the other birds and are of no use.

In Meriden, N. H., Mr. Baynes organized the high school children to sweep off the snow after a storm or tramp it down hard; then on the bare space sprinkle food for the birds, to keep them from perishing in bitter weather. They established a chain of 75 feeding stations throughout the town. They found they could tramp the ground more in five minutes than they could shovel in 24. Since then 70 bird clubs have been established on the Meriden model throughout the United States.

For the redpolls and pine siskins they scattered hemp seed. For the nut-hatches they nailed doughnuts to the trees, or pieces of cheese, or better, tied pieces of suet to the branches so

birds, in desperation, would not be

wasn't turn away from the storm.

Delicacy for Birds

One of the most delightful things a child can do is to take a hemlock bough and cover it with hot melted suet, which will instantly harden on the branches and not look half bad. Then here is food to attract the birds. Into the suet when hot can be stirred bread crumbs, seeds, and other bird delicacies.

Some of Mr. Baynes' feathered guests got so tame that they would fly into the house through an open window, eating nuts off the table cloth. To prevent them seizing each his kernel and flying off with it, he sewed them to the cloth, so that the birds had to stay till they had eaten them on the spot.

For the phoebe birds he nailed four-inch shelves close under the porch roof and a pair raised two broods there every year, the phoebes, together with a pair of barn swallows and a pair of tree swallows keeping the flies and mosquitoes all eaten up.

For the woodpeckers and nut-hatches they made holes in small sections of logs and set these up in the trees for them to nest in. Flickers and chickadees nested in somewhat larger artificially made holes.

To provide the birds water to drink in summer, and incidentally prevent their eating the small fruits, bird baths were made of concrete or hollowed stones or waterproof boxes set in the lawn on tree stumps and planted about with aquatic plants, sand over the bottom for a good footing, and made ornamental with shells and mosses. One oriole ate 11 large miller moths in one day, the bird having a bit of aluminum fastened around its ankle for identification.

Shrubs can be planted to afford the birds food and shelter. Humming birds prefer honeysuckle and trumpet creeper, while field birds, such as the meadow-lark and the plover, enjoy millet, hemp and sunflowers. The grouse like wheat.

Boston Record, Nov. 2/15

At the same meeting the Mayor appeared to give a short explanation of his \$200,000 loan order for the Library Department. He explained that the boilers at the Public Library were situated directly under the main staircase, where they have been for 20 years. This, in the opinion of the trustees, is dangerous and they therefore recommended that, as a protection to the lives of citizens and the valuable art works on the walls surrounding the main stair case, the plant be moved to Blagden st., where with his own money Chairman Josiah Benton has purchased one of three parcels of property which will be necessary for the installation of the new plant.

When the order is passed he will turn his parcel over to the city at its original cost and in this manner the city can take the two other parcels by the right of eminent domain, thus eliminating the real estate speculators. The matter was favorably received, but action from the Finance Committee was awaited before taking definite action.

placed on the floor and the grand staircase, the explosion of a single one of them would be capable of wrecking all the central part of the building. Since this structural defect can be remedied by removing the boilers to an addition which would also be highly useful for other purposes as well, the case in favor of the addition cannot be refuted.

LIBRARY ASKS PICTURES BACK

A vigorous effort to have returned to the Charlestown public library three famous oil paintings, now at the Central library in Copley square, is to be made by residents of that district. It was announced last night. Judge Charles S. Sullivan of the Charlestown District Court, and Augustus Pales, members of the Library Examiners' Board from that district, are to head the movement. The paintings, one of Daniel Webster delivering his famous address at the dedication of Bunker Hill monument, and the others life-size portraits of George Washington and Stonewall Jackson, were removed to the Central library when the Charlestown branch was being demolished prior to renovation.

LIBRARY SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

Majority of the 113 Candidates for Grades B and C Tests Are Women

Examinations for grades B and C of the Library Service were held at the Central Library today. The majority of the 113 candidates were women. The general paper was given at 9.15 this morning, and the language paper was issued this afternoon.

Grade B requires the equivalent of a college education with a knowledge of two foreign languages, and for Grade C the equipment of a high school education with a knowledge of one foreign language is necessary. Successful applicants in Grade B qualify for the higher places in the service, such as the catalogue and fine arts departments, while Grade C applicants are given minor places.

NO PLACE FOR DELAY

If there is the slightest cause for suspicion against the high pressure boilers that have reposed under the staircase of the Boston Public Library for the past 24 years, they should be put out of commission at once.

Of course, the city authorities will provide funds for a new place for the library's heating plant. But suppose something goes wrong in the meantime? Having been warned, it will be a poor excuse to say that it had been intended to make a change "some time."

"Some time" should be now.

Boston Post, Nov. 11/15

looking in his hands a slip of paper, the obviousness of the fact that he had never addressed the policeman before, the lad slipped to take him into his confidence. "They," he said with a glance toward the upper regions, "they sent me home last time to wash my hands. I brought the soap this time to prove I did it," and before his listener could reply the boy was at the top of the stairs again in a final attempt to get into the children's room. The inspector who sat in a chair in the hall smiled as she let him by, and in five minutes more the youngster, seated in his favorite chair at one of the round tables, had forgotten hands, soap, and the world in general in a fascinating journey with one of the heroes of fiction.

Now, small boys do not make four attempts to wash their hands unless they are very eager for what follows, and such an incident as the foregoing is sufficient proof of the place which the North End branch of the Boston public library holds in the affections of the children who live in that district. They go to the library because they like to go. Many of them would rather go there than any other place they know of.

As soon as school is out in the afternoon they come piling in with pencils, pads and books ready to start on the preparation of the next day's lessons. Others upon whom school cares press less heavily make a bee-line for the second room, where they are allowed to take story books from the shelves and sit down to read them. Others line up at the delivery desk eager for a book to take home. Here come Tony who is to get a card for the first time, "Do you know the rules?" the librarian asks him, smiling at him in most friendly fashion.

Tony straightens up and straightway recites as follows:

"I will look at a book and if it is soiled or torn I will report it."

"I will have clean hands."

"I will never mark the pages."

"I will never turn down the leaves."

"I will not wet my fingers to turn the pages."

Then the librarian writes his name on a slip and two days later when Tony goes home he carries a book safely tucked under his arm. He has such a good time reading the book at home that he tries to tell his father and mother about it. He talks to them in Italian, and his father asks if there are any Italian books in the library. Tony invites him to come and see.

The room for the fathers and mothers and older brothers and sisters is downstairs. When Tony's father enters for the first time he wonders whether he is in Italy or the United States. At the further end of the room there is a beautiful marble bas-relief with an Italian inscription and over it a bust of Dante. On one side on a lofty pedestal is a bust of King Humbert. The young woman who smiles a welcome speaks Italian, and on the shelves are rows of Italian books, about 800 in all, the librarian tells him.

Tony's father is amazed. Finally it is arranged that he is to draw his first book, or two if he so chooses. He decides on the "Life of Garibaldi," and then suddenly as his eyes wander over the shelves he is treated to a happy surprise. He finds a translation of the book Tony was reading. "I wish to take this, too," he says joyfully to the librarian. "I will read some of it aloud to Tony. He will like to hear it in Italian."

Thus Tony's father becomes a regular library patron. He tells his neighbor about it. His neighbor is a day laborer like Tony's father. Nevertheless the first time he draws a book from the library he chooses a well-worn copy of Dante. But this does not surprise the librarian. She is used to having the most unlikely looking men ask for poetry, biography, travel. They prefer these to fiction, and when they do take fiction, it is such books as "Les Misérables," "The Last Days of Pompeii," "The Three Musketeers," all of which the library possesses in Italian.

Then there comes a day when Tony's father and his friend confide to the librarian, whom they have come to regard as a staunch friend, that they would like to take out books that will help them learn English. They are thinking of becoming citizens, they tell her; they have decided that they would like to belong to a country that has free public libraries and that is interested in the Italians.

The librarian assures them that she has just what they want. She gets the books for them, and she gives them plenty of advice. She tells them about the evening schools. Learning to read English is not easy, she says, but she knows they can do it. Are they not already well educated in their own language? As soon as they can read, she will let them take a book which will help them a great deal. It is called, "How to Become a Citizen."

The two men are more delighted with the library than ever. They have felt for a long time that they could depend

two of American paintings. Two of Italian, two of Hebrew—are quite willing to be known by any title, as long as they know that every title means "friend."

On Friday nights a story hour is held for the boys, and never a Friday night passes but the boys are there in full force. On summer nights they are allowed to go up to the roof to hear the stories, just the kind of a privilege that delights a boy's heart. On Sunday afternoons there are sometimes lectures in Italian given in the lecture hall. These are for everybody who wants to come.

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Someone in line with this incident are some of the calls which the librarians get for books. They will tell you that they have been asked to supply "The Layers of Ancient Rome," "Jack and the Beanstalk," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Sarsaparilla" (Cinderella), and "Custom Tailor of the Angels." This last proved to be a request for "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Hebrews."

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Among the recent acquisitions of the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library is an important biography of a relatively little known eighteenth century Flemish artist of great merit, named Lonsing, who spent a large part of his life in Bordeaux. In this book, which is written by Meandre de Lapouyade, under the title of "Un Maître Flamand à Bordeaux" (Paris, 1911). It is stated that Lonsing, who was born at Brussels in 1730, and died at Bordeaux in 1790, was educated at Antwerp. He was both a painter and an engraver, but it is as a portrait painter chiefly that he excelled. His portraits, according to M. Lapouyade, are distinguished by their sincerity, the intensity of their expression, and the movement and originality of their composition, as well as by the ease of their attitudes. In the matter of likeness they are doubtless admirable, even to perfection, for Lonsing shows himself to be not only an attentive and faithful observer of nature, but also an able psychologist, who knows how to reveal "dans leurs moindres replis" the character and the mind of his sitters. This is the mark of a great artist. Besides being a skilful and conscientious draughtsman, Lonsing possesses all the fine qualities of a brilliant and luminous colorist. His palette is rich, though its constituent elements are very simple, the depth and variety of his effects being drawn from a limited number of colors which are choice and solid and wisely combined. This handsome book is illustrated with a number of excellent photographs.

In "Paris qui Reste," a picture book of the old historic hotels and residences of Paris, with text by René Colas (Paris, 1914), there are about one hundred plates of details of the architecture of many of the best old mansions of the French capital, such as the Hotels d'Estrie, Le Mazarin, Peyrenc de Maurras, Le Livre d'Or de Brague, d'Albret, Sonise, de Lamolnion, Carnavalet, Le Pelletier, Sully, Delisle-Mansart, d'Equilly, des Ambassadeurs de Hollande, de Rohan, de Beauvais, de la Chancellerie d'Orléans, de la Guilloisère, Lodon, Desmarests, Herault, d'Evreux, etc.

The Art Treasures of Great Britain, edited by C. H. Collins Baker (New York), contains first-rate photographic reproductions after the paintings of Rembrandt, Holbein, Titian, Botticelli, Bellini, Metzu, Goya, Vermeer, Leonardo da Vinci, Velasquez, Memling, Hals, Crivelli, Mantegna, Hogarth, Turner, Gainsborough, Old Crome, Reynolds, A. Stevens, Rosetti, Whistler, and others.

Other new art books added to the collections of the Boston Public Library are: "Les Dessins de Pontormo," by Frederick Mortimer Clapp, M. A. (Paris, 1914), a catalogue raisonné, preceded by a critical study of the artist; "Le Primitif: Peintre, Sculpteur, et Architecte des Rois de France," an essay on the life and works of the artist, followed by a catalogue raisonné of his drawings and engraved compositions (Paris, 1900); and "A Travers Montmartre" (Paris 1913), with three hundred drawings by Henry de Maranda, and text by Octave Charpentier.

Is Shakspeare's Ghost in Boston's Library

Do We Really Possess the Authentic Shakspeare Autograph. One of the Half-Dozen in Existence, to Dignify Our Tercentenary Feast!

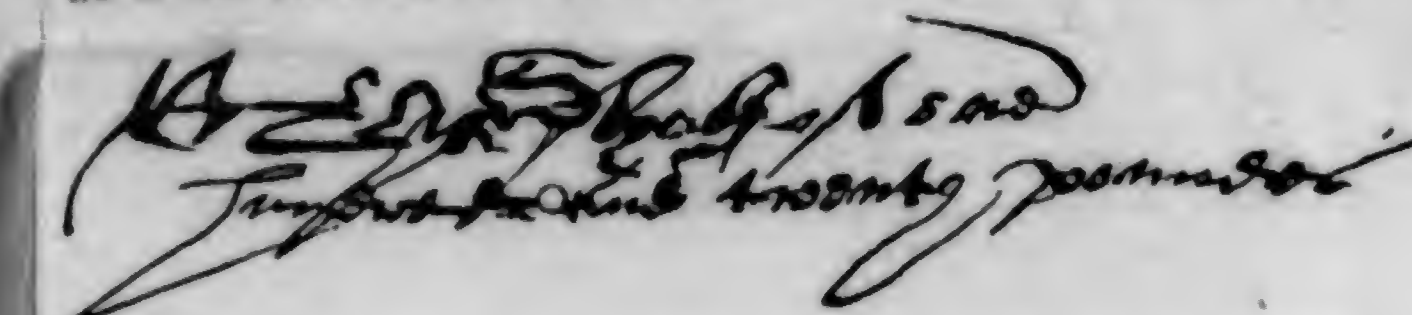
By George H. Sargent

MARK TWAIN raised the question: "Is Shakspeare dead?" The consensus of opinion seems to be in the affirmative, but the ghost of Shakspeare will not down. This has nothing to do with the Baconian theory, but with a scrap of paper which, if it is what it is believed by the Public Library authorities to be, is the keystone of the Tercentenary exhibition which has been arranged at the Boston Public Library. If a genuine signature of the poet, it is priceless, and of all the Shakspeare tercentenary observances which will be held next year, Boston should rank its exhibition as among the greatest. In the Fine Arts Department on the Special Libraries floor, in Section VIII, is what the exhibition catalogue describes as:

Shakspeare's autograph. This signature found on a scrap of paper in the binding of a book published in 1608 by Richard Field, with whom Shakspeare had business dealings, is believed to be authentic; if so, it is one of half a dozen original signatures of the poet. Facsimiles are exhibited alongside.

Some years after the Boston Public Library acquired this alleged autograph of Shakspeare the question of its genuineness was made the subject of a critical examination by the then librarian, Melville Chamberlain, who examined the evidence carefully and reached the conclusion that the Library's autograph presents many reasons in favor of its genuineness and too few objections to warrant an adverse judgment. Nevertheless the evidence is not conclusive, and at this time an additional interest is given to the opinion of Lothrop Withington, an expert in English court handwriting, a Shakspeare's time, who expressed the radical belief that not only is this not an autograph of Shakspeare, but that it is not a signature at all! Mr. Withington, who made a critical examination of the writing in question thus gives his opinion:

I am sorry to interfere with any fond local beliefs, but to one, like myself, in daily contact with the handwriting of the time of Elizabeth and James the First, one glance is sufficient to show that it is not only no autograph of Shakspeare, but that the name of Shakspeare does not occur at all. The alleged autograph is on a torn slip of paper attached to a fragment of parchment document used in binding the book. The inscription on the paper is in two lines. The beginning of the first line has been rewritten and has, it is true, an "Sh," but the end of the line plainly reads "Of one," the continuation being of the second line "hundred and twenty pounds." Probably the badly botched beginning of the first line is simply "The somme" altered or attempted to be altered to something else. The end of the line, however, effectively disposes of any possible "Shakspeare" or "Shakspeare" or "Shakspeare," or any of the forms where the letter "p" is essential. We have such a minute quantity of the handwriting of the period in New England that it is impossible for people on this side of the ocean to read Elizabethan penmanship with facility, and things quite commonplace to English workers on that period like Mr. Waters, Mr.

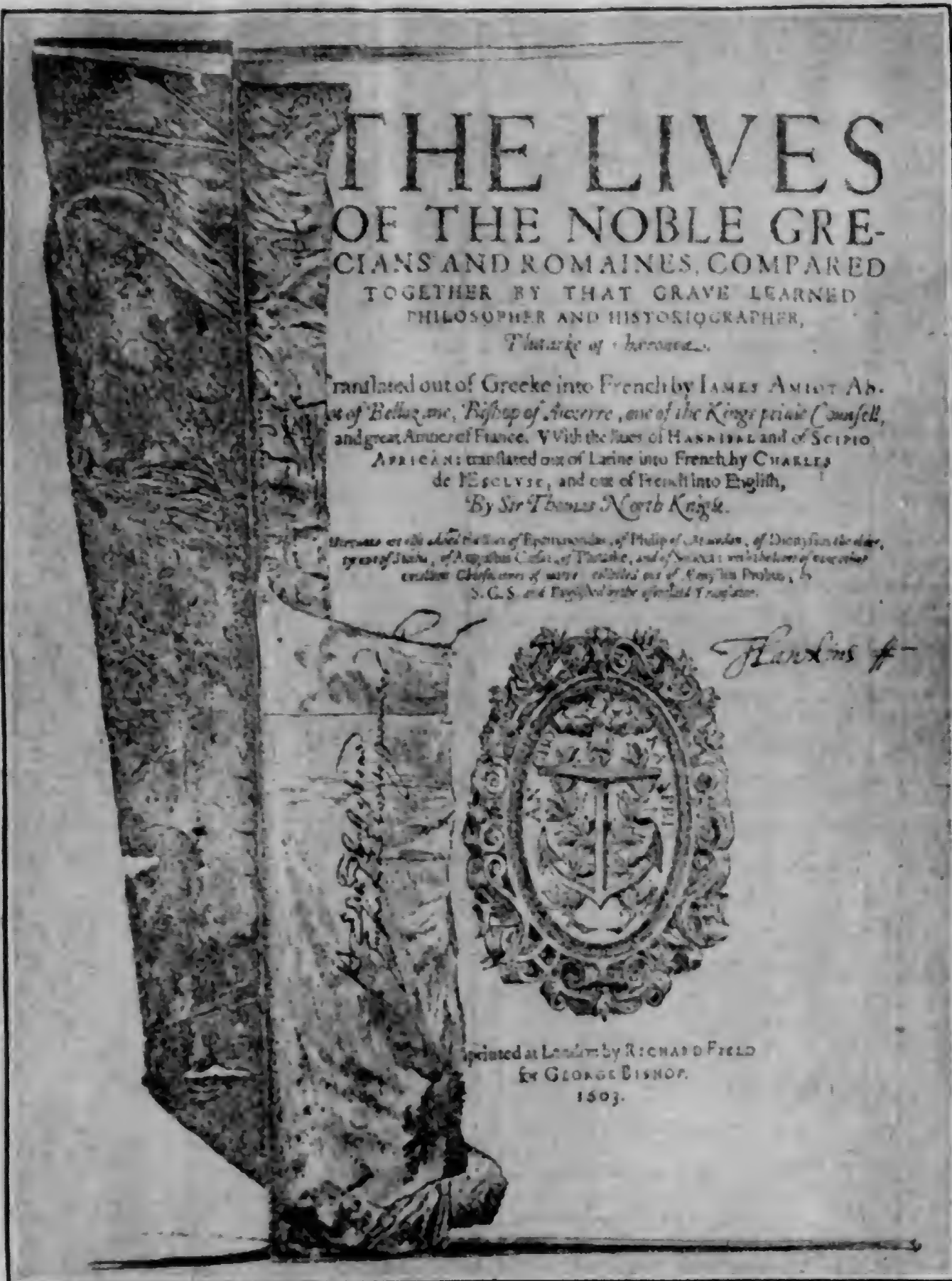


The Public Library Shakspeare Signature—Exact Size of the Original

Lee and myself, are often complete mysteries to others, thus in the first volume of the magnificent series of records issued by the city of Providence is a facsimile of a document with certain signatures marked "illegible," which are as plain as print to us. On the other hand, even with over thirty years' experience in reading the script in every part of the Greater London and all over Great Britain, I frequently meet with seemingly impossible problems to decipher, as indeed would be the case with the writing of any period.

History of the Library Autograph

One curious feature of the Shakspeare autograph in the Boston Public Library is that it was not bought as such. It appears in a copy of North's Plutarch of 1608, which was brought to the Library in the autumn of 1608, together with a first folio of Ben Jonson, by Samuel Chisling, an Englishman who declined to be a professional book collector, and said he had several volumes picked up in a London bookstore which he was willing to sell at a reasonable price. As the library



Is This Really Shakspeare's Name?

The Battered Autograph Found Hidden in the Binding of North's Plutarch at the Public Library, Supposed by Many to Be Hand of the Playwright

by a worm-hole which penetrates this paper between the words "hundred" and "twenty." This same worm-hole, made by a genuine bookworm, penetrates 210 pages of the text.

Known Shakspeare Signatures

Where there is no pedigree attached to an autograph, its genuineness must be determined by a variety of circumstances, and by the judgment of experts who have compared the signature with those known to be genuine. There are three signatures of Shakspeare which are accepted by all palaeographic experts as genuine. These appear on so many separate sheets of his death, dated March 23, 1616, shortly before his death, April 16, which was found in the archives of the Prerogative Office in Doctors Commons in London, in which it was duly proved, as appears by the certificate

sued in reference to the Shakspeare signature in the library. Affirmative: The signature is on a paper used in binding a book in Shakspeare's time. The paper and ink are of the seventeenth century. The book was bound by a publisher with whom Shakspeare had business dealings. The handwriting is of the period. The signature presents organic resemblances to known signatures of Shakspeare. The differences from known signatures are not greater than the differences between the known signatures themselves. The letters in the additional writing are organically like corresponding letters in known signatures of Shakspeare. The writing is not found where a forger naturally would have placed it. It was not acquired as a Shakspeare signature, at an enhanced price. The signature was written in the seventeenth century, some time before a worm had perforated the paper and the text. Experts like Sidney Lee have given their opinion that the signature was genuine.

Negative: The signature has no pedigree before the last half of the last century. The "hundred and twenty pounds" on the second line bears no relation to the signature. The "Shakspeare" differs considerably from that of the known signatures. Between the first and last syllables of the name there appears to be a superfluous "a." The alleged "Shakspeare" is like "of one" in Elizabethan writing of the period. Experts like Lothrop Withington have pronounced the writing not a genuine signature.

Readers may form their own conclusions from this mass of conflicting testimony. Despite the objections, however, the Library authorities appear to have good reason for believing that Boston has one of the seven genuine autographs of the Bard of Avon. If this is so, Boston has more of Shakspeare's writing than is to be found anywhere else in the world, for there is no question, even among experts, that the alleged signature and the "hundred and twenty pounds" were written in the same hand. For what purpose and when, probably never will be known, but the discussion of the question—and this is not the first time that it has been raised—will serve a useful purpose if it calls the attention of the public to the Boston Public

EFFECT OF ELIZABETHAN POLICIES IN PRESENT WAR

The most played by Queen Elizabeth in forming British foreign policies four centuries ago has had its effect on the present European conflict, declared Dr. Roger H. Merriam, lecturing at the Public Library yesterday. He said that England's great fleet found its origin in the rivalry which existed between that country and Spain. He also stated that England then kept alive revolution in the Spanish Netherlands, now Holland and Belgium.

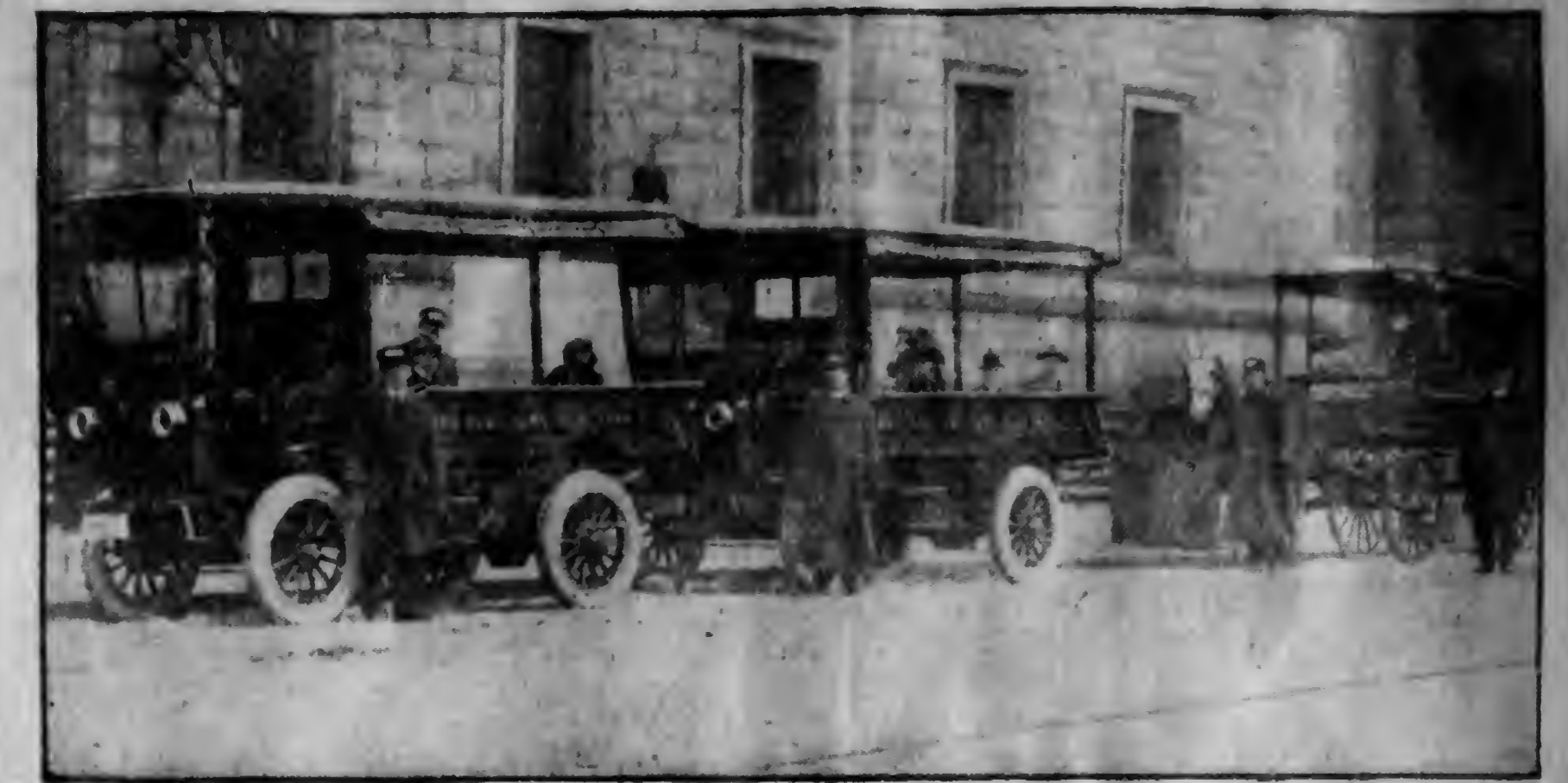
LIBRARY MERITS AND FAILINGS

The examining Committee of the Public Library can hardly be credited with intelligent service to that institution in devoting nearly all of its report, which has just been made public, to unqualified commendation of the book selection and other processes of the library. There can be little doubt that those who have charge of the library are doing as well in various respects as circumstances permit them to do, taking into consideration the limitation of expenditure they labor under. It is nevertheless true that there are many and serious deficiencies in the Public Library's possessions and methods. Instead of so many pages of self felicitation, it might have been better if we could have had from this committee a thorough and unparading analysis of the library's defects, and some helpful suggestions for their remedy. Those who have had occasion to make use of some of the other great libraries of the country, including the New York Public Library as it is now organized and maintained; the Library of Congress at Washington; the Newberry Library at Chicago, and the John Hay Library at Providence, become painfully aware, in returning to the use of the Boston Public Library, that it has not kept up with the movement of the times. No doubt, as we have suggested, this is not the fault of those in charge here, but the fact exists, nevertheless, and it should be the duty of all whose function it is to pass upon the library in any public way to call attention to the deficiencies rather than to gloss them over.

The Boston Public Library has been the pioneer in many improvements in the service. It is not possible that its long pre-eminence in various fields has rendered its authorities a trifle indifferent to the on-ward movement in the public libraries of the rest of the country? The purchase of new books in most of its departments is apparently less vigilant, less inclusive, apparently less intelligent, than in the New York Public Library, or in other libraries that might be mentioned. The children's department in Copley Square is visibly inferior in every detail, not only to that in

THE BOSTON GLOBE—TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1916

NEW MOTOR DELIVERY WAGONS OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN COPLEY SQUARE, YESTERDAY.

The Boston Public Library trustees have just placed in operation for the delivery of books to the 30 odd reading rooms and branches throughout the city an up-to-date automobile service. Yesterday afternoon the motor trucks were delivered to the library by Mr. Laffey of Pinkham's Express, who will have charge of the service, and this morning for the first time the trucks took their place on the delivery route. Each truck has a capacity of 15 tons, and two trips a day will be made between the Central Library and the various stations. In addition to the trucks a wagon has been provided for the delivery of books by this up-to-date service.

JANUARY 17, 1916

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

POLITICS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The recent editorial in the Transcript about the report of the examining committee of the Boston Public Library seems to me an essentially fair statement of the truth about conditions in the library, as far as it goes. Because such vital criticism is necessary, I regard the contrast in tone of Mr. Scott's letter today as somewhat unfortunate. His point about the newspaper room is happily taken. His other minor criticisms are debatable, and, to some degree, inaccurate. It is particularly difficult to see how, as a resident of Cambridge, he has book-borrowing privileges. I think that we must sink petty criticisms and endeavor chiefly to remedy by publicity the essential evil.

For more than ten years I have known intimately and pleasantly the rank and file of attendants in every public department and most private departments of the library. There is hardly an attendant in the building whom I do not know well in his relations to the library service, and their relations to me one and all have been consistently personal. Before and after my articles in the Transcript last spring, they have been frank and open in admitting pretty generally the absolute truth of the criticisms I made. It is the rather general feeling, I find, in the Central Library, that these things and many others should have been said long ago.

The essential evil is the presence of factions and petty jealousies, so thoroughly interwoven into the service that it utterly lacks esprit de corps of any sort. A number of attendants openly boast that they are securely independent of authority. The air is full of vague accusations against individuals. Everybody talks politics and attributes everything to politics. There is an endeavor to make a religious and racial issue of appointments, and no later than last spring when a trustee was to be re-appointed, the most strenuous efforts were made by a faction in the library service to make a sectarian issue of the matter. In fact, I was personally solicited in this respect.

In this factions atmosphere every ideal of library service vanishes in prejudice and self-seeking. This is not confined to one party only, but is many sided. And above it all there is a disposition on the part of those in authority to conceal the cancer and refuse to admit anything but the rosiest ideal of "a loving bibliophile" watching

over subordinates who are members of a joyous republic of letters.

Such documents as the last annual report of the trustees and librarian, delayed and hastily amended to meet last year's public criticisms, and the report of the examining committee published the other day in advance of the 1916 report, utterly avoid all mention of details, or even of facts, and deal with glittering generalities rhetorically. This spirit of spineless evasion is destructive of all truth and loyalty. It is as destructive as the secret play of prejudice and self-seeking in subordinates.

A public investigation by a formal commission of library experts, with no political or religious inhibitions, is necessary to clear the air. Its findings would no doubt cause explosions, but nothing else save explosions will clear away the mass of suspicions and disloyalties that honeycomb the service. I believe that such a commission would recommend that the librarian should be solely responsible in matters of scientific administration. It is peculiarly an American weakness to assume that men of distinction in one field are necessarily not amateurs in another field. To expect a board of trustees, to whom the library is only an incidental and unremunerative responsibility, to take the active and intelligent interest in scientific library administration that the powers entrusted to them demand, is to expect what is impossible. It also encourages amateur interference unless the librarian is a particularly strong and masterful executive. The history of past librarians in the Boston Public Library shows that a really strong specialist in library administration now prefers to seek other fields, where he is responsible to trustees only in matters of business control.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, now Librarian of Congress and formerly librarian here, would be peculiarly fitted for the chairmanship of such a committee of experts, not only by his experience as an administrator, but by his past associations with this very problem.

There is hardly a field of the library service which is not disastrously in need of such investigation, and the two or three aspects of the matter which I discussed in these columns last spring are hardly more than minor symptoms of the disease. The city of Boston cannot heal the disease more effectively or economically than by calling in consultation a commission of three expert librarians, and taking their prescription, even though it may prove to be bitter in its way.

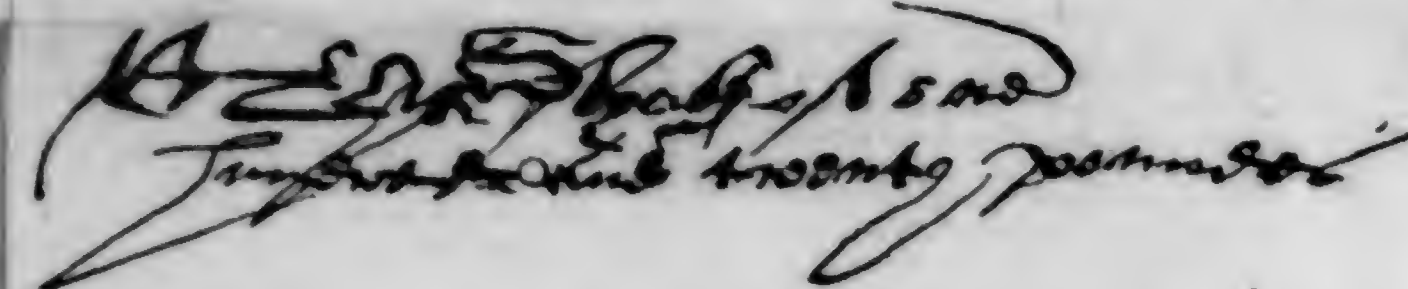
But to appoint a commission of distinguished local amateurs, and submit them to a personally conducted trip through the library, would only result in another whitewashed report such as the remarkable document just issued by the library's examining committee.

EDWARD J. O'BRIEN

Boston, Jan. 17.

Some years after the Boston Public Library acquired this alleged autograph of Shakespeare the question of its genuineness was made the subject of a critical examination by the then librarian, Allen Chamberlain, who examined the evidence carefully and reached the conclusion that the Library autograph presents many reasons in favor of its genuineness and too few objections to warrant an adverse judgment. Nevertheless the evidence is not conclusive, and at this time an additional interest is given to the opinion of Lottor Withington, an expert in English court handwriting of Shakespeare's time, who expressed the radical belief that not only is this not an autograph of Shakespeare, but that it is not a signature at all! Mr. Withington, who made a critical examination of the writing in question thus gives his opinion:

I am sorry to interfere with any fond local beliefs, but to one, like myself, in daily contact with the handwriting of the time of Elizabeth and James the First, one glance is sufficient to show that it is not only no autograph of Shakespeare, but that the name of Shakespeare does not occur at all. The alleged autograph is on a torn slip of paper attached to a fragment of parchment document used in binding the book. The inscription on the parchment is in two lines. The beginning of the first line has been rewritten and has, it is true, an "Sh," but the end of the line plainly reads "Of one." The continuation being of the second line "hundred and twenty pounds." Probably the badly botched beginning of the first line is simply "The somme" altered or attempted to be altered to something else. The end of the line, however, effectively disposes of any possible "Shakespeare" or "Shakespeare" of Shakespeare, or any of the forms where the letter "p" is essential. We have such minute quantities of the handwriting of the period in New England it is impossible for people on this side of the ocean to read Elizabethan penmanship with facility, and things quite commonplace to lifelong workers on that period like Mr. Waters, Mr.



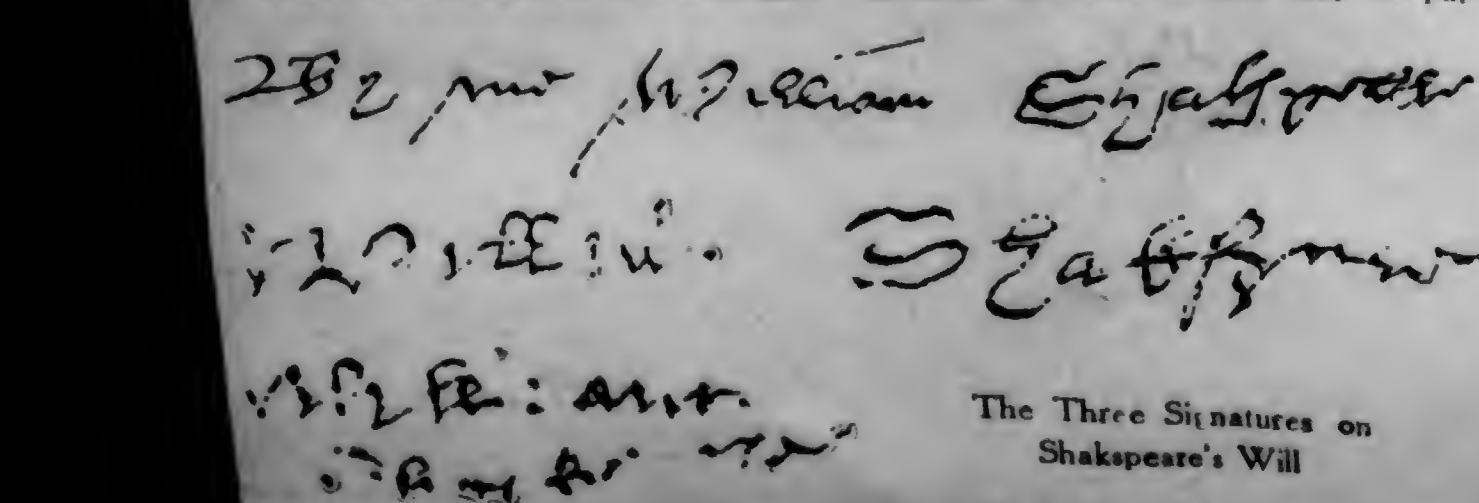
The Public Library Shakespeare Signature—Exact Size of the Original

Lea and myself, are often complete mysteries to others. Thus in the first volume of the magnificent series of records issued by the city of Providence is a facsimile of a document with certain signatures marked "illegible," which are as plain as print to us. On the other hand, even with over thirty years' experience and daily "reading" in the script in every parish in Greater London and all over Great Britain, I frequently meet with seemingly impossible problems to decipher, as indeed would be the case with the writing of any period.

History of the Library Autograph

One curious feature of the Shakespeare autograph in the Boston Public Library is that it was not bought as such. It appears in a copy of North's Plutarch of 1600, which was brought to the Library in the autumn of 1900, together with a first folio of Ben Jonson, by Samuel Gasking, an Englishman who claimed to be a proofreader seeking employment, and said he had several hand booklets which he was willing to sell at a reasonable price. As the Library did not have this edition of North's Plutarch or the Ben Jonson, it purchased them both at something less than the English sale catalogue prices. At the time, the seller pointed out the writing, which he thought might be that of Shakespeare, but did not use this as an argument to enhance the price. Mr. Chamberlain, who was one of the famous autograph collectors of the last century, and had been familiar with handwriting, ink and paper from the time of Henry VII, carefully examined the writing, and came to the conclusion that the balance of evidence was in favor of a genuine Shakespeare signature.

When the book came to the Library it was in bad shape. It was in the original binding, but the sewing had given way, the fly-leaves were gone, and the text was crumpled. It was put in order, however, carefully preserving the order of the contents, as they appear today. It is not claimed that Shakespeare wrote his name in the book, but it was the custom of binders of the time to use loose pieces of paper for the lining of the backs, which would be exposed if the lining leaves were detached from the covers. Fragments of rare Caxton, papers from scrivener's offices and pieces of unknown printing have been used in this way. There is no pretence that Shakespeare ever saw this book, although he had business dealings with Field, the publisher, and the presumption in favor of the genuineness of the autograph is supported by the possibility that this writing might have been on a piece of paper used in their business relations. There is no question that the paper is an accurate part of the volume, as appeared by the sewing. The alleged "Wilm Shakespeare, hundred and twenty pounds" are in the ink and handwriting of the seventeenth century. The age of the writing is further supported



The Three Signatures on Shakespeare's Will

Is This Really Shakespeare's Name?

The Battered Autograph Found Hidden in the Binding of North's Plutarch at the Public Library, Supposed by Many to Be Hand of the Playwright

by a worm-hole which penetrates this paper between the words "hundred" and "twenty." This same worm-hole, made by a genuine bookworm, penetrates 310 pages of the text.

Known Shakespeare Signatures

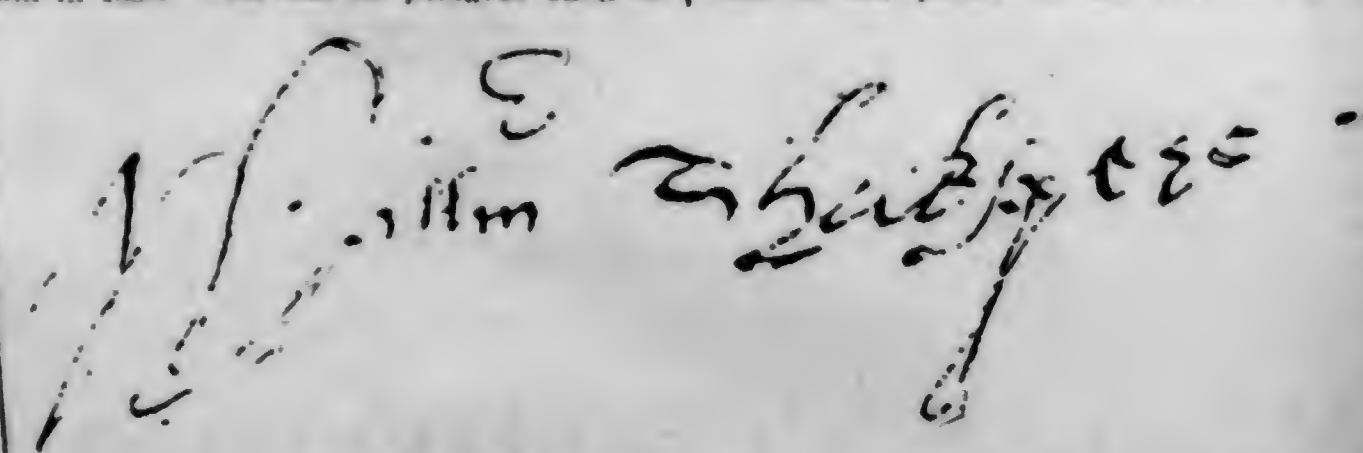
Where there is no pedigree attached to an autograph, its genuineness must be determined by a variety of circumstances, and by the judgment of experts who have compared the signature with those known to be genuine. There are three signatures of Shakespeare which are accepted by all palaeographic experts as genuine. These appear on so many separate sheets of his will, dated March 25, 1616, shortly before his death, April 16, which was found in the archives of the Prerogative Office in Doctors Commons in London, in which it was duly proved, as appears by the certificate

used in reference to the Shakespeare signature in the library:

Affirmative: The signature is on a paper used in binding a book in Shakespeare's time. The paper and ink are of the seventeenth century. The book was bound by a publisher with whom Shakespeare had business dealings. The handwriting is of the period. The signature presents organic resemblances to known signatures of Shakespeare. The differences from known signatures are not greater than the differences between the known signatures themselves. The letters in the additional writing are organically like corresponding letters in known signatures of Shakespeare. The writing is not found where a forger naturally would have placed it. It was not acquired as a Shakespeare signature, at an enhanced price. The signature was written in the seventeenth century, some time before a worm had perforated the paper and the text. Experts like Sidney Lee have given their opinion that the signature was genuine.

Negative: The signature has no pedigree before the last half of the last century. The "hundred and twenty pounds" on the second line bears no relation to the signature. The "Shakespeare" differs considerably from that of the known signatures. Between the first and last syllables of the name there appears to be a superfluous "a." The alleged "Shakespeare" is like "of one" in Elizabethan writing of the period. Experts like Lottor Withington have pronounced the writing not a genuine signature.

Readers may form their own conclusions from this mass of conflicting testimony. Despite the objections, however, the Library authorities appear to have good reason for believing that Boston has one of the seven genuine autographs of the Bard of Avon. If this is so, Boston has more of Shakespeare's writing than is to be found anywhere else in the world, for there is no question, even among experts, that the alleged signature and the "hundred and twenty pounds" were written in the same hand. For what purpose and when, probably never will be known, but the discussion of the question—and this is not the first time that it has been raised—will serve a useful purpose if it calls the attention of the public to the Boston Public



Shakespeare Autograph in Florie's Montaigne

1790, and its genuineness rests on the judgment of experts and comparison with the known genuine signatures.

Testimony of Experts

Leaving to the handwriting experts the task of comparing the writing in the Public Library with that of the known signatures of Shakespeare, letter by letter and stroke by stroke, it will be seen by those who look at the writing and the facsimiles of genuine signatures that, while this alleged signature differs from the others, it presents no greater differences than do those signatures among themselves, and three of them were written on the same day and all in the last three years of his life. The writing of Shakespeare's name in the Library signature is organically like the others. This, therefore, as Mr. Chamberlain asserted, suggests caution in coming to an adverse judgment on the ground that this signature is different from the rest.

Readers of Stevenson's "The Wrong Box" will remember how Morris Pinbury, in a dilemma, had resort to pen and paper, and cried, "I'll sign my name in double columns." Without using double columns, the same method may be pur-

Library's Tercentenary Exhibition and awakens a livelier interest in the writings of the immortal genius.

FACTS ABOUT THE BALKANS

A third of the population of Varna, Bulgaria's chief seaport, consists of Greeks. Varna has been the centre of war interest for us before, for it was occupied by French and English troops during the Crimean War.

It is not fortified to any great extent. Before the war it did a considerable trade with Varna, mainly in hides, grain and dairy produce.

Sofia has been the capital of Bulgaria since 1878. Its history goes back to the fourth century, when the town was the seat of a Roman Church Council.

Its present population is about 100,000. Sofia lies on the railway connecting Constantinople with Belgrade and Vienna.

For centuries Sofia has been renowned for its hot springs, which have a temperature of 117 degrees Fahrenheit.

Hides and skins, especially goat skins, are Sofia's chief exports.

Salonica, the Greek port where the Allies have landed troops, in the ancient Thessalonica to whose Christian community St. Paul addressed the two Epistles to the Thessalonians.

It is connected by rail with Belgrade and Vienna, 800 miles distant.

Salonica has a population of a million and a half.

It is a busy commercial city, one-third of its total maritime trade being in the hands of Great Britain. Direct British trade with Salonica began after the Greek war of independence.

Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, has a population of about 200,000.

For a thousand years it has been the scene of constant change, and has been held by the Greeks, Bulgarians, Turks, Austrians, and now Germans.

Nish is known as the Serbian war capital. It is a fortified town 130 miles south-east of Belgrade. 1711 Pitt

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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To the Editor of the Transcript:

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The essential evil is the presence of factions and petty jealousies, so thoroughly interwoven into the service that it utterly lacks esprit de corps of any sort. A number of attendants openly boast that they are securely independent of authority. The air is full of vague accusations against individuals. Everybody talks politics and intrudes everything to politics. There is an endeavor to make a religious and radical issue of appointments, and no later than last spring when a trustee was to be re-appointed, the most strenuous efforts were made by a faction in the library service to make a sectarian issue of the matter. In fact, I was personally solicited in this respect.

In this factious atmosphere every ideal of library service vanishes in prejudice and self-seeking. This is not confined to one party only, but is many-sided. And above it all there is a disposition on the part of those in authority to conceal the cancer and refuse to admit anything, but the rosiest ideal of "a loving bibliophile" watching

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EDWARD J. O'BRIEN

Boston, Jan. 17.

CHOICE OF BOOKS GOOD

Library Examining Committee Answers Criticisms

All Desirable Books Cannot Be Purchased

Earnest Attempt to Meet Needs Gail People

Praise Given to Trustees and Entire Force

"Taking everything into account, we are convinced that the needs of the public have been well met, and that the books which make up the library are substantially what they ought to be."

This commendation of those in charge of the Boston Public Library appears in a discussion of the service just rendered to the trustees by the committee on books of the examining committee. It is an annual report specially interesting in view of the published criticism, several months ago, of the choice of books for the library shelves. While the report makes no mention of such criticism, it answers it in detail, bringing to mind the limitations in expenditures which all classes must share and making mention of the fact that many books that are highly desirable cannot be procured for that reason. For those persons who do not find at the library all they desire of their favorite authors, or for scholars who require deeper or wider research, the suggestion is made that they must seek more specialized libraries.

The examining committee compliments the trustees for their painstaking supervision of the library, the large and efficient force that appears so interested in the work, and finally the Mayor and City Council for making possible the proposed addition of the central building. The library, the committee says, ranks among the most complete American libraries in accommodations for scholars and authors in their research and writing.

"Continued growth and progress," says the Committee on Administration and Finance, "can be made only under the leadership of men of ability and who are interested in its welfare; your committee believes that the board of trustees, who give their labor without financial recompense, and the able librarian and his assistants, are entitled to commendation for the broad scope of the library and its activities. They find the affairs well and carefully administered and the institution doing good and effective work. The finances appear to be well administered, the expenditures wisely made; and with the bills and payments checked by the city auditing department, we would make no criticism or suggestion for improvement. We commend to the City Council as generous an appropriation of funds as is consistent with the needs of the city in its other activities."

All Books Cannot Be Bought

The great aim of the library service is held to be the placing of the best books in circulation and use among the people. The committee on books, whose chairman is Judge Henry N. Sheldon, author of the report, says:

"In examining the books of the library we have had in mind that they constitute the essential and all-important feature of the institution and that all its other parts and all the details of its administration are for the final purpose of acquiring the necessary books and of putting them to use, either by circulating them among readers or by making them available for purposes of enjoyment, culture, study or investigation by those who can derive advantage or assistance from their contents. The books are designed for the people, adults and children, educated and uneducated, those who care only for amusement and those who seek instruction.

"The library was founded and is maintained out of the money and for the benefit of all of these and its aim must be to satisfy the wants of all of them. It is, of course, to be regretted that the necessary limits of expenditure prevent the complete satisfaction of all the needs that it otherwise could be made to serve. There must be many books, highly desirable to be put upon the shelves, which cannot be procured. All cases must share in this deprivation. Lovers of the highest literature and lovers of the sensational novel which may have little or no literary merit must alike fall to have all their desires gratified. Scholars who desire to carry their researches deeply into remote branches of art or science may need to supplement what they can obtain here by resorting to more specialized libraries in

that they desire of their favorite authors, and the same criticism of the library, the higher their appreciation of the library, the shade of literary art, the greater may be the shortcomings to them, though they should remember that a distinguished English critic has declared that it is very difficult, a work of fine discrimination, to distinguish between different degrees of literary merit. After all, the chief merit of books lies in their appeal to the minds and hearts of their readers and that appeal is conditioned upon the capacity of those readers.

Money Spent with Good Judgment

"With these general views in our minds, and having regard to the amount of money available for the purchase of books, we have examined, so far as our time has allowed, the well-kept catalogues of the library and the lists of accession during the year now ending. And we are satisfied that the money spent for books and periodical publications has been used under competent guidance and with good judgment. The library offers to the public a constantly increasing store of volumes in every department of art, science and literature. Its liberal supply of newspapers and magazines gives to a large number of people the means of acquainting themselves with current events and of obtaining a general view of life at home and abroad.

"Much also has been done for immigrants and their children, especially the French, the Germans and the Italians; recently there have been several purchases of books for Poles and Bohemians. We confidently expect that as an increasing number of other races call for greater consideration of their wants, this need also will be met with a sufficient supply.

Needs of the Public Well Met

"While a very great, perhaps the greatest part of the work of a public library should be to provide for the gratification, the education and the mental profit of those who by reason either of poverty or ignorance cannot make adequate provision for themselves, yet it remains true that such an institution must base its claims to approval and support, not so much upon the number of its volumes as upon their real value—their value, that is to the readers for whom they are intended. Those readers in this case include all classes from richest to poorest, people of all tastes from highest to lowest, and all degrees of education and culture.

"We find in the books that here are offered for use evidence that an earnest and intelligent effort has been made to meet the needs of all these people. That there should be some deficiencies is unavoidable, that if the selection had rested in the hands of others, equally well qualified and animated by an equal desire to reach the best results, some different choices would have been made. In of course, manifest. But taking everything into account, we are convinced that the needs of the public have been well met, and that the books which make up the library are substantially what they ought to be; that proper appropriation of the funds to works of permanent value, in contradistinction to books serving merely for the amusement of idle hours, has been made. It was gratifying to see the large number of the books which are open to public examination in Bates Hall and especially the many books on particular subjects that may at any time become of marked interest.

"The carefully kept record of each book from the time it enters the library until it is placed upon the shelves and while it is in circulation, the exactness of the card catalogues and the absolute cleanliness of the library as a whole have much impressed us. The management is to be congratulated upon the intelligence of its employees and their evident interest in their work. It seemed to us in going through the different departments as if we were visiting a private library watched over by an enthusiastic bibliophile. Such excellence can be obtained only from competent and interested workers. One good result of their attention is that the mutilation of books and plates, which cannot be wholly avoided, has been diminished this year.

"We feel that the citizens of Boston have a right to be proud of their library and of the excellence of books which it contains, as well as of the care and intelligence with which its stores are made available."

Good Results with Children

The committee on the children's department and work with the schools found much to commend in the generous aid given to the public school teachers and pupils by the circulation of books, papers and pictures as the teachers might request; they commented most favorably upon the beautiful work done with the children at the central library and its branches; they were greatly impressed with the story-hour service as they saw it in operation; the good results are apparent in acquainting the children with books they should read, the improvement in the conduct of

children and the staff, and the increase in the circulation of the less familiar books.

The committee, having the highest estimate of this work in connection with the schools, suggests that the trustees might well issue another circular similar to the one issued some time ago entitled "Privileges which the Boston Public Library offers to Public and Parochial Schools." They recognize that this may create a widespread demand upon the resources of the library which it might be impossible to meet; but that the importance of bringing all the children under the influence of the library is so great that the trustees may well risk the possibility. While urging this policy for specifically children's books and the story-hour service, the committee does not feel that the libraries and reading rooms should be a place for what is known in school circles as supplementary reading, as the schools are already equipped with such books; the library's services should supplement and enlarge the work which the public schools should do.

Little Fault in Reading Room

So large an enterprise as the public library must require much planning and binding. For this reason the library owns and operates its own plant; it finds this method more satisfactory and less expensive than if done by contract. The committee finds the plan small but well organized and wisely administered. The thirty branches and reading room station were arranged by geographical location into five convenient groups for visitation, and a sub-committee was appointed to each group. In reading the reports for former years it was found that there was much to praise but also much to complain. But the trustees have been enterprising, the city has been generous, and gradually the grounds of complaint have been disappearing. This year's reports are replete with commendations and have little of which to complain.

The committee of five arts finds much satisfaction in the work of this department, in its growing equipment, and in the spirit of usefulness and efficiency of the staff. It looks forward with great pleasure to the new addition on Blagden street when material belonging to the statistical department now stored here will be removed and this department will have larger accommodations. The committee inquires whether this department should not give more emphasis to its service in industrial arts and to this end recommends that there be added to the staff one assistant having special knowledge in this field.

The committee on music refers to the Brown collection which "makes a reference library well high perfect." It inquires whether the music books intended for circulation cannot be housed in the space adjoining the Brown collection, expressing the hope that "the circulating musical library will speedily be enlarged." The report heartily commends the work of the custodian.

The sub-committee to examine the West End and North End branches found the property in first class condition and well maintained. At each library there was every evidence of an intelligent and sympathetic understanding among the officers of administration in their purposes, spirit and methods. The relations existing between the library and the public seem to be most happy and cordial. These branches are most effectively serving their purposes.

Here is another report illustrative of most of the reports:

"As a committee, we visited the branch libraries assigned to us for inspection, namely the City Point reading room, the South Boston branch, the Andrew Square reading room, the South End branch and the Tyler Street reading room.

"In the first place, we feel it is incumbent upon us to congratulate the Trustees and the City of Boston on the great benefit to the citizens of Boston from the establishment of these branches. As a whole we found them clean, well heated, and in most cases adequately lighted. A single visit assured us that much of the good accomplished resulted from the intelligent supervision and devotion to their work of a very capable corps of custodians; each custodian apparently differed from the others in their methods of administration, and several gave us views as to the management of their branch, which seemed to us of much value in the special branch under discussion.

"We were glad to find in most of the libraries attractive pictures of value to students, and would emphasize the great value of adequate maps easily available for

the South Boston branch at the Tyler Street. Aside from their value as teaching rooms, the daily circulation of books is large, ranging from 100 in the small Andrew Square branch to 600 in the South Boston branch; the average circulation of the five branches visited was from 300 to 400 books daily."

But these reports are not all praise; there are a few reports complaining of conditions which can, and doubtless will be, quickly remedied. "The Dorchester branch is poorly situated in a building with the police station and the district court. Its ceilings would be a discredit to the dingiest tenement in that region."

Several other suggestions are made of minor improvements in the buildings or service, all of which will have the attention of the administration. There were also several suggestions made by the committee on administration and finance; some of them are in process of adjustment; others await only additional funds. But most of them will be adjusted so soon as the new facilities in Blagden street are provided. We congratulate our citizens upon this new evidence of the interest of the mayor and council in this vastly important city enterprise; also that the trustees have carried the new enterprise along with consummate skill and marked economy. Such service is a gratifying instance of the highest type of civic patriotism.

Great Service of the Library

As to the capacity of the library plant, and the extent of its service, the examining committee says:

"The Boston Public Library is a great educational organization under the direction of trained experts. It consists of the central library in Copley square with fourteen branch libraries and sixteen reading rooms evenly distributed over the city at thirty strategic centres; books and pictures are distributed among 110 public and parochial schools, sixty-one engine houses and thirty-three institutions; the branches provide service to 128 depositaries and stations; so that not only is the central library a reservoir from which the books may be drawn for use in the branches and reading rooms, but each of these, in turn, is a reservoir from which books are drawn. The records show that almost two million books circulated annually, being taken from the central library and its branches to be used at home. The number of persons served in the reading rooms is half a million more; and those served at the open shelves and reading tables, with books, magazines and newspapers, must be many times that number."

Eight-Million Investment

"The library cooperates with the public, parochial and private schools, beginning with the very youngest of school age; it also has well-equipped children's departments at the libraries, under the supervision of trained specialists. The library also cooperates with the numerous colleges, universities and other institutions of higher learning in and about Boston so that many of them rely largely upon the Public Library for their library facilities. Finally, and perhaps most important of all, it ranks among the most complete American libraries in accommodations for scholars and authors in their research and writing. The equipment for this educational service represents a capital investment approximating eight million dollars, given in part by the State of Massachusetts, by public-spirited citizens, but for the most part by the city of Boston. On its payroll are about six hundred employees; the annual cost for light, heat, supplies, janitors, engineers, cataloguers, readers, distributors, librarians, custodians, purchase of books, etc., demands an annual expenditure of half a million dollars; the actual cost, however, is much less. This is made possible by the able and efficient administration of an unsalaried board of trustees; by a self-sacrificing corps of workers, the average wage of which is less than for similar service in the other departments of the city, including the public schools; there is no retiring allowance or pension fund; and, most regrettable of all, the trustees, owing to the financial limitations under which they labor, are not able to buy as many new books annually as the patrons of the library require. The trustees are conservative in their dealings with the City Council; they keep their expenditures within appropriations, our careful investigation fully persuades us that the funds are administered with great economy and efficiency."

The Central Library in New York, but to several of the branch libraries in that city. If it is impossible, under present circumstances, to bring these features of our library up to the standard in other cities, it would be at least of suggestive benefit to bring about a thorough and authoritative comparison of all branches of the service and equipment of the Boston Public Library with other libraries, holding up the standard of the best wherever it is found. We do not want to fall into the habit of finding our gaze in constant admiring contemplation of our own merits.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A LIBRARY DEFECT

To the Editor of the Transcript.

Although I was a Boston resident for many years, and even now have an office there, I cannot borrow a library book because I am not a resident, a school teacher, or student attending public school.

I cannot borrow a book by paying a small fee, or depositing for security a sum of equal or more value than the book.

Of course, I can look at one at the library; but my point is that I cannot take it home.

Having occasionally cause to stay over night in some other towns and cities, and seeing a public library convenient to the hotel, let me cite two examples:

In Portsmouth, N. H., by a deposit of \$2.00 at the public library, with name and hotel stated, I am permitted to take any book and continue the process until such time as I leave, when the deposit is returned in full to me.

In Pittsfield, Mass., upon giving my name and hotel I am permitted to borrow any book. No fee or sort of any kind.

Contrast these, with Boston, an educational hub with something the matter with the axle.
G. W. SAITH
47 Carolina street, Medford, Mass.

URGES USE OF LIBRARY

Kenney Says Young People Neglect Opportunities

At the meeting of the Parents' Association in the High School of Practical Arts for Girls, Roxbury, last night, William F. Kenney urged that the young men and women of Boston take greater advantage of the Public Library. Mr. Kenney said in part:

"The youth of Boston should take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Boston Public Library to increase their knowledge. Seventy per cent of the total circulation today is among foreigners and the children of foreigners. Their parents are the value of education, because it was denied them in European countries, many of which do nothing for the ordinary individual. The average boy of today between the ages of 15 and 18 is a graduate of the high schools of Boston today, and place in front of him an examination paper containing some questions about American geography, history and grammar, and you will be surprised at the answers he returns.

"On the other hand, come down some afternoon to the West End or the North End library and interview any one of the great number of Jewish and Italian children, splendid little boys and girls of the grammar schools. They can tell you all about Paul Revere and George Washington, and when it comes to the traditions of this country, and knowledge of American authors, and statesmen, and patriots, it is gratifying to see the proficiency of these dark-eyed children of the poorer sections of the city. They are thirsting for information."

"Their parents urge them to take advantage of the opportunities the city affords them. Why? Because the parents were denied the right of education in Europe, and when they come here and see the words 'Free to All' over the portals of the Boston Public Library their eyes are opened to the possibilities of obtaining that which was refused them at home. And so they instruct their children to go to the library after school and utilize their spare time in reading good books."

"I wish I could impress upon the young men and young women the necessity of continuing their study and research after leaving school by frequenting the branches and reading rooms of the Boston Public Library. It is a splendid thing for the future of America to see the children of the later immigrants appreciating the future and the preservation of the ideals and traditions of New England."

"No city in the country is so generous in opportunities to its youth as Boston—but youth must see it and grasp it. 'Preparedness' is the watchword, and it is the duty of parents to instruct their children to take advantage of the resources right under their noses."

BOSTON HARBOR SEEN THROUGH A CAMERA

An interesting talk on Boston Harbor, its history and its physical characteristics, was given yesterday in the series of the Boston Library Sunday lectures by Winfield M. Thompson of the Globe staff. Mr. Thompson showed an extensive and varied knowledge of his subject and his pictures displayed much originality in the selection of subjects. The talk was largely informal and conversational in its way, but the large audience present was evidently entertained throughout by the speaker's story of the development of "Boston's bay" during the past century. Its channels, bridges, ships and harbor boats, its ice in winter and its winds in summer and its fortifications, modern and otherwise, for defense from seaward attacks. Mr. Thompson's exposition of a most attractive local subject was also really educational in tone, and his particular number of the Public Library series of lectures deserves repetition at the municipal centers and to the public schools.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1916

LIBRARY BOARD ASKS RELIEF FROM SEGREGATED BUDGET

Can Save City \$8000 If Allowed to Lump Salary Estimate.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library in their annual report, which was submitted to Mayor Curley yesterday, say they will need an increased appropriation if they are forced to meet the requirements of the new form of segregated budget. In the matter of salaries, if each wage is listed separately, \$304,647 will be needed to cover all contingencies, whereas if the trustees are given a lump sum to disburse at their discretion, they believe they will be able to get along with \$286,675, a saving of \$8000.

The board explains this seeming paradox by saying that in making up the salary requirement in former years, they took "lost time" into account. By "lost time" they mean that time which is not paid for by reason of the absence of the employee on account of illness, vacations granted with loss of pay, or other causes. Then again "lost time" occurs in those periods that come between the resignation or death of an employee and the appointment of a successor. Under the itemized form of budget, the trustees say, it is impossible to estimate this "lost time," because it cannot be charged in advance to individual employees.

The trustees conclude by saying that they wish to meet the requirements of the new form of budget in so far as it is expedient, but they hope that in the matter of salaries the city council will permit them to submit a lump sum as heretofore.

"The expenditures for the Blagden street addition to the central building, and the state of the city's finances," say the trustees, "probably preclude any immediate expenditure for other buildings for the library department. As we have pointed out before, however, there should be new buildings in West Roxbury and South Boston as soon as the money can be provided."

The trustees say that they estimate \$422,498 will be required for the maintenance of the library system for the coming year.

"Under the heading 'additions to library,' the report says:

"During the year 42,573 volumes have been added to the library collection, as compared with 46,863 added in 1914. Of these, 31,897 were purchased, 7500 were given to the library, and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes, etc."

"The total amount expended for books, including \$6,886.19 for periodicals, \$1,879.33 for newspapers and \$200.58 for photographs, was \$48,631.80, or about 11.7 per cent of the entire expense of the library for all purposes."

WHERE THE CHILDREN RULE AT THE LIBRARY



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Children gathered around the printed page at the Boston library

What shall be done for the boys and girls whose parents belong to theatrical companies? Shall they be left at the hotel all day long to amuse themselves as best they may? There is one city at least in which this is not necessary, for in Boston the public library is so near many of the hotels that the small boy or girl has only to step around the corner, as it were, to be at the library's front door.

This is an advantage which has not been overlooked. Parents busy with morning rehearsals, matinee and evening performances, have been glad to send their children to the library, and the children have been glad to go. One such urchin once confided to Miss Alice Jordan, custodian of the children's department, that the library was the most homelike place in the city. He did not say it in just those words, but the librarian knew that that was what he meant and she was very much pleased, because if there is any one thing above another which those in charge of the children's department aim to do it is to make youngsters of all ages feel thoroughly at home.

Anyone who wants to know how well the librarians succeed in carrying out this aim has only to step into the children's room of a Sunday afternoon. Every chair is occupied, not by one small reader but in some instances by two and three. Other children are sitting on the floor, their little heads eagerly bent over the books which they have taken from the shelves. The shelves, by the way, are almost empty; in front of them stand a few readers who feel a little too old to sit on the floor and who for want of a chair are leaning against the shelves absorbed in the adventures of Dick Whittington or Ponce de Leon or some equally interesting character.

There is some whispering among those who are looking at the same book or comparing pictures in this one," says Jim to his companion Bill who sits beside him at one of the tables. "Well, I'll look at that one next, but I want to finish looking at these cowboys first. Show along, you're taking too much room."

The very latest tale, those who have come with some older brother or sister, are allowed to have scrapbooks which the librarians have made by utilizing the pictures in worn-out books. This plan of making scrapbooks from pictures that otherwise presumably would be thrown away is not only a bit of real economy, it also solves the problem of what to do with the pictures, for some of the youngsters are no more than that. They are allowed to have the scrapbooks on the condition that brother or sister will assume the responsibility of seeing that the books are not misused. It is surprising to see how carefully the small charges are and with what skill they turn the large pages with the pretty pictures.

The reason why the readers in the children's room are of many nationalities is that the library is open to all.

requests which the librarians in the children's room are getting all the time. One day a small boy stepped up to the desk and with a determined air said he wanted to look over all the most recent grammars. It seems that a point had come up in the classroom which his regular textbook did not settle satisfactorily and he had come to the library for enlightenment. At other times the librarians have had requests for "Abraham Lincoln" books about the Silver War, and a sequel to "Sara's Kinsfolk" (Sarasine), for somebody's older sister. One girl who was as fond of the Hello books as her brother, astonished the librarians by asking for "Hello in Love" and was greatly disappointed upon being informed that the author had not carried Hello that far.

The books for the department are chosen with the greatest care. There are books that children love but books that are worth while. One day a librarian discovered a lad reading a paper-covered book with this alluring title, "Young Wild West and Cinnamon Hank or the Grudge of the Gila Giant." She did not deliver a lecture on the harm of reading books like that, but instead she took down from the shelves a fascinating book about Indians and handed this to the boy. The rebuke was so delightful that Cinnamon Hank was soon relegated to the wastebasket.

One point which the librarians bear in mind in ordering books is to choose such attractive editions that the children can't help wanting to read. Charles Lamb, Hans Christian Andersen and the Grimm brothers become known to the boys and girls in editions rich with fascinating pictures. Of fairy tales there are never enough copies, the librarians say. But no one must think from this that the shelves in the children's room are filled with fairy tales and little else. There are rows and rows of volumes on history, geography, biography, animals, birds, flowers, besides any number on athletics, and modern inventions.

Every year there are fewer children asking for the Alger and Optic books and more asking for books that tell about sports and out-of-door life, that teach boys how to build workshops and rig up apparatus for wireless telegraphy and make small airplanes. This increase in the mechanical taste of the young patron extends also to the periodicals in the room, for no magazine is read more than Popular Mechanics.

Does this mean that there are generally more boys in the room than girls? It does. One reason for this, as the mothers tell the librarians, is because girls have more to do at home. They have piano lessons to practice and do, they have to perform from which their brothers are free, and so although they come to the library in about as great numbers as the boys, they often stay just long enough to draw out a book, and then start for home. Miss Jordan does not dispute this. She says instead that probably it is a good thing for the girls in the library to be of many nationalities.

reason is because y the time the youngsters have climbed the stairs to the children's department any desire for mischief which possessed them when they entered the building has evaporated during their ascent. If the children's room were on the first floor where the boys and girls could easily run in and out, the problem of discipline might be more difficult.

On Saturday afternoon a special treat awaits the children. About two minutes before 3 o'clock they begin to line up before one of the doors of the room, those who occupy front places waving energetically to their companions to hurry up, and belated boys and girls scurrying into place as the long line begins to move. The procession is headed for the lecture hall. Here, after everybody is seated, the Story Lady begins to tell the most delightful tales imaginable. Perhaps she sees an urchin look longingly at an orange which he has taken from his pocket. Does she scold him? No, she simply takes the

orange away for the time being and puts it on the platform, saying to the owner with a smile, "Let's put it up here for a while. You know we are only hungry for stories here."

That the listeners are hungry for stories is no exaggeration if one is to judge by the absorbed attention which they give. Perhaps it is the story of "Katrinka" that is being told. How these children, many of them from the land of Russia, love that particular story! How their eyes grow bigger and bigger as the Story Lady says: "For what crime were your father and mother sent away, little girl?" and then gives the little girl's reply: "For no crime. They had a printing press in the house."

How strange it is, some of them think to themselves, that people should be sent away to Siberia for having a printing press in the house, when it is just because there are so many printing presses in the world that there are so many delightful books in the children's room at the Boston public library.

AY, JANUARY 15, 19

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LIBRARY FAILINGS

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Your editorial in Wednesday's Transcript on "Library Merits and Failings" ought to do some good. But remembering that the vicious letters from the people and the discriminating editorials of Boston's leading dailies a year ago were absolutely vain, there seems little hope of the introduction of modern methods in the Boston Public Library.

It is a very strange thing that a proposal should be made to spend several hundred thousand dollars on enlarging the library when a few hundred dollars a year spent on administration would be so much more appreciated by the patrons.

The Transcript compares our library with the Congressional, the Newberry at Chicago, and the John Hay of Providence, to the discredit of the Boston library. But it might have gone much farther and cited a dozen libraries in small New England cities and towns which are actually more workable than the big institution on Copley Square.

These other libraries are built and administered with a view to the accommodation of their patrons. Here we still have the long wait for books in Bates Hall. Here we have no pockets for the cards in the cover of the volumes. Here cards are easily lost, involving a long delay (17 days, I think) in securing a duplicate. Here we have no means of depositing cards at the desk to insure against this loss, or to serve another member of the family who may come in later in the day to draw a book on the card. If for example my wife wishes me to deliver a heavy book which she cannot easily carry, on my way down town in the morning, and also wishes to come in during the day and draw a book on the same card, there is no provision for such a case. She must wait until the next day before she can draw the book, for the card is out of her reach.

I think one would have to hunt the world over to find a library which had so foolish a rule as ours, viz.: no renewal of a book even if it has been in the library twenty-five years and has only been called for once in that time.

The reading room for magazines is still equipped with the weak burners which are ruinous to any eyesight. And the reading room for newspapers is just about where it was a year ago, when many complaints were entered. For example, I have been in the reading room Tuesday forenoon to find no Philadelphia paper on file since that of the previous Friday. Why is it that I can buy a Philadelphia paper at the Copley Plaza Hotel at ten o'clock on the morning of its issue and can never find a Philadelphia paper in the library even in the afternoon of the day of its issue? Yesterday was Thursday, and at twenty minutes past ten in the morning, the latest Troy, N. Y. paper on file was that of Monday; the latest Syracuse paper that of Tuesday; Rochester that of Tuesday; Buffalo that of Tuesday; Brooklyn that of Tuesday; Trenton and Newark, N. J. papers of Monday.

Why does it take the United States mails so much longer to reach the Boston Public Library than to reach any other public institution, business house or private residence in Boston?

Cambridge, Jan. 14.

J. SCOTT

THANKS DUE IRELAND FOR HER TEACHINGS

"Ireland was the teacher of all Europe in art and religion in the early days of its existence," according to John E. Lynch, principal of the Woodland Grammar School, Worcester, at a public lecture last night at the Boston Public Library.

"We have much to thank Ireland for along artistic and religious lines," he added. "Without their pioneer work in these fields, we would not have reached today the perfection displayed in our works of art. We owe a great deal to the Irish people for their development of the illuminated manuscript."

"And in view of the language of section 8 of chapter 484 of the acts of 1905, it seems equally clear that the provisions of chap. 256 of the acts of 1853 have not in any respect diminished or modified the power of the trustees above mentioned."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Matter)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1916

There is a shocking lack of good, clean air to breathe in the lower reading rooms and corridors of the Public Library—really, down there one could use to advantage the face-mask that protect them against "German methods." Upstairs, however, and in the special libraries, if one is not particular about having the latest thing out, but can be content with standard authorities, the atmosphere, literally as well as figuratively speaking, is much better. Indeed it is a scene quite inviting, one of these interiors in the winter evenings, with the studios hush prevailing, the veiled light, the air of pleasant ease and leisure which pervades the tables, and above all in the respect for the place and its regulations evidenced by all—except perhaps, here and there, a loud-voiced, ill-trained attendant—our good old municipal matter really succeeds in giving the effect of the municipal home, and one thoroughly enjoyed by a "round-the-evening-lamp" sort of gathering of her children.

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Then in the lecture room, on the Boylston street side, there is every night of the winter, something doing. Two of the recent courses there, dropped in upon by the Listener, seemed to him the ideal thing in lectures for the people. One was on lace and lace-makers, with the lace makers and exquisite designs making curiously interesting pictures thrown up in large, vividly picked-out lines and lights on the screen. The other was Miss Helen M. Murdoch's last year's photographic trip around the world with her autochrome pictures taken everywhere on the spot and automatically colored as they were taken on the plate. It is one thing to see the modern feats of the popular illustrated travel lectures and admire the effects the artist works up. But there is a sadder satisfaction still in knowing that the colors you see are the unerring handiwork of nature herself and the plain, unforced truth of things. In this respect the achievements of this Boston lady photographer are unique, and these free-of-all lectures of the Public Library are superior to most higher-priced ones.

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LIBRARY SENDS MAYOR OPINION IN BUDGET CASE

The library trustees, in support of their refusal to segregate the salary item of the budget submitted to the mayor today an opinion written by Judge Sheldon of the examining committee of the library. This department is the only one which did not segregate all the items of its budget.

Judge Sheldon's opinion follows in part: "It seems to be clear that the trustees have the power to appoint and remove the superintendent or librarian and such assistants and subordinate officers as they think necessary or expedient, and to fix their compensation, subject to the one condition that the total amount of such compensation shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the city council for this total amount."

"The language of the section 'that item of expense' must refer to the previous word 'compensation,' and the latter word, in the connection in which it is used, must include the total amount of such compensation."

"It is one sum that is not to be appropriated by the city council for that item of expense" not several sums for the compensation of each individual whom the trustees have may have appointed. Indeed to say the latter would defeat the very purpose of the act, in view of the circumstances under which it was passed.

"And in view of the language of section 8 of chapter 484 of the acts of 1905, it seems equally clear that the provisions of chap. 256 of the acts of 1853 have not in any respect diminished or modified the power of the trustees above mentioned."

TALK ON GARDENING TO WOMEN

Three State Federation Departments Unite at Meeting in Public Library Hall

Mrs. Joseph S. Leach of Walpole, Mrs. Schuyler F. Herron of Winchester and Mrs. Walter S. Little of Bridgewater, chairmen of the conservation, home economics and art departments, State Federation of Women's Clubs, respectively, arranged a meeting which was held in the Public Library yesterday afternoon. "Gardening for Women" was the topic for consideration. It was the first conference of the kind, and a large number of delegates showed their interest in the subject by participating in the discussion which followed the addresses.

Miss Helen Holmes of Kingston, a member of the conservation department, spoke on "The Natural Garden." Her plea was for more simple arrangements in the home and on the grounds surrounding it. Particularly did she refer to those places in lonely sections in country or at the shore, chosen for summer residence. These, she said, are much more beautiful without artificial means to try and make them appear to be what they are not. Miss Holmes resorted often to the Arnold Arboretum in suggesting plants, shrubs and flowers or cultivation.

Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, referred to the economic value of a garden to the homemaker; told what it means to the health to have fresh vegetables and how much can be produced from comparatively poor ground if people will but take the trouble. Communitarians should be aroused to interest in such a plan, he said, and he commented on the success of such a scheme in Jamaica Plain last summer. He would like to see families hire vacant lots and try experiments if they have no home grounds.

Fletcher Steele described his idea of a garden as an outdoor room and Miss Helen A. Whittier, by means of a blackboard sketch, showed what one woman has done in that direction with comparatively little expense. Mrs. Elsie S. Nowers of Lexington told of her garden, one-quarter of an acre, which not only supplies her own family of four with vegetables, beginning with asparagus in April, but enables her to give an abundance to her friends and have plenty to can for winter use.

ARCHAEOLOGIST WAS CAST INTO PRISON

Prof Charles F. Currelly Will Lecture Here.

Free Public Discourse on "A Roman Rubbish Heap in Egypt."

Prof Charles F. Currelly, director of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, will give an illustrated lecture before the Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 8 p. m., to which the public is admitted without charge. This subject will be "A Roman Rubbish Heap in Egypt." He will show pictures of common objects of daily life discovered in such a heap, toys, women's toilet articles, cooking utensils, jewelry, tools of shoemakers, carpenters and the like.

Mr. Currelly has had an interesting career as an archaeologist in the field and as a director of a museum. He was in Egypt in 1902 on Flinders Petrie's staff and discovered the tomb, temple and shrine of the founder of the 18th dynasty. He did much digging on Roman remains in Egypt, and was in close connection with the archaeological end of the work of E. A. Hurler.

He started an investigation of the Hebrew movements in Sinai. He had been organized the protection of half a group of cavalry, but was seized by four companies of infantry and thrown into prison by the Turks, promptly by German investigation. Conditions were terrible in the prison, the temperature being 120 degrees in the shade. After suffering things worse than death, he was released on condition that he make his way out by a road supposed to be sure death.

After his escape he was knighted by the Egyptian Government, supposedly as a recompense for his sufferings. After further work in Egypt, with particular reference to things Egyptian, he returned to Toronto, where, with the aid of private gifts, he has estab-



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Children gathered around the printed page at the Boston library

What shall be done for the boys and girls whose parents belong to theatrical companies? Shall they be left at the hotel all day long to amuse themselves as best they may? There is one city at least in which this is not necessary, for in Boston the public library is so near many of the hotels that the small boy or girl has only to step around the corner, as it were, to be at the library's front door.

This is an advantage which has not been overlooked. Parents busy with morning rehearsals, matinee and evening performances, have been glad to send their children to the library, and the children have been glad to go. One such urchin once confided to Miss Alice Jordan, custodian of the children's department, that the library was the most homelike place in the city. He did not say it in just those words but the librarian knew that that was what he meant and she was very much pleased, because if there is any one thing above another which those in charge of the children's department aim to do it is to make youngsters of all ages feel thoroughly at home.

Anyone who wants to know how well the librarians succeed in carrying out this aim has only to step into the children's room of a Sunday afternoon. Every chair is occupied, not by one small reader but in some instances by two and three. Other children are sitting on the floor, their little heads eagerly bent over the books which they have taken from the shelves. The shelves, by the way, are almost empty; in front of them stand a few readers who feel a little too old to sit on the floor and who for want of a chair are leaning against the shelves absorbed in the adventures of Dick Whittington or Penocchio or some equally interesting character.

There is some whispering among those who are looking at the same book or comparing pictures in different books. "There's more Indians in this one," says Jim to his companion Bill who sits beside him at one of the tables. "Well, I'll look at that one next, but I want to finish looking at these cowboys first. Shove along, you're taking too much room."

The very tiniest tots, those who have come with some older brother or sister, are allowed to have scrapbooks which the librarians have made by utilizing the pictures in worn-out books. This plan of making scrapbooks from pictures that otherwise presumably would be thrown away is not only a bit of real economy, it also solves the problem of what to do with the babies, for some of the youngsters are no more than that. They are allowed to have the scrapbooks on the condition that brother or sister will assume the responsibility of seeing that the books are not misused. It is surprising to see how careful the small charges are and with what skill they turn the large pages with the pretty pictures.

The reason why the readers in the children's room are of many nationalities—and this diversity is apparent to any observer who walks into the department on Saturday or Sunday—is because the children come from all parts of the city. They have branch libraries in their own homes which they frequent during the week, but on Saturday and Sunday afternoon they are for a holiday trip to the library in Quincy square. Holiday takes its toll, for it is a trip which the youngsters will not take twice from home, which takes them to a very beautiful place, and which gives them genuine enjoyment for many hours. They never come to be impressed with a book about the country.

requests which the librarians in the children's room are getting all the time. One day a small boy stepped up to the desk and with a determined air said he wanted to look over all the most recent grammars. It seems that a point had come up in the classroom which his regular textbook did not settle satisfactorily and he had come to the library for enlightenment. At other times the librarians have had requests for "Abraham Nights," books about the Silver war, and a sequel to "Sara's Kinesha" (Sara's Kinesha), for somebody's older sister. One girl who was as fond of the Rollo books as her brothers astonished the librarian by asking for "Rollo in Love" and was greatly disappointed upon being informed that the author had not written Rollo that far.

The books for the department are chosen with the greatest care. They are books that children love but books that are worth while. One day a librarian discovered a lad reading a paper-covered book with this alluring title, "Young Wild West and Cinnamon Hank or the Grudge of the Gila Giant." She did not deliver a lecture on the harm of reading books like that but instead she took down from the shelves a fascinating book about Indians and handed this to the boy. The rebuke was so delightful that Cinnamon Hank was soon relegated to the wastebasket.

One point which the librarians bear in mind in ordering books is to choose such attractive editions that the children can't help wanting to read. Charles Lamb, Hans Christian Andersen and the Grimm brothers become known to the boys and girls in editions rich with fascinating pictures. Of fairy tales there are never enough copies, the librarians say. But no one must think from this that the shelves in the children's room are filled with fairy tales and little else. There are rows and rows of volumes on history, geography, biography, animals, birds, flowers, besides any number on athletics and modern inventions.

Every year there are fewer children asking for the Alger and Optic books and more asking for books that tell about sports and out-of-door life, that teach boys how to build workshops and rig up apparatus for wireless telegraphy and make small airships. This increase in the mechanical taste of the young patrons extends also to the periodicals in the room, for no magazine is read more than Popular Mechanics.

Does this mean that there are generally more boys in the room than girls? It does. One reason for this, so the librarians tell the librarians, is because girls have more to do at home. They have piano lessons to practice and duties to perform from which their brothers are free, and so although they come to the library in about as great numbers as the boys, they often stay just long enough to check out a book and then start for home. Miss Jordan does not deplore this. She says instead that probably it is a good thing for the girls to do much of their library reading at home.

One point that the librarians have noted about many of the boys is their great concentration. A lad will sit at a table absorbed in his book that he will be utterly unconscious there is anyone else in the room. When he comes to begin to chuckle, then suddenly the sound of his own voice will wake him to a realization of where he is, and he will look steadily about, flushing like a school girl, and secretly wondering whether anyone has heard him laughing. After school hours the children come trooping in to read and study. Of the serious faces and nationalities that come the librarians have noted that the Jewish children show the most sustained fondness and seem to be particularly fond of history. With them and with all the readers, in fact, there is rarely any disturbance.

orange away for the time being and puts it on the platform, saying to the owner with a smile, "Let's put it up here for a while. You know we are only hungry for stories here."

That the listeners are hungry for stories is no exaggeration if one is to judge by the absorbed attention which they give. Perhaps it is the story of "Katrinka" that is being told. How these children, many of them from the land of Russia, love that particular story! How their eyes grow bigger and bigger as the story lady says: "For what crime were your father and mother sent away, little girl?" and then gives the little girl's reply: "For no crime. They had a printing press in the house."

How strange it is, some of them think to themselves, that people should be sent away to Siberia for having a printing press in the house, when it is just beside there are so many printing presses in the world that there are so many delightful books in the children's room at the Boston public library!

the Congressional, the New City at Chicago, and the John Hay of Providence, to the discredit of the Boston library. But it might have gone much farther and cited a dozen libraries in small New England cities and towns which are actually more workable than the big institution on Copley Square.

These other libraries are built and administered with a view to the accommodation of their patrons. Here we still have the long wait for books in Hates Hall. Here we have no pockets for the cards in the cover of the volume. Hence cards are easily lost, involving a long delay (37 days, I think) in securing a duplicate. Here we have no means of depositing cards at the desk to insure against this loss, or to serve another member of the family who may come in later in the day to draw a book on the card. If for example my wife wishes me to deliver a heavy book which she cannot easily carry, on my way down town in the morning, and also wishes to come in during the day and draw a book on the same card, there is no provision for such a case. She must wait until the next day before she can draw the book, for the card is out of her reach.

I think one would have to hunt the world over to find a library which had so foolish a rule as ours, viz.: no renewal of a book even if it has been in the library for once in that time.

The reading room for magazines is still equipped with the weak burners which are ruinous to any eyesight. And the reading room for newspapers is just about where it was a year ago, when many complaints were entered. For example, I have been in the reading room Tuesday forenoon to find no Philadelphia paper on file since that of the previous Friday. Why is it that I can buy a Philadelphia paper at the Copley Plaza Hotel at ten o'clock on the morning of its issue and can never find a Philadelphia paper in the library even in the afternoon of the day of its issue? Yesterday was Thursday, and at twenty minutes past ten in the morning, the latest Troy, N. Y., paper on file was that of Monday; the latest Syracuse paper that of Tuesday; Rochester that of Tuesday; Buffalo that of Tuesday; Brooklyn that of Tuesday; Trenton and Newark, N. J., papers of Monday.

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J. SCOTT
Cambridge, Jan. 14.

the studioshush prevailing, the veiled light, the air of pleasant ease and leisure which pervades the tables, and above all in the respect for the place and its regulations evidenced by all—except perhaps, here and there, a loud-voiced, ill-trained attendant—our good old municipal matter really succeeds in giving the effect of the municipal home, and is thoroughly enjoyed by a "round-the-evening-lamp" sort of gathering of her children.

Then in the lecture room, on the Boylston street side, there is, every night of the winter, something doing. Two of the recent courses there, dropped in upon by the listener, seemed to him the ideal thing in lectures for the people. One was on lace and lace-makers, with the fine meshes and exquisite designs making curiously interesting pictures thrown up in large, vividly picked-out lines and lights on the screen. The other was Miss Helen M. Murdoch's last year's photographic trip around the world with her autochrome pictures taken everywhere on the spot and automatically colored as they were taken on the plate. It is one thing to see the modern feats of the popular illustrated travel lectures and admire the effects the artist works up. But there is a soldier satisfaction still in knowing that the colors you see are the unerring handwork of nature herself and the plain, unforced truth of things. In this respect the achievements of this Boston lady photographer are unique and these free-to-all lectures of the Public Library are superior to most higher-priced ones.

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THANKS DUE IRELAND FOR HER TEACHINGS

"Ireland was the teacher of all Europe in art and religion in the early days of its existence," according to John E. Lynch, principal of the Woodland Grammar School, Worcester, at a public lecture last night at the Boston Public Library.

"We have much to thank Ireland for along artistic and religious lines," he added. "Without their pioneer work in these fields, we would not have reached today the perfection displayed in our works of art. We owe a great deal to the Irish people for the development of the illuminated manuscript."

And in view of the language of section 5 of chapter 484 of the acts of 1909, it seems equally clear that the provisions of chap. 264 of the acts of 1907 have not in any respect abridged or modified the power of the trustees above mentioned.

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LIBRARY SENDS MAYOR OPINION IN BUDGET CASE

The Library trustees, in support of their refusal to segregate the salary item of the budget submitted to the mayor today an opinion written by Judge Sheldon of the examining committee of the library. This department is the only city department which did not segregate all the items of its budget.

Judge Sheldon's opinion follows in part: "It seems to be clear that the trustees have the power to appoint and remove the superintendent or librarian and such assistants and subordinate officers as they think necessary or expedient, and to fix their compensation, subject to the one condition that the total amount of such compensation shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the city council for this total amount."

And in view of the language of section 5 of chapter 484 of the acts of 1909, it seems equally clear that the provisions of chap. 264 of the acts of 1907 have not in any respect abridged or modified the power of the trustees above mentioned.

lonely sections in country or at the shore, chosen for summer residence. These, she said, are much more beautiful without artificial means to try and make them appear to be what they are not. Miss Holmes referred often to the Arnold Arboretum in suggesting plants, shrubs and flowers or cultivation.

Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, referred to the economic value of a garden to the homemaker; told what it means to the health to have fresh vegetables and how much can be produced from comparatively poor ground if people will but take the trouble. Communities should be aroused to interest in such a plan, he said, and he commented on the success of such a scheme in Jamaica Plain last summer. He would like to see families live want lots and try experiments if they have no home grounds.

Fletcher Steele described his idea of a garden as an outdoor room and Miss Helen A. Whittier, by means of a blackboard sketch, showed what one woman has done in that direction with comparatively little expense. Mrs. Elsie S. Snowers of Lexington told of her garden, one-quarter of an acre, which not only supplies her own family of four with vegetables, beginning with asparagus in April, but enables her to give an abundance to her friends and have plenty to can for winter use.

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ARCHAEOLOGIST WAS CAST INTO PRISON

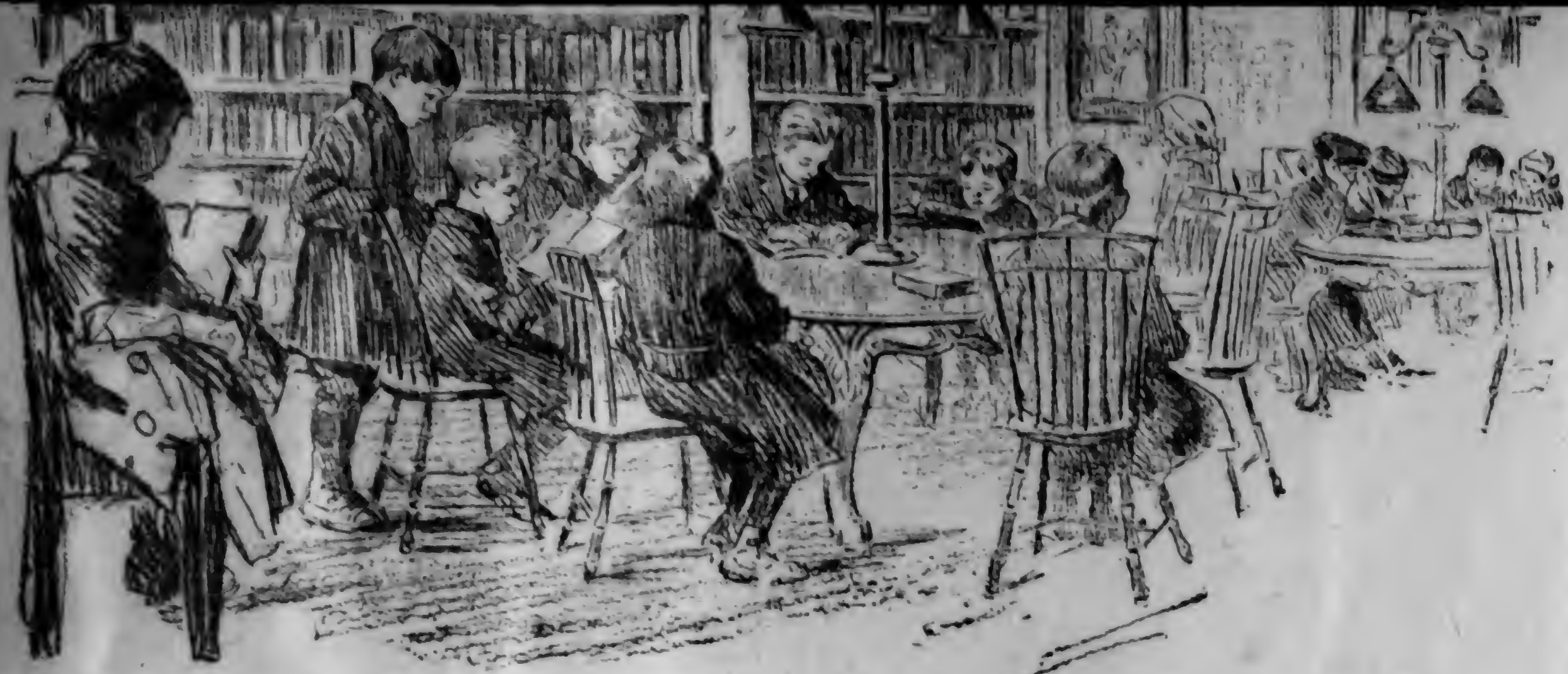
Prof Charles F. Currelly Will Lecture Here. Free Public Discourse on "A Roman Rubbish Heap in Egypt."

Prof Charles F. Currelly, director of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, will give an illustrated lecture before the Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 6 p. m. in which the public is admitted without charge. His subject will be "A Roman Rubbish Heap in Egypt." He will show pictures of common objects of daily life discovered in such a heap, tops, women's toilet articles, cooking utensils, jewelry, tools of shoemakers, carpenters and the like.

Mr. Currelly has had an interesting career as an archaeologist in the field and as a director of a museum. He was in Egypt in 1902 on Flinders Petrie's staff and discovered the tomb, temple and shrine of the founder of the 18th dynasty. He did much digging on Roman remains in Egypt, and was in close connection with the archaeological end of the work of Evershed and Hunt.

He started an investigation of the Hebrew movements in Sinai. He had been promised the protection of half a troop of cavalry, but was seized by four companies of infantry and thrown into prison by the Turks, probably by German instigation. Conditions were terrible in the prison, the temperature being 120 degrees in the shade. After suffering things worse than death he was released on condition that he make his way out by a road supposed to mean sure death.

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This is an advantage which has not been overlooked. Parents busy with morning rehearsals, matinee and evening performances, have been glad to send their children to the library, and the children have been glad to go. One such urchin once confided to Miss Alice Jordan, custodian of the children's department, that the library was the most homelike place in the city. He did not say it in just those words but the librarian knew that that was what he meant and she was very much pleased, because if there is any one thing above another which those in charge of the children's department aim to do it is to make youngsters of all ages feel thoroughly at home.

Anyone who wants to know how well the librarians succeed in carrying out this aim has only to step into the children's room of a Sunday afternoon. Every chair is occupied, not by one small reader but in some instances by two and three. Their little heads eagerly bent over the books which they have taken from the shelves. The shelves, by the way, are almost empty; in front of them stand a few readers who feel a little too old to sit on the floor and who for want of a chair are leaning against the shelves absorbed in the adventures of Dick Whittington or Penocchio or some equally interesting character.

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The reason why the readers in the children's room are of many nationalities—and this diversity is apparent to any observer who walks into the department on Saturday or Sunday—is because the children come from all parts of the city. They have branch libraries in their own section which they frequent during the week, but on Saturday and Sunday afternoons they are off for a holiday trip to the library in Copley square. "Holiday trip" fits it exactly, for it is a trip which takes some of the youngsters a mile or two from home, which takes them to a very beautiful place, and which affords them genuine enjoyment for many hours. They never cease to be impressed with the two great lions guarding the central stairway. Indeed, a little girl once asked for a book about the anatomy of lions because, as she explained, she

requests which the librarians in the children's room are getting all the time. One day a small boy stepped up to the desk and with a determined air said he wanted to look over all the most recent grammars. It seems that a point had come up in the classroom which his regular textbook did not settle satisfactorily and he had come to the library for enlightenment. At other times the librarians have had requests for "Abraham Night," books about the Silver War, and a sequel to "Sara's Kineska" (Saracinesca), for somebody's older sister. One girl who was as fond of the Rollo books as her brothers astonished the librarian by asking for "Rollo in Love" and was greatly disappointed upon being informed that the author had not written Rollo that far.

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Does this mean that there are generally more boys in the room than girls? It does. One reason for this, so the mothers tell the librarians, is because girls have more to do at home. They have piano lessons to practice and duties to perform from which their brothers are free, and so although they come to the library in about as great numbers as the boys, they often stay just long enough to draw out a book, and then start for home. Miss Jordan does not deplore this. She says instead that probably it is a good thing for the girls to do much of their library reading at home.

One point that the librarians have noted about many of the boys is their great concentration. A lad will sit at a table so absorbed in his book that he will be utterly unconscious there is anyone else in the room. When he comes to some humorous part of his story he will begin to chuckle; then suddenly the sound of his own voice will wake him to a realization of where he is, and he will look stealthily about, blushing like a school girl, and secretly wondering whether anyone has heard him laughing. After school hours the children come trooping in to read and study. Of the various races and nationalities that come the librarians have noted that the Jewish children choose the most substantial

reason is because, by the time the youngsters have climbed the stairs to the children's department any desire for mischief which possessed them when they entered the building has evaporated during their ascent. If the children's room were on the first floor where the boys and girls could easily run in and out, the problem of discipline might be more difficult.

On Saturday afternoon a special treat awaits the children. About two minutes before 3 o'clock they begin to line up before one of the doors of the room, where they occupy front places waving energetically to their companions to hurry up, and belated boys and girls scurrying into place as the long line begins to move. The procession is headed for the lecture hall. Here, after everybody is seated, the Story Lady begins to tell the most delightful tales imaginable. Perhaps she sees an urchin look longingly at an orange which he has taken from his pocket. Does she scold him? No, she simply takes the

orange away for the time being and puts it on the platform, saying to the owner with a smile, "Let's put it up here for a while. You know we are only hungry for stories here."

That the listeners are hungry for stories is no exaggeration if one is to judge by the absorbed attention which they give. Perhaps it is the story of "Katrinka" that is being told. How these children, many of them from the land of Russia, love that particular story! How their eyes grow bigger and bigger as the Story Lady says: "For what crime were your father and mother sent away, little girl?" "For no crime," the little girl's reply. "For no crime," they had a printing press in the house."

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"The Listener"

LIBRARY SENDS MAYOR OPINION IN BUDGET CASE

The Library trustees, in support of their refusal to segregate the salary item of the budget submitted to the council today an opinion written by Judge Sheldon of the examining committee of the library. This department is the only city department which did not segregate all the items of its budget.

Judge Sheldon's opinion follows in part: "It seems to be clear that the trustees have the power to appoint and remove the superintendent or librarian and such assistants and subordinate officers, and to fix their compensation, subject to the one condition that the total amount of such compensation shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the city council for this total amount."

"The language of the section 'that item of expense' must refer to the previous word 'compensation,' and the latter word in the connection in which it is used must include the total amount of such compensation."

"It is one sum that is not to be apportioned by the city council for that item of expense' not several sums for the compensation of each individual whom the trustees have may have appointed. Indeed to say the latter would defeat the very purpose of the act, in view of the circumstances under which it was passed."

"And in view of the language of section 5 of chapter 488 of the acts of 1900, it seems equally clear that the provisions of chap. 268 of the acts of 1885 have not in any respect abridged or modified the power of the trustees above mentioned."

THANKS DUE IRELAND FOR HER TEACHINGS

"Ireland was the teacher of all Europe in art and religion in the early days of its existence," according to John E. Lynch, principal of the Woodland Grammar School, Worcester, at a public lecture last night at the Boston Public Library.

"We have much to thank Ireland for along artistic and religious lines," he added. "Without their pioneer work in these fields, we would not have reached today the perfection displayed in our works of art. We owe a great deal to the Irish people for their development of the illuminated manuscript."

lonely sections in country or at the shore, chosen for summer residences. These, she said, are much more beautiful without artificial means to try and make them appear to be what they are not. Miss Holmes referred often to the Arnold Arboretum in suggesting plants, shrubs and flowers or cultivation.

Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, referred to the economic value of a garden to the homemaker; told what it means to the health to have fresh vegetables and how much can be produced from comparatively poor ground if people will but take the trouble. Communitas should be aroused to interest in such a plan, he said, and he commented on the success of such a scheme in Jamaica Plain last summer. He would like to see families hire vacant lots and try experiments if they have no home grounds.

Fletcher Steele described his idea of a garden as an outdoor room and Miss Helen A. Whittier, by means of a blackboard sketch, showed what one woman has done in that direction with comparatively little expense. Mrs. E. S. Nowers of Lexington told of her garden, one-quarter of an acre, which not only supplies her own family of four with vegetables, beginning with asparagus in April, but enables her to give an abundance to her friends and have plenty to can for winter use.

ARCHAEOLOGIST WAS CAST INTO PRISON

Prof. Charles F. Currelly Will Lecture Here.

Free Public Discourse on "A Roman Rubbish Heap in Egypt."

Prof. Charles F. Currelly, director of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, will give an illustrated lecture before the Boston Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library, on Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 5 p. m. to which the public is admitted without charge. His subject will be "A Roman Rubbish Heap in Egypt." He will show pictures of common objects of daily life discovered in such a heap, tops, women's toilet articles, cooking utensils, jewelry, tools of shoemakers, carpenters and the like.

Mr. Currelly has had an interesting career as an archaeologist in the field and as a director of a museum. He was in Egypt in 1902 on Flinders Petrie's staff and discovered the tomb, temple and shrine of the founder of the 18th dynasty. He did much digging on Roman remains in Egypt, and was in close connection with the archaeological end of the work of Everett and Hunt.

He started an investigation of the Hebrew movements in Sinai. He had been promised the protection of half a troop of cavalry, but was seized by four companies of infantry and thrown into prison by the Turks, probably by German instigation. Conditions were terrible in the prison, the temperature being 120 degrees in the shade. After suffering things worse than death he was released on condition that he make his way out by a road supposed to mean sure death.

After his escape he was knighted by the Egyptian Government, supposedly as a recompense for his sufferings. After further work in Egypt, with particular reference to things Egyptian, he returned to Toronto, where, with the aid of private gifts, he has estab-

Transcript Feb. 29, 1916

BOSTON'S LARGEST BUDGET

Mayor Asks City Council for \$23,657,531.71, Many Allowances Being Larger Than Last Year—Item Number 3602

Boston's municipal budget, which reached the City Council in segregated form yesterday afternoon, carries a total for city and county expenses of \$23,657,531.71, or an increase of \$2,022,025.54 over the total granted last year. The budget, therefore, is larger than ever before, though \$2,000,000 was cut from it by the mayor in bringing the total within the statutory limit. For departments under the mayor's control, \$15,141,891.39 is asked, this sum being \$608,000 more than was requested last year and nearly \$1,000,000 more than the council allowed.

There are 2602 items in the budget, the largest number being in the hospital department and the second largest number in the fire department. A departure is made from established form by including appropriations of \$1,000,000 for self-supporting departments, such as the City Record, the water income division of the public works department and the printing department. The income from these departments will be turned into the city treasury, instead of allowed to be used as the department funds.

The mayor's biggest cut was \$1,194,200 in the public works department estimate, but despite this the amount he allowed the department is \$185,000 higher than was appropriated last year by the council. The amount allowed the paving service is \$1,005,627, which is \$70,000 less than the service expended last year. The amount allowed the sewer service is \$226,430, which is \$800 less than the service used last year. The amounts which he allowed the other divisions of the public works department are higher than the amounts expended last year.

The mayor cut the estimate of the overseers of the poor by \$141,000, leaving \$1,070,000 higher than it was last year. He cut the park and recreation department estimate \$70,000, leaving it \$162,000 higher than last year. Other cuts he made follow: Assessing department, \$17,000; consumer's hospital, \$20,000; health, \$30,000; hospital, \$50,000, and police, \$25,000. The amounts the mayor allowed these departments are higher than the departments spent last year by the following amounts: Assessing department, \$25,000; consumer's hospital, \$20,000; health, \$30,000; hospital, \$50,000, and police, \$162,000.

Departments for which the mayor allowed the estimates to stand were the auditing, board of appeal of the building department, finance commission, which is established by law, law department, market, mayor's office expenses, public celebrations, registry and nearly all the courts.

Department	Estimated	Allowed
Art	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00
Assessing	237,575.69	220,475.69
Auditing	54,242.12	54,242.12
Building	160,169.55	102,974.36
Examining	4,720.00	4,620.00
Board of Appeals	8,249.00	8,249.00
City Clerk	22,900.00	22,900.00
City Council	38,500.00	38,500.00
City Council Proceedings	5,500.00	5,500.00
City Documents	30,000.00	30,000.00
City Planning Board	8,000.00	8,000.00
Collecting	121,241.40	119,045.40
Consumer's Hosp.	292,309.16	240,490.84
Election	158,254.69	158,254.69
Finance Commission	20,000.00	20,000.00
Fire	2,211,918.82	2,105,100.82
Health	384,627.24	324,534.11
Hospital	843,593.08	792,593.08
Indemnity	217,732.56	202,854.56
Amusement and Hosp.	6,108.00	4,608.00
Office	15,843.28	13,686.28
Children's Institution	132,571.79	85,682.88
Printing and office	50,173.00	48,573.00
Inst. for Deaf	22,820.00	22,451.16
Steamer Monitor	37,064.70	31,058.15
Law	15,442.08	15,442.08
Library	412,294.00	418,644.00
Licensing Board	36,258.06	35,108.48
Market	13,400.00	13,400.00
Mayor, office	50,000.00	50,000.00
Public celebration	40,000.00	40,000.00
Overseeing the poor	990,310.14	519,290.72
Temporary Home	6,102.96	6,102.96
Wayfarers' Lodge	14,420.36	14,420.36
Park and recreation	516,191.00	438,463.04
Police	2,740,629.40	2,713,579.40
Public buildings	292,656.08	294,607.31
Public works		
Central office	78,787.82	71,772.00
Bridges	386,454.82	334,559.82
Porter	320,739.50	297,369.51
Lighting	794,251.36	767,571.30
Paving	1,064,627.52	1,005,627.52
Sanitary	1,009,073.49	1,007,862.50
Street cleaning	808,954.04	754,450.00
Sewer	549,826.02	526,800.00
Registry	40,620.00	40,620.00
Reserve fund	250,000.00	100,000.00
Sinking fund	2,200.00	2,200.00
Soldiers' relief	220,000.00	229,500.00
Statistics	10,888.00	10,888.00
Street lighting	128,210.80	124,220.80
Supply	24,846.00	21,801.00
Treasury	34,498.48	33,186.47
Weights and measures	27,417.04	27,267.04
Wire	77,778.92	75,618.92
Totals	\$27,142,969.81	\$15,141,891.39
City debt requirements	\$2,514,523.47	\$2,514,523.47
Total	\$29,657,493.28	\$17,656,414.86
State's Court-house	63,746.95	63,746.95
State's buildings	34,555.00	34,555.00
County buildings	37,236.00	37,236.00
Supreme Judicial Court	42,500.00	42,500.00
Superior Court, civil	375,000.00	375,000.00
Superior Court, criminal	186,761.90	173,111.00
Probate Court	34,940.00	34,940.00
Municipal Court	287,249.00	285,119.00
Charlestown Municipal Court	30,730.00	30,730.00
East Boston Court	16,921.72	16,921.72
South Boston Court	17,439.52	17,439.52
Dorchester Court	13,132.72	13,132.72
Roxbury Court	28,739.84	28,739.84
West Roxbury Court	13,143.28	13,143.28
Brockton Court	8,727.00	8,727.00

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916

SEE ATTEMPT TO PUT LIBRARY INTO POLITICS

Trustees Object to Segregated Budget for Institution and Insist That They and No Others Have Right to Fix Salaries Out of Gross Appropriation.

"The Boston Public Library," declared Josiah H. Benton, chairman of its board of trustees, last evening, "has been out of politics for nearly 30 years, and we don't want to put it back."

COMMENDS MAYOR'S ATTITUDE.

He was discussing the proposal for a segregated budget for the library, following the action of the trustees yesterday in submitting to Mayor Curley a statement of their position upon the matter. Mr. Benton was emphatic in his insistence that it is the right of the trustees, and of no one else, to say how funds appropriated for library salaries shall be apportioned. The act of 1878, he pointed out, is definite upon this point. The mayor, he added, has shown every evidence of a disposition to comply in full with the provision of the statute, and Mr. Benton commented favorably upon Mr. Curley's attitude. But if the city council should take up the salaries of library employees item by item, and reduce these at its pleasure, he continued, the provisions of the law would be violated, and if such action were permitted, very soon the library department would be again the plaything of politicians.

The statement of the trustees, quoting the opinion of Judge Sheldon of the examining committee of the library, to the effect that "the appropriation for the compensation of the librarian and other officers and assistants must be made in gross and not in specific individual sums," is part of a memorial addressed by the trustees to the budget commissioners. This document insists that the purpose of the act of 1878 was to remove the matters of personnel and compensation in the library from the authority of the mayor and council and place the responsibility for these decisions upon the trustees. If the appropriations are made for individual compensations, declares the memorial, then the trustees are relieved of responsibility, and the letter and purpose of the law are defeated.

"A bad remedy," say the trustees, "might desire to take control of the salaries in the Public Library. An incompetent or weak board of trustees might desire to be relieved of their responsibility in fixing salaries."

But the present mayor, adds the communication, "has scrupulously respected the power and duty of the trustees," and has not attempted to exercise any influence upon them for appointments or changes of salaries. He has recognized that the statute in question has been fully recognized, the memorial says that upon passage of the act the mayor and council then in office immediately abandoned an attempt to exercise authority contrary to its provisions; the auditor acted in accordance with these; specific recognition was accorded in the revision of the city charter in 1905, and tacit recognition at various other times; and in 1899 Mayor Quincy, in a letter quoted by the trustees in an appendix to the memorial, definitely accepted the library from interference in matters of salary.

The law cited is Chapter 114 of the Acts of 1878, Section 5, reading as follows:

"Sec. 5. The said board of trustees

may appoint a superintendent or librarian with such assistants and subordinate officers as they may think necessary or expedient, and may remove the same, and fix their compensation; Provided, that the amount thus paid shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the city council for that item of expense, and the income of any moneys which may lawfully be appropriated for the same purpose from funds or property held by said trustees under the provisions of this act."

"The act of 1878," said Mr. Benton last evening, "took the library out of politics, and we want it kept out. Mayor Curley is obeying the law and we want the council to do the same. This matter is the business of the trustees and of no one else. But the scheme of the budget forces upon the mayor the duty of determining salaries in the library and takes it away from the trustees—where the statute has placed it. The duties of library officers are extremely technical, and the institution's efficiency will suffer if their control is vested in authorities unfamiliar with its administration and subject to political influence."

THE LIBRARY COMPLICATION

A rather difficult situation has arisen between the Public Library trustees and the new city council. The trustees are unwilling to submit their estimates for the coming year in segregated form. They believe the new budget system would force upon the mayor or the city council the duty of fixing salaries in the library, and take it away from the trustees where a statute of 1878 has placed it.

There can be little question but that the council and the mayor are bound by the statute to leave the fixing of salaries to the trustees. It is also true that the mayor and council instead of being able to cut appropriations in lump sum as formerly are now supposed to cut them item by item. Of course it is quite conceivable under ordinary circumstances that the mayor or council could leave to the trustees themselves any necessary revision downward of the annual appropriation. In this case, the submission of the estimate in separate items would be simply a formality, and would leave the trustees with their full control over salaries.

But the situation is further complicated by the fact that conditions in the library sometimes necessitate changes of salaries during the course of the year, so that the trustees would find it difficult to state exactly in March what their distribution of funds would be in August. The trustees wish to retain discretion as to how salaries shall be adjusted; and they see in the new budget system a curtailment of this discretion. Of course the gravest danger in the deadlock is the indirect effect it might have on other city departments. The public works department, for example, although not exempted by statute as are the library trustees, might find it convenient to show that its items also are subject to change during the year, that snow shovellers are hired in the winter and not in the summer, and similar irregularities. It might even set up a plea to be withdrawn from politics, despite the smile such a plea would provoke. For these reasons, we hope that the council and the trustees will reach a speedy agreement.

Boston Herald Mar. 4, 1916

Library Trustees Need Not Itemize Budget Demands

Mayor Curley held a conference this morning with Pres. Josiah H. Benton and Samuel Carr of the Boston Public Library trustees relative to segregation as it affected the Library Department.

They pointed out to the Mayor that under a ruling of Judge Sheldon, the board in its estimates for the budget should not have to itemize salaries, but can report the bulk sum.

It is the only instance where a city department does not have to meet the full requirements of the new budget system. The action is based on a statute of 1878, chapter 114.

Judge Sheldon, who is a member of the examining board of the library, says, in part:

"It is one sum that is to be appropriated by the City Council for 'that item of expense' not several sums for the compensation of each individual whom the trustees may have appointed. Indeed to say the latter would defeat the very purpose of the act, in view of the circumstances under which it is passed."

The segregated budget is still in the hands of the appropriation committee of the City Council.

Boston Globe Mar. 4, 1916

HAVE SOLE CONTROL OF ALL SALARIES

Statement on Powers of Library Trustees.

Submitted to Mayor by Pres Benton and Trustee Carr.

Pres Josiah H. Benton and Trustee Samuel Carr of the Library Board had a conference with Mayor Curley today in regard to segregation as it affected the Library Department. The board reported its estimate according to the budget plan, but accompanied with a statement that under a statute of 1878, Chapter 114, the trustees alone have the right to fix individual salaries of the employees.

The Mayor and City Council can pass upon a bulk sum only. Segregation, however, applies to all other expenditures in the department.

Pres Benton and Trustee Carr submitted to the Mayor a memorandum, setting forth in the following language the opinion of Judge Sheldon of the examining committee:

"It seems to be clear that under Section 5 of this act the trustees have the power to appoint and remove the superintendent or librarian and such assistants and subordinate officers as they think necessary or expedient, and to fix their compensation, subject to the one condition, that the total amount of such compensation shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the City Council for this total amount."

"The language of the section, 'that item of expense' must refer to the previous word 'compensation,' and the latter word in the connection in which it is used must include the total amount of such compensation."

"It is one sum that is to be appropriated by the City Council for 'that item of expense,' not several sums for the compensation of each individual whom the trustees may have appointed. Indeed, to say the latter would defeat the very purpose of the act, in view of the circumstances under which it is passed."

"And in view of the language of section of chapter 86 of the acts of 1899, it seems equally clear that the provisions of chapter 36 of the acts of 1885 have not in any respect abridged or modified the power of the trustees above mentioned."

"It follows that the appropriation for the compensation of the librarian and other officers and assistants must be made in gross and not in specific individual sums."

As the segregated budget is at present in the hands of the committee on appropriations, the Mayor will forward the memorandum to the City Council next Monday.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916

Whatever the specific reasons which the library's board of trustees have to advance for refusing to return an itemized budget of salaries, their refusal certainly does not create a situation healthy for the future of the campaign for financial reform into which Boston has now definitely entered.

The men who constitute the library's board of trustees include citizens of whom Boston would naturally expect a most enlightened attitude on all matters touching good government. If they cannot express sufficient confidence in the City Council, as it now also is most honorably constituted, to entrust to it an itemized budget of salaries, it may be called unreasonable to expect of other city departments the same confidence.

The library's trustees say, doubtless with truth, that they have only the good of their service at heart. What may be expected of other city departments which might make a similar refusal in order to cloak not good ends but bad?

Transcript March 6, 1916

The Fine Arts

Exhibitions now open:
Museum of Fine Arts—Guild of Boston Artists.
Guild of Boston Artists—Miss Hazleton's Works.
Vesley Gallery—Mr. White's Paintings.
Brooks Reed Gallery—Modern French Masters.
Boston Art Club—Watercolor Club Exhibition.
Vesley's Gallery—Works by American Masters.
Vesley Gallery—Jesse Wilcox Smith's Pictures.
Doll & Richards—Old Masters.
Doll & Richards—Mr. Harvey's Paintings.
Doll & Richards—Mr. Sturges's Paintings.
Madden Public Library—Mr. Hubbard's Pictures.
Boston Public Library—Mr. Conlin's Plans.
Arts and Crafts—Mr. Thulin's Wood Carvings.

MR. COMINS'S PLANS

To Commemorate the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims—An Island in the Charles

In one of the ground-floor exhibition rooms in the Boston Public Library is an exhibition of plans by Philip F. Comins for the proposed celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The chief feature of the plans is the artificial island in the Charles River Basin which is a revival of the idea of Mr. A. A. Shurtleff, the landscape architect, later taken up and urged by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, architect, in connection with the projected Protestant Cathedral. On his island Mr. Comins places a rather different specimen of what may be called exposition architecture, together with a plaza, and a monumental boat landing, and various loggias and promenades and rows of trees, all of which are ornamental in intention, but not at all original in character. The big domed building, which belongs to the exposition order, is meant to be a sort of palace of talk—just as if we had not already too many edifices devoted to this purpose. And to further emphasize the motive of talk, Mr. Comins has placed on exhibition photographs of some many other buildings devoted to or available for this end in Boston and Cambridge.

He has placed his imaginary island astride of the existing Harvard Bridge, just south of the draw, that is, about half way between Boston and Cambridge, and while he was about it he might as well have called for a new bridge at this point. One is not obliged to count the cost when drawing up projects. Of course there is a suggestion of a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers on the island, but it is so vague that it might turn out almost anything you please: it would depend entirely on what sculptors and architects were employed to design it. What are the chances of a masterpiece?

We have always been attracted by the idea of an artificial island in the Basin, and especially as conceived by Mr. Cram, as a site prepared especially for a Gothic cathedral, principally because such a site would be so open and free from obstructions to the view. We believe it was suggested by Mr. Shurtleff, when he first suggested the island, that the creation of a certain amount of new "made land" by modern dredging methods would go far towards paying for the cost of the work involved. But, if we remember rightly, his idea, and Mr. Cram's also, was to locate the proposed island further up the Basin, that is, about half-way between the Harvard Bridge and the Cottage Farm Bridge, and to connect it with the two shores of the Basin by means of a new and monumental bridge—a stone bridge, modern in design, but with a Gothic flavor, we should hope, which would supply a valuable new way of communication between Cambridge and the rapidly growing Latin Quarter of Boston, on the axis of the Avenue Louis Pasteur.

That would provide a short cut between Roxbury, Dorchester and the territory, on the one hand, and Cambridge and its Hinterland on the other, diverting much of the traffic which now has to go through Massachusetts avenue. No doubt the Protestant Cathedral is going to be built on these days and where else in Boston is there such a site for it? In appropriating the island idea for his plans, Mr. Comins has not only placed it in the wrong location, but he has imagined a banal and conventional employment for it.

Boston Globe Mar. 6, 1916

ENGLISH TEACHERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE MEET

Robert Frost Discusses "Literary Moments."

Says Stinging Person Into Sharp Retort Often Helps.

Would you know a "literary moment" if you were stricken with one yourself? "Literary moments" are almost as scarce as hen's teeth, so if you had one you'd want to recognize it. Here's a tip which Robert Frost of Franconia, N. H., famed as the "North of Boston" poet, gave to the New England Association of Teachers of English at their 46th annual meeting at the Boston Public Library yesterday.

"If," said the poet, "you are stung by an insult and you think of something so good to cast back that it pleases you, and pleases you more and more as you repeat it to other folks in this manner: 'He said to me, . . . and I said to him, . . . then the chances are that you have hit off a literary expression.'"

"The chief business of a teacher of English," said Mr. Frost, "is to know a literary moment when he or she sees it, because they aren't seen very often."

A literary moment is something that happens in it is nothing a teacher can give anybody. If you've never had a literary moment, yourself, you wouldn't know a literary moment in me when you saw it."

The stinging of a person into a quick and apt reply to an irritating remark, the poet said, is one of the root places in our literary expression.

If a boy in the class touches a big spot in one simple sentence, then the good English teacher must catch him and tell him what he has done and hope to snail him again some time. Mr. Frost advised.

The "North of Boston" poet places the emphasis on imaginative sentence. Too many poets, he said, have obviously worked for something else, so that this quality is lacking.

William Allen Neilson of Harvard and Prof. John Erskine of Columbia University were the other speakers at the program. George H. Brown of the Browne & Nichols School presided.

Professor Hugo Muensterberg Addresses State Federation of Women's Clubs

Mrs. True Worthy White of Arlington, chairman of the department of literature, State Federation of Women's Clubs, presided at a conference held in the Public Library hall yesterday afternoon. The meeting was arranged by her department and that of education, Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, chairman.

"Moving Pictures" was the subject for consideration and Professor Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard University spoke in hearty commendation of this form of entertainment. "The moving picture plays," he said, "is complete in itself and in no way takes the place of the drama. It is a creation of our civilization and has within itself possibilities of great art and esthetic as well as educational value." He said that in the past year one billion persons attended the moving picture shows in this country, of which there are 23,000 and 120,000 in the world.

Miss Alice Carroll spoke of "movies" as an aid to education. Boys have been known to choose a vocation after seeing a certain industry depicted on the screen. Gustave Frobenius explained how wide an influence women's clubs may have by asking managers to put on reels of the right kind.

proportions of \$1,000,000 for self-supporting departments, such as the City Record, the water income division of the public works department and the printing department. The income from these departments will be turned into the city treasury. Instead of allowed to be used as the department funds.

The mayor's biggest cut was \$1,194,500 in the public works department estimate, but despite this the amount he allowed the department is \$188,000 higher than was appropriated last year by the council. The amount allowed the paving service is \$1,065,000, which is \$70,000 less than the service expended last year. The amount allowed the sewer service is \$208,000, which is \$8000 less than the service used last year. The amounts which he allowed the other divisions of the public works department are higher than the amounts expended last year.

The mayor cut the estimate of the overseers of the poor by \$141,000, leaving it \$107,000 higher than it was last year. He cut the park and recreation department estimate \$70,000, leaving it \$162,000 higher than last year. Other cuts he made follow: Assessing department, \$17,000; conservators' hospital, \$20,000; health, \$20,000; hospital, \$20,000; police, \$25,000. The amounts the mayor allowed these departments are higher than the departments spent last year by the following amounts: Assessing department, \$23,000; conservators' hospital, \$20,000; health, \$24,000; hospital, \$20,000; police, \$12,000.

Departments for which the mayor allowed the estimates to stand were the auditing, board of appeal of the building department, finance commission, which is established by law; law department, market, mayor's office expenses, public celebrations, registry and nearly all the courts.

Department	Estimated	Allowed
Art	\$1,800.00	\$1,400.00
Assessing	227,575.00	220,475.00
Auditing	54,842.13	54,842.13
Building	188,000.00	188,000.00
Examiners	4,720.00	4,620.00
Board of Appeals	6,240.00	6,240.00
Cemetery	80,040.08	82,800.08
City clerk	45,000.00	44,600.00
City Council	28,800.00	28,200.00
City Council record	8,000.00	8,000.00
City documents	33,000.00	30,000.00
City Planning Board	8,000.00	8,000.00
Collecting	121,341.80	119,040.00
Conservators' Hosp.	202,300.16	240,400.81
Election	108,254.00	105,654.00
Finance Commission	30,000.00	30,000.00
Fire	2,211,818.95	2,100,160.88
Health	384,427.58	324,534.11
Hospital	843,568.00	738,500.00
Industry		
Alms-house and hosp.	217,782.56	202,804.81
Office	4,198.00	4,508.00
Steamer	15,848.28	15,680.22
Children's Institute		
Placing out and office	132,371.79	85,687.88
Suffolk Sch. for Boys	50,173.00	48,573.00
Institutions, registration	22,820.00	22,451.16
Steamer Monitor	27,084.70	21,568.18
Law	18,442.08	20,412.08
Library	432,291.00	415,644.00
Licensing Board	30,285.06	30,108.44
Market	13,460.00	13,460.00
Mayor, office	50,000.00	50,000.00
Public celebration	40,000.00	40,000.00
Overseeing the poor	600,310.14	510,805.73
Temporary Home	6,102.06	6,102.06
Waytakers' Lodge	14,420.36	12,421.00
Park and recreation	910,181.00	840,483.00
Police	2,740,620.00	2,715,579.00
Public buildings	282,605.65	266,607.11
Public works		
Central office	78,767.62	77,673.00
Bridge	386,494.52	334,550.22
Parade	320,730.59	297,069.51
Lighting	798,251.36	767,571.30
Paving	1,864,627.32	1,065,627.11
Sanitary	1,040,073.46	1,007,503.00
Street cleaning	809,934.64	738,450.00
Sewer	319,826.02	328,820.00
Registry	40,630.00	40,630.00
Reserve fund	250,000.00	100,000.00
Sinking fund	2,500.00	2,500.00
Soldiers' relief	230,000.00	228,500.00
Statistics	10,885.00	10,538.00
Street laying out	130,310.80	124,230.80
Supply	24,346.60	21,993.00
Treasury	54,486.65	55,180.40
Weights and measures	37,447.04	27,267.00
Wire	77,778.92	75,618.00
Totals	\$17,142,600.81	\$15,141,991.00
City debt requirements	\$2,514,523.47	\$2,514,523.47
Sail	80,700.00	88,550.00
Suffolk Courthouse constr.	61,746.95	61,746.95
Suffolk buildings	34,525.00	34,525.00
County buildings	27,236.00	27,236.00
Supreme Judicial Court	42,500.00	42,500.00
Superior Court, civil	375,000.00	375,000.00
Superior Court, criminal	186,161.00	173,111.00
T Probate Court	34,940.00	34,940.00
Municipal Court	227,249.00	225,119.00
Charlestown Municipal Court	20,750.00	20,750.00
East Boston Court	16,921.72	16,921.72
South Boston Court	17,426.52	17,426.52
Dorchester Court	12,125.72	12,125.72
Roxbury Court	28,779.00	28,730.00
West Roxbury Court	13,154.28	13,154.28
Brighton Court	8,757.00	8,757.00
Boston Juvenile Court	10,994.00	10,994.00
Chelsea Court	16,721.30	16,721.30
Registry of Deeds	68,151.00	68,151.00
Index Commission	12,732.00	12,732.00
Insanity cases	27,550.00	27,550.00
Land Court	4,190.00	4,190.00
Med. Exam., Northern	15,072.89	14,901.22
Med. Exam., Southern	10,890.50	9,808.50
Associate Med. Exam.	1,400.00	1,219.00
Northern district	1,300.00	1,300.00
Southern district	1,300.00	1,300.00
Auditing	700.00	700.00
Collecting	700.00	700.00
Treasury	5,320.00	5,320.00
Social Law Library	1,000.00	1,000.00
House of Correction	314,421.04	296,771.04
Prison inst. office exp.	30,103.80	29,563.80
County Dept. requirements	210,432.66	210,432.66
Totals	\$24,424,181.79	\$22,905,700.00
Printing	156,492.00	156,492.00
City Record	11,700.20	11,700.20
Public works, water	\$901,261.16	\$901,261.16
Collecting, water	27,497.80	27,497.80
Water debt requirements	104,601.00	104,601.00
Totals	\$1,083,569.96	\$1,083,569.96

propriation.

"The Boston Public Library," declared Josiah H. Benton, chairman of its board of trustees, last evening, "has been out of politics for nearly 30 years, and we don't want to put it back."

COMMENDS MAYOR'S ATTITUDE.

He was discussing the proposal for a segregated budget for the library, following the action of the trustees yesterday in submitting to Mayor Curley a statement of their position upon the matter. Mr. Benton was emphatic in his insistence that it is the right of the trustees, and of no one else, to say how funds appropriated for library salaries shall be apportioned. The act of 1878, he pointed out, is definite upon this point. The mayor, he added, has shown every evidence of a disposition to comply in full with the provision of the statute, and Mr. Benton commented favorably upon Mr. Curley's attitude. But if the city council should take up the salaries of library employees item by item, and reduce these at its pleasure, he continued, the provisions of the law would be violated, and if such action were to be permitted, very soon the library department would be again the plaything of politicians.

The statement of the trustees, quoting the opinion of Judge Sheldon of the examining committee of the library, to the effect that "the appropriation for the compensation of the librarian and other officers and assistants must be made in gross and not in specific individual sums," is part of a memorial addressed by the trustees to the budget commissioners. This document insists that the purpose of the act of 1878 was to remove the matters of personnel and compensation in the library from the authority of the mayor and council and place the responsibility for these details upon the trustees. If the appropriations are made for individual compensations, declares the memorial, then the trustees are relieved of responsibility, and the letter and purpose of the law are defeated.

"A bad mayor," say the trustees, "might desire to take control of the salaries in the Public Library. An incompetent or weak board of trustees might desire to be relieved of their responsibility in fixing salaries." But the present mayor, adds the communication, "has scrupulously respected the power and duty of the trustees," and has not attempted to exercise any influence upon them for appointments or changes of salaries. Showing further that the statute in question has been fully recognized, the memorial says that upon passage of the act the mayor and council then in office immediately abandoned an attempt to exercise authority contrary to its provisions; the auditor acted in accordance with these; specific recognition was accorded in the revision of the city charter in 1905, and tacit recognition at various other times; and in 1899 Mayor Quincy, in a letter quoted by the trustees in an appendix to the memorial, definitely exempted the library from interference in matters of salary.

The law cited is Chapter 114 of the Acts of 1878, Section 6, reading as follows:

Sec. 6. The said board of trustees

may appoint a superintendent or librarian with such assistants and subordinate officers as they may think necessary or expedient, and may remove the same, and fix their compensation: Provided, that the amount thus paid shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the city council for that item of expense, and the income of any moneys which may lawfully be appropriated for the same purpose from funds or property held by said trustees under the provisions of this act.

"The act of 1878," said Mr. Benton last evening, "took the library out of politics, and we want it kept out. Mayor Curley is obeying the law and we want the council to do the same. This matter is the business of the trustees and of no one else. But the scheme of the budget forces upon the mayor the duty of fixing salaries in the library and takes it away from the trustees—where the statute has placed it. The duties of library officers are extremely technical, and the institution's efficiency will suffer if their control is vested in authorities unfamiliar with its administration and subject to political influences."

circumstances that the mayor or council could leave to the trustees themselves any necessary revision downward of the annual appropriation. In this case, the submission of the estimate in separate items would be simply a formality, and would leave the trustees with their full control over salaries.

But the situation is further complicated by the fact that conditions in the library sometimes necessitate changes of salaries during the course of the year, so that the trustees would find it difficult to state exactly in March what their distribution of funds would be in August. The trustees wish to retain discretion as to how salaries shall be adjusted; and they see in the new budget system a curtailment of this discretion. Of course the gravest danger in the deadlock is the indirect effect it might have on other city departments. The public works department, for example, although not exempted by statute as are the library trustees, might find it convenient to show that its items also are subject to change during the year, that snow shovellers are hired in the winter and not in the summer, and similar irregularities. It might even set up a plea to be withdrawn from politics, despite the smile such a plea would provoke. For these reasons, we hope that the council and the trustees will reach a speedy agreement.

Boston Transcript Library Trustees Need Not Itemize Budget Demands

Mayor Curley held a conference this morning with Pres. Josiah H. Benton and Samuel Carr of the Boston Public Library trustees relative to segregation as it affected the Library Department.

They pointed out to the Mayor that under a ruling by Judge Sheldon, the board in its estimates for the budget does not have to itemize salaries, but can report the bulk sum.

It is the only instance where a city department does not have to meet the full requirements of the new budget system. The action is based on a statute of 1878, chapter 114.

Judge Sheldon, who is a member of the examining board of the library, says, in part:—

"It is one sum that is to be appropriated by the city council for that item of expense" not several sums for the compensation of each individual whom the trustees may have appointed. Indeed to say the latter would defeat the very purpose of the act, in view of the circumstances under which it is passed."

The segregated budget is still in the hands of the appropriation committee of the City Council.

ment that under a statute of 1878, Chapter 114, the trustees alone have the right to fix the individual salaries of the employees.

The Mayor and City Council can pass upon a bulk sum only. Segregation, however, applies to all other expenditures in the department.

Pres. Benton and Trustee Carr submitted to the Mayor a memorandum, setting forth in the following language the opinion of Judge Sheldon of the examining committee:

"It seems to be clear that under Section 6 of this act the trustees have the power to appoint and remove the superintendent or librarian and such assistants and subordinate officers as they think necessary or expedient, and to fix their compensation, subject to the one condition, that the total amount of such compensation shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the City Council for this total amount."

"The language of the section, 'that item of expense,' must refer to the previous word 'compensation,' and the latter word in the connection in which it is used must include the total amount of such compensation."

"It is one sum that is to be appropriated by the City Council for that item of expense," not several sums for the compensation of each individual whom the trustees may have appointed. Indeed, to say the latter would defeat the very purpose of the act, in view of the circumstances under which it is passed."

"And in view of the language of section of chapter 486 of the acts of 1905, it seems equally clear that the provisions of chapter 366 of the acts of 1885 have not in any respect abridged or modified the power of the trustees above mentioned."

"It follows that the appropriation for the compensation of the librarian and other officers and assistants must be made in gross and not in specific individual sums."

As the segregated budget is at present in the hands of the committee on appropriations, the Mayor will forward the memorandum to the City Council next Monday.

Boston Transcript SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916

Whatever the specific reasons which the library's board of trustees have to advance for refusing to return an itemized budget of salaries, their refusal certainly does not create a situation healthy for the future of the campaign for financial reform into which Boston has now definitely entered. The men who constitute the library's board of trustees include citizens of whom Boston would naturally expect a most enlightened attitude on all matters touching good government. If they cannot express sufficient confidence in the City Council, as it now also is most honorably constituted, to entrust to it an itemized budget of salaries, it may be called unreasonable to expect of other city departments the same confidence. The library's trustees say, doubtless with truth, that they have only the good of their service at heart. What may be expected of other city departments which might make a similar refusal in order to cloak not good ends but bad?

Landing of the Pilgrims—An Island in the Charles

In one of the ground-floor exhibition rooms in the Boston Public Library is an exhibition of plans by Ellen F. Comins for the proposed celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The chief feature of the plans is the artificial island in the Charles River Basin which is a revival of the idea of Mr. A. A. Shurtleff, the landscape architect, later taken up and urged by Mr. Ralph Adams Crain, architect, in connection with the projected Protestant Cathedral. On his island Mr. Comins places a rather indifferent specimen of what may be called exposition architecture, together with a plan, and a monumental boat landing, and various legends and promonies and rows of trees, all of which are ornamental in intention, but not at all original in character. The big domed building, which belongs to the exposition order, is meant to be a sort of palace of talk,—just as if we had not already too many edifices devoted to this purpose. And to further emphasize the motive of talk, Mr. Comins has placed on exhibition photographs of the many other buildings devoted to or available for this end in Boston and Cambridge.

He has placed his imaginary island astride of the existing Harvard Bridge, just south of the draw, that is, about half way between Boston and Cambridge,—and while he was about it he might as well have called for a new bridge at this point. One is not obliged to count the cost when drawing up projects. Of course there is a suggestion of a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers on the island, but it is so vague that it might turn out almost anything you please: it would depend entirely on what sculptors and architects were employed to design it. What are the chances of a masterpiece?

We have always been attracted by the idea of an artificial island in the Basin, and especially as conceived by Mr. Crain, as a site prepared especially for a Gothic cathedral, principally because such a site would be so open and free from obstructions to the view. We believe it was suggested by Mr. Shurtleff, when he first suggested the island, that the creation of a certain amount of new "made land" by modern dredging methods would go far towards paying for the cost of the work involved. But, if we remember rightly, his idea, and Mr. Crain's also, was to locate the proposed island farther up the Basin, that is, about half-way between the Harvard Bridge and the Cottage Farms Bridge, and to connect it with the two shores of the Basin by means of a new and monumental bridge,—a stone bridge, we should hope,—which would supply a valuable new way of communication between Cambridge and the rapidly growing Latin Quarter of Boston, on the axis of the Avenue Louis Pasteur.

That would provide a short cut between Roxbury, Dorchester and contiguous territory, on the one hand, and Cambridge and its hinterland on the other, diverting much of the traffic which now has to go through Massachusetts avenue. No doubt the Protestant Cathedral is going to be built one of these days and where else in Boston is there such a site for it? In appropriating the island idea for his plans, Mr. Comins has not only placed it in the wrong location, but he has imagined a banal and conventional employment for it. W. H. D.

SPEAKS IN APPROVAL OF 'MOVIES'

Professor Hugo Muensterberg Addresses State Federation of Women's Clubs

Mrs. True Worthy White of Arlington, chairman of the department of literature, State Federation of Women's Clubs, presided at a conference held in the Public Library hall yesterday afternoon. The meeting was arranged by her department and that of education, Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, chairman.

"Moving Pictures" was the subject for consideration and Professor Hugo Muensterberg of Harvard University spoke in hearty commendation of this form of entertainment. "The moving picture play," he said, "is complete in itself and in no way takes the place of the drama. It is a creation of our civilization and has within itself possibilities of great art and esthetic as well as educational value." He said that in the past year one billion persons attended the moving picture shows in this country, of which there are 23,000 and 120,000 in the world.

Miss Alice Carroll spoke of "movies" as an aid to education. Boys have been known to choose a vocation after seeing a certain industry depicted on the screen. Gustave Frohman explained how wide an influence women's clubs may have by asking managers to put on reels of the right kind.

Movies Are an Independent Art, Not Allied With Theatre, Says Prof. Muensterberg

By Katherine Brooks

What are the movies?
What can women do to make them better?

These questions were the substance of a conference called yesterday by the literature Dept. of the State Federation, Mrs. True Worthy White, chairman; and the Education Dept., Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, chairman. The meeting was in the Public Library Lecture Hall, and was well attended by clubwomen and members of the motion picture profession. Mrs. White presided, and the speakers were Prof. Hugo Muensterberg, Gustave Frohman and Mrs. Alice R. Carroll. Frank Palmer Spence of the Y. M. C. A., who was unable to appear, sent a letter, which was read by Mrs. Woolman.

Prof. Muensterberg and Mr. Frohman differed as to the status of the motion picture among the arts, the former declaring that it is an independent art, not related to the theatre; while Mr. Frohman contended that it is closely allied with that art.

Prof. Muensterberg treated the subject from the aesthetic point of view.

He stated the attitude of the cultured person, who regards the movies as a cheap imitation of the theatre, bearing the same relation to it that the photograph bears to the painting, or the plaster cast to the marble figure.

"This is all wrong," said he; "because it is based on the mistaken idea that the purpose of art is imitation. On the contrary, the more imitation of nature, the further removed from art. Compare the marble statue with the wax; the marble does not pretend to imitate, and the wax figure is so lifelike that we go up and speak to it, thinking for a moment that it is a real person. The true purpose of art is to overcome reality, and all the means of art only helps to detach from reality."

Compare Movies With Music

"The photoplay has all the means of an independent art, and has absolutely nothing to do with the drama. It stands nearer to music than to the drama. The moving pictures pass before our eyes just

as the tones of music pass our ear."

He outlined the essential difference between the motion picture and the drama by pointing out that the former is independent of time, space and causality, to all of which the spoken drama is bound. In the movies the spectator can be in three places at once; it is possible to focus his attention on any vital detail that is to have a bearing on the development of the story. It would not be a step forward to the link up the motion picture with the spoken word, he said, but a step backwards.

"The whole future of the photoplay," he summed up, "depends on its separation from the drama."

Mr. Frohman scored the very tendency referred to by Dr. Muensterberg, of keeping the spectator in three places at once. It is the great cry of scenario writers and of actors, he said, that they are not given time in which really to act. He objected to the procedure which he expressed as "flipping a second here, and then, flip a second there; and flip a second in the other place."

"The public wants acting," said Mr. Frohman. "I don't think you have scratched in on the photoplay as yet."

His talk was most informal and entertaining. When called upon he pulled his chair to the front of the platform and sat down to speak, occasionally springing to his feet to gesture. His topic was announced as "Women's Responsibility for Good Movies," and, although he responded cheerfully that he "could talk for six hours about women and not get through," he got away from the subject to take issue with Dr. Muensterberg on the status of the movies, and to discuss the problem in other aspects.

The motion picture enterprise, he said, created itself; and he outlined its development from the earliest days, about 20 years ago, when invented films were used in vaudeville theatres as "chasers," that is, to put on while people were leaving the theatre. They did not "chase," for people stayed to see them, and soon the managers began to use them as a standard part of the program.

Later there was a strike of vaudeville, and the movie took its place as an inexpensive and popular attraction, so that it was not long before it became an independent enterprise.

No Clean Theatres Here

He complained that Boston has "not a single moving picture house that is absolutely clean," and added:

"How can you expect to get audiences for your good shows unless you classify your theatres? The whole thing has got to be readjusted, and it can't be readjusted in a minute. We have got to have at least one house where the public may know it won't find anything repulsive."

It was the women that purified the varieties, which were low; it was women who purified in large measure the burlesque. It is the women who will purify the movies."

He recommended that women get first a good selection of films they would have produced, and then get their audience through a local house. Asked from the audience:

"When you have got your good show, will you tell me how you can get people to patronize it?" He replied cheerfully:

"Ask that's where management comes in."

Some diversion was created by a woman auditor who got the floor by asking "how to cosmopolitanize Boston," and then proceeded to deliver herself of a lengthy address, which got around—no one knew just how—to a vigorous denunciation of the "carnegie barons" with a few hints on peace propaganda. After several futile attempts to check the flow of eloquence, Mrs. White succeeded in bringing back the discussion to the subject in hand.

Mrs. Carroll, who is an independent censor, selling her services to various organizations interested in giving good motion picture bills, spoke from the practical point of view. She emphasized the fact that the enterprise is first of all commercial, and that the first and chief thought must be to entertain. She made a moderate defense of the "thriller," and said that it all depended on the story whether the thriller is dangerous. She blamed

the community for the status of public taste, and pointed out that the only way to bring about better movies is to not only demand them, but to patronize them when they are given.

Managers Will Help

"About 20 to 25 p.c. of American families are living on yearly incomes of \$600 or less," said she; "and about 70 p.c. on \$3000 or less. From that great middle class come the motion picture patrons. They are getting their ideas of life from these movies. Whether they are getting the right or a false idea depends on the shows they go to see. Most managers are interested in any movement that will help raise the standard of pictures, but they won't volunteer to educate."

She recommended patronage of pictures showing the process of various manufacturing industries, which would be furnished free by the manufacturers, she said, if only managers would put them on their bills.

"New England is so far behind all the rest of the country in the use of educational pictures," declared the speaker, "that I don't believe it will ever catch up."

Asked about censorship, she explained the workings of the National Board of Censors. She declared that "most of the vile pictures we see are suggested by scenes described in books in our public libraries—in the classics. When you complain of this class of pictures, you give the producers a hammer. These things are what our children may read, but they look worse in pictures than they do in print. Children won't go to anti-septic shows," declared Mrs. Carroll, "and if you won't let them go to the shows they choose, they are prompted to go when we do not know it."

Mr. Spence compared "the movie habit" with the opium habit, and he also differentiated between good and bad "yellow stories." The Saviour, he said, used "yellow" stories for educational purposes, and quoted that of the Good Samaritan, in which crime, in the person of the robber, goes unpunished. It all depends, he said, on the story and the purpose with which it is told.

Praise for Our Public Library.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Doubtless many others far more competent than I have orally or in writing expressed their admiration of Boston's Public Library. Through the courtesy of the Herald's columns, may I also add my quota of appreciation and eulogium of this far-famed Boston institution? The Public Library of the city of Boston, built by the people and dedicated to the advancement of learning, ADCCCLXXXVIII. This is the large type inscription engraved on the facade of this famous temple of books. One of the architectural glories of the city, the imposing edifice is a superlatively conspicuous object seen in Copley square. With its simple dignity and dignified simplicity, with its stately grace and graceful stateliness, with its plain grandeur and power and grand, powerful plainness, it is the most noble and the most imposing presence in stone in the city of Boston, famous for its notable public and private buildings. The masterpiece of its late renowned architect, by a popular vote, it is one of the 10 most beautiful American public edifices. All things considered, there is no library in Europe that equals it in its admirable features, and there are not many that equal it. The Congressional Library in Washington, the New York Public Library and the new Harvard Library are its only peers in this country.

The contents of this palace of books are on a par with its magnificent architecture. Its mammoth reading room, its special libraries, its children's and teachers' rooms, its fine arts and industrial arts rooms, its newspaper and magazine and statistics and patents and music rooms are stocked with thousands of rare and valuable volumes, folios, documents and publications, ancient and modern. In this polyglot collection are discussed arts and sciences, also linguistic, historic, ethnographic, philosophical, theological, sociological, political, social, legal, medical, educational and technical subjects. Every day in the week, thousands of men and women, art students, scholars and professional people, amateurs and research-workers and specialists, book-lovers and book-worms resort to this glorious temple of popular learning and contemporary information, and enjoy its blessings without money and without price. Highly educative are its free lecture course and picture exhibits, to say nothing of its exquisite mural and ceiling decorations by Puvis de Chavannes, Sargent, Abbey and Elliot. The grand stairway with its pair of heroic sculptured lions are enough in themselves to elevate the beholder's thoughts.

A few words touching those who have charge of the running of this great popular centre of education is not out of place in this connection. The minimum of red tape and the maximum of efficient service seem to be the motto and modus operandi of the librarians and their subordinates. The writer has had occasion to consult books in the Congressional Library, the New York Public Library, the British Museum Library, the libraries of the Harvard, Yale and Columbia Universities, also in several other well-known European libraries, like those of Heidelberg and Strasbourg Universities. But in no library has he seen more uniform courtesy, efficiency, accommodating spirit and willingness and readiness to serve the public than he has in the Boston Public Library. Librarian Horace G. Wadlin, as well as the city of Boston and the trustees of the library, have reason to be proud of the men and women who have charge of the various important departments or branches of this free university of all the people. Long may it continue in its beneficent, uplifting service to a knowledge-hungry, appreciative public!

HAIJ ADADOURIAN.

Malden, Mass., March 22.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1916

BENTON ACCUSES M'DONALD OF UNION ACTIVITY

Head of Library Trustees, at Budget Hearing, Says Councilman Uses Public Position to Further Private Interests as a Labor Leader—Refuses to Be "Bulldozed."

O'MEARA TAKES SHOT AT FINANCE COMMISSION

Josiah H. Benton, president of the Public Library trustees, accused Councilman McDonald at the council budget hearing yesterday of using his position as a councilman to further his private interests as a labor leader by urging the library trustees to increase the wages of employees in the book bindery. McDonald denied the charge.

The trouble started when McDonald, with copies of the library department estimates before him, declared: "I don't see anything here about allowing more money to the 'extra forwarders' in the bindery."

"What of it?" asked Benton. "Well," replied McDonald, "I was led to believe the trustees would provide for it in their budget."

"We didn't," answered Benton, "and I don't think we want to debate on salaries paid at the library."

"McDonald then explained his interest in the matter was not that he wanted to debate, but that he wanted to 'look out for the employees.'"

"We will look out for them; that is our job," replied Benton. He then explained that, although the trustees asked for \$204,439 for salaries in the segregated budget, they could not get along with \$7000 less than this amount if the salary fund was allowed in a lump sum rather than in segregated items.

McDonald asked if provision would be made for the increase if the money was allowed in a lump sum.

"I will not be driven or bulldozed," answered Benton, "to make a trade in salaries."

McDonald Explains.

"My point is," explained McDonald, "that I, as one member of the council, am willing to vote you enough money to provide for the increase. But I don't want you to tell the men later that the mayor and the council would not allow you enough money."

"Your attitude," said Benton, "is to use your position as a councilman to force us to pay more than we think ought to be paid."

McDonald asked if there would be more enough a lump sum appropriation to increase the wages of the bindery employees to the rate he claims is paid by private concerns to union workers.

"I can't say," replied Benton. "You are here," continued Benton, "as a member of the council but representing the Allied-the association you belong to."

"No sir," answered McDonald, "but these men are employees of the city and they happen to belong to the same organization. I belong to it. They think they should get the same rate of wages at the library as they get outside. As I understand it, they get \$2 a week. The union rate is \$2 1/2 a week."

"There is no rate," replied Benton. "Then if the men can't prove their case, you should pay it."

"We don't intend to," was the answer.

Police Estimates.

This ended Benton's testimony and Police Commissioner O'Meara was called to explain his budget estimates. His first words were a shot at a recent finance commission report which recommended that policemen, investigating guards that patrolled the city for the city, wear their uniforms in order to give them free rides. This simply shows the difficulty even a bright man has in finding flaws in the police department.

Speaking of another section of the budget estimates the commissioner declared that other city departments, such as the public buildings and the library, should pay the salaries of the policemen assigned to them.

"Then," interrupted Benton who was sitting on a bench behind O'Meara, "we should have the control of the policemen assigned to us."

"Of course," answered O'Meara, "when the police department sends you a letter asking you how many policemen you need you have the option of replying that you prefer to hire private police."

And this ended the fireworks, the rest of O'Meara's testimony being perfunctory.

E. T. J. Argue Advocate April 8/16

The Orient Heights branch of the Public Library is receiving large patronage from the residents, and is being added to continually. Many residents believe that more desirable quarters should be secured, in fact, there is a general feeling throughout the district that a municipal building should be erected, that would be of sufficient size to accommodate a post office, library and several accessories that could be located in such a building. Shortly after Mayor Curley's inauguration, the matter was broached to him, and at the time it was said he believed the idea was an excellent one, taking into consideration the fact that Orient Heights was to a large extent an isolated portion of the city. Since then, like many other matters pertaining to the interests of the district, it has been allowed to drop. There is little doubt but that such a building would be appreciated by the residents and would be of great convenience. Whether there are enough citizens willing to take hold of the scheme in an energetic manner, is another story.

Boston Herald, April 7, 1916

COOLIDGE LECTURES AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

J. Edmund Coolidge, Jr., A. M., D. D., directed the bi-weekly lecture at the Boston Public Library last night. His subject was "The Most Beautiful American City." Although the speaker announced that he was unable to find the most beautiful American city after a long search, he showed slides of the features that go to make a city beautiful. A large audience attended, necessitating the closing of the doors several minutes before the lecture began.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1916

The following is printed because it is a real letter from a much aroused former librarian:

Dear Nomad—What is a public library? Is it not meant to be a place where seekers of knowledge may be free to seek? Or is it to be run as an example of just how much an eager may be employed to keep an eager? The Boston Public Library, which has been a resident of Boston since the library with the usual purpose of taking out a book, but because she has moved to Cambridge this privilege was not granted her, and her card is subject to her again can give a Boston address. Cambridge has a good library, but the particular books that the reader desired may not be found there. What difference does it make which side of the river one lives on? This does not alter the knowledge sought. In the New York library, which is noted for its intelligent librarians who know their books, and for free access to its shelves in every department, it is not necessary to be a resident of Manhattan to enjoy the privilege of drawing books. A business address in the city, enables anyone to draw books as long as he returns them in good order and on time. Is this not more reasonable than searching names of books in a catalogue, waiting from fifteen minutes to half an hour, and hearing one's name shouted as if it were an out-going train? And even this is not granted unless one happens to be living in Boston proper.

Boston has a well-earned reputation as an intellectual city, but New York's library system is so far above Boston's that the two are not to be held in the same class. What good are splendid books kept behind locked doors and endless red tape?

Libraries.

The Nomad, being a resident of Boston and intending to remain one, has not necessarily come into collision with this absurd requirement of the Boston Public Library, but, after much use of the New York Public Library, he has been deeply afflicted by the hopelessly dingy and second rate look of everything in the great institution in Copley square. This appearance of things is caused first of all by the obsolete nature of many of the fittings and appointments of the Boston library, and also by the dismal manner of the book covers worn by the assistants. Black aprons! When one reflects that in New York even the street cleaners wear white! But New York, to be sure, has no soft-coal smoke, whereas the chimneys of Boston pour forth black masses that shroud our city in continuous darkness.

Boston Herald, March 16/16

PROF. MOORE WOULD CALL IT "GEOGRAPHIZING"

Also Makes Plea for More Thorough Study of Subject.

Can you "geographize"? Are you familiar with the science of "geographizing"?

Don't run to the dictionary hunting for the words, because you'll not find them. They are something brand new in etymology. Prof. E. C. Moore of the department of education at Harvard introduced them yesterday in his address to teachers of geography in the lecture room at the Public Library.

"Did you ever notice," inquired the professor, "the different endings of the words that have to do with studies. Some end in 'ing,' some in 'y' and others in 'es.' Perhaps it would be a good idea to standardize them. For instance, if one studies geography, should he not become able to 'geographize'? Or, if he is applying the principles of geography, should he not be considered as 'geographizing'?"

Otherwise the professor made a plea for more thorough study of geography. Prof. W. W. Atwood of the department of geography at Harvard was another speaker at the meeting, which was under the direction of the Massachusetts Council of Geography Teachers. His subject was "Geographical Features and How They Influence Settlement and Industrial Life."

Boston Transcript, April 6, 1916

MOTHER AND CHILD HOMELESS

Mayor Curley Sees No Hope of City Acquiring Konti's Marble Group, Which the Park Department Turned Down

There is no prospect of the city of Boston acquiring Isidore Konti's marble group, "Mother and Child," which has been homeless for many months. The park and recreation department does not want it and, as announced by the mayor Monday, the Public Library trustees have no use for it. The work of art is now at the Boston City Club, where an effort was made for its purchase by subscription and was given up after persistent solicitation. Mayor Curley contributed \$25 and asked that one hundred members of the City Club do likewise.

The mayor expressed the opinion that the group would be a worthy addition to Boston's art works if it could be exhibited in the open air. The park department had decided that it was too delicate for constant exposure to the variable New England climate.

The group represents a nude mother holding her child while it watches the fishes in a pond. It was first exhibited in May, 1912, when it was the largest of four statues placed temporarily in the ornate fountain beds of the Public Garden. Again in July, 1914, through the efforts of the Metropolitan Improvement Association, it received a place in the garden, and a move was started to raise the necessary \$2500 for the purchase. This movement also fell through.

BRINGS PAINTINGS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

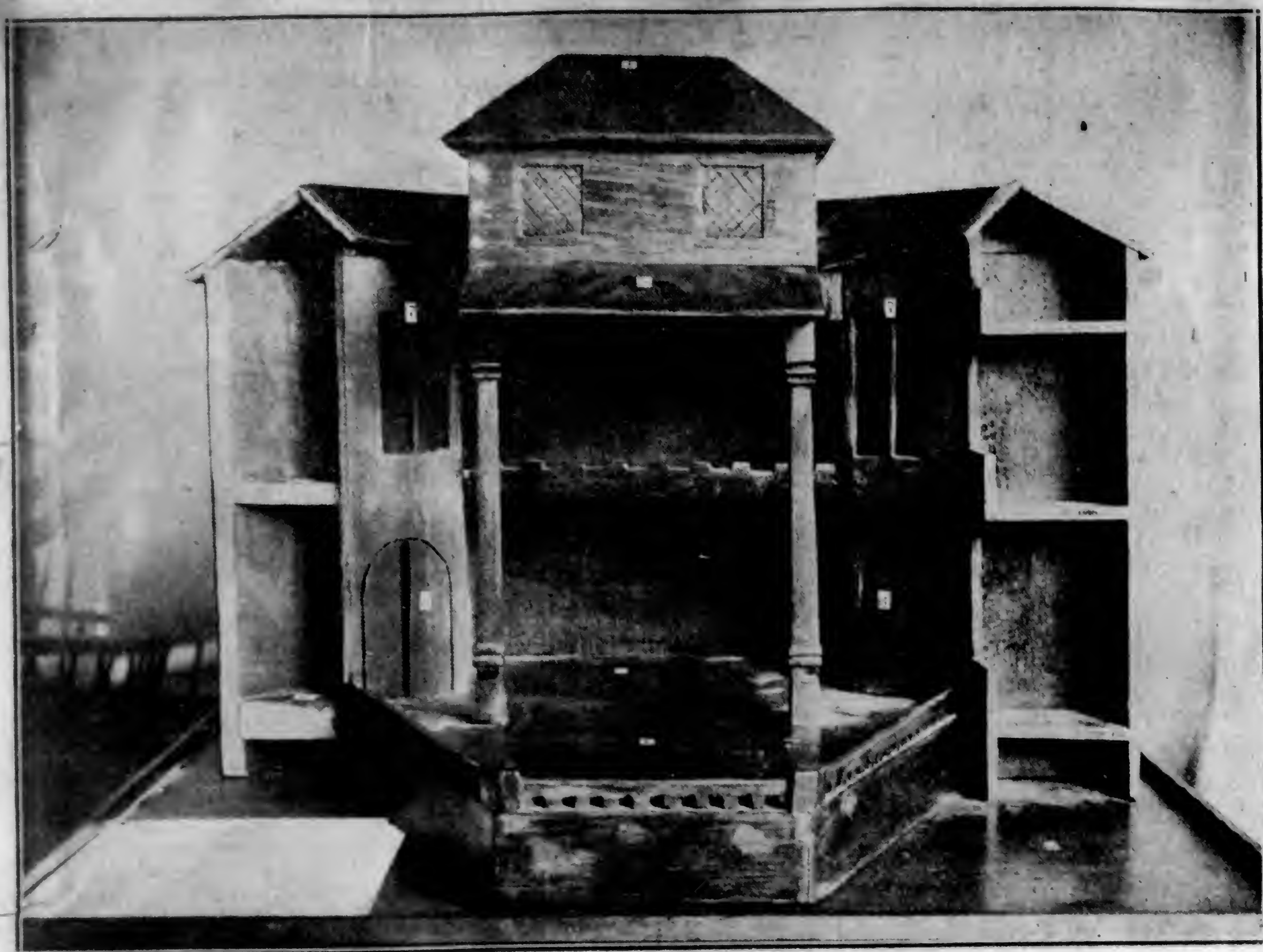
New York, April 4.—John S. Sargent, the artist who has been away from his native land about 15 years, arrived on the Holland-America line steamship Nieuw Amsterdam today from Rotterdam and Falmouth.

He brought over mural paintings for the Boston Public Library. He said he expected to remain in the United States at least six months.

He did not disclose the nature of the paintings he was bringing over.

Boston Record, March 31/16

A height of buildings hearing—the third and last—is on the afternoon in the old Aldermanic Chamber. Chairman Cram of the City Planning Board is presiding. A week as to will report status wherein buildings whether the limits wherein buildings are to be constructed to a height of 125 feet shall or shall not be extended.



Boston Record
March 31, 1916

Photo by Record Staff Photographers
A Model of an Elizabethan Stage

As a complement to the study of Shakespeare, the model has been on exhibition at the Boston Public Library, and shows the outer stage, the inner stage, the proscenium, the balcony, the 'heaven' and the balcony windows. With this model equipment were Shakespeare's plans and a set of his.

Boston Globe, April 15, 1916
"STUDY OF THE TEMPEST"

Louis P. Nash Lectures Under Auspices of Teachers' Club

"A Study of the Tempest" was given in the Public Library yesterday afternoon by Louis P. Nash, principal of the Eliza Greenwood School of Hyde Park, under the auspices of the Boston Teachers' Club.

It was preceded by "The Soldiers' Chorus" from "Faust," and "On the Sea," by Dudley Buck, sung by the following members of the Boston Musical Training Club: Francis L. Bain, Raymond A. Day, William McRobie, Kenneth M. Baizer, Frank L. Dinwiddie, Henry C. Short, John C. Brodhead, George A. Hatch and George M. Morris, with Mrs. John C. Brodhead, accompanist. Miss Marjorie Soper, leader of the Simmons College Glee Club, sang "Artel's Song."

THE BOSTON HERALD
SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1916

WILL APPOINT PRIEST TO LIBRARY BOARD NEXT YEAR

Mayor Curran has announced with him, E. Kennedy of the Boston Globe Library trustees for a two-year term. Mr. Kennedy has held this position since December, 1905.

In announcing this appointment the mayor asserted the next appointment to the Board of Library trustees will be the Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Jamaica Plain. "But that will not be until next year, or in case of resignation or death before then," added the mayor. Next year the term of John A. Shaw will expire.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1916

MUSICAL PORTRAITS TO BE SHOWN

Aeolian Collection to Be Placed in the Boston Public Library Next Week

A collection of unusual interest will be shown at the Boston Public Library next week. It is known as the Aeolian Collection of Musical Portraits and includes prints of all the great composers, gathered for the Aeolian Company of New York by Gustav Kobbe, the art and music critic. More than fifty portraits are on the list; several are of great rarity and value.

In the catalogue Mr. Kobbe points out that the practical value of these prints lies mainly in the fact that each is an authentic portrait of some composer, whereas musical portraits as a rule are not portraits at all, but are some modern artist's idealization or "improvement" of a famous person long dead.

There are superb Bach and Handel portraits, the Mozart group, the Krieger Beethoven portrait, the almost unrecognizable Schubert by Rindler, the Schumann by Kallier, one of the most beautiful of musical portraits, the youthful portrait of Liszt, by Ary Schaeffer, and the famous "Maiden chez Liszt" by Krieger. All of the finest known likenesses of Wagner will also be shown.

Boston Transcript, April 20, 1916
ILLUMINATING AS AN ART

John H. Tearle Speaks in Public Library Hall Before a Conference of the State Federation of Women's Clubs

Miss Lilla F. Kelly, president of the Bookin Club, extended a welcome to a large company in the Public Library Hall Monday afternoon, and Mrs. Walter S. Little of Bridgewater, chairman of the art department, State Federation of Women's Clubs, presided. The meeting was a conference to which the public was invited and the programme was full of interest.

John H. Tearle, of Roxbury, spoke on "Illuminating as Applied to the Decoration of Books." His story started with the development of the early tablet as a means of recording events and customs; to the scroll and so on to the bound volume and the continued improvement by decoration which in time grew into the illuminated page pulsating with brilliant colors and gold. The different schools were described in their order of time, from the early Irish minuscule, comprising such examples as "The Book of Kells" existing in draft, mentioning any known example of the illuminating art and extending in the sixteenth century. He traced the development of the manuscript in the East under the patronage of Constantine in France under Charlemagne, and in England during the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. The fourteenth century saw the illuminating started in Italy and developed until Bask, Florence and Milan turned out illuminated missals without a rival in Europe.

Mr. Tearle gave some personal experiences in England, where he learned the art and worked for royalty and the nobility. He spoke of the gate Room Turner of Salem and the illuminating of de luxe editions valued at thousands of dollars per volume. Examples of his work were shown, and a few from the library collection containing reproductions of the old missals.

Mrs. Cyrus E. Dalton of Arlington, an expert in her line, gave a talk on pageants.

Boston Transcript, May 1, 1916
LIBRARY CONTRACTS AWARDED

George B. Long Will Build the Blagden-Street Addition for \$125,000—Book Stack Fittings Cost \$27,188

Approval was given by the mayor today to two contracts awarded by the trustees of the Boston Public Library, one for the Blagden-street addition and the other for book stack fittings. George B. Long will build the addition for \$125,000. He was the lowest of eleven bidders, the highest being J. P. Locatelli Company at \$151,831. This building will be erected on the land long occupied by three houses. The book stack fittings will be supplied by the Library Bureau for \$27,188.

These contracts result from the loan order of \$500,000 passed by the City Council the latter part of last year to meet the requirements of the library on the recommendation of the trustees for more room and the shifting of the heating and ventilating plant from the central building. The trustees estimated that the addition could be built for \$161,000. The contract at \$125,000 is called by the mayor an especially good one, enabling the trustees to save the amount necessary to buy the book stack fittings.

June 21, 1916
THE BOSTON TRAV
COPLEY SQUARE TRANSFORMED INTO LAKE BY WATER MAIN BREAK



With a Rear Like a Cannon Discharge the Water Shot up Through the Pavement Shortly After 5 This Morning, Carrying Asphalt, Brick and Stones with It, Soon Covering the Whole Square and Flooding the Basements of the Surrounding Buildings. It Was Kept Out of the Subway at Dartmouth and Boylston Streets by a Hastily Constructed Barrier of Sandbags.

Copley Square Flooded by Breaking of Big Water Main

Immense Block of Asphalt Paying Shot Into the Air as Water Escapes—Sandbag Barrier Saves Subway.

The bursting of a 42-inch high-pressure water main in Copley square caused great damage this morning. A large block of asphalt pavement was shot 15 feet into the air. Basements of the buildings about the square were flooded and the streets were for a while submerged under almost three feet of water.

So much water escaped and so much was forced into the basements that all the occupants of the buildings in the square were ordered to leave their homes. It was feared that if the water continued to flow, the buildings would be completely submerged. The water also escaped into the basements of the Public Library, causing the loss of the books and the destruction of the building.

The Westin Hotel, which is situated on the corner of Copley square, was flooded with water. The water also escaped into the basements of the Public Library, causing the loss of the books and the destruction of the building.

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21, 1916

COPLEY SQUARE FLOODED WHEN WATER MAIN BURSTS



SCENE IN COPLEY SQUARE AT HEIGHT OF FLOOD

In the excitement and bustle of a mob, the water was lifted and carried out of place to the sidewalks and left high over the sidewalks in front of the Public Library.

The water was so deep and ran so fast that it was impossible to walk in it. The water was so deep and ran so fast that it was impossible to walk in it.

All street car service in the vicinity was cut off for two and a half hours. The Elevated Railway operated a line between Copley square and Massachusetts.

Thousands of pedestrians who took advantage of the beautiful morning to walk in town were unable to proceed on the avenue, and they began to wonder how they would get downtown. Many took long detours in solving the problem.

Some who plunged into the stream thinking they might find it without serious trouble became drenched to the hips.

Burst in Largest Main
The main which burst is the largest in the city. It is a 42-inch pipe, which extends from the Fisher Hill reservoir in Brookline through Huntington to Boston Common, where its supply is diverted into the smaller mains that reach out in all directions, carrying the supply to the entire city.

Soon after the water department employees reached the scene they began closing all the gates of the entire system in an effort to prevent disaster and in so doing they cut off the supply of the whole city temporarily. It was not until 11 o'clock that the water was restored.

All the engineers of the Water Department hastened to Copley square and vicinity early and the work of remedying the trouble was rushed. C. J. Carven, an engineer in charge of the service, and Daniel Kelly, a district engineer, were on hand with gangs.

Those in the residential districts as far away as Dorchester and Roxbury could understand why water would not flow from their faucets and the plumbers were rushed to the scene with their tools.

One of the humorous incidents was furnished by a young man, who was operating a small automobile, who was stuck in the mud.

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The water, however, ran over the sidewalk all around the hotel, but very little made its way underneath. The cellar of the old Nottingham Hotel, which is being remodeled, was filled with water, but no great damage appeared to have been done for there was nothing there to be damaged.

Column of Water 15 Feet High
It was 5:50 when Joseph Hennigan of 11 South Huntington saw the water burst forth in a column a dozen feet in diameter, and rising nearly 15 feet in the air, with tons of earth and stones being hurled into the air.

The column of water was accompanied by a powerful outburst of escaping steam, which caused the escape of a gas main also was broken.

The key was came directly out of a great excavation which had been made recently by employees of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company preliminary to some repairs in the gas mains at that point.

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COPLEY SQUARE FLOODED

Forty-Two-Inch Main Bursts Near Library

Geyser Pours Into Streets for Two Hours

Hotel, Stores, Subway and Autos Suffer

Many Firms Forced to Draw Their Fires

Break Largest Ever Known in This City

Twelve Feet of Pipe Entirely Gone

Cause Not Determined by Engineers Yet

Worst Break in Thirty Years

Commissioner of Public Works Edward F. Murphy, after an investigation of the neighborhood, declared that it was the worst accident that he remembers in his thirty years of city service. "It is remarkable," he said, "that so little damage was done."

The cause of the accident is attributed to a sedimentary deposit in the pipe under which the water collected and formed a gas which exploded. If the streets had been crowded at the time it is probable that several lives would have been lost.

Commissioner Murphy stated that he found no water in the cellar of the Copley-Plaza. There are about three feet in the cellar of the Westin Hotel, while the Hotel Indiantown has about a foot and a half. The fire and public works departments soon had their pumps and siphons at work, cleaning out the cellars.

The break came just before six o'clock and occurred at a point where employees of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company have been excavating. Unlike the result of the bursting of a smaller water pipe in the escaping steam did not reach high in the air, but boiled and rumbled to a height of several feet, carrying asphalt paving, cobble stones and showers of gravel in all directions.

Little Water in Library Basement
The Public Library was the nearest building and on the Blagden-street side the water found its way into the engine room and up to the galleries under the boilers. However, at the first sign of trouble the fires were drawn and danger averted. This put the elevator and lighting system out of commission.

The cause for the break has not yet been determined and will not be until the broken pipe is removed. There are various pipes and conduits, etc., crossing over and under the 42-inch pipe. The largest structure under the broken pipe is a pipe set of several, built during the winter of 1904-11, directly over a circular concrete sewer. The bottom of the 42-inch pipe appears to be fairly close to the arch of the surface drain.

The records of the Venturi meters on the high service system show that there was an increased consumption between 7:30 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. at the rate of 40,000 gallons per 21 hours over the normal rate at this time of day. It is not the water was seeping through this defect at the rate of 1,500,000 gallons per hour.

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Within a few minutes there were two feet of water in Copley square and more was coming. At the Copley-Plaza Hotel an army of porters and other employees, with brooms and mops, swept back what little water crept up over the door sills. The winter garden at the Hotel Westinminster was not so fortunate and a large amount of water found its way down the stairs, giving the hotel staff a lot of work.

At the store of the S. S. Pierce Company, which is at Dartmouth street and Huntington avenue, the water from an overcharged catchbasin backed through a wall, flooding the basement to a depth of several inches and damaging reserve stock, particularly several hundred dollars' worth of cigars stored there.

Water rushed through Dartmouth street and poured down the stairs of the entrance to the west-bound subway, which is at the other side of Boylston street. Not until elevated employees built a dam of sand bags was this stream diverted.

Boiler Fires Ordered Drawn

At first, motormen of street cars tried to drive through the water in the square, but the flood had deposited rocks and dirt on the rails and after one or two cars narrowly missed derailment traffic was stopped and cars were diverted. A few automobiles braved the water and several chauffeurs paid for their daring for the water reached the ignition systems and the cars were stalled until towed out of the miniature lake.

The catchbasins in the vicinity were quickly flooded and then they, in turn, boiled back into the streets.

The Police Department notified a number of firms to draw their boiler fires until the water was again turned on. These included the Edison Company's Boylston-street building, newspaper plants, department stores and some of the theatres. It was done as a precautionary measure for fear of boiler trouble. The Protective Department was called out and in several cases covered furniture, goods or fittings in basements in the vicinity.

It is extremely fortunate that no fires occurred in that section while the flood lasted for the water supply was practically non-existent for more than an hour. Trinity and the Old South churches escaped damage.

The district affected by the accident is bounded roughly by Charles, Cambridge and Sudbury streets to Atlantic avenue, then along the waterfront to Common. The water is pumped into the main from the Fisher Hill reservoir and, in order to divert the supply to accommodate the buildings in the downtown districts, the gates at Dartmouth street, were closed.

C. J. Carven, engineer in charge of the water service under division engineer Sullivan, arrived at the scene early and repair work was immediately started. By nine o'clock the pressure in the pipes was nearly normal and work had been begun toward cleaning the streets.

The main was of iron piping, and was laid in 1898. The break was about twelve feet long on both the top and the bottom of the pipe, as one-half was pushed more than a foot and a half to one side. The pressure carried in the pipe was 100 pounds per square inch.

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With a Roar Like a Cannon Discharge the Water Shot up Through the Pavement Shortly After 5 This Morning, Carrying Asphalt, Brick and Stones with It, Soon Covering the Whole Square and Flooded the Basements of the Surrounding Buildings. It Was Kept Out of the Subway at Dartmouth and Boylston Streets by a Hastily Constructed Barrier of Sandbags.

Copley Square Flooded by Breaking of Big Water Main

Immense Block of Asphalt Paving Shot Into the Air as Water Escapes—Sandbag Barrier Saves Subway.

The bursting of a 42-inch high-pressure water main in Copley square caused great damage this morning. A large block of asphalt pavement was shot 15 feet in the air. Basements in the buildings about the square were flooded and the streets were for a while submerged under almost three feet of water.

So much water escaped and to such an extent was the pressure reduced that all the superintendents of the largest buildings in the city were notified to reduce their drains. It was feared that if these were allowed to run too high the existing pressure would not supply enough water for their steam boilers.

The water that rushed into the basement of the Public Library flowed into the ash pits of the steam boilers, reaching almost to the fires. Buckets, pumps and brooms were pressed into service, and quick action alone saved the fires from being extinguished and the library plant from being crippled.

The Westminster Hotel basement, along with many other basements of the buildings in Copley square, were flooded with several feet of water. The Copley-Plaza Hotel's second floor was saved from the deluge by the determined action of a small army of porters who worked assiduously with brooms and mops to hold the water back.

The subway entrances on Boylston street were dammed with sand bags which were rushed to the place by water

department emergency wagons. More care was taken with the entrances and exits of the subway than with anything else in the square. It was quick and strenuous action alone that saved the host of suburbanites from walking to work or being late, perhaps both.

The break was discovered by Joseph Hennigan, of 112 South Huntington avenue, on his way to work about 4:45 this morning. As he was walking through the square he heard a loud report, sounding very much like a cannon. Immediately, asphalt, bricks and dirt shot up in the air. After the first outbreak the water splashed in a sizzling and bubbling sea of white water boiling.

Hennigan located a policeman. The emergency call for the Protective Association and water department equipment was put in. Police reserves were also rushed to the place. Hundreds of men, some employed by the city and others, were pressed into service or volunteered to check the worst flood from a water main that Boston has had for a long time.

The extent of the damage is not yet known.

A column of steam, which was not equalled in local weather history, the bursting of a 42-inch water main in Copley sq. early this morning, cutting off the water supply for the entire downtown business section of the city, was considered by those who witnessed and suffered from it, as only a trifle, because the thousands of gallons of water which was wasted can easily be spared, although it made a real island of that section of the city and did considerable damage by filling cellars.

Copley sq. Green was completely surrounded by swift running waters two feet deep from 6 to 8 a.m. It flowed in a torrent down Blagden at by the south end of the magnificent Public Library Building, through Dartmouth st. in front of and along Boylston st. beside it. The flood raced from this railroad bridge on Dartmouth st. across to Newbury st. then along Huntington av. from the incline in front of Hotel Nottingham Building back almost to Berkeley st. through Clarendon at from Boylston at to the railroad and along Boylston at from Clarendon to Exeter st.

In Hotels and Public Library

The greatest water damage discovered early this morning was apparently done to the basement of the Hotel Westminster, into which ran 500 or 600 gallons that drenched the winter garden, the engine and boiler room and other basement rooms.

The cellar of the S. S. Pierce Building at the corner of Dartmouth st. and Huntington av. was also flooded, and considerable loss in the perishable stock resulted.

The Public Library cellar also was invaded by the swift-running water and the engineer was obliged to haul his fire as a precautionary measure.

The Copley-Plaza Hotel was completely isolated as if it were on an island; no appreciable damage was done there because the corps of porters succeeded in keeping the water out of the cellar by fighting it back at the curbing with brooms.

The water, however, ran over the sidewalk all around the hotel, but very little made its way underneath.

The cellar of the old Nottingham Hotel, which is being remodeled, was filled with water, but no great damage appeared to have been done for there was nothing there to be damaged.

Column of Water 15 Feet High

It was 5:50 when Joseph Hennigan of 112 South Huntington av. saw the water burst forth in a column a dozen feet in diameter, and rising nearly 15 feet in the air, with tons of earth and stones upon its crest. The column of water was accompanied by a powerful odor of escaping illuminating gas, which caused some to fear that a gas main also was broken.

The geyser came directly out of a great excavation which had been made recently by employees of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company preliminary to some repairs in the gas mains at that point. The tiny red flag having the initials of the gas company upon it remained fixed upon the guard rails about the excavation during the flood, although it was bedraggled. Hanging to the corners of the iron guard rail about the excavation were the lanterns of the company, but their flames were doused by the rain.

Guests in Hotels Ready for Flight

Patrolman M. Murphy of Station 16 was near and telephoned warnings to his station and the word was relayed to Police Headquarters and the Water Department. After that the police notified owners of large buildings downtown to draw the fires under their boilers as the water supply would be cut off for hours and this step had to be taken to prevent boiler explosions.

The exact location of the break in the water main was on Dartmouth st. a few feet from the front southerly corner of the Public Library Building, on a direct line to the corner of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, which is made by the junction of Dartmouth st. and Huntington av.

Within five minutes the guests of the Copley-Plaza and the Hotel Westminster were up and dressed and gazing from all the windows at the flood and it would be necessary for them to vacate in haste. All early rising guests at once discovered something was wrong for the water supply in the hotels had been automatically cut off.

Firemen and watchmen in many large buildings in the city instantly noticed that the water supply had vanished and all made instant inquiries, and then took necessary precautions. Some banked and others drew their fires or utilized auxiliary supplies provided for just such emergencies.

At Trinity and Old South Churches

Members of Company 2 of the Boston Protective Department responded promptly and worked valiantly to check loss to surrounding property. Emergency wagon 83 of the Water Department hurried with a gang of men and got busy immediately, while the trucking crew of Division 2 of the Boston Elevated Railway Company worked to prevent the water doing damage to the new subway stations. Their efficient work was of great benefit.

At the start of the flood some water rushed into the west entrance to the Copley sq. station of the new Subway, but caused little harm. While the flood raced around Trinity and Old South Churches, it was said this morning that no damage had resulted to these two magnificent edifices.

In racing along Blagden at the torrent filled the catch basins, which lacked up all over the neighborhood and also began bubbling small fountains, which contributed some debris to the flood.

Cars and Autos Stalled

A street car which came in town along Huntington av. became wedged in the mud and stones which covered the tracks. Another car which came along later was hooked on to the stalled one and halted it to a place of safety. All cars routed for the vicinity of the flooded territory were diverted through other streets so as to avoid the flood.

Two automobiles were stalled in the water which came up to their boilers and short circuited their motors and put them out of commission. Other autos were run into the water and lines were made fast to those that were crippled and they were hauled out by emergency cars, which kept a safe distance from the deep water.

During the flood the streets were spotted with refuse barrels, large waste paper metal boxes, broken poker wagons and the like which had been swept from their places by the swift running water and carried on the crest of the torrent hundreds of feet distant.

The sidewalk street was distorted by

high over the sidewalks in front of the Library Building.

The water was so deep and ran so swiftly that horses refused to try to ford it.

All street car service in the vicinity was cut off two and a half hours, and the Elevated Railway operated a jitney line between Copley sq. and Massachusetts av.

Thousands of pedestrians who took advantage of the beautiful morning to walk in town were unable to proceed on the avenue, and they began to wonder how they would get downtown. Many took long detours in solving the problem. Some who plunged into the stream thinking they might ford it without serious trouble became drenched to the hips.

Burst in Largest Main

The main which burst is the largest in the city. It is a 42-inch pipe, which extends from the Fisher Hill reservoir in Brookline through Huntington av. to Boston Common, where its supply is diverted into the smaller mains that reach out in all directions, carrying the supply to the entire city.

Soon after the water department employees reached the scene they began closing all the gates of the entire system in an effort to prevent disaster and in so doing they cut off the supply of the main high-pressure supply, resorted to in case of fire, that was affected.

All the engineers of the Water Department hastened to Copley sq. and vicinity early and the work of remedying the trouble was rushed. C. J. Carven, an engineer in charge of the service, and Daniel Kelly, a district engineer, were on hand with gangs.

It was hours before those in the residential districts as far away as Dorchester and Roxbury could understand why water would not flow from their faucets and the plumbers were rushed to death with hurry calls from alarmed householders. One of the humorous incidents was furnished by a young man, in a blue jacket of the navy, who was operating a small automobile truck numbered 7897. He raced through the shallow water on one side of Huntington av. and as he passed Patrolman Murphy he remarked, "It's a darn wonder you Boston folks wouldn't fix things in this nice part of the city so the tide wouldn't wash up in here like this. It's a disgrace." Then he raced on his way in his seagull automobile.

Water Loss, 1,670,000 Gallons Hour

Commissioner of Public Works Edward F. Murphy issued this statement at noon concerning the break of the 42-inch water main in Copley sq.:

"At 5:50 a.m. a telephone call was received at the Albany-st. water service yard that there was a break in the water pipe in Copley sq. The section of this main between the controlling gates at Dartmouth st. and Massachusetts av. was shut off, stopping the leak, and pressure was on again at 7:29 a.m."

The pipe was laid in 1886 and is the main supply for the high-service district in the city proper, the district being bounded approximately by Charles and Kneeland sts., Atlantic av., Clinton, Blackstone, Merrimac, Chardon, and Cambridge sts. The main is 42 inches in diameter and has a normal pressure of from 80 to 95 pounds. A section of pipe 10 feet in length and practically one-half of its diameter was found blown out or pushed away about 14 feet from the remainder of the pipe and the bell end of the section broken.

The cause for the break has not yet been determined and will not be until the broken pipe is removed. There are various pipes and conduits, etc., crossing over and under the 42-inch pipe. The largest structure under the broken pipe is a double set of sewers, built during the winter of 1903-4, directly over a circular concrete sewer. The bottom of the 42-inch pipe appears to be fairly close to the arch of the surface drain.

The records of the Venturi meters on the high service system show that there was an increased consumption between 5:40 a.m. and 7:30 a.m. at the rate of 40-60,000 gallons per 24 hours over the normal rate at the time of day, so that the water was wasting through this defect at the rate of 1,500,000 gallons per hour."

COPLEY SQUARE FLOODED

Forty-Two-Inch Main Bursts Near Library

Geyser Pours Into Streets for Two Hours

Hotel, Stores, Subway and Autos Suffer

Many Firms Forced to Draw Their Fires

Break Largest Ever Known in This City

Twelve Feet of Pipe Entirely Gone

Cause Not Determined by Engineers Yet

A forty-two-inch water main, one of the main supply pipes of the Boston system, burst this morning at a point where Dartmouth street, Huntington avenue and hours a flood boiled into Copley square. The damage will be hard to compute but the break seriously inconvenienced stores, hotels, automobile and street car traffic, the subway and many houses. It was necessary to shut off the water in all directions and guests of the Copley-Plaza and Westminster Hotels had to forego their morning showers until the damage was repaired.

The break came just before six o'clock and occurred at a point where employees of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company have been excavating. Unlike the result of the bursting of a smaller water pipe the escaping stream did not shoot high in the air, but boiled and rumbled to a height of several feet, carrying asphalt paving, cobble stones and showers of gravel in all directions.

Little Water in Library Basement

The Public Library was the nearest building and on the Blagden-street side the water found its way into the engine room and up to the gratings under the boilers. However, at the first sign of trouble the fires were drawn and danger averted. This put the elevator and lighting system out of commission.

Department was called out and in several cases covered furniture, goods or fittings in basements in the vicinity.

It is extremely fortunate that no fires occurred in that section while the flood lasted for the water supply was practically non-existent for more than an hour. Trinity and the Old South churches escaped damage.

The district affected by the accident is bounded roughly by Charles, Cambridge and Sudbury streets to Atlantic avenue, then along the waterfront to Kneeland street, and thence up to the Common. The water is pumped into the main from the Fisher Hill reservoir and, in order to divert the supply to accommodate the buildings in the downtown districts, the gates at Massachusetts avenue and at Dartmouth street, were closed.

C. J. Carven, engineer in charge of the water service under division engineer Sullivan, arrived at the scene early and repair work was immediately started. By nine o'clock the pressure in the pipes was nearly normal and work had been begun toward cleaning the streets.

The main was of iron piping, and was laid in 1886. The break was about twelve feet long on both the top and the bottom of the pipe, as one-half was pushed more than a foot and a half to one side. The pressure carried in the pipe was 100 pounds per square inch.

Worst Break in Thirty Years

Commissioner of Public Works Edward F. Murphy, after an investigation of the neighborhood, declared that it was the worst accident that he remembers in his thirty years of city service. "It is remarkable," he said, "that so little damage was done."

The cause of the accident is attributed to a sedimentary deposit in the pipe under which the water collected and formed a gas which exploded. If the streets had been crowded at the time it is probable that several lives would have been lost.

Commissioner Murphy stated that he found no water in the cellar of the Copley-Plaza. There are about three feet in the cellar of the Westminster, while the Hotel Ludlow has about a foot and a half. The fire and public works departments soon had their pumps and siphons at work, cleaning out the cellars.

June 21, 1916
Boston Evening Record
Damage at Copley Sq. Very Great
District Flooded As Main Bursts
Water Pours Into MANY BUILDINGS
Library, Subway Stations, Stores, Hotels, Churches Among Sufferers

A blanket of water, ranging in depth from six inches to two and one-half feet, this morning covered Copley sq., flooded the cellars of buildings in the neighborhood and caused thousands of dollars of damage before an army of 100 men were able to control the flood.

The cause of the flood was the bursting of a 42-inch distribution water main, the largest in the city, at Dartmouth st. and Huntington ave. Before the squads of men could stop the flow of water, the Public Library cellars, the Copley sq. station of the Boston tunnel, hotels and churches in the square and residences on St. James ave. and Dartmouth st. were severely damaged by water.

The main broke at 5:45. Immediately paving stones, asphalt blocks, dirt and water were thrown into a stream 15 feet in the air. In the first few minutes, thousands of gallons were on the street.

The Public Library was the first to suffer. The cellars of this building were flooded, but employees managed to keep the water from the furnaces. S. S. Pierce's building at Huntington ave. and Dartmouth st. was flooded and only an army of porters and servants, armed with brooms, mops, and bags of sand were able to prevent serious damage being done to the Copley-Plaza.

Fortunately, the Trinity Church and the new Old South Church escaped serious damage. The water flooded Dartmouth st. as far as Newbury, and caused much damage to the houses on St. James ave. On Dartmouth st. the flood was the deepest, and here the water was, in spots, up to the waists of the workers.

Extra squads of police and a large number of firemen worked with rubber blankets to prevent the flood from covering a greater area, while the members of the Public Works Dept. were doing their best to repair the main.

Traffic was an impossibility. Electric cars were diverted to the Columbus ave. route and many automobiles were put out of commission when they were caught in the sudden flood and water entered the gasoline tanks or caused short-circuiting of the ignition.

After more than two hours' work the flood was under control. The police notified owners of buildings through the city to bank their fires and not to fill the boilers until they had received further notice.

Boston Post, April 12, 1916

I am told that for a man as famous as he is John Singer Sargent, the painter, is most modest and retiring. It is said that he never was really interviewed by a newspaper man and shrinks from all kinds of publicity.

Mr. Sargent is in this city making ready to put in place his latest decoration for the public library, "The Triumph of Religion."

I understand, also, that although Mr. Sargent is best known abroad for his portraits he has about made up his mind to discontinue all works of that kind, and will in the future devote himself to landscape painting, of which he is most fond.

Boston American Herald, June 22, 16
DELUGE BLOCKS TRAFFIC

Water Supply in District Is Shut Off; Thousands of Dollars' Damage; Invades Big Hotel

Traffic was tied up and thousands of dollars' damage caused by the bursting of a large water main at the corner of Dartmouth street and Huntington avenue early today.

Thousands of gallons of water poured into the adjacent territory and employees of the water department were forced to shut off the water supply of the entire downtown district before they could locate the damaged main.

The main blew up at 5:45 o'clock with a dull, muffled roar, sending a column of muddy water more than twenty feet into the air. Dirt, rocks and mud descended upon the Public Library platform and a flood of dirty water deluged the street.

Employees of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, hastily mobilized with buckets, stemmed the torrent and prevented it from oversteaching on their premises, but other floors were not so fortunate. The water rushed down Dartmouth street, St. James avenue, Haden street and Trinity place, flooding all the basements, including the Winter Garden in the Westminster Hotel.

The water surged into the basement of the Public Library, forcing the engineer to draw the frog and it also entered the westbound entrance of the Boylston Street Subway. Cars on Huntington avenue were stalled, and it eventually became necessary to divert them, while several automobiles that ventured out into the flood had to be hauled out of the water by horses. It was several hours before the water was shut off and the floods subsided.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1916

JOHN S. SARGENT, PAINTER, ON HIS WAY TO BOSTON
[Special Dispatch to the Herald.]

NEW YORK, April 4.—John S. Sargent, the American portrait painter, returned today on the Nieuw Amsterdam from England, where he has lived for the last eight years. He said that his paintings had been sent to Boston and that he was going there immediately. Mr. Sargent said he had nothing to communicate at present about art in Europe.

When asked how long he would stay in the United States, the painter replied that he expected to be in this country for several months, but not in New York, which he emphasized by ordering his baggage to be sent to the Grand Central station.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1916

OPENING SARGENT'S CASES

Boxes of Casts for the Library in Excellent Condition—Suggestive Titles Are "Hell," "Armageddon," "Good Shepherd," "Judgment" and "Paradise"

Although eight cases containing plaster and papier mache casts, which John Singer Sargent will use in connection with his continued decoration of the third-floor corridor at the Boston Public Library, have been opened by the Government Inspector, two cases containing the paintings are at the library still bonded and corded and may not be opened except by a Government agent.

These cases, one of which is twelve feet by six, hold ten of the thirteen paintings which Mr. Sargent has made. The titles of the thirteen paintings are as follows: "The Law," "Armageddon," "Hell," "Mater Dolorosa," "Annetta Bonaldi," "Confession" (for ceiling), "Annunciation" (for ceiling), "Eve and Virgin," "Adam," "Good Shepherd," "Judgment," "Paradise" and "Heaven." These titles suggest markedly, perhaps, what may be expected in the new decoration.

The total value of the contents of the cases was approximately \$50,000, and they came from London by way of New York by the Adams Express Company. Each case is lined with, apparently, of French make, and in the largest case are ten canvases, each rolled and wrapped separately in waterproof covering. The packing was done by Mr. Sargent personally, and the shipment was by the Philadelphia. Ten of the paintings are valued at \$5000 each, two at \$1000 each and one at \$500. They all came in duty free.

The cases containing the casts were opened last week, but the paintings will not be examined until Mr. Sargent is ready to unroll the canvases. The condition of the cases already opened indicates that the paintings will be found not to have suffered from their long journey.

Boston Globe, April 6, 16.

JOHN S. SARGENT TIRED BY VOYAGE

Famous Artist Remains to Rest in New York

Plans to Paint American Landscapes This Summer

NEW YORK, April 5.—John Singer Sargent, famous American artist, arrived home yesterday on board the Nieuw Amsterdam and is the guest of J. Carroll Heckwith at the Schuyler Hotel, 10 West 4th st. He was fatigued after the voyage, and was suffering from an injury to the foot, which he received in London just before he left there.

This is the first trip Mr. Sargent has made to his native land for 13 years, and it is learned that he intends to stay in this country throughout the summer. His reason for coming is to look after the final putting into place of his decorations for the Boston Public Library. He received this commission many years ago and part of the pictures have been in place for years, but not all of them were completed. Other notable paintings were made for the Boston Public Library by the French decorative painter, Puvis de Chavannes, and the American, Edwin A. Abbey.

It is Mr. Sargent's intention, his friends say, to paint a series of pictures this summer whose subjects will be American landscapes.

Mr. Sargent will be the guest of Mr. Heckwith today and tomorrow, when he will proceed to Boston.

Greatest American Painter Shy as Any Schoolboy

Guarded From Committing Himself on Any Subject—Chairman Benton Keeps Watch for the Lion of the Hour

Boston Record April 10, 1916

By Hazel Canning

Comedy touched tragedy this morning at the Public Library; tears were very near the surface; the Apaches of the press were abroad; helplessness was in need of a protector; and that protector was present in the person of Josiah P. Benton, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library. The great man was also there—John Singer Sargent, shy, diffident and fearful of what might happen; quite fearful lest he should possibly say something before the Apaches of the press could be restrained. That meeting was a study in the humanities.

Now there are people who bulk bigger than they are—intellectually; there are also people who appear far less than they are; there is the self-importance of the little great; and there is the diffidence of genius. Such diffidence is the prevalent characteristic of the greatest American painter. If a short interview, in which he said next to nothing but looked volumes—volumes of bashfulness and apprehension, can be taken as typical.

Mr. Sargent, since he arrived in the country has had to step lively to avoid the reporter who might misrepresent him. And, from one look at Mr. Sargent, it was easy to see how he deplored the "trying" reporter. How this same person seems inexplicable to him; how he does not see, the matter of a few pictures laid aside, what possible interest the great American publication takes in its gifted son. But that meeting this morning.

At 11 a.m. it was scheduled to take place. At 11 all the people invited to meet the great man had assembled in the office of the librarian. Sometime after 11, there was a hushed announcement; the air grew a little more atmospheric; heavy with what was about to take place; the librarian with the manner of the man who first announced—"hush, the conquering hero comes"—broke into speech. The conquering hero had come; only, in this case the waiters—the wild Apaches were to go to the hero. Which they did, up a staircase into a room where a log fire was burning, where the painter awaited that which was descending upon him.

But his protector, Mr. Benton before named, was at his side. And right here, before going on, it is safe to say that the painter, left to himself, and the words not snatched from his mouth by the officious kindness of self-constituted protectors, might, once the shyness wore off, have expressed himself quite as intelligently as his interpreters. After all, we had always supposed that great men, and great painters had a way of seeing things, and of saying them, which was hardly to be interpreted by a third party, however well disposed.

In person Mr. Sargent is over six feet tall, and large accordingly. A bearded face, very red cheeks, abundant, curly hair, a little sprinkled with grey; a look beyond the worries of a world of buying and selling, a manner almost childlike, and a deep voice, hastening to agree in all important details—such outwardly, is the painter of many portraits of many famous Americans; such is the man to whom it has been given to see things of the spirit broadly, deeply, and to interpret them in moving manner on canvas for men yet to be born.

And the conversation? There was no conversation. One question was asked, and that was practically all. "Did Mr. Sargent find that the war abroad had interfered very materially with matters artistic?"

A commonplace question enough.

but a question to break the ice. "Yes," Mr. Sargent did find that the war had—stopped art in workings more or less. Yes, but what could you suppose when all the artists were off to the war?"

And then Mr. Benton took a turn. "Mr. Sargent," said he, "feels that all he has to say is written here on this paper. We will—ah—distribute it among you. Until the paintings are in place, there is really nothing more to say."

Business of distributing the papers. Then someone hazarded another question. "How long was Mr. Sargent to stay?" Mr. Benton again to the front. "Mr. Sargent has brought all his trunks; he is here in his own country under the Stars and Stripes; he will stay until all the paintings are in place; we will get him by the custom house."

And then the sop. Somebody suggested that there was no person better fitted to get a man by those custom officials—Mr. Benton, however, did not amend, even at this.

Then came a question as to the paintings themselves. "Did Mr. Sargent think that there was light enough for the pictures?" "Yes," Mr. Sargent did. In fact he had painted them with the idea in mind that they would have only dim light. Therefore—

And then Mr. Benton put his foot down. "I am not going to have you worry Mr. Sargent any more," said he, which meant that the interview was ended. The great man, with his protector arose. And it was possible to see that he had an injured foot; it was encased in a felt shoe. The good-bys were said. The paper—was it prepared by Mr. Benton—follows herewith:

"Mr. Sargent has brought over the paintings not yet in place for the strip of ceiling at the crucifix; end of the hall, and also those for the two panels on each end of that end of the hall. These two panels will each contain a Madonna, and on the strip of vaulting above there will be various subjects connected with the life of Christ. Some of these will be in relief.

"Mr. Sargent has also brought over six large lunettes which go into the penetration of the ceiling. The subjects of these are connected with the Old and New Testament.

"Mr. Sargent has been elaborating a scheme for the decoration of the entire ceiling of the hall, and also for two of the panels over the staircase; and he has brought with him a plaster model on a smaller scale, of this design, to be worked out on the actual building under the direction of the architects."

So that was the end of the meeting with the greatest American painter. But still the impression lingered,—this shy man, left to himself, unapproached, might have said something his countrymen would be glad to hear. But the powers that be willed otherwise.

Boston Globe, Mon. 22, 1916

SARGENT TO SET UP HIS FINAL PAINTINGS

"Triumph of Religion" in Public Library

Completed Work to Be Paid for by Fund Raised by A. Hemenway

John Singer Sargent, the famous American painter, who has engaged passage on the Nieuw Amsterdam and will soon visit this his native country for the first time in several years, is coming to place in position at the Boston Public Library the final paintings in the series which depicts "The Triumph of Religion."

The paintings are now in this country, having arrived a few days ago from Liverpool. They will come to Boston in bond and can not be opened until Mr. Sargent's arrival.

Mr. Sargent will bring also a number of models of moldings and panelings in addition to his relief models of figures included in the series for the arched ceiling and walls connecting the two ends of the corridor at the library.

The artist's original commission came from the Boston Public Library trustees. The sum which he received, \$15,000, was of course in no way commensurate with the service which he rendered.



JOHN SINGER SARGENT.

Mr. Sargent's completed work upon which he has spent many years will be paid for from a fund raised through the efforts of Augustus Hemenway and a committee of Boston citizens and presented to the trustees of the library. The sum paid to Mr. Sargent in the end will in no way represent the value of the paintings which will become the property of the people of Boston. His work from the beginning has been a labor of love.

Boston Globe, April 15, 1916.

RECEPTION TO SARGENT

Eminent Painter Guest at Informal Dinner of Prominent Artists and Sculptors at Boston Art Club

John S. Sargent, the eminent painter, was tendered a reception and informal dinner at the Boston Art Club yesterday afternoon by the artist members of the club. It was the sort of function which Mr. Sargent enjoys most, kindly informal not only in character but in spirit, and he entered into the spirit of the whole thing. There were present about 50 of the prominent painters and sculptors of Boston. The dinner was served in the Members' room, up one flight.

Among those present were Walter M. Brackett, 31 years old and one of the founders of the Art Club; Pres Samuel L. Powers, Cyrus B. Dallin, Frank W. Benson, Joseph De Camp, Scott C. Carr, Louis Krumberg, Charles Copeland, Charles F. Pierce, Frank H. Tompkins, Charles Wellington Furlong, Orin Fleck, Carl G. Cutter, W. H. Monks, Wilfred French, Alexander Pope, Scott Whites, John J. Enneking, Elliot Enneking, Hendricks A. Hallett, Melbourne H. Hardwick, Abbott Graves, Charles Walker, Frederick Coburn, Thomas Allen, Charles Hovey Pepper and Henry H. Ahl.

SARGENT'S MURAL WORK COMING

The Final Wall Paintings for Series in Boston Public Library Are at Last Completed

John Singer Sargent is on the way, in every sense, to be on the way, to the country, for the first time in several years. He is coming for the express purpose of placing in position in the third-story hall of the Boston Public Library the final paintings in the great series of mural decorations which depict "The Triumph of Religion." The paintings are now in this country, having arrived a few days ago from Liverpool. They will come to London in bond, and can not be opened until Mr. Sargent's arrival. The report from England is to the effect that Mr. Sargent will bring with him a number of models of moldings and panels, in addition to low-relief models of figures included in the series, for the actual ceiling and the walls connecting the two ends of the hall or corridor in the library. It will be remembered that some of the effects of the first part of the series of decorations, that part occupying the north end of the room, are in low-relief moldings, gilded or painted, and the same is true of the wall paintings at the south end of the room. It is logical that in the final portion of the decorative scheme the same or similar devices to heighten the effects of color and form and pattern should be employed.

Mr. Sargent came in person to attend to the installation of the first part of the library decorations, giving his particular attention to those last touches which remain so much after the paintings are actually in the place they are intended for, and it is obviously his purpose to follow the same policy in respect to these last additions that are to complete the decoration of the hall. For some years past, much of his time and thought has been devoted to the Boston mural paintings, to which he has given a large share of his best endeavors for such a long time, and which he evidently regards as his magnum opus. There will be the greatest interest and curiosity on the part of the public regarding the final chapter of his artistic career, of the religious of the world, which has become already one of the most famous monuments of mural work in the New World.

Thousands of tourists visit the Boston Public Library every year, coming from all parts of America and from all parts of the world, indeed, to see the Sargent and the Van der Waerden mural decorations—works of major importance, which are known and admired of all men, and which have done more to put Boston on the art map than anything else in the city. It would not be an exaggeration to say that hardly a stranger visits Boston without making it a point to visit the Public Library, even if he goes nowhere else, and down in the library, it is in the summer season when the Sargent paintings are placed that every slighter goes.

Mr. Sargent is now sixty years old. The son of a distinguished Boston physician, he was born in Florence, Italy, Jan. 12, 1859. He was educated in Italy and then in Paris, and in 1874 he entered the atelier of Charles Duran in Paris. He received an honorable mention in the Salon of 1878 for his "En Route pour la Péninsule Italienne," and in 1881 a second-class medal for his "Portrait of a Young Lady," which was made famous by Henry James's appreciation, and was subsequently exhibited at the old Art Museum in Boston. It was a full-length picture of a Miss Burdett, who was standing and holding a rose in one hand. In 1886 his "Coronation, Lily, 1818, Rome," exhibited at the Royal Academy, was bought for the "Galerie Nationale." He rapidly became known in London as the most brilliant portrait painter of his time, and year by year his works were at the Royal Academy were the leading features of the exhibition. His sitters included the men and women of greatest distinction in the literary, artistic, and social life of Europe and America.

But, while best known to the world as a portrait painter, Mr. Sargent had at the same time a disposition towards decorative work, and the commission for the series of mural paintings in the Boston Public Library gave him just the opportunity which he was looking for in this line. It has been a matter of five or six years, and he has taken all the time he needed to perfect it. It is now some thirteen years since the paintings in the south end of the corridor were put in place. The new paintings now on the way here are to occupy the long east wall over the stairs. It is supposed that the central motive in the scheme is the Mount, the climax of "Christians." The general idea of the subject of the entire series is personified from the "The Progress of Religion."

As soon as the new paintings arrive here they will be taken to the library and placed in a secure place, under lock and key, for some time before the artist himself. He will make the important labor of installation, and the portion of the room in which the decorations are to be put will be separated off from the springing of the public and the work will be all done as in the days when the new decorations will be visible, that it not yet known even to those most directly concerned.

Mr. Sargent was made an R. A. in 1887, and he has been the recipient of all the medals of honor and other awards at the exhibition of the art societies of every country where art flourishes. His "Coronation, Lily, 1818, Rome," is in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London. His "Christians" is in the Louvre, Paris. His "The Progress of Religion" is in the National Portrait Gallery. His "The Progress of Religion" is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Almost every art museum in America already possesses some work by Sargent. The Boston Museum owns a

ARTIST SARGENT IS INTERVIEWED BY PROXY ONLY

Josiah Benton, Library
Trustee President, Is
Spokesman.

Yesterday at 11 o'clock representatives of the press were invited to meet John Singer Sargent in the trustees' room of the library.

Promptly at the appointed time, five men and two women, representing as many different papers, were ushered into the presence of Josiah Benton, president of the trustees of the library, and John Singer Sargent. Josiah Benton began the interview, and it was Josiah Benton who ended it.

One newspaper representative asked a question of Mr. Sargent, and the gentleman was in a fair way to answer it, when Mr. Benton promptly squelched it. Thereafter the president of the trustees proceeded undisturbed.

Mr. Benton read what Mr. Sargent was allowed to say, kindly offering assistance if any of the large words such as "lunettes" or "penetrations" should prove too much for the intelligence of the press representatives.

What Mr. Sargent had to say, according to Mr. Benton, is as follows:

"Mr. Sargent has brought over the paintings not yet in place for the strip of ceiling at the crucifix end of the hall and also those for the two panels on each end of that end of the hall. There two panels will each contain a Madonna, and on the strip of vaulting above there will be various subjects connected with the life of Christ. Some of these will be in relief.

"Mr. Sargent has also brought over the six large lunettes which go into the penetrations of the ceiling. The subjects of these are connected with the Old and New Testament.

"Mr. Sargent has been elaborating a scheme for the decoration of the entire ceiling of the hall, and also for two of the panels over the staircase, and he has brought with him a plaster model on a smaller scale of this design, to be worked out on the actual building under the direction of the architects."

SARGENT PANELS CAUSE ARGUMENT

Question Is, Shall the Li-
brary or Paintings Be
Made to Fit.

Shall the Boston Public Library be remodeled to fit the paintings which John Singer Sargent has brought over from England, or shall the new panels, which form part of the series of mural paintings on "The Triumph of Religion," be cut down to fit the space for which they were intended?

This is the question now confronting the commissioners of art in Boston. Thomas Allen, chairman of the Art Commission, suggests a compromise—that something be done to both pictures and library to make each fit the other. Josiah H. Benton, president of the library trustees, puts the matter entirely up to Sargent, while John Singer Sargent is "seen at home" in interviewers upon this or any other subject.

All of these things amount to the mystery that has surrounded the coming of Mr. Sargent. At any rate, Mr. Sargent will remain in the country some six months to superintend his part of the work of placing the pictures upon the walls.

Whether the discrepancy between the size of his pictures and that of the vaults or niches previously chosen for them is a matter of inches or feet is a matter of conjecture in all but art immediately concerned, but it has been sufficient to disturb the equilibrium of what has heretofore been considered a group of very amiable gentlemen.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1916

SARGENT TALKS BRIEFLY

Artist Gives General Outline of His Plans Towards Completing Decoration of Third-Floor Corridor in Public Library

The decoration of the third-floor corridor of the Boston Public Library, the corridor overlooking Bates Hall, which John Singer Sargent is now about to continue, will not apparently preclude the mural work in this particular part of the building, but if the artist's plans, resulting from work and studies of several years past, shall be carried out, most of the surfaces except the west wall will be included.

Commenting today on the paintings which will be put in place very shortly, Mr. Sargent says that he has a Madonna for each of the smaller wall panels at the end of the corridor, near the representation of Christ on the cross. These panels face each other, one being on the east wall and the other on the west.

In the vaulted ceiling between these panels there will be decorative treatment, similar to that in the opposite end of the corridor. The new subjects will be connected with the life of Christ, and some will be in relief.

Continuing on the east wall, the artist will place pictures in two or three broad and lofty panels over the staircase. These pictures will be something of "The Sermon on the Mount," and in the six lunettes, three on the east side and three on the west, will be subjects relating to the Old and New Testament. Mr. Sargent's scheme contemplates the treatment of the entire ceiling of the corridor, but there is no present provision for the expense of wall at the west of the corridor. With the new paintings in place, the ceiling finished and the relief work done, it would appear that the only extensive part of the corridor not decorated will be the west wall, and that, it is to be assumed, is the reason why Mr. Sargent says his work will not be complete even with the installation of the paintings which he has brought over.

As the west wall is not a dull gray, it undoubtedly will be treated at least in harmonious with the prospect of brilliant decoration on the ceiling and east wall.

Some architectural reconstruction, it is understood, will be necessary for the extension of the new wall paintings, but Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the library trustees, says that it will not be any new building.

From the length of time which Mr. Sargent has devoted to preparing these new pictures, lovers of the fine arts may be assured that in symbolism, coloring and general effect, they will quite equal the already noted productions in this corridor. Mr. Sargent, however, and in excellent health, except that he was mauling one foot in a felt slipper quite similar to those which are being sent abroad to convalescents.

Public Library Gifts

Some noteworthy accessions have been made to the Boston Public Library through gifts, according to the sixteenth annual report of the trustees, just issued. Of particular interest to collectors is "The Book of Esther and the several forms thereof, from ancient and modern London, 1480," in manuscript, presented by Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the trustees. From the estate of the late Mrs. James T. Platts, through Benjamin A. Reed, antiquarian, the library has secured five photographs and three daguerotypes of Whittier. Frederick I. Gay gave a book of the art master's facsimiles of a new Mass of some England from 1500 to 1600. Charles F. Johnson gave only presented his "Photographs" and "Poems and Letters of William Wordsworth; the negro poet, but also six hand-colored religious to her, which are of special Boston interest. Cyrus H. Aldrich sent a facsimile of the Hildesheim-Walsh hand Company manuscript, printed by Joseph H. Widener of Philadelphia, gave the library a copy of the manuscript "The History of the Town of Boston in the Middle Ages," printed by A. B. Widener at Longwood Hall, 100 N. Washington, Boston, Mass. Mrs. H. B. Johnson gave a copy of "The History of the Town of Boston in the Middle Ages," printed by A. B. Widener at Longwood Hall, 100 N. Washington, Boston, Mass. Mrs. H. B. Johnson gave a copy of "The History of the Town of Boston in the Middle Ages," printed by A. B. Widener at Longwood Hall, 100 N. Washington, Boston, Mass.

From Rev. Thomas Price's library, this book belonged to and was bought by him in London on May 15, 1715, just previous to his return to Boston, where he was ordained as pastor to the Old South Church. It is a facsimile on reverse of the page and a note in his handwriting on the back presenting the portrait.

A Harvard Doctor of Arts and a Yale Doctor of Laws



John Singer Sargent

The Artist Given Honorary Degrees by Two Universities on Successive Days

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916

WILL EXHIBIT SOUVENIRS OF CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN

The Boston Public Library has announced the opening of an exhibition of portraits and other interesting souvenirs of Charlotte Cushman, the actress, who was born in Boston 100 years ago this month.

The souvenirs include a playbill of one of Miss Cushman's earliest appearances, in 1816, and a bill of her farewell performance, 40 years later.

Transcript Aug. 1, 1916

Interest in the exhibition at the Public Library of playbills and pictures relating to our greatest actress, Charlotte Cushman, was to be expected, as a century exhibition has always been the element of attractiveness, but the library authorities are surprised at the number of people with relics of the famous player who have come forward and offered to lend them. It was supposed that two Boston collectors of theatrical memorabilia would offer as usual any treasures wanted from their collections, but some of the most valuable articles shown are from entire strangers, who wished to prove in this manner their admiration for the distinguished player whom William Winter designated as the woman of the theatre with inspirational fire, opulent intellect, dominant character and abounding genius. Such an exhibition at our own library is especially appropriate, for the actress was a thoroughgoing Bostonian.

Boston Transcript Aug. 16, 1916

BOSTON LIBRARY AT NIGHT
(For the Transcript)
Gloom of the night—the court is still and cool.
In a great square of sky the stars gleam bright.
From far high windows dimly glows the light
Of studious lamps within. Here from its pool
A fountain springs and spreads and whirling falls
Into the placid water with a sound
That fills the vaulted passages around
Like low religious words in cloister halls.
Without, the city's traffic rumbles by:
The restless crowd seeks what it never sees:
The warning horns of motors hoarsely scream.
But here a little life moves quietly.
The gusty night wind sweeps the slender trees.
And I, an old man, sit and drowse and dream.
F. H. C.

THE RAMBLER

By EDITH A. TALBOT.

SKETCHES OF WELL-KNOWN BOSTON PREACHERS.

II.—ALEXANDER MANN.

The pastor of Trinity Church is a well-known figure to many of the readers of the Herald. His strong, thick built figure, honest face, with a suggestion of Dutch lineage, and sonorous voice are familiar to many great audiences. In the pulpit he speaks from the heart, like a father—and from the head like a man of business. Alexander Mann, out of the pulpit, in his own home, is hardly the traditional Episcopal rector with the suggestion of form and ceremony which these words give; form and ceremony are quite incompatible with the hearty love of human-kind and the genuine personal interest which mark his manner.

Dr. Mann at Home.

The walls of his study at his home on Clarendon street are lined with bookshelves, as befits a minister's study, but on the books are ranged photographs of people—public people and private people, bishops and babies. There is an open fire and a pipe lies on a table near it; the furnishings are warm and cheerful, with not much that is ecclesiastical in evidence. Dr. Mann is just the man you would select to confide your love affairs or your domestic or other troubles to. And be sure that he would listen to them as your very own and be thinking of humanity in general while you were talking.

Dr. Mann's Hobby.

In fact Dr. Mann's hobby is to love people. He once asked a young man who thought of entering the ministry this question: "Do you love people? Do you like to know people, and more peo-

ple, and still more people?" No message was ever delivered from the pulpit. Think Dr. Mann, which had any value unless it moved its hearers to action—that is what sermons are for—and no sermon can move to action that does not proceed from the knowledge of living, loving, suffering, and working men and women, a knowledge which can only be acquired by constant contact with people. Many a man who is head of a great corporation could learn something in the management of men by watching Dr. Mann as he talks with the different members of his congregation, which, with its wide range from rich and conservative society folks to humble working people, gives a chance for a man to use what powers of adaptability he has.

Some Valuable Experiences.

A good part of this knowledge of human nature which Dr. Mann thinks so indispensable to the successful minister, he acquired during a short sojourn at Buffalo, N. Y., at St. James' Church. This active parish sustained four mission churches which belted the city and in Dr. Mann's time it took three men to look out for them. They used to ride on their mustangs to and fro between the different chapels. The congregations consisted chiefly of railroad men—the vestries would be composed of engineers and conductors, and the pews would be filled with brakemen, switchmen and their families. Three years of this sort of apprenticeship gave him a good understanding of the point of view of the average man, but his next parish at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., where he acted as assistant to his uncle, Anthony Schuyler, was of a different kind. There he stayed about 11 years and met his wife, a member of an old New York family.

Dr. Mann's Early Days.

This association with the Rev. Anthony Schuyler takes us back to the early days of Dr. Mann's career. He was born in Geneva, N. Y. His grandfather on the father's side was a

Scottish Highlander, a dyed-in-the-soul Presbyterian, and his son, Dr. Mann's father, the same, but when the latter married Miss Schuyler with Church of England antecedents, a new element came into the family. The father, coming on his Canadian and American and his brother grew up to be the same. He was educated at Harvard College, Geneva, N. Y., and having there decided to become an Episcopalian minister, went to the General Theological Seminary in New York. The change of his life's career was owing largely to the influence of this same uncle, the Rev. Anthony Schuyler, and partly to that of Bishop Lancy, bishop of western New York.

His Work at Trinity.

After leaving Grace Church at Orange, N. J., he came to Trinity in the year 1866, where his work in thoroughly organizing this great parish was the same understanding of human nature and interest in people which he had at his chief characteristic. He knew intimately many of the Trinity students who, up to this spring, have been in the habit of attending Trinity. In fact, work among students, both men and women, is one of the duties which Trinity has done on a scale larger and more successful than any other church in Boston. In its general organization, it stands for the guild principle. There are guilds for nurses and students for missions and social work, for singing and study; the choir alone is a highly organized institution. Now Trinity has its own life, individuality and leadership. It has frequent communions on the corporate principle, the congregation believing that, in this way, he is able to get more closely at the real needs of those who take part than he can in a more general gathering. That Dr. Mann has a certain ideal for his church and work is shown by the fact that he refused a few years ago an offer to become Bishop of Washington as he found that his work at Trinity was not yet done.

Boston Transcript Y. AUGUST 15, 1916

The Fine Arts

DRAWINGS OF BOSTON

Thirty-One of Mr. Seaford's Views on Exhibition in Fine Arts Department of Public Library

The Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library has just placed on exhibition a collection of thirty-one drawings of Boston scenes by J. Albert Seaford. This series was in part originally made for the illustration of a book, but only about one half of the drawings were published in that form, and they were very much reduced in scale. Mr. Seaford draws with sufficient accuracy to make his views historically valuable, but he exercises a great deal of artistic discrimination in the choice of his motives, and many have been his predecessors in the field. It has remained for him to discover some most picturesque and striking points of view, which even the old Bostonian will find novel and unfamiliar. Such vistas as that from the Esplanade looking south along Berkeley street, with its three spires, are effects which have to be searched for patiently by the artist, and many of them have a surprisingly monumental as well as picturesque aspect.

Of course the new Custom House tower comes in for more than one treatment; it has already been the motive for numerous drawings and prints and paintings. Mr. Seaford shows it in course of construction, with its network of scaffolding about it, and, completed, he gives two or three different views of it, the most impressive perhaps being the relatively close view from a point in Commercial street near the market, from which its great height is easily apparent, though we think there are more distant views of the tower which are pictorially somewhat more satisfactory. The view looking down State street, with its high buildings and the deep shadows of the street itself, has much of the spectacular impressiveness of the pictures of the New York sky-scrapers.

Mr. Seaford has made several interesting drawings of Trinity Church. The drawing of the tower is perhaps the most effective composition. In the drawing of the west front, seen from an angle, there is a certain breadth of suggestion that gives an apparent wealth of detail in the porch with its carvings, which is only apparent. In the Berkeley street vista, if which we have spoken, the artist has taken some liberties with the spire of the First Church, as also with the distant spire of the old church near Tremont street, with its curious scalloped profile. The general effect is very good.

Some of his best motives have been found on Beacon Hill. There is one drawing of Mt. Vernon street, looking east, with the archway under the State House extension in the background, which is particularly good. Other views include the facade of the Public Library with the Pierce Building as seen from the porch of the Old South Church; the Park Street Church; the Park street mall and the Bulfinch front; Faneuil Hall; the Old State House; the Athenaeum; Scollay square and Adams square; the old Howard Athenaeum; the towers leading to the Boston Bridge; the subway entrance under Beacon Hill at the corner of Cambridge and Charles streets; the South Boston railroad drawbridge; the coal bunkers along the Mystic River; and bits in the older parts of the North and West Ends.

This series of views was not needed to demonstrate the great richness and variety of the picturesque material to be found by the artist in Boston, but it serves to emphasize that richness and variety in a most convincing fashion. The exhibition will remain open for several weeks.

W. H. D.

Boston Globe, Sept 21/16

SARGENT'S GUIDE PEEVED BECAUSE HAIR NOT COMBED

LAKE LOUISE, Alberta, Sept. 21.—John S. Sargent, the famous American artist, has spent the last month painting the Canadian Rockies. He stayed at Lake Louise and Field, camping out in Yoho Valley and on the shores of Lake O'Hara. At Field, Sargent met James Lane Allen, the author, who has also spent the summer in the Canadian Rockies, writing, climbing and fishing. At Lake O'Hara, Sargent painted an oil portrait of his Norwegian guide, Carl, who was much annoyed because the artist would not let him comb his hair.

Boston Journal Sept 21/16

SARGENT PAINTS IN CANADIAN ROCKIES

"Tickled to Death" by the Scenery, His Guide Declares.

Lake Louise, Alberta, Sept. 20.—John S. Sargent, the famous American artist, has spent the last month painting in the Canadian Rockies.

He stayed at Lake Louise and Field, camping out in the Yoho Valley and on the shores of Lake O'Hara, a beautiful sheet of water 7000 feet above sea level, to which a trail has recently been constructed by the Dominion government.

When at Field, Sargent met James Lane Allen, a well-known American author, who has also spent the summer in the Canadian Rockies writing, climbing and fishing.

At Lake O'Hara, Sargent painted an oil portrait of his Norwegian guide, Carl, who was much annoyed because the artist would not let him comb his hair.

In the words of Carl, Sargent was tickled to death by the scenery.

Boston Transcript, Nov. 14/16

NOTED EXPLORER TO LECTURE

Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, who has visited numerous far-off countries, will be heard at the Public Library Thursday evening.

Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, who is to lecture next Thursday evening on "The Turks and the Euphrates," in the free course at the Boston Public Library, is a noted explorer. From 1897 to 1901 he was an instructor in Geography at Harvard, and in the latter year he explored the canyons of the Euphrates River, for which exploit he was awarded the Gill Memorial by the Royal Geographical Society of London. Dr. Huntington was a member of the Pampelly expedition to Russian Turkestan in 1903-04, passing one and a half years in Turkestan and Persia, and he was also a member of the Barrett expedition to China and Turkestan in 1905-06, spending about eighteen months in India, China and Siberia. In 1909 he made an expedition to the Syrian Desert, Palestine and Asia Minor, covering a period of eight months as a representative of Yale University and special correspondent of Harper's Magazine.

His published works include "Explorations in Turkestan," "The Pulse of Asia," "Asia as a Geographical Entity," "Palestine and Its Transformation," "The Climate Factor," and "Civilization and Climate." He is a member of many learned bodies and has received numerous honors, including the Medal of Honor of the Geographical Society of Paris and the club medal of the Harvard Travellers' Club.

Transcript Nov. 14, 1916

It was good to hear Mr. F. W. C. Hersey of Harvard, lecturing at the Public Library yesterday, remind his audience once more that the late John Millington Synge did more to revivify the English language than any other modern writer. No one can have read or heard any considerable number of this dramatist's plays, easily the best of all that were produced in the Celtic movement, without feeling at once what was the living power of their simple language, often rough, yet always instinct with the poetry of human emotion and feeling. Observing that a member of Harvard's faculty looks thus truly aloft to Synge's splendid example, one cannot help wondering whether the path of instruction in dramatic writing, as chiefly chosen by Harvard today, is really leading or climbing toward the same heights which Synge reached. Certainly it is not the path which Synge traveled himself. He was very little concerned with the technique of writing for the stage, even though he developed good technique, as he went unerringly after real human feeling in the Aran Islands. Possibly the workshop method is tending, by another path, to the same goal, but the arrival has yet to be acclaimed.

CUSHMAN MEMENTOS SHOWN

Public Library Makes Notable Exhibition in Recognition of the Centenary of the Actress—Several Boston Collections Have Loaned Rare Prints and Playbills

In the Fine Arts Department of the Public Library there is on exhibition many interesting mementos of Charlotte Cushman, the Boston actress, born July 25, 1816, whose centenary occurred last week. Miss Cushman intended originally to go on the operatic stage, as she had a beautiful voice and, through the kindness of a friend, was enabled for two years to take lessons under John Paddox, the best music teacher of his day in Boston. She made her first appearance on the stage as Almaviva in "The Marriage of Figaro" at the Tremont Theatre, on April 8, 1835. The library does not possess a playbill of this first performance, but it has a programme of the Tremont six months later in which Miss Cushman is named in the part of Lucinda in Isaac Eberstadt's noted comic opera of "Love in a Village." In the same cast are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wood, the English singers who took an interest in the young Bostonian and engaged her as an assistant in their concert.

A playbill dated May 1, 1846, from the collection of Robert Gould Shaw, shows Miss Cushman as Mrs. Martilla in "Guy Raverling" at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. On the same programme is the name of her sister Susan, an actress of singular charm, who took part in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," a delightful little comedy by Planché that held the stage for many years. Another bill from Mr. Shaw's collection is of Miss Cushman's engagement at the Princess's Theatre in London in November, 1847, when she was supported by some of the best players then on the English stage.

There is a photograph of Miss Emma Stebbins's bust of Miss Cushman, presented to the library by Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge. The original bust is now owned by Mr. Shaw. The library owns the life of the actress written by "Mrs. Dr. Walker, M.D.," a curious work that is much sought by collectors. This Dr. Walker was not the noted Dr. Mary Walker, but a woman who claimed to have written the biography under spiritualistic influence. The medium wished evidently to convince readers of the book that it was genuine, as she gave her address where those interested in the life of Miss Cushman could call. The library exhibits not only this book but also all the biographies that have been written of the player. Several valuable relics are loaned by Charles A. Cushman, a relative of the actress. Among them is a playbill of Miss Cushman as Hamlet at the Howard Athenaeum on April 23, 1861, and a scarce portrait and autograph letter.

A fine steel engraving of William Charles Macready, the famous English player who was always happy to have Miss Cushman act with him, which hung on the wall of the actress's villa at Newport, is loaned by H. I. Jackson. Charles B. Wiggin, who has collected all the books written about the actress, lends a framed woodcut, one of the earliest pictures made of her. It is especially noteworthy because underneath is her autograph in a form that she rarely used, "C. S. Cushman." A small tinted daguerreotype of a woman with a strong resemblance to Miss Cushman attracts immediate attention. This is a picture of Mrs. Maria Silby Haskins, taken in her wedding dress seventy years ago, when she was a bride of sixteen. Mrs. Haskins was the daughter of Nancy Babbitt Baker, a distant relative of Mrs. Cushman, who before her marriage was a Miss Babbitt. The daguerreotype is loaned by a granddaughter of Mrs. Haskins.

Among the valuable mementos are several from the collection of John Boyd Clapp. There is a picture of the house in which the actress was born, a picture in character of Mrs. Wood, who helped the girl early in her career, and a number of pictures of the actress herself, one of them a copy of the last portrait for which she sat. Mrs. Wood sang at Drury Lane, where she was known as Miss Paton. Her rather lurid history included a marriage with Lord Lennox, her desertion of him, and her flight to this country with Joseph Wood. When Miss Cushman's personal effects were sold at auction by Little some years ago, Mr. Clapp secured a number of her books with her bookplate and autograph. He has loaned a book from his library, the first volume of Mendelssohn's Letters, that contains her bookplate. The second volume of the set is now owned by Percival Merritt of Boston. Mr. Clapp has also loaned two autograph letters, one written from the Everett House in New York, and the other from "Villa Cushman, Newport, R. I."

REV. DAVID N. BEACH AND MISS WALKLEY TO WED

Other Engagements Announced—Hand Social Notes, Sept. 1916

Announcement is made of the engagement of the Rev. David Nelson Beach, D. D., president of the Bangor Theological Seminary and for 15 years pastor of the Congregational Church in Cambridge, to Miss Ellen Olive Walkley, custodian of the East Boston branch of the Public Library.

Dr. Beach, who is 68 years of age, is a native of New Jersey, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1888, and was for several years connected with the New York Tribune. In 1884 he was made pastor of the Prospect Street Congregational Church of Cambridge, following five years service in Wakefield. While in Cambridge he was very prominently identified with the work for civic reform and was one of the principal agitators for grafting the modified Norwegian liquor system on the Massachusetts local option laws. He has since served in Minneapolis and Denver and is now president of the Bangor Theological Seminary. Dr. Beach is the author of a number of theological and historical works.

Miss Walkley resides at 421 Meridian street, East Boston.

Sept. A Public Library Position

Please explain what Grade E means in the examinations that examinations will be held for positions in the Boston Public Library? Also what kind of questions do you think would be asked and what is the age limit for taking exams?

C) Why is it necessary to give the name of the young lady's father and mother when taking out a marriage license? Is it necessary to give the gentleman's? M. E. C. Brighton.

Grade E means an examination for boys and girls, and a grammar school education is required. There is no age limit. Anyone may take the examinations, but preference will be given to younger boys and girls. For information about the questions asked, see the civil service commission in the State House.

(2) The information is necessary for the records of the bureau. A note has to give similar information about his parents.

Sept. Drawings of Boston, 1916

A considerable collection of drawings of Boston by J. Albert Seaford has been placed in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library. It will continue probably through the middle of September. The collection, of course, is not really so beautiful as those exquisite drawings of Mr. Seaford's make it out to be. That fact does not especially matter. The artist finds his motives where he may; it is in the last analysis a combination of outward vision and inward vision that produces the work of fine art. Especially where a draughtsman has as intense a feeling for style as Mr. Seaford has been endowed with, he may quite legitimately heighten effects and appearances. The city that it suggests, it does not serve as an actual model for, the city we should like to see.

Among artists who have made drawings in and around Boston this man is particularly clever in using materials that will work with him rather than against him. One suspects that he would sometimes have to extend himself more than he does if he were confined to white paper and a black lead pencil or charcoal stick. But the market has soft gray and brown papers on which one may design sketchedly with crayon or warm tone. It is little fun rubbing off white chalk before both the definiteness and the sentiment of the piece, in it goes. A touch of pale yellow pastel may sometimes be just right. Artifice is first aid to art.

He everywhere stresses the picturesque, in brief, does this maker of drawings which are better, of their kind, than some not made in Boston by a greater celebrity. One whose penchant is for literalism will sometimes wonder at the transformations of the rigid lines of modern architecture into soft yielding contours, of what must have been heavy masses of tone into thin wisps of half light. That, however, is the artist's privilege, to dilute local color with personal predilection.

The dream palaces of "Berkeley Street" from the Esplanade tempt you to walk from the Public Library down our creaky embankment, to investigate. Better not. The parish afternoon light makes crisp, rather hard landscapes at every street turn, but if you enjoy the almost Venetian beauty of Mr. Seaford's Berkeley street remain in the art room. Even Trinity Church, as you leave the building, will look a bit crude after solemn with the half dozen drawings in the exhibition in which it figures. The custom house tower has even enrolled in several of Mr. Seaford's pictures. The actual thing, blatant and out of scale with its surroundings, may still be re-created in real life, but this is art in which you fairly love it. If nationally patriotic, you accept it as symbolizing the nation overtopping the better state and city.

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Boston Transcript Nov. 29, 1916

CANNOT ACT FOR LIBRARY

Height of Buildings Board Appears
Powerless

To Revise Report as the Trustees
Desire

Quotes Legal Opinion on Copley Square
Areas

Would Not Oppose New Legislative
Appeal

Action having been taken by the Commission on Height of Buildings, Ralph Adams Cram, chairman, on the protest of the trustees of the Boston Public Library against that part of the commission's report recently filed which would permit the erection of 125-foot buildings on Boylston street, on which the central library is located, Mayor Curley was informed by the commission today that it sees no legal way in which it can revise its report, as suggested, but would offer no objection to suggested relief on the part of the legislature.

The trustees of the Public Library see great danger from fire if higher buildings are permitted to be erected adjacent to the central library. They appealed to the mayor for relief, either by revision of the commission's order, the purchase by the city or vacant land on Boylston street adjacent to the library building or an appeal to the legislature for an act to restrict the height of buildings in the block in which the building is situated.

The Commission on Height of Buildings addressed a communication to the mayor as follows:

"The Commission on Height of Buildings in the city of Boston has carefully considered and fully appreciates the communication from the trustees of the Public Library, addressed to your honor under date of Nov. 27, 1916, protesting against the order revising and determining the boundaries of districts A and B as established under the provisions of Chapter 333 of the Special Act of the year 1915.

"Chapter 432 of the acts of the year 1908 imposes certain restrictions on the height of buildings in the vicinity of Copley square, namely, to ninety feet on land abutting on St. James avenue, between Clarendon and Dartmouth streets, and on the land occupied by the Pierre Building, the Public Library, and the new Old South Church, and to 100 feet on land abutting on Boylston street between Clarendon and Dartmouth streets.

"In the opinion of the corporation counsel, where the heights in particular areas within District B, as fixed by former commissions, have been limited by special acts, the present commission cannot by its order authorize the erection of buildings in such prescribed areas to a height greater than that fixed by the special acts in question. This would apply, for example, to the area in the vicinity of Copley square, etc.

"Being thus advised that this commission has no jurisdiction over these areas which have been made the subject of special legislation, our whole efforts were directed toward the determination of boundary lines which would recognize and provide for the general trend of business development and the protection of residential areas.

"The restrictions imposed by Chapter 432 of the Acts of the year 1908, above referred to, were apparently at that time considered sufficient by the legislature and the library trustees to afford adequate protection to the Public Library property. It is the opinion of the present board of trustees, the boundary lines laid down by this commission, made necessary, in its opinion, by existing conditions, constitute a fire risk, it would seem entirely feasible for them to petition the legislature for an extension of the area prescribed in the above

act to include the block bounded by Blagden, Boylston and Dartmouth streets, as they suggest. To this the commission on height of buildings would have no objection, but in view of the opinion expressed by the Corporation Council, it does not feel justified in passing judgment upon extension to meet the wishes of the Board of Library Trustees.

The library trustees say in their letter to the mayor that the Commission's extended area for high buildings, which includes Boylston street in Massachusetts avenue, would permit to the Central Library to a height of fifty-seven feet above the cornice of the building and only thirty-six feet from the central street. This, they believe, would constitute a fire risk that the city cannot afford to have, when it is considered that the library building has cost the city substantially \$2,400,000 and the land and buildings have a total value of at least \$500,000.

"Anything which injures the architectural effect is an irreparable injury to the city," the trustees say. "In addition to this there are gathered in this building books, manuscripts, paintings, works of art and other collections, many of which could not be replaced at any price, and which are worth at least \$3,000,000, and there are now being put on the top floor of the building, under a glass roof, directly exposed to damage by fire and water, paintings by Sargent, one of the greatest artists of the world, which are given by citizens. The trustees are constantly adding to the books, manuscripts, works of art and other collections, not only so far as possible from the city, but largely from the gifts of others, and these gifts are made upon the assumption that the library building is safe beyond peradventure.

"It ought not to be a debatable question whether there is any danger from fire from any source to this building and its collections. The city has recently appropriated and the trustees are now spending \$300,000 for an addition to the building largely to remove the danger from fire from the books which are now inside the present structure and which will be placed in the new building. Everybody understands the importance of this, and yet a building constructed against the walls of the library to a height of thirty-five feet above its base would be of far more danger to the building and its contents than the books in the building.

"The trustees obtained a special act in 1908 protecting the library from buildings in Copley square, and the city paid under that act \$200,000 for a restriction which now protects the library in front. The danger against which it was then intended was not so great as the danger which now threatens it by the construction of building up against its rear wall to a height of 125 feet.

"The situation in our judgment renders it imperative that some action should be taken to restrict the height of buildings adjacent to the library building and in the block in which it is situated, to a height of not more than one hundred feet. There appears to the trustees to be only one of three ways in which this can be done. First, a revision of the order of Nov. 2 by the commissioners themselves; second, the purchase by the city of the vacant land on Boylston street adjacent to the library building, which would be a partial relief from the danger; and third, an application to the legislature for an act restricting the height of buildings in the block in which the library is situated, and the payment of damages for such restriction, if necessary.

"As the trustees are a corporation, given by the Commonwealth the general care and control of the Central Library Building, and full power and control of the maintenance thereof, they are a person aggrieved by the order of the commissioners of Nov. 2, and as such, have a right to appeal to the commissioners for a revision of that order so as not to permit the construction of buildings in the block bounded by Blagden, Boylston and Dartmouth streets to a height in excess of 100 feet. They bring this matter to your attention, however, that you may take such action in the premises as seems expedient to protect the library building and its contents from the danger of 125-foot buildings in the block in which the library building stands."

WILL LEFT \$25,000 TO BUY AMUSING PICTURE BOOKS

Trustee Ware Seeks to Wind up
Degrand Estate—Several Public Bequests.

Under the will of Peter P. F. Degrand, who died in 1855, the city of Boston will receive \$25,000 for the purchase of "amusing picture books" for school children. If the supreme court grants a petition of Charles E. Ware, trustee under the will, to wind up the estate.

When Mr. Ware became trustee the estate amounted to \$174,000. It is now \$300,000, with an annual income of \$12,000. This income, according to Mr. Ware's petition, is far in excess of the amounts needed to pay the semi-annual annuities of himself and two other trustees, namely, George A. Long and Mrs. Ware. The will provided the disbursements would not be made until the death of the three annuitants.

If Mr. Ware's petition is granted, \$75,000 will be given to Harvard University, the income of which is to be employed in the purchase of French works and periodicals on the exact sciences and on chemistry, astronomy and other sciences applied to the arts and to navigation; and \$25,000 to each of the following organizations: Association for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females, Boston Lying-in Hospital, Boston Female Orphan Asylum, Fatherless and Widows Society, Female Medical Education Society, Howard Benevolent Society, Harman Society, St. Vincent de Paul Female Orphan Asylum and city of Boston "for amusing picture books for infant schools."

Boston Transcript Dec. 4/16 THE SARGENT DECORATIONS

The Boston Public Library maintains its preeminence among American public structures, from the point of view of what may be called artistic integrity, by the completion of the Sargent decorations, which are revealed today. Beautiful buildings are happily many in our country now, and beautiful decorations; but we may justly claim for our library a wholeness and symmetry of motive and adornment which place it in the front rank of all our public buildings. The Sargent decorations, profoundly significant and brilliantly decorative, will be found, we doubt not, well worth waiting for. They will render the library all the more a place of pilgrimage for the people of the whole country. Theological controversies will rage about them, perhaps, but whatever results of this character they may have will but reflect a tendency that has never been absent from our intellectual history. Not even the incidental depletion of the Day of Judgment can be regarded as out of place in the chief cultural structure of a New England which may indeed have abated its belief in the Judgment as Jonathan Edwards pictured it, but which must have agreed with Emerson when he said that "everything hastens to its Judgment Day," meaning thereby the supreme criticism of truth.

Our critics find a wide divergence, indeed, between the sentiment and the methods of the great decoration by Pius de Chavannes in the main staircase hall, and the work by Sargent in the upper staircase hall, but by reason of their separation there is no quarrel between them, and each may be regarded as complementing the other. If Sargent has shown as the furl corners, the spiritual arena and urge, of human thought, the greatest of French decorators has shown us its serenity and light. Each idea has its place, and together, by means of them and of the Abbey frescoes, the highest mark in decoration in America has been attained. We may congratulate the library and the city—let us say also the country—upon the consummation of the architect's original scheme.

RARE HISTORICAL BOOKS TO BE SOLD

Early American Events Are
Treated in Works to Go
at Collectors' Club.

AUTOGRAPH OF GOLDSMITH

Work Turned Out at Press of
Benjamin Franklin Also
Included.

Rare books, autographs, and pictures relating to American history and other subjects will be sold by Scott & O'Shaughnessy at the Collectors' Club, 30 East Forty-second Street, on Dec. 8. One of the interesting items is an old oil painting of the Battle of the Clouds, South Carolina, Jan. 17, 1781. It shows Colonel William Washington and his troops in the thick of the fight, in which encounter both officers were wounded. The canvas is inscribed on the back: "Painted by F. Kemmelmeyer, Linmer, 1809." No record of the painting or of any engraving made from a picture relating to this subject has been found.

Another noteworthy item is the first edition printed in the American Colonies of "The Pilgrim's Progress," by John Bunyan. It was printed in Boston in 1681 by Samuel Green upon the assignment of Samuel Sewall.

The only other copy known, which lacks five leaves and is otherwise in a dilapidated condition, is in the Public Library at Boston, where it is cherished as one of that institution's proudest possessions in the department of early American literature. Of the first edition of Bunyan's work seven copies are known, of the second eight, of the third four, of the fourth five, and so on. Of the seventh edition, which has been considered the rarest of the editions published in England, two copies have been traced, so that it would seem that the present issue, represented in a single perfect example, is entitled to share on equal terms the importance and interest of the first edition of 1681.

Defense of Revolution.

Rare also is "The Revolution in New England Justified and the People There Visited," by Edward Hanson and Samuel Sewall, Boston, 1801. During his administration in New England Governor Andros put into execution a number of measures that were extremely obnoxious to the colonists. Although proclaiming religious freedom, he restricted the liberty of the press, arbitrarily levied taxes, and compelled landowners to procure new titles to their property, for which exorbitant charges were made. By his aggressions on the territory of the Penobscot Indians he brought on the Indian war of 1688. The people of Boston, unable to endure the severity of his administration, revolted, and in 1689 he was deposed and imprisoned, and later was sent to England.

"The New England Psalm-Singer, or American Chorister," by William Billings, Boston, 1720, one of the rarest music books printed in the American colonies, has an engraved frontispiece by Paul Revere. Only one other copy, sold in the Bartlett Collection on July 20, 1903, has been offered as "complete and perfect." The innocent Vindicated from the Palehoods and Slanders of Certain Certificates," by Daniel Leeds, New York, William Bradford, 1825, is the only copy that has apparently ever come to light. It mentions a horse race held in East Jersey in 1824.

"News of a Trumpet Sounding in the Wilderness," by Daniel Leeds, New York, William Bradford, 1825, is the only copy that has apparently ever come to light. It mentions a horse race held in East Jersey in 1824.

York, William Bradford, 1825, is exclusively rare and of great importance, aside from the interest attaching to it as a very early issue from the first press in New York City.

"Connecticut Laws," Boston, 1762, is the rare second published revision of these laws, of which there is no record in this country the sale of but one copy that is the Brinley collection, 1819. Bound with it are a number of English statutes, printed in London between 1650 and 1857, and containing the autograph signature of Judge Samuel Sewall, who figured prominently in the trial of the witches during the Salem witchcraft movement in New England. The original manuscript of the proposed revision of the New England Platform, which, though rejected in Massachusetts, was adopted in spirit in Connecticut, and in part incorporated in the Saybrook Platform, is in the handwriting of Cotton Mather. Another manuscript is signed by Samuel Willard, Cotton Mather, and six others.

Rare Testament Also Included.

"The Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs, the Sons of Jacob," New York, 1712, is an extremely rare William and Andrew Bradford imprint, of which only ten other copies are known. "All Slave-Keepers," by Benjamin Lay, Philadelphia, "Printed by B. Franklin, Post Master, at the New Printing Office near the Market, for the Author, 1777," is one of the earliest works printed in America on the abolition of slavery, and one of the rarest and most important of the earlier issues from Franklin's press. It is in great state, and in such condition is believed to be unique.

"Stanzas on the Taking of Quebec and the Death of General Wolfe" is a holograph manuscript in the handwriting of Oliver Goldsmith. It consists of seventeen lines, is signed in full, and dated "14 November 1759." The Goldsmiths claimed a relationship with the family of General Wolfe, whose mother was a Miss Henrietta Goldsmith and a native of Ireland. Oliver Goldsmith is one of the rarest of all autographs of the great writers of the eighteenth century, and original manuscripts in his handwriting and signed by him have hitherto been practically unheard of. Another interesting Goldsmith item is a presentation copy from him of Poems by Charles Churchill to his nephew, the son of his brother Henry, the "village pastor" in "The Deserted Village."

A Sermon on the Accursed Thing that Hinders Success and Victory in War, Occasioned by the Defeat of the Duke of Edward Brodbeck, by William (first) and printed by James Franklin at Newport in 1755, is a rare French and Indian war sermon. There are rare Cotton Mather books, including his "Benefactions, an Essay Upon the Good that is to be Devised and Designed by Those who Desire to Answer the Great End of Life and to Do Good." A rare broadside poem relating to Harvard College was printed in Boston circa 1740. A playbill of the old John Street Theatre, New York City, is dated 1757, and the original water color sketch of New York City at Front Street and East River, painted by George B. West around 1852 and signed by him, also are included in the sale.

Very rare is the original edition of Bernard Romans' first native "History of Florida," printed in New York in 1777. There are also the first official edition of the Constitution, 1787, a series of rare books relating to the West, and other historical characters, and important facts relating to the Indians and the American Revolution.

NEW MURALS IN BOSTON LIBRARY BY J. S. SARGENT

More of the murals painted by John S. Sargent for the upper staircase hall of the Boston Public Library are to be seen by the public for the first time today. These new pictures complete the decorations planned for the hall under the general title "Judaism and Christianity," with the exception of three panels to go on the east wall. No intimation has been given as to when these will be ready.

As the scheme of decoration stands now, it is greatly amplified from that originally proposed, which contemplated only a painting at each end. Next it was proposed to unite these by a long painting on the east wall. It was found, however, that the decoration of the ceiling assumed ever greater importance, so that now the two end divisions, the six lunettes in the ceiling, together with the ceiling ornamentation, and the coming three panels on the east wall which will supersede the idea of the single painting held at first, constitute the main divisions of the work.

The end division on the north was completed in 1895, and includes the painting depicting the confusion that overtook the Israelites when they turned aside from the worship of Jehovah to the false gods of their neighbors, and below it the familiar "Frieze of the Prophets." Part of the end division on the south has been in place since 1903. It is now completed by the addition of two side niches and a strip of ceiling, which constitute the "theme of the Madonna," designed to bear close relationship to the lunette and frieze already in place and bearing the title "The Dogma of the Redemption."

The chief part of the work, however, consists of the six lunettes on the east and west walls. Those on the east are devoted to Jewish subjects, and include "Gog and Magog," "The Law" and "The Messianic Era." Those on the west are ecclesiastical subjects, "The Judgment," flanked on the right by "Hell" and on the left by "The Passing of Souls into Heaven."

Mr. Sargent has been scrupulously careful with the details of his great work. He has both designed the lighting fixtures and superintended the lighting by daylight and artificial means. He modeled the medallions and decorations at the intersections of the ceiling. He also designed tapestries to hang temporarily in two of the spaces waiting for the panels on the east wall.

New York Times Dec. 4/16 SARGENT'S MURAL ONVIEW.

The Third Epochal Decoration of
Boston Public Library.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Tomorrow there will be unveiled the third sequence in the epochal mural decoration which John Singer Sargent is making for the Boston Public Library—a work upon which the great painter has labored twenty years and which he intends shall be his monument as long as American civilization endures. The work is thus virtually complete, although two panels in the Hall of Fine Arts remain to be filled in.

As is well known, "Judaism and Christianity" is the subject of the entire work. "The Judaic Development" was depicted in 1895, and "The Dogma of the Redemption" in 1903. It is the "Theme of the Madonna" which is now displayed.

Six lunettes in the ceiling of the hall—three Hebrew and three Christian—tie together the great compositions at the ends, and on these Mr. Sargent has lavished art with skill and affection. Not only as a painter, but as an architect and even a sculptor, he has striven for the success of which artists are the beholder at a glance, using blue in combination with gold ornamentation with a effectiveness, imparting a sense of infinite depth filled with latent light, while the rays of masonry prevail in the color scheme of the hall.

Like a rich framework for the older composition at the end of the hall, a series of paintings representing the "Theme of the Madonna" occupy the two side niches and the strip of ceiling uniting the Christian end. The important representations are the "Annunciation," and the "Mater Dolorosa," figures which will impress the artistic spectator as masterpieces. The fifteen "mysteries of the rosary" surround these. There are the five joyful mysteries, the five sorrowful mysteries, and the five glorious mysteries, culminating in the coronation of the Virgin. The space in the arch and the intervals between the two groups are filled with various figures and symbolic designs, together with scrolls inscribed with Latin texts.

Judaism is dealt with in the paintings in the three lunettes on the east side of the hall; Christianity in the three opposite. The three Jewish subjects are, in the center, "The Law," flanked on the left by "Gog and Magog," and on the right by "The Messianic Era." The three on the west, devoted to Christianity, are, in the center, "The Judgment," with "Hell" on the right and "The Passing of Souls into Heaven" on the left.

Description is at fault in attempting to deal with the "Hell" and the "Gog and Magog." Fearfulness, horror, anarchy, chaos—all are depicted with startling realism, medieval, Oriental, and classic concepts are blended in a whole which excites the wonder. In the painting of "The Law" Jehovah is shown a gigantic figure, draped in an Arab mantle, which, though open as it shows the head of the Supreme Being, yet veils the face imperceptibly with its mystical shadow.

LOUIS P. NASH TO GIVE "A STUDY OF THE TEMPEST"

"A study of the Tempest" is the subject of a lecture to be given under the auspices of the Boston Teachers' Club by Louis P. Nash of the Elkus Greenwood School, Hyde Park, in the Boston Public Library lecture hall at 1.30 P. M. today afternoon.

Miss Marjorie Soper, leader of the soprano Chorus Glee Club, will sing Ariel's songs and there is to be music by members of the Boston Musical Glee Club under the leadership of John C. Brodhead, accompanied by Mrs. Brodhead.

TO pass from the lower staircase hall at the Public Library, with the Sargent decorations complete at last, is to walk down through all the ages. It is to go side by side with the priests of Omir on the banks of the Nile and in the shadows of the temple corridors of Denderah. It is to walk with the worshippers of Asherah, to enter the solemn portals of the temple of Solomon, to listen to those who expound the mysteries of the Manteichana and of the Kabala, to gaze the Catacombs with earlier Christians and to linger in Roman cloisters with those of a later birth; and as one marches in this long promenade through the ages, it is to ponder deeply always, to read the literature of every sacred and philosophic system. A walk through this corridor is a walk ten thousand years long. Ten thousand years? The Egyptian priest, when the lawgiver Solon asked him why all the rest of the world had to go to Egypt for its wisdom, answered that as there were no earthquakes, great fires, floods or invasions in Egypt, everything was preserved there which in other countries is destroyed, and for that reason Egypt possessed the stored-up wisdom of fifty thousand years. Science does not believe in those fifty thousand years of Egyptian civilization, however, so that we shall have to content ourselves, in passing beneath the Sargent decorations, with a walk a hundred centuries long. But stay—there is much more. We are carried on, by the vision of the omens of Gog and Magog from their mountain prison and their destructive descent upon the earth, as far into the future as the goddess Neith takes us back into the past. Give us ten thousand more years, mother-goddess of mystery and more painter-priest, before we plunge into that destruction of all material things now held before our eyes!

Symbolism so loads these Sargent decorations that one might say that there is not a finger of a figure nor the field of a garment that has not its symbolism. It will take the world a hundred years to grasp all these meanings. All that has been written about them up to this time does not suggest the smallest part of the significances. Undoubtedly there is more symbolism than the artist himself knows. This has always been true of works of genius. Given knowledge, imagination, and the mastery of an art, and the human mind writes down more than it has conceived. Interpreters will be coming to these pictures for a hundred years, and finding new meanings all the while. The first thought that strikes the observant mind, in fronting the lunettes of the Judgment and of Hell, is a thing that no critic or interpreter had yet told us, and that is that the sympathy of the painter is with the damned. The figures of the damned are beautiful and human; they are ourselves; the figures of the saved are unreal, are flat, are abstractions. Therefore we read in the pictures that the fate of the normal human soul is the way of these poor humans, which is not so much the church's notion of damnation as it is just the round of existence, terminating only in the maw of extinction; the pallid souls of those in whose veins has never run the red current of sin, at last falling from time to time to the great liberation. Viewed with the eyes of philosophy, there is nothing revolting in these lunettes of terror. Their symbolism, though of deepest gravity, even of immortal sorrow, is as far away from the vulgar notion of the torments of hell as night is from day. The soul who lifts the beautiful figure in the foreground of the Judgment—take note that it is the foreground, not the background—lifts her terror. There are few who will understand this.

The lunette of Gog and Magog is thickly crowded with symbols. The eye sees more and more of them as it gazes. Here each one may find his own symbolism, apart, perhaps, from the artist's intention; nor will the artist resent our discovering more than he intended to put there. But very much is plain to all. Here go our wonderful inventions into the eternal scrap-heap: at the top, the wheel (no mere war-chariot wheel alone, though it is also that) which is the foundation of all mechanical progress. It is the emblem of all the machines that man ever made, from the first rude barrow to the automobile and the aeroplane. The weapons of war—all here; not many warriors themselves—they are not the whole human species. Down goes even organized religion with the reversed and luridly smoking altar—government, riches, everything, and war does it. Down go even the palaces and the laurel-down to destruction too—but they are illuminated to the last, the gloom of the downfall of the material world cannot extinguish their radiance. This is Armageddon, but Gog and Magog—faction, odium, principle against principle, alliance against alliance—typify it more dramatically, and a little more obscurely than does the name Armageddon. (Here as elsewhere in the total work, Mr. Sargent gives Boston a good century of rumination.)

Christian symbolism in the great drama of the Redemption portrayed on the south wall. Evidently the artist has designed this great work to express his own conceptions, and not those of any church, although every religious idea is treated with the deepest respect. There are many things here that will stagger the orthodox, though how they can criticize so reverent a thing! Never mind now what they are; little by little they will be found out. No one has looked before on such a representation of the Trinity as this. Christ is here, but out of the whole series—the gods of Egypt and Ninveh, the prophets, the saints, the angels, the Redemption, the earthly coming of the boy Messiah with his equal father and mother on either hand, this Maid of Gog and this Mother of Sorrows, and the great Contraries dramatically contrasted, without whose contrast there is no thought, one could make not only a new religion but a new socialism. Out of the beauty and relations of the color, new evidences will be unfolded. From the falling of a light, here and there, in more than one of the lunettes or friezes, which cause no one may see whence, one may derive an enduring idea. (But it is in the main staircase below, and in the Frieze de Chavannes decorations with their simple, direct, that one finds the gospel of light) is the symbolism of humor absent from these decorations? Mr. Sargent has proved in many of his pictures that he possesses a strong sense of humor. You will find it here, especially in the Madonna lunette—in the squirrel, in the playful wail on his back in the doves too busy with their eating to own aside even for the Messiah. Some way had humor in the domes and the dawning monster, but there isn't any there. Beauty is everywhere. That of the Madonna, Janine, and of the Anella Domini, is hearty and childlike. That of the Redemption is subtle; that of the Prophecy, rich in mystery; that of the Judgment, Hell, the Law, linked decorations with their simple, direct, that one finds the gospel of light, but so complete the sense of reserve, after all, those who can find no more in the decorations than a wall beautifully tinted and ornamented will find that and will be grateful.

Boston Transcript Dec. 21/16
**LIBRARY MURAL
WORK FINISHED
BY SARGENT**

**Considered Most Important
Event in History of
Art in Boston
For Decade
SUGGESTS CHAPEL
IN OLD CATHEDRAL**

**Vast Composition Reveals
Large Splendor of Uni-
fied Design and Work
Of Master Hand**

The most important event in the history of art in Boston for a decade or more is the completion by John Singer Sargent of the additional mural decorations for the Public Library. This decoration of the upper staircase hall of the Special Libraries now exists all but completed, and the great scheme in its beauty of color and line is made clear.

The hall, lofty, long and rather narrow, suggests one of those sumptuously decorated chapels in the Old World cathedrals or palaces. The richness of design of the two end divisions had formerly given the entirely unadorned space between them an effect of bareness. But now, with the decoration in gilded relief—ornament of the ceiling, and the six lunettes, there is a large splendor of unified design—the sense of unity which comes with a vast composition made up of manifold and complex elements, where every detail is the work of one master hand.

Mr. Sargent has recognized the importance of the architectural detail as an element of monumental design, and has himself designed and modelled all the ornament.

Christian and Human.
The motives of the six lunettes, of which three are Hebrew and three Christian, together with the east wall decoration yet to come, adequately tie together the themes of the great compositions at the ends, respectively, the Jewish and Christian faith. Impossible as it is to convey in a few words the emotion created by these not to be equalled, these masterly decorations yet persists in the mind of the observer the series of paintings representing the theme of the Madonna.

Besides the important representations of the Virgin in the niches, the Anella Domini and the "Mater Dolorosa," are the 12 related subjects setting forth what is known as the Mysteries of the Rosary.

This portion of the work makes a more sympathetic appeal than that allowed of the severely rigid formalism of the Byzantine character of adjacent composition. One of the first impressions on viewing the painting is of consecutive series of decorative compositions of most beautiful and distinguished color, mass and line—satisfying in the dignified presentation of the Great Traditions.

The two Madonnas will always remain as among Mr. Sargent's noblest creations. Ideal types of women, the "Madonna and Child" with the Virgin Mother holding the Divine Child in a peculiar but very beautiful way. The Child's first gesture, that of blessing the world, is transcendently spiritual. The Madonna of Sorrows, on the wall opposite, is a noble example of the Spanish Mari-ner.

Here the Virgin Mother has suffered the greatest of woes in the loss of her Divine Son. The seven swords thrust into her heart represent the Seven Sorrows. The statueque figure is majestic in its pallor, the perpendicular lines of the candles below it, waxen white, the silvery sheen of the halo that annuls the crown, the metallic gleams of the sword modeled in relief, and the splendor of the robe combine to make of this composition a veritable Queen of Heaven.

The subjects of the paintings in the three lunettes on the east side of the hall deal with Judaism. "The Law," in the center, with "Gog and Magog" in the left, "The Messiah Era" on the right. On the west wall are "The Judgment" in the center, flanked by "Hell" on the right, and on the left "The Passing of Souls into Heaven."

"The Law" is a magnificent composition, with many statueque figures. Israel under the mantle of Jehovah is fulfilling the mission of his race in giving himself to the study of the law as laid down for the guidance of the chosen people. Surrounding these two figures is a bodyguard of cherubim with drawn swords.

"Gog and Magog" is a terrible picture of murderous hatred and crime, the whole conception grounded on primitive fear. The "Messiah Era" depicts the race purified of foul sin, rising into a new Eden, whose primitive simplicity commingles in the beauty and joy of a Golden Age.

"In Judgment" the composition is like the last named work, of plastic quality and is emphasized by a statueque group. The Angel of Judgment holds before him great scales and weighs the resurrected souls coming from the opening graves—the dead awakened by the trumpets blown by the angels. A green demonic figure in the center is dragging from these scales a condemned man.

Angels of divine love stand waiting at one side holding a halo of spiritual wealth. "Hell," with convulsively twisted traditional flames in a splendid golden background for a sea composed of flame and a mass of lost souls writhing in torment, is of greenish horror—a unity of discordance.

"The Passing of the Souls to Heaven," the third part of this series of the two trios, expresses the perfect harmony that attends the entrance of the Blessed into the Kingdom—an endless procession of the righteous out of the grave.

The architectural enrichment through the use of various symbols is notable as the Ark of the Covenant and the Ox's Head, as the Burnt Offering, the Sacrificial Goat, the Seven Branched Candlestick, the Triple Crown and the Crowned Keys of St. Peter, the Crown and Palms of Martyrdom, the Tabernacle of the Eucharist with the Wafer, the sacred letters "I. H. S.," and the Chalice of the Eucharist.

In this brief account of a work which has occupied Mr. Sargent for a score of years many important details have been omitted, and the decorations will be further considered in a second review.

To Sylvester Baxter, who in the hand book written for the Public Library voices Mr. Sargent's ideas, we are very greatly indebted for an informing and sympathetic interpretation.

"From a Handbook of the Boston Public Library, copyright 1916, Boston Public Library Employees Benefit Association."

**WILL UNVEIL
SARGENT'S NEW
MURALS TODAY**

**Public Library Now Has Most
Scholarly and Artistic "Se-
quence of Mural Decora-
tions" Made Since the Re-
naissance Nearly Completed
After 13 Years.**

**HEAVEN AND HELL
VIVIDLY DEPICTED**

By F. W. COBURN.
John Singer Sargent's new mural decorations for the Public Library, Boston's own Sistine Chapel, will be informally unveiled this morning.

Up to the last moment the most celebrated living painter of American parentage has stuck valiantly to his self-imposed task of relating every least feature of architectural detail in the upper staircase to the painted and plastic representations on which he has been working for 13 years. Even yesterday he might have been seen atop the staging, in overalls, coat off and galluses pulled tight, directing an artisan to freshen up a bit here and dull down a passage there.

"It would have been easy for Mr. Sargent to keep this up for 10 years," whispered one of the library attendants, "but he has at last been persuaded that it is time to let the public see what he has been doing up here these past seven months."

"One of his greatest dreads"—this was said very confidentially—"has been that somebody would bring in a vacuum cleaner or apply soap and water to remove the dust from his older work, the 'Dogma of the Redemption,' the beautiful grayness of which has helped to 'key' all the newer decorations."

Decoration Nearly Completed.
At last, as the people who throng the library this morning will discover, the decoration of the long barrel vault that serves as an entrance to the collections on the special libraries floor is nearly complete.

In the early nineties, working side by side with the late E. A. Abbey, who did the Arthurian series for the delivery room, Mr. Sargent finished the so-called "Judaic Development" at the north end of the hall. Early in 1903 the "Dogma of the Redemption" was installed, filling the great lunette at the opposite entrance. There was left an expanse of gray stone between the two adorned parts so extensive that the hall has for years looked bare and unfinished.

Meantime, at his studio in Chelsea, Mr. Sargent in the past 13 years has gradually worked out the complete scheme of what posterity may regard as at once the most scholarly and most artistic "sequence of mural decorations" made since the Renaissance. When he came to Boston last spring with canvas ready for all but three panels of the entire vault, it was supposed that an unveiling would occur in a few weeks.

Actually, however, to create the harmonies required by one who is peculiarly sensitive, as Mr. Sargent is, to visual impressions, the upper portion of the vaulted chamber had to be rebuilt. New windows have been let in for better lighting. The plan of the "tribe" has been altered. Every bit of ornament and of hardware has been inspected, and, if inharmonious, discarded. Some

Sargent's Decoration for Public Library



"The Judgment" is the Chief Feature of the Series for the Long Barrel Vault That Has Long Contained His "Judaic Development," and Typifies Heaven and Hell with Their Peace and Horrors, Angels and Demons.

mural decorators of high reputation have been content to ship to the proper authorities paintings dimensioned to fill the specified spaces. Mr. Sargent is so much of a craftsman that he must personally attend to every detail of the installation.

Three Panels Unfinished.

There remain still to be done three large panels on the east wall below the decorated ceiling and opposite the great bookcases which are an essential part of the design. To give a sense of the final intention two of these panels have been temporarily filled in with a textile which Mr. Sargent has personally stenciled. He is said to have spent weeks over these patterns which will presumably be in place for only a few years.

The combination of painting and modeling which surprised the public when the "Judaic development" was first uncovered, has been continued throughout the series that will be unveiled this morning. Mr. Sargent is, in fact, at an opposite extreme from the decorators who, like Frieze de Chavannes, work only in the flat. He is a consummate sculptor as well as painter.

Pigment every here and there plays up to gilded plaster. Pieces of metal are appropriately "stuck on." One of the fascinating pursuits of the art writers has been to trace the use of heavily ribbed and gilded corduroy, fastened to the canvas with ordinary carpet tacks, the ribs running in such a way as to help the illumination of the composition and the movement of the figures.

The fame of Mr. Sargent's virtuosity is world wide. What message of age-old beauty has this prolonged exercise of technical skill brought to Boston?

Is Retold with Vividness.
Leaving detailed comments on the aesthetics and psychology of the series for later consideration one may here indicate that the epic of the Judaic-Christian religions has not in modern times been retold with any such vividness and intensity as now in Boston's temple of truth, resorted to by folk of every faith and unfaith. "To think that people ever believed such things," exclaimed one observer in front of the "hell" panel during the press view. "Everyone believed it!" observed another. "Many of them do believe it. Look out on Huntington Avenue and see what crowds Billy Sunday is drawing."

Adjacent to the "Christ Crucified" of the "Redemption Dogma," in two side niches and a strip of the ceiling, is a series of paintings representing the theme of the Madonna; on the one side the joyful "Anella Domini" over against it the "Mater Dolorosa," with seven actual swords thrust into her heart; directly above these respectively the five joyful mysteries and five sorrowful mysteries of the rosary, and in the upper portion of the arch

the five glorious mysteries, which culminate in the plastic "Coronation of the Virgin." Each episode is distinctively pictorial as well as decorative—the subjects of a kind to invite frequent reproduction in religious publications, these especially of Catholic adherence. The themes have been described explicitly in additional chapters of Sylvester Baxter's handbook of the Public Library which is published in the interest of the Employees Benefit Association.

Burnt Offering Revealed.

An ornamental treatment has been accorded the greater portion of the long vault between the Christian and the Jewish ends. Here are medallions and symbolic insignia, such as the ark of the covenant, the burnt offering, sacrificial goat, seven-branched candlestick, tabernacle of the Eucharist and chalice of the Eucharist. These elements are closely related in subject and motive to six large lunettes, three on either side, which contain some of the most remarkable painting Mr. Sargent has yet done.

An Arab chief, noted in Paris several years ago, with mantle pulled nearly over his head, suggested the relevant treatment of a figure of Jehovah, the divine law-giver, which the artist already had in mind. From a hasty sketch then made has grown the present series of three lunettes on one side dealing with Judaism; three on the other side devoted to Christianity.

In the centre on the east wall is "The Law," as given out by the gigantic figure of the Lord God whose face man may not look upon. Instruction in the moral life is received by Israel, exquisitely drawn, a central figure in a most genuinely monumental group.

Alongside, toward the Hebrew prophets, is the world cataclysm, called "Gog and Magog" in Hebrew legend, a scene of falling angels, blazing comets, the baleful rings of Saturn illuminating the scene with ghastly green. The whole picture looks like Europe in this year of troubles.

In contrast, in the Christian direction, is the idyllic "Messiah Era," with classically drawn nude figures, wherein something of the pristine innocence of the Garden of Eden has been restored.

Pitchfork Awaits Doomed.

"The Judgment," which is evidently accepted as the traditional exercise of the God of Christianity, holds the key position on the west wall. An angel of judgment holds brazen scales for weighing souls that look like characters out of Dante. Angels of divine love stand ready to receive and crown the youth who has not been found wanting. The pitchfork, on the contrary, awaits the doomed mortal whose course is downward among the lurid flames that shoot across one corner of the panels.

Still greater frightfulness lies to the northward, where a vast, cavernous mouth, with projecting gorilla teeth,

crunches the reluctant forms of the damned. The members of the sinuous green monster, a veritable Vergilian horror, may be traced through various foregrounds into the background of the picture. The heads that appear from the writhing, wriggling mass look in some instances like generalized portraits. One wonders if the painter has consciously or subconsciously consigned to this inferno newspaper interviewers and other persons whom he does not like.

Heaven, of course, is symmetrical with hell. To the southward from the judgment are the bestial figures of the "Passing of Souls to Heaven." One is prepared not to be interested; the Paradise is always such a bore after the inferno. Yet, from an aesthetic standpoint, the intertwining of these aspiring forms is most inspiring. The graceful rhythm is as appealing as in the maiden procession of the Parthenon friezes, or the adoring Bodhisattvas of Borobudur.

Wall Street Couldn't Buy It.

The almost infinite pains which Mr. Sargent has taken in creating a dignified setting for these decorations should be emphasized. He brought from England a large wheel and mounted it on the wall, carried out to scale by the architect, Thomas A. Fox, long the local representative of Mead, McKim and White in Public Library matters. The medallions and other conventional ornaments have been modeled by the artist with just such care as he gives to his most important picture. He has done much more than create a commission for Boston; he has shown the world that in modern conditions a great work of art may be made, and made right.

The compensation for the original end lunettes of the gallery, as arranged in 1890, was \$15,000, to be paid by the trustees of the library. When the first installation was shown in 1894, so great an enthusiasm was aroused that a similar sum was raised by subscription to make possible the finishing of the chamber. Technically it is in consideration of this sum that Mr. Sargent has further contributed from his knowledge and skill toward making the Boston Public Library one of the most admired shrines of the world. Actually he has given value for which the wealth of all Wall Street would be inadequate compensation.

**REGARDS BAY STATE RY'S
EXPENSES AS MINIMUM**

Experienced Railway Man Gives Result of Careful Test.
Need of six-cent fares was the main topic of discussion yesterday at the annual meeting of stockholders of the Massachusetts Electric Companies. Incidentally, five trustees were re-elected.

Sargent's Masterly Library Decorations Unveiled to the Boston Public

By WILLIAM HOWE DOWNES

THE end crowns the work. At last the Sargent mural decorations in the upper staircase hall of the Boston Public Library are virtually completed and are visible to the public. After many years of study, research, and labor, the most renowned of living American artists and the greatest portrait painter of our time gives to the gaze of an eager and admiring world the mature and masterly magnum opus, upon which he has lavished such unbounded enthusiasm and inexhaustible patience, to which he has devoted such profound research, and upon which, it is probable, so much of his time will depend.

The work as it stands revealed today is as magnificent as splendid, as sumptuous, in its almost bewildering effluence of color, its superabundance of symbolism, its wealth of invention and allegorical allusion, and in the high novelty of its manifold technical devices, as was to be anticipated from the first section of the series of demonstrations, that at the north end of the room, installed some twenty years ago. It is intensely original, resembling one of no other mural painter. It is in no respect more remarkable than in its fertility of invention, though the theme is as old as Christianity and Judaism themselves. The old ideas are treated with new forms—above all, they are wonderfully composed, related and combined into a thrilling new ensemble.

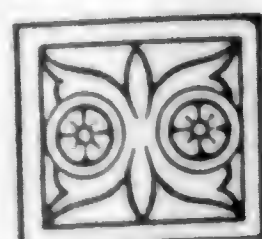
Scholarly Rather Than Deeply Religious

Yet it does not appear that all these stupendous experiences and events in the history of Judaism and Christianity are depicted from the inside. The final impression one takes away is of a work of prodigious ability and scholarship rather than of a work of deep religious feeling. Let us be careful, however, to add to the impression a little more closely. There is imagination in the work, and it is not oddly unsympathetic in its quality, but it is, on the other hand, ingenious rather than ingenuous, wholly lacking the simple naïveté of the ages of faith. Or, to put it in another way, the old Bible tales and old doctrines are presented with a new note of eloquence which is essentially personal and modern, and is interesting, but which has behind it more scientific and literary elegance and philosophic assent than whole-hearted and unpassioned conviction.

Here, the artist seems to say to himself, is the greatest mass of rich material in the world for a series of grand monumental mural decorations. The subject is of universal and vital interest, of unmatched appeal, it takes in the whole history of the religion of the Jews and that of Christ, and there is nothing that is moving, sublime, pathetic and grand but what is included; moreover it is full of opportunities for the spectacular and the grandiose and the awe-inspiring—opportunities which have not been exhausted, as I shall show, in delineating the expectations and the dreams of the older religious system, I am free to vie with the grandeur of the medieval painters in depicting heaven and hell and the last judgments. While in the New Testament period there is a challenge to my most ardent sense of power and an inspiration that can not be found in any other matter under the sun.

A Tremendous Scheme Wrought
with Shining Talent

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.



Central Panel in the Judean Series of Three on the East Wall of the Upper Staircase
Mantle of Jehovah

Gate—the electric—hortus inclina—turris
divina—turris eterna. (Vessel of
the spirit—vessel of election—closed garden
—tower of David—tower of Babel.) These
words proceed from the two angels above,
bearing a splendid crown, modelled in re-
lief. Within the crown is a dove, signi-
fying the Holy Spirit.”

Opposite is the Madonna of Sorrows. "A noble example of the Spanish manner," Mr. Hatcher calls it. "The figure stands behind a screen of signed candles and is borne upon the recent moon. Here the Virgin Mother has suffered the greatest of woes in the loss of her divine Son. Yet she is with the Queen of Heaven, crowned, aid, with eyes streaming, keenly conscious of her grief in all its humanity, yet bearing it with fortitude as absolute as to make its pang as formidable to the soul as joy. The seven swords thrust into her breast represent the seven sorrows." But this is a static scene, figure, motionless in the candle light. The strong perpendicular lines of the candles, washed white, the metallic gleam of the swords, modelled in relief, the silver sheen of the halo that glorifies the glory of the crown, the peaceful robes so richly wrought, combine to make this an impressive, a decorative effect."

The Joyful, the Sorrowful and
the Glorious Mysteries

Across the Madonna and Child the angels
devoted to the five joyful mysteries begin
with the birth (naming of the Annun-
ciation). The archangel Gabriel appears to
the Virgin, who kneeling before him, re-
ceives the wonderful tidings. On the right
the evangelist about the palm branch (that the
evangelist about the palm branch (that the
evangelist about the palm branch (that the

Lord in the Temple as narrated in the
second chapter of St. Luke.

Opposite, on the west side of the arch the corresponding panels, depicting the five sorrowful mysteries, represent the Agony of Our Lord in the Garden, the Scourging of Christ, the Crowning with Thorns, the Carrying of the Cross, and the Crucifixion.

The series of the five glorious mysteries occupies the ceiling. The first of these is the Resurrection, then comes the Ascension of Our Lord into Heaven; then the coming of the Holy Ghost, the Assumption of the Virgin, and finally the Coronation of the Virgin, which is the great singular medallion relief in gold in the center of the ceiling. The words in the medallion are: "Ave regina cœli, vasa electa fecisti ponere in thronum meum." (Hail, Queen of Heaven; come, my chosen ones, and I will set thee on my throne.)

The Last Word in Sargentesque

The spaces outside the panels are filled by various emblems and subordinate subjects from the Old and New Testaments. There are figures of Ezer, Adam, the final Shepherd, etc., and the emblems of the four evangelists, etc. All this redundancy of symbolism and illustration forms a complicated and bewildering arabesque of unparelleled richness of color, the details of which are gradually and slowly realized by the observer.

The great series of six binettes on the two sides of the hall (three on each side) are the last word in Sargentianque modern decoration. The topics of the three binettes on the east side deal with Judaism, and the others with Christianity. The three Jewish churches are "Law," "Sin," and "Grace."

[illegible]

twixt land, accompanies the universe
cataclysm when all things earthly
are consumed. In the end, in om-
nious portance a comet to arise and
above, the great planet, tells that all
this material are involved in the general
down. Broken temples tumble into the
abyss, from some altar falls a smolder-
ing tripod, its incense signifying the im-
mortal life as marking the end of the
world, indicated that the young warriors
involved in mortal combat, the danger of
one thrust into the heart of the other.
After their fall steeds and chariots. Against
the comet's flame a culture swoons down.
Nations are destroying each other. It is
indeed a nightmarish scene, exceeding in
sheer horror any of the conceptions of the
ancient figures, masters.

Sargent's Vision of Peace

[illegible]

ness, oranges, and apples; at the two sides of the composition are two groups of angels who are engaged in opening the massive golden gates of Paradise. It is a naive and childish that among the angels is depicted a Jew, that is, a Jew in the "Messianic Era" will find a strong and secure place in the admiration and affection of the thousands of such persons who will pass through the hall in the prophetic group bears in Hebrew language of Isaiah: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, the excellent Father, the Prince of Peace."

Childish Beliefs That Make

[illegible]

need not get in the least excited over such decorative golden bell-fire as this. Fire is one of the most beautiful things we know, and bell-fire as conceived by Mr. Sargent is a joy for the eyes. This forked flames, with their exquisite pattern of blue and white, and the rhythmic pulsing of upward rush and aspiring leap, their wonderful, curving outlines against the dark blue of the nocturnal sky, are magnificent—and, as a spectacle, as harmless as the sun. Intelligent, sensible, and unselfish in a material sense, since its flames will burn no one, but how often the sensitive imaginations of impressionable children, who look at pictures with an exclusive interest in "moral" and "mental" reservations,

The Angel of Judgment hails before him the great souls in which are weighed the scales of mortals who have been awakened by the sound of the trumpets blown by three angels in the group. In the center, a green demon is the doom of the sinner; from the southeast, a red demon drags the soul of a condemned man to be thrust down into hell by a third demon armed with a pitchfork. It is here, at the center, that the writhing and undulating flames from the northeast wind are used in sweeping from the left a pair of two angels whose office it is to welcome the saved souls. One of them receives from the scales the body of a youth who has just been weighed and not found guilty, while the other mortal's head.

A Touch of Chinese and
Japanese Grotesqueness

[illegible][illegible]

Scholarly Rather Than Deeply Religious

A Tremendous Scheme Wrought

Influence of the Donatello Madonna

The Joyful, the Sorrowful and

the Glorious Mysteries

The Last Word in Sargentesque

Sargent's Vision of Peace

12. The Lunette Which Bids Fair to Be

Childish Beliefs That Make

A Touch of Chinese and
Japanese Grotesqueness

[illegible]

... Infinite Pains with

Architectural Details

Mr. Baxter speaks justly of the infinite pains taken by Mr. Sargent in bringing the architectural ornamentation of the room to an effectiveness that was almost a dignified setting for the paintings. "All the individual motives were modeled by the same hands, and for the work of continuous pattern he has made a career of it," Mr. Sargent brought to the large architectural scheme, which he himself made in England, having complete the scheme in London, and carried out to a high ideal aptness understood by a constant and experienced supervision of Mr. Thomas A. Fox, the architect in Boston. Fox, Fox & Gale, has been connected from the start with the building of the library. Mr. Fox's advice and assistance have proved far more valuable in countless ways than has been correspondingly indicated by Mr. Sargent. He himself brought to the room the scheme and the decorative transformations. All these interactions might be thought of as elaboration of the scheme might be thought of as lost upon the spectator. But every minute perfect orchestration contributes to a complete shading and glow of the result, so that the eye is drawn to the architectural features, though in doing so seemingly not in the least detracting from the paintings installed."

* From "A Handbook of the Boston Public Library, copyright 1918, Boston Public Library Employees Benefit Association."

The Lunette of "The Judgment"

Central Panel in the Christian Series of Three on the West Wall of the Upper Staircase Hall, Boston Public Library. Showing Resurrected Human Beings Weighed in the Scales and Sent to Hell on the Right or to Heaven on the Left

A large, circular, black and white illustration depicting a dramatic scene. In the center, a figure is being weighed on a scale. To the left, a figure is being held up. To the right, a figure is being held down. The background is filled with other figures and architectural elements. The illustration is framed by a decorative border.

"HEAVEN" AND "HELL"

As Pictured by John S. Sargent in His Decoration, "Judaism and Christianity," in the Boston Public Library—How the Decorations Came to Be Painted Originally

HEAVEN



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HELL



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By A. J. PHILPOTT

It is a strange fact—a sort of paradox—that the Boston Public Library Building on Copley sq should become more famous to the world at large as a treasure house of books, in spite of the fact that it was the first great public library in the world. It was the first great library created "for all the people."

Yet the greatest fame of this library building today lies in the fact that on its interior walls are some of the most magnificent decorative paintings in the world. And the fact that they are there is very much of an accident. The trustees who erected the building had no idea that any such decorations were contemplated and the idea of having any paintings on the walls was a sort of afterthought with the architect, Mr. McKim.

It was intended that the building should be architecturally beautiful, but such magnificence as has been achieved in these decorations had never been dreamed of when the plans were made and approved. In fact the idea of mural paintings of any kind on the walls was rather timidly advanced by Mr. McKim at first. He had designed that beautiful entrance stairway with its wealth of more magnificent it would be if he could have the wall spaces of the vestibule around the second floor decorated by some such artist as Puvis de Chavannes.

Mr. McKim mentioned the matter to S. A. B. Abbot, president of the Board of Trustees at the time, and chairman of the Building Committee. Mr. Abbot liked the idea and he encouraged Mr. McKim to visit Puvis de Chavannes and see if the great French artist would undertake such a commission. They also

decided to invite John S. Sargent, E. A. Abbey and Whistler to make some decorations for the library. Mr. McKim went to Europe, saw these men and made a sort of indefinite arrangement with them to make decorations for the library. The three American artists—Sargent, Abbey and Whistler—had never made any mural decorations. Chavannes was the acknowledged master in such work at the time, and to him was given the definite commission to decorate the wall spaces of the grand stairway vestibule, a task which he entered into with enthusiasm and with the result that Boston has one of the finest of his master's great mural decorations—"The Spirit of Knowledge."

Whistler Was Invited Also

E. A. Abbey also became enthusiastic. He was glad of an opportunity to "try his hand" on a big mural painting. He was given the wall spaces in the delivery room, and he very appropriately selected as his theme "The Holy Grail"—the first of the mystery romances to emerge out of the Dark Ages in Europe. The pomp and panoply of the subject also appealed to Abbey's artistic imagination.

Whistler was asked to make one or more paintings for the panels in the apex of Bates Hall. He had no particular subject, and he was free to paint what he pleased. Mr. McKim knew that the only hope there was of ever getting anything of the kind from Whistler was to let his mind fertilize the idea. In fact he imposed no restrictions on any of the artists. He simply impressed on them the character of the building and its use as a public library in the broadest sense. At the time he had even more confidence in the three American artists than they had in themselves.

But Whistler never painted anything for the Library Building, although he might have done so were it not for a peculiar circumstance. Five or six years had elapsed and there were now officials in the library, who found that no written

contract had been made with Whistler. That seemed like a fortunate opportunity to economize in the matter of expense for decorations, and Mr. Whistler was informed that it had been decided to go to no further expense in the matter of decorations for the library and that he was released from any obligation to make a decoration. In reply John S. Sargent was a little reluctant. Whistler wrote something ironic, like "All right," and that was the end of it.

John S. Sargent was a little reluctant at first to turn his attention from painting portraits to mural painting. But Mr. McKim entreated him also in the project, and the vision of the first part of the great mural decoration on the walls and ceiling of the hallways on the third floor came to John S. Sargent. It portrayed the development of Judaism through the turbulent and turbulent history of the Israelites in their effort to cherish and live up to the idea of one mysterious, all-seeing, all-powerful God, from whom the laws came to Moses and whose desires were interpreted by the Prophets.

How Sargent's Vision Grew

That seemed a wonderful work in itself, and while engaged in it Mr. Sargent was profoundly impressed and had a large vision of the development of Christianity out of this monotheism through the Jews who could best comprehend its significance at first. All of which resulted in "The Redemption" at the opposite end of the hall painted and modelled in the spirit of the Byzantine artists who were the first to give any kind of pictorial expression to Christianity—that, somewhat stiff, formal, with a wealth of decorative symbolism. But in it and through that was a thought and a vision higher than any Byzantine artist ever realized. The crucified Christ loomed to the helpless, tortured Adam and Eve, told the story of the new force in sympathy and love for humanity that had entered the world, the hope of regeneration came from the blood that flowed from his wounds.

And finally in the latest series which

Mr. Sargent has completed, the larger significance of the life and sufferings of Christ, has been developed in a series of paintings and through a symbolism that has been woven into a complete harmony of design on the border of "The Redemption." Here is the wonderful Mater Dolorosa, with the seven swords—seven sorrows—piercing her heart. She stands superb on a crescent moon behind a screen of candles. It is some such vision of the Virgin as one might catch in an old church or cathedral in Spain, and which would linger in the mind almost as a reality. And opposite in another panel is the Anritha Domini—the Mother and Child—another superb in the face of the mother, or is something of both maternal joy and pain.

And then come the six magnificent compositions in the lunettes at the top of the long walls—three on each. The three on the eastern wall deal with the orthodox Hebrew ideals of rewards and punishment, and of the power of the Sacred Law which the mysterious Jehovah expounds to Israel.

On the opposite wall are the orthodox Christian ideals of Judgment, and of Heaven and Hell. Sargent has combined these things in the spirit of that orthodox intensity and fervor in which such visions arise and dominate.

Heaven and Hell

The Hell pictures is the kind of Hell Dante might have visioned in the 13th century. A great, green monster devours the helpless mortals who have been condemned. It is gruesome, horrible. The Satanic Monster seems as if he were swimming in a sea of lost souls, and out of this sea come conventional flames of fire. There is a sense of movement in that sea of limps, huddled forms. It is like a nightmare—a bad dream. It is a Hell of the mind as well as the body that Sargent has painted. In the vision of hopeless, tortured

souls in a cavernous underworld, the helpless prey of monstrous half-human and half-animal.

And in vivid contrast to all this horror is the Christian Heaven which Sargent has pictured. It is the orthodox Heaven into which the mortals who have taken on immortality are escorted by robed angels playing harps. It is a blue, ethereal Heaven into which these plastic figures float. They are the purified who have stood the tests of temptation and affliction in the world. This is their reward.

From an artistic point of view these lunettes are wonderful compositions, not only in drawing, but in color, and in the final harmony and unity of the whole decorative scheme. From the floor it is this splendid color harmony that first fascinates, and all the wealth of gold in the relief symbolism and in the relief ornaments on the ceiling give emphasis to this unity and harmony.

The Two Tapestries

There are two tapestries hanging over wall spaces that are to be filled later which are significant as showing a bit of the artistic character of Mr. Sargent. He made these himself with exactly the design and color scheme necessary to harmonize with the paintings, which otherwise could not be seen to such advantage were the bare wall spaces revealed. This is a detail which most artists would overlook, but it is in keeping with every bit of the thought and work that Mr. Sargent has put into this entire decoration for more than 20 years, and which is not yet wholly finished.

It is a vision that has grown and developed through the years, and into which the artist has put his fine imagination, his study and research, and his wonderful artistic skill. It is a masterpiece—a monumental work which visitors will come to Boston to see in all the future years from the ends of the earth.



"JUDGMENT."
Here and in the Lunette Entitled "Law,"
Are Presented Portions of the Mural
Paintings Just Completed and Installed
For the Boston Public Library by
John Singer Sargent, Supplement-
ing Those of "The Prophets,"
Which He Placed on Its Walls
in 1895 and 1903. The Whole
Design Represents in Se-
quence Judaism and
Christianity. The Paint-
ings Complete the
Décoration of the
Gallery Overlook-
ing Bates Hall.

IN "LAW,"
The Lunette Reproduced Below, Israel,
Under the Mantle of Jehovah, Is Ful-
filling the Mission of His Race by
Yielding Himself to the Study of
the Law, a Bodyguard of Cheru-
bims Maintaining His Abso-
lute Isolation While He
Devotes Himself to His
Task. By a Common
Arab Mantle Is Veiled
the Face of the Most
High, Which, While
Unseen, Is Yet
Present to the
Inspired Im-
agination.

(Photo © 1916, by Boston Public Library
Employees' Benefit Association.)



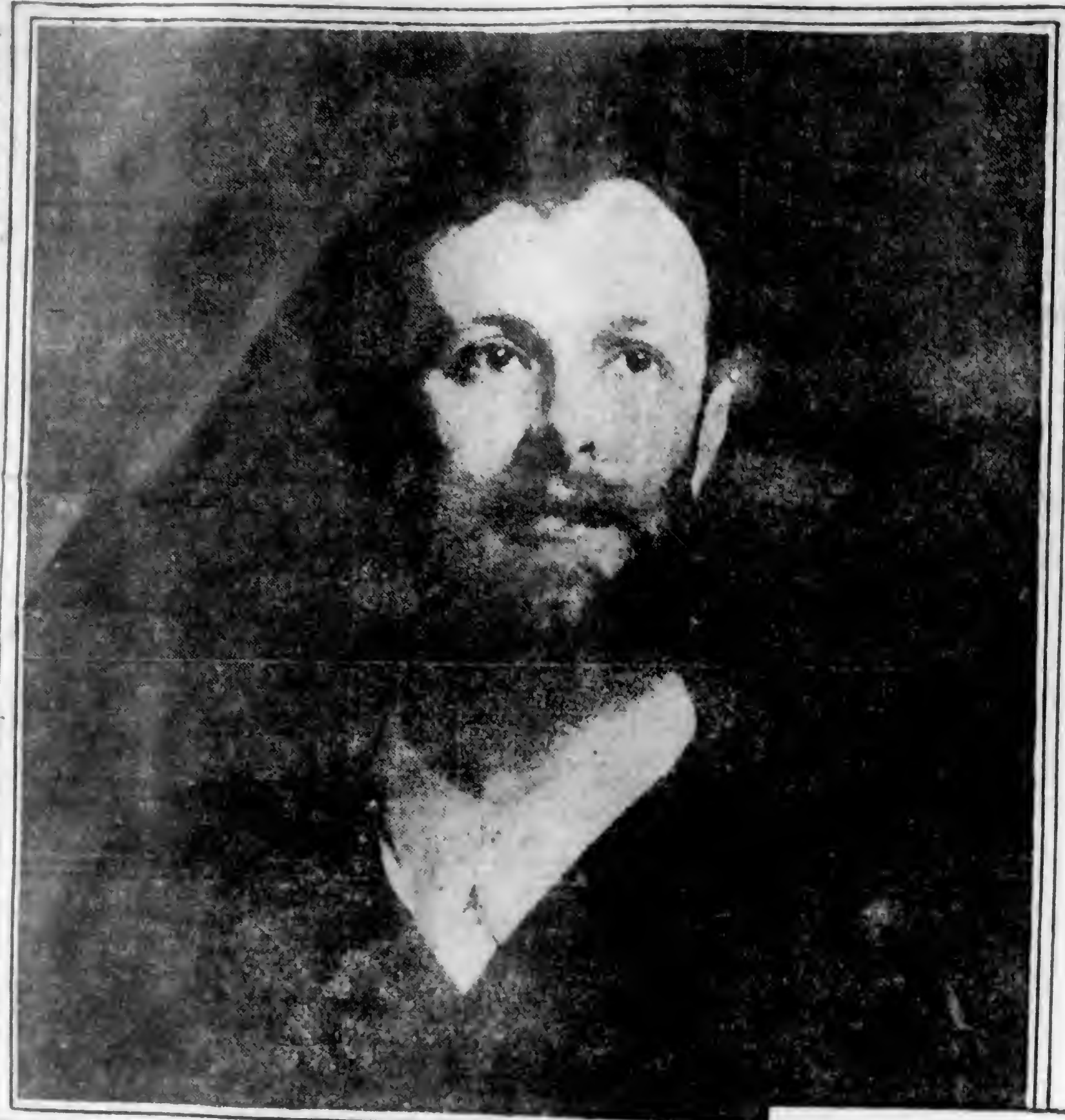
(Photo © 1916, by Trustees of Boston
Public Library.)

SARGENT REACHES CLIMAX OF HIS CAREER

Portrait of Georg Henschel, an Early Likeness of a Personal Friend.

John Singer Sargent, from the Portrait by Himself in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, a Characteristic Society Portrait of Sargent's Middle Period.



Brings Almost to an End One of Largest Art Undertakings of Modern Times

This article explains in some detail the series of mural decorations just placed on view in the Boston Public Library, almost completing the work upon which John Singer Sargent has wrought for many years. The panels and lunettes of the Judaean and Christian sequence, which were seen by the public for the first time last Thursday, are of a character not to reproduce well upon ordinary newspaper paper. ALMOST THE ENTIRE SERIES WILL BE REPRODUCED IN THE ROTOGRAVURE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY HERALD OF JAN. 7, 1917, TWO WEEKS FROM TODAY.

By F. W. COBURN

I HAVE long been sick and tired of portrait painting, and while I was painting my own "man" I firmly resolved to devote myself to other branches of art as soon as possible. Thus spoke or, at best, so was reported as speaking John Singer Sargent, early in this century.

He had been invited to make his own likeness for the celebrated collection of artist self-portraits in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence. The honor was a considerable one, even though in the 15th and 16th centuries many nonentities were asked to paint themselves for this collection.

Still, to be immortalized alongside of Raphael, Leonardo, Perugino, Michael Angelo, Titian, Paul Veronese, Tintoretto, Durer, Holbein, Van Dyck, Rembrandt and Velazquez, inevitably stirs the imagination of others of the greatest figures in art. Artistic creatives, as is often acknowledged by these great artists, undoubtedly loved to perpetuate their own features. It is characteristic of Mr. Sargent's personality, of his lack of egocentric feelings, that he positively hated the job. It was bad enough, he felt, to have to observe connectedly the politeness and follies of others. To sit day after day introspectively in front of the mirror while he surveyed the effects of his own moods in his own face was nothing more than a waste of time.

Mr. Sargent is of the well balanced type. He has evidently inherited from American ancestors of good stock both stability and creative impulses. With an eye and ear, come from

library, then about to be relocated in Conely square, his initial commission to do a pair of lunettes for the ends of the long barrel vault that serves as an entrance to the fine arts room, the music library and the Bar-Ticket room. His early sixties find him still working toward the final decorations of the gallery, but with so little to be done that in human probability one mind and one pair of hands will have made of this shrine of decorative art a unified achievement.

A Baffling Personality.

What manner of man it is who is now near the end of an undertaking that for decades, perhaps centuries, will bring celebrity cannot easily be conveyed by wealth of anecdote and incident. Extraordinarily aggressive and assertive in his art, Mr. Sargent is reticent and seclusive as a man. He hates fuss and bawling. He will not quarrel in the world of men and things, and few or no caustic sayings or epigrams are attributed to him. He has drawn a contrast between his reticence and the spectacular flippancy of his late contemporary, "Jimmy" Whistler, whose art, on the contrary, is as repressed, restrained and unassuming as Sargent's is his vital and virile.

Foremost Living Portraitist.

Too long a story, with too much repetition of familiar matter, would be involved in a recital of the anecdotal that long before 1900 had rendered Mr. Sargent the most popular, the most widely discussed portrait painter of either continent. The Boston Art Students' Association, now the Copley Society, in 1899 secured from English and American homes a collection of Sargent portraits



Sketch of M. Faure, indicating how Sargent makes a pencil drawing.



A Girl of Capri, representative of Sargent's charming character studies.

James and not of the ancient psychologists.

More explanatory and analyzing became necessary when the "Dogma of the Redemption," presenting in a form suggested from Byzantine art the simple symbolism of primitive Christianity, was installed in 1903. By this time, however, it had become known to many observant people that Mr. Sargent was no mere maker of legendary likenesses; that his times brutal painting of his many portrait studies. As a youth he studied Velazquez in Madrid, but his real adventure in Spanish art was his discovery of El Greco, master of pallid, almost ghostly images of religious devotees, full of purposeful distortions and depictions from reality. In this adaptation he was almost alone at the time. Among the modern Spaniards, Sargent especially liked Zola, whose symbolic paintings, with their rich harmonies of color, are quite unlike those of the

the lurid light of the Inferno was to Dante when he threw it upon the staring faces and writhing forms of his personal adversaries.

Equally convincing and coherent is "Hell," with its gruesome monster battering on the souls of the damned. For the cosmopolitan man, accustomed to the polite agnosticism of today, it must have been a matter of constant dread lest he make this episode a caricature, a quasi-comic about "giving things" when Franz Stuck's line devils were shown at Copley Hall a few years ago. This Sargent underworld of the lost impresses one as a delirium tremens sans alcohol. Three coherent and mutually affecting moods have been expressed, each with many evidences of emotional intensity, in the Jewish lunatics of the end wall. Solemn Presentation of Jehovah. The solemnly monumental "Law" occupies the center. In a dignified and beautiful arrangement, the

combinations of line and color in this relapse into chaos.

Not to be saccharine and insipid was again the obvious necessity in portraying the new Eden foretold to the Hebrews as coinciding with the advent of the Messiah. The virility of the drawing of male forms, the charm of the feature of pomegranates and other fruits, the painter-like execution everywhere saves this composition from being a thin pictorial eulogy. The technique gives vitality to the adolescent Son of Man, standing with ecstatic countenance to behold the wonders of the career before him. Hardly less alive are the other six major figures. It is all fastidiously with reality. Yet every rhythmic contour holds to the suave tempo of the idyl.

Mysteries of the Rosary.

How genuinely ecclesiastical, how Catholic in sentiment is the theme of the Madonna which now occupies the two-side niches and a strip of ceiling next to the "Dogma of the Redemption" can best be told by a priest or other authority on church-lanquidity. To the lay observer, at least, it would appear that Mr. Sargent has succeeded in imaginatively extracting from the fruitage of tradition the very quintessence of the Madonna adoration.

Souvenirs of the great religious art of the past necessarily and properly are notable here and there something of the early Spaniards in the gray and somber "Madonna of the Sorrows"; something of Donatello in the "Anselm Donatelli" and of Botticelli in the lapidary preciousness of the crowning medallion, "The Coronation of the Virgin." "The

rows," lately bereaved in the loss of her Divine Son, stands behind a screen of lighted candles. The pallid figure is nobly expressive. Into the mother's heart are thrust seven swords, symbols of the Seven Sorrows. Every passage is toned down and muted. Line and color are sad in both the old and newer sense of the word.

Over the Lady of Grief are the five Sorrowful Mysteries: "The Agony of Our Lord in the Garden," with the Saviour, alone, despondent, His hands clasped and head bowed; "The Scourging," in which He is depicted bound to a pillar; "The Crowning with Thorns" and the "Carrying of the Cross"; finally, in a large and very impressive composition, "The Crucifixion and Death of Our Lord," in which the Saviour is nailed to the cross with a sorrowing group at his feet made up of the four Marys and St. John the Evangelist. Since the Renaissance few representations of sorrow have been more poignant; yet, the passion of the subjects has not hurt the decorations.

Crowning of the Virgin.

Overhead, fashioned with a wealth of resplendent gold are the five Glorious Mysteries. In the center, where the arch reaches the fullness of its spring, is the great circle of "The Coronation of the Virgin," who kneels reverently before the Holy Trinity while these places are notable here and there something of workmanship, in spiritualty of sentiment, this culminating work of the series has few peers in the history of art of any period. The four Glories that surround it are: "The Resurrection," "The Ascension of Our Lord into Heaven,"

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Thus spoke—or, at least, he was reported as speaking—John Singer Sargent, early in this century.

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Copley square. His initial commission to do a pair of lunettes for the ends of the long barrel vault that serves as an entrance to the fine arts room, the music library and the Barton-Teknor room. His early sixties find him still working toward the final decorations of the gallery, but with so little to be done that in human probability one mind and one pair of hands will have made of this shrine of decorative art a unified achievement.

A Baffling Personality.

What manner of man it is who is now near the end of his career

to be immortalized alongside of Raphael, Leonardo, Perugino, Michelangelo, Titian, Paul Veronese, and the great Venetian school. Van Dyck, Rembrandt and Velasquez inevitably stir the imagination of the invited one. These and many others are the greatest figures in art and the most important sources which are now in the world.

Artistic creativeness is often accused by intense personal vanity; many of these great artists undoubtedly loved to perorate their own features. It is characteristic, however, of Mr. Sargent's personality, of his lack of ego-centric failings, that he positively hated the job. It was bad enough, he, like to have to paint a portrait, but to have to be bothered and bothered by others, to sit day after day introspectively in front of the mirror while he surveyed the effects of his own moods in his own face was nothing short of intolerable. No wonder a man of this disposition resolved to quit portrait painting.

Others were wary when this determination was reported to suggest, a little satirically perhaps, that other work lay close to the painter's hand. "No doubt," wrote the *Transcript*, "Boston art critics in the *Transcript* are making portraits become welcome after awhile to a class of Mr. Sargent's temperament. If he really wishes to break away from it for a few years, why does he not devote himself now to finishing the mural decorations for the upper corridor of the Boston Public Library?"

Thirteen By Years.

Whether or not because he is a constant reader of the newspapers of this village Mr. Sargent in the past few years has followed the counsel first quoted, with results that were described to Bostonians for the first time on Thursday last in the newly decorated gallery of the special library floor at the Public Library. The great Judaism and Christianity sequence of mural decorations - now of the largest artistic and educational of modern times - seemed now to be as clear completion of a very far journey, more should find the last three panels read. There were though Bostonians that he in other respects a bit prodigious.

Lord Leighton, some time president of the British Royal Academy, very able, if sometimes insipid, painter while travelling in the Tyrol in the early seventies, happened upon a young boy who was making some sketches of mountain motives. The Englishman was impressed by the facility and directness of the work. He found that the youth, in conjunction with a conventional classical education, had had a little instruction at the Academy of Fine Arts in Florence. His advice to study further, in the direction of art as a profession, was one of the determining factors in Mr. Sargent's life. Boston owes its Ristine Chapel to this distinguished R. A.

Not long afterward, Dr. Sargent took his talented lad to Paris to undergo the academic grind that gives command of the tools of the artist's profession.

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Mr. Sargent is of the well balanced type. He has evidently inherited from American ancestors of good stock both stability and creative impulses. William Sargent, who came from Gloucester, Eng., about 1650, started a prominent family in the New England States. One of whose forefathers, the 16th century representative, was Dr. Fitz-William Sargent, educated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, a skillful practitioner and an able writer of medical and general subjects. Dr. Sargent married Miss Mary Newbold, of Wellington Philadelphia family lady, who bore a clever water color artist. The young couple were allowed to live in 1855. A year later their son John Slinger, was born at Florence, Pa. He was reared amidst cosmopolitan influences.

What is Owed to Leighton.
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Not long afterward, Dr. Sargent took his talented lad to Paris, to escape the academic grind that gave command of the tools of the artist's professions.

from the first it was evident that he would do things. Carolus recognized his talent and let him help in the decoration of a ceiling in the Luxembourg Gallery on which he was then engaged. Legend in Paris has it that Mr. Sargent mischievously introduced his master's portrait into one of the groups which he painted. He certainly knew the magisterial features, for his likeness of Carolus in the 1877 Salon was hailed as masterful.

Foremost Living Portraitist.
Too long a story, with too much repetition of familiar matter, would be involved in a recital of the successes that long before 1900 had rendered Mr. Sargent the most popular painter of either the Old or the New world. The Boston Art Students' Association, now the Copley Society, in 1899 secured from English and American homes a collection of Sargent portraits which made the New England public conscious, mostly for the first time, that one of this Yankee breed had taken his place in the history of art as a confrere of the greatest "realists" of the centuries. Some substance to the word "psychologist," then displayed at Copley Hall revealed that no one in this age has shown such a mastery of the necessary power of analyzing the physical characteristics of a sitter and of emphasizing those that reveal the inner life of the those that reveal

Settling in England in 1884, Mergent had had the advantage of commissions to paint some of the most interesting men and women of the day. His reputation was such that he was able, almost from the first, to do as he liked, not as the wished. The result was a series of likenesses of unparalleled brilliancy and vigor. They have been described by almost innumerable writers on art.

If this were all, however, the architects of the Boston Public Library would have made a great mistake asking Mr. Sargent to undertake to commemorate in pictorial form the dogmas and mysteries of two great religions of humanity. A small-souled realist, however professionally clever, would have made a joke of the series.

A Master of Emotionalism.
But the reaction away from portrait painting which got public notice at the time Mr. Sargent did his own head for the Effizil was a little indication of the turn his emotional life often, perhaps usually, takes.

"He saw just what I was aiming at without my telling him," said the young Boston sculptor after a memorable little exhibition at the Gallery last spring.

"Any feeling you want to put into your stuff, a man like Sargent is sure to have experienced, and the young man's explanation is a sketch of who an artist really is. This is even more true in the instances of Mr. Sargent's Kew Garden and the young girl's interpretation of art that is very different from the frank, open and sometimes brutal painting of his, a portrait studies. As a youth, he studied Velazquez in Madrid, and his real adventure in Spanish painting was his discovery of El Greco, master of pallid, almost ghastly scenes, figures of religious devotees, full of purposeful distortions and departs from reality. In this admiration he was almost alone 20 years ago, though the critical world

Among the modern Spaniards Sargent especially likes Zuloa whose synthetic paintings, with much dependence on memory, are quite unlike those of the "magik like" school.

A man often admires the one he cannot do himself," we have heard told. Possibly, though this is rare in one of its culms, our old friend, the least, the deadliest enemy of truthful thinking. Generally speaking, the things that greatly interest us are the very ones which, by the requisite technique, we can do best.

Art That Won't Be Labeled
Mr. Sargent, at all events, astonished the world that he loves to pin a one-word label on each person who is in the picture, when the so-called Judicium developed at the Public Library was unveiled in 1895. In popular thought he had long been propped up as a "realist" or "impressionist," and here he was shown himself a remarkable "symbolist."

Crises of 20 years ago would be a deal of scurrying around to explain that the one thing was upon the other; that having completely mastered the making of good portrait, Mr. Sargent had exertion of the will, as an intellectual achievement, contrived to present some of the marvels of time religiosity. The conception of a vivid human life as an outgoing stream of unbridled emotion now outspreading and expanding now confined and concentrated, slowly gets itself established in popular mind. The ancient notion of separate "faculties" and "powers" of the mind is persistent. The nature of man is like Mr. Sargent's soul. In reality, it is God's strength to the end of the

James and not of the ancient psychologists.

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...time, however, it had become ... to many observant people ... Sargent was no mere maker ... likenesses; that his ... of the big, forceful, intellects ... the time,

Climax of Sargent's Reputation.
And now, from the decorations
conferred, the painter's reputa-
tion as an artist should reach its climax.
No more remarkable art, concep-

may be produced for the three
which are still to be done. Yet
for their excellence, they will
be viewed with less of surprise and
astonishment than the present installa-
tion which gives, for the first time, a
view of the completed hall, a verita-
ble chapel of occidental religions
and in a sanctuary of democracy
scientific lore.

in craftsmanship and subtle decorations of the gallery seemed to end tell a story of emotional and intellectual breadth. The artist is acutely eye-minded. He has the care to create an artistic space that extends down to every lighting fixture. He has a sense of lighting and a feeling of humanity in his work.

...periods of history. Hence
...conceptions of literary and his-
...in a most con-
...in a recent way through-
...has proved that he can de-
...style of any given period
...he can sympathetically
...the intellectual concep-
...any particular time. No
...know all that is to be
...but Mr Sargent per-
...near to feeling all that

pres. | *Baroness*
w/ing | *Ch. 10* and Jewish Series.

[illegible]

the lurid light of the Inferno was to Dante when he threw it upon the staring faces and writhing forms of his personal adversaries.

Equally convincing and coherent is "Hell," with its greswone monster hatching on the souls of the damned. For the cosmopolitan man, accustomed to the polite agnosticism of today, it must have been a matter of constant dread lest he make this episode a caricature, a quasi-comic shocker. One recalls the many jests about "seeing things" when Franz Stuck's blue devils were shown at Copley Hall a few years ago. This Sargent underworld of the lost impresses one as a delirium tremens sans alcohol.

Three coherent and mutually differing moods have been expressed, each with many evidences of emotional imagery, in the Jewish lunettes on the east wall.

Solemn Presentation of Jehovah.

The solemnly monumental "Law" occupies the centre. In a dignified and beautiful pyramidal arrangement Israel, beneath the mantle of Jehovah, fulfills his racial mission in closely outlining the Law that has been laid down for the guidance of the chosen people. Where the Supreme Being is to be depicted, with face unseen, only the severest, sincerest treatment of contour and mass would seem to be appropriate. Any frivolousness of line, any peach-blow prettiness of color would far worse than blasphemy.

An immediate impression made by the "Law" is one of sublimity. It is surely something of an accomplishment for a painter of fashionable portraits to have risen to the grandeur of this work.

It was a feat, too, in sympathetic expression to design for installation alongside the "Law" two such divergent compositions as the "Gog and Magog" to the north and the "Messianic Era" to the south. Each is quite unified in sentiment; neither mutes the vast dignity of the central lunette or disturbs the monumental equality of the vaulted ceiling.

linthub and catclash have rare-ly been portrayed with more effective action and symbols than in the Old Testament subject of the anarchy of the elements, when all things earthly came to an end. The pictorial elements of this disturbance and riot and Masoch may not have been so difficult in being together as the vigilant warriors, stabbing each other in mutual combat; falling seeds and chariots, broken temples tumbling into the abyss; cultures sweeping downward amidst the chaotic noise of a comet. Not for the elegant taste of modernistic, but for the brutal and the mad, the most have been truly a triumph of genius to see so many beautiful

combinations of line and color in their release into chaos.

Not to be saccharine and insipid was again the obvious necessity in portraying the new Eden foretold to the Hebrews as coinciding with the advent of the Messiah. The virility of the drawing of nude forms, the charm of the facture of pomegranates and other fruits, the painterlike execution everywhere saves this composition from being a thin pletenent eclogue. The technique gives virility to the adolescent Son of Man, standing with esthetic countenance to behold the wonders of the universe. He is hardly less alive than the rather old major figures. It has all its instinct with reality. Yet every rhythmic contour holds to the sunny regime of the Idyl.

rows," lately bereaved in the loss of her Divine Son, stands behind a screen of lighted candles. The pallid figure is nobly expressive. Into the mother's heart are thrust seven swords, symbols of the Seven Sorrows. Every passage is toned down and muted. Line and color are sad in both the old and newer sense of the word.

Over the Lady of Grief are the five Sorrowful Mysteries: "The Agony of Our Lord in the Garden," "The Savior alone, despondent, His hands clasped and head bowed: "The Scourging," in which He is depicted bound to a pillar; "The Crowning with Thorns" and "The Carrying of the Cross"; finally, in a large and very impressive composition, "The Crucifixion and

Mysteries of the Rosary.

How genuinely ecclesiastical, how Catholic in sentiment is the theme of the Madonna which now occupies the two-side niches and a strip of wall next to the "Dogma of the Redemption" can best be told by a priest or other authority on church-
 nity. To the lay observer, at least, it would appear that Mr. Sargent has succeeded in imaginatively extracting from the fruitage of tradition the very quintessence of the Madonna adoration.

Souvenirs of the great religious art of the past necessarily and properly are notable here and there: something of the early Spaniards in the gray and sombre "Madonna of the Sorrows"; something of Donatello in the "Ancilla Domini" and of Botticelli in the lapidary preciousness of the crowning meditation, "The Coronation of the Virgin."

Nothing, however, has been lifted from anywhere without transformation and transmutation. Every masterpiece looks to be as emotionally intense as any other.

This, too, is one of the most complex systems of motive and subject which Mr. Sargent or any other modern artist has ever had to work through. Here is an entire strip of walls and arched vaults to be filled with a number of separate episodes grouped in relationship to a theme of joy on the one wall, of sorrow on the other wall and of glory in the apex of the arch.

Follow me to the growing sense
rough and you are growing sense
of wonder at the forgiveness and
sensitiveness of which made
possible to give a unity
while running the story of so vari-

[illegible]

Over this	coming out of the	the
to File	My work in the	the
essary	A number of	the
which the A	England, Norway	prose
times of pe	which is	exam
erly salu	The New	exam
prebys	Second	exam
it" when	John Paul	exam
and	Shilling	exam
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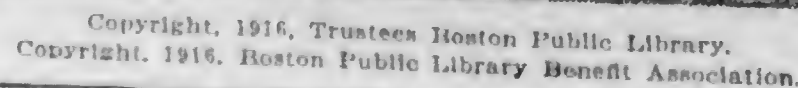
Crowning of the Virgin.
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wealth of resplendent gold are the
five Glorious Mysteries. In the cen-
ter, where the arch reaches the full-
ness of its spring, is the great vic-
cle of "The Coronation of the Vir-
gin," who kneels reverently before
the Holy Trinity while these place
a crown upon her head. In refine-
ment of workmanship, in spirituali-
ty of sentiment, this culminating
work of the series has few peers in
one day, say, the art of any period.
The four Glories that surround it
are: "The Resurrection," "The
Ascension of Our Lord into Heav-
en," "The Descent of the Holy

Besides these principal compositions smaller spaces of one shape and another had to be filled in with promiscuous matters: the four evangelists, St. Matthew, St. Mark, Luke and John, the four seasons of the year, the four elements, the four winds, the four cardinal points, the Good Shepherd, the Greek and Latin lettering and many symbols. These elements were, of course, to be ordered for literal reproduction from books and photographs. The significant fact is that the artist, who was a monk, was not a Sargent, not a Whistler, not a Degas, not a Manet, and he depicted them together, and in harmony, as the symbols of the splendour of his Imperial home.

As for the future,
I have just working pretty hard
the money and I need a little
to do my mind - I come open
again, I want a Sunday and
I'm thinking in your house
that Mr. Phillips has written to
and thought to send to the house
a letter to me. But the only
I have a wonderful time
I could possibly find out
Said to me, you are the
I have a lot of things, people
that they are what they are

Surgeons' records said that
 still working under 100 lbs. of
 the patient's weight had the
 weight of a machine lifted
 the old injury caused by the
 operation in the chest
 cavity, a condition is considered
 fatal. In 1911, the patient
 was again injured, and a
 lung infection, the second
 infection, caused pneumonia,
 which resulted in his death in the
 year 1912. (HARRIS)

Madonna and Child



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[illegible][illegible]

of the sanctuary to get something of divine consolation and strength that will enable them to bear more easily the trials and the sorrows of their own lives.

The Mother of Sorrows

The seven swords that pierce the heart of this Madonna tell of the seven great sorrows she has endured; and the expression of her face and the initial folds of her robe tell of the fortitude with which these great sorrows have been borne.

You feel that somewhere you have seen such an expression on some mother's face—an expression in which the trouble of the soul is dominated by a calm reason that is stronger than the pain.

The Mother of Sorrows stands on the right of the altar and the light that enshines her has the mystical quality of the moon. The candles and the lights are in relief and shine like silver, the tones are in a silver haze, and the background is

[illegible]

heads for purposes of concentration of thought during prayer.

Told by the Rosary

To the Dominicans, however, is largely due the spread of the custom. St. Dominic is said to have received a vision of the Virgin who commanded him to introduce the rosary. There were 15 small heads—the "Hail Marys"—each separated by a large bead—"Our Father." In the center is a small cross where the Virgin, Christ, and the Holy Spirit are depicted. The "Our Father," "Hail Mary," "Credo," and "Our Gloria" are recited after each bead. The rosary is divided into five joyful, the five sorrowful and the five glorious mysteries.

The joyful Joyful Mysteries are the Annunciation, the Visitation of Mary to Elizabeth, the Nativity, the Presentation, and the Finding of Jesus in the temple by his mother.

The five Sorrowful Mysteries are the Agony in the Garden, the Scourging, the Crowning with Thorns, the Carrying of the Cross, and the Descent from the Cross.

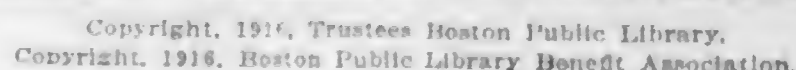
[illegible]

herosim which comes from spiritual strength. Again it is realistic and realistic the innocent of the victims. The Old Testament painted such scenes.

The third act is "The Crowning with Thorns." There is sublime resignation in the face and figure of Christ as he submits to the mockery of the Roman soldiers. It is a dignified gesture in which the hair, beard and crown all contribute something to the majesty of the scene.

In a small panel underneath the Crucifixion is the Fourth Sorrowful Mystery. "The carrying of the Cross," symbolizing the suffering of the people, being heavy in the world. It is an effective composition and the figures are a group, which as a whole suggests a

At the angle spaces of the four corners are the four heros and symbols in a sort of background, which give further interpretation to these "Sorrowful Mysteries" as a fine purpose.



Appeals to Manhood's Heart

The very simplicity of this pure, patient, suffering mother appealed to the deepest, most manly of our feelings—the sense of manhood. The new religion was largely democratized and embodied by the character of this woman of the East.

There was the mystery of divinity in such a selection—the mystery of bringing forth the Son of God, the Light and the Life of the world, in a manger instead of a palace.

These things touched the imagination of mankind at the beginning, and the mystery which was imparted into the full majesty of her divine responsibility completed the satisfaction of all Christians.

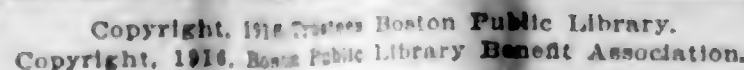
She was early pictured by the Byzantine artists as the mother whose life had been a sacrifice, and the sacrifice of her Son, but it was not until the Middle Ages that the full importance of the mystery imparted into the emotional nature of Christians and resulted in a more intense devotional attitude toward the Virgin.

Her maternal joys and sufferings were alike symbolized—given meaning and mystery in Christian faith and doctrine. The life of Mary, the life of Christ's life was centered round his mother.

She suffered when He suffered. In all mothers, and so mankind, too, we find the symbolism in the life of Mary. The Mater Dolorosa—the Mother of Sorrows—was the woman who, through trouble she became the model of fortitude and patience.

When the angels held the crown over the head of Mary as she holds her Divine Child, in that crown was the crown of the Holy Spirit.

This is the Anceilla Domini—the Mother of the Child—whose Sargent has portrayed, and who sits so confidently from the throne in which she sits.



of the sanctuary to get monster of
divine contamination. The
sufferer to bear none of the
burdens and the sorrows of this
world.

The Mother of Sorrows

The seven sorrows that plague the
heart of this Madonna tell of the seven
great sorrows she has endured, and the
expression of pain on the pale face
tells of the fortitude with which she
bears them.

You feel that somewhere you have
seen such an expression in some-
one's face—an expression in which
trouble of soul is dominated by a calm
that is something divine in itself.

The Mother of Sorrows stands under
the crescent moon and the stars. She
has the nocturnal quality of the moon
in relief and shine like sorrow, and there
is a silver halo around the crown.

It is a noble figure—a vision that
can be dignified, white of the world's
taint.

Time and religious ecstasy have
brought the timid mother into the maj-
esty of ritual and before the eyes of
world and clothed her in crown and
robe.

Attempts to symbolize this power
of the Madonna in the representations of
the Tisany. Over the Angel David
the Mater Dolorosa. Joyful Mysteries
and the Seven Sorrows. The seven
Mysteries, and connecting these with
Mysteries and the seven sorrows. The
ground on procession. The seven
larger composition of the Madonna
with the Immaculate Conception
ground and the relief group of the
Christ with Adam and Eve in the
center.



leads for the purpose of concentration in thought during prayer.

Told by the Rosary

To the Dominicans, however, is largely due the spread of the custom. St. Dominic is said to have received a vision of the Virgin with a crown and halo, and to have introduced the rosary. There were 15 beads—the "Hail Mary's"—each separated by a large bead—"Our Father." In the center is a small cross where the prayers begin and end, and at which the "Our Father," "Hail Mary," and "Gloria" are recited.

The recitation involves meditation of the events of the life of the crown of the five glorious mysteries.

The five Joyful Mysteries are the Annunciation, the Visitation of Mary to Elizabeth, the Nativity, the Presentation and the finding of Jesus. In the tenth century the devotion was introduced into the West.

The five Sorrowful Mysteries are the Agony of Christ in the Garden, the Scourging, the Crowning with Thorns, Christ Carrying the Cross, and the Communion of His Suffering in the Crucifixion.

The five Glorious Mysteries are the Resurrection, the Ascension, the Coming of the Holy Ghost, the Assumption and the Coronation of the Virgin.

All these are linked in a ascending gear, and the great fact of the Redemption.

The rosary is generally connected with the little group of the mysteries at a time; the Joyful Mysteries, Mondays and Thursdays and the Sundays of Advent; the Sorrowful Mysteries on Tuesdays and Fridays and the Sundays in Lent; the Glorious Mysteries on Wednesdays and Saturdays and the Sundays from Easter to Advent.

During the wars between the Chris-

...tians and the Turks, the rosary ac-
quiesced unusual significance. The suc-
cess of the Christians at the battle of
Lepanto, 1571, was said to have been
due to the intercession of the Virgin
and Pope Pius V made the day the
feast day of the Holy Rosary. The
event also occurred as significant sign-
als that the raising of the Turkish siege
of Corfu was the result of the interces-
sion of the Assumption of the Blessed Vir-
gin.

So it will be seen that the rosary
may become identified with the mys-
teries on the life of the mother of
Christ and almost a symbol of her
own presence.

There is a profound symbolism in the
15 mysteries, which John S. Sargent has
taught and rendered in his decoration
of the Plymouth Church.

The Pylar of Sorrows, in a group, in
the centre of the group is the "Crucifix
and the Ark of Our Lord," an im-
age of the intercession with 12 deities. At
the foot of the cross are the four Marys
and St John the Evangelist. Mary Mag-
dalene has streaming golden hair, and
lured back turned, is overcome with
grief. A golden orb holds a chance to re-
ceive the blood which streams from the
wound in His side.

In this is the mystery of "The
Agony of Our Lord" in His hands in an
humble form.

The human in him is
given up to weep.

The weeping of his followers in the
great emergency that confronts Him as
well as the treachery of one of them.
It is realistic.

New Force to Traditions

On the right is the mystery of "The
Scourging." Christ bound to a pillar
suffers this great indignity in silence.
He is showing mankind that divine

herosim which comes from spiritual strength. Again it is realistic and reminding of the vividness with which the Old Masters painted such scenes.

On the left side is "The Crowning with Thorns." There is sublime resignation in the face and figure of the suffering savior, and the cruelty of the Roman soldiers. It is a dignified figure in which the hair, beard and drapery all contribute something to the majesty of the pose.

In a small panel underneath the Crucifixion is the Fourth Sorrowful Mystery, "The Descent from the Cross," showing the burdens that all human beings must carry in the world. It is an elegant figure, slender and compact, the group, which as a whole suggests a cross.

Between the angles spaces of the four corners are figures and scrolls and symbols in a sort of background, "The Five Sorrowful Mysteries," and serve a fine purpose in the unity and coherence of the entire design.

Underneath on the right is the figure of "The Good Thief" who, like Adam on the left (overhead are symbols of the Resurrection), is a member of the group showing the "Five Sorrowful Mysteries" meets the group overhead in relief, giving the figure a sense of being a "Mystery." They are Gothic in spirit.

St. Sargent does not transcend the tradition—if anything, he gives them new emphasis and force. The "Mysteries of the Rosary" are incorporated into that part of the development of dogma of redemption and seem almost inevitable. The treatment is in marked contrast to the impersonal aspect of the entire Byzantine end of the devotion.

46
Boston Herald Dec. 30/16
**WADLIN RESIGNS
AS LIBRARIAN OF
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Notice Takes Effect Jan. 31, 1917, or When Successor Is Named—Trustees Let Him Go with Regret—Pay Grateful Tribute to His Services—Personal Qualities Noted.

**EXACTING CHARACTER OF
WORK REASON FOR STEP**

Horace G. Wadlin, who in February next will complete 14 years of service as librarian of the Public Library, has presented his resignation to the trustees. They have accepted it, to take effect July 1, 1917, or at such earlier time as his successor may be selected.

Mr. Wadlin's letter to the trustees, through President Josiah H. Benton, is as follows:

"I beg to tender to the trustees, through you, my resignation, to take effect at the end of the present fiscal year, Jan. 31, 1917, or as soon thereafter as my successor can be selected.

"As you are aware, I have, since 1888, been engaged in exacting executive work, and from the close application and constant attention to routine which such work requires I wish soon to be relieved.

"I make my wish known now in order that the board may have ample time to consider the question of my successor and thus permit the change to be made without undue disturbance of the operation of the library.

"I desire to express to you personally, and to the board, my sincere appreciation of the support given me throughout my period of service. This support, accompanying the cordial relations which have always existed between the trustees and myself since my appointment in 1888, has not only been gratifying to me, but, without question, has made possible whatever measure of success has attended my administration.

The trustees, in accepting Mr. Wadlin's resignation, make the date July 1, 1917, instead of Jan. 31.

Resolution of Trustees.

A resolution adopted by the trustees follows:

"In accepting the resignation of Mr. Horace G. Wadlin as librarian of the Public Library of the City of Boston, the trustees of the library desire to place upon record their sense of the value of the services which Mr. Wadlin has rendered to the people, and their own personal regret over this severing of a relationship which has grown steadily in satisfaction and in pleasure with the passing years.

"In February, 1917, Mr. Wadlin will have completed a service as librarian of 14 years. That period of time has seen many changes in the personnel of the board of trustees. Of the trustees who welcomed Mr. Wadlin in February, 1903, only one, the president of the present board, remains. During that period the work of the library has been largely increased. New branches and reading rooms have been established, and more and more the library has taken its place in the thought of the citizens as one of the great educational agencies in the life of Boston. In all this work of extension and of increased usefulness, Mr. Wadlin has been the foremost figure. Each fresh demand upon his thought and time has been fully met, and his wisdom and efficiency were never more evident than today, in every department of the library's work.

No Loss of Energy.

"He is leaving us now in the ripe maturity of his strength, conscious that the great institution over which he has presided has noted in him no loss of energy, no waning powers.

"And he leaves also with the respect, the affection and the unfeigned regret of every member of the board of trustees. We cannot close this record of our appreciation of the public service of the official without adding a word of our affectionate regard for the man.

"We recognize that Mr. Wadlin by his professional training and by his former experience is singularly well equipped for the position which he has held, but we are convinced that it is to his personal qualities that his success is due more largely due.

"In the good feeling which prevails among these hundreds of library employees, in their loyalty to the institution, their pride in the service, we see the effects of the character of the man who was their chief—the strong sense of equity, the human sympathy, and the cheery good humor which has marked Mr. Wadlin's administration of the library. He has been to them first of all not an official but a man, and his successful discharge of the varied and delicate responsibilities of his position affords one more proof that the solution of most problems that have to do with human factors is to be found in terms of personality.

"We let him go at his desire, not ours, and we ask him to accept this assurance of our gratitude for the fruitful past and our good wishes for the future.

47
Boston Globe Dec. 30/16
**WADLIN TO QUIT
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Resigns, but Stays Until
Successor Is Chosen

Warm Tribute by Trustees After 14
Years as Executive Head

Horace G. Wadlin, who has been librarian of the Boston Public Library for nearly 14 years, tendered his resignation to the trustees yesterday. It was accepted on condition that he remain in office until July 1, 1917, unless in the meantime a successor can be found.



HORACE G. WADLIN,
Librarian of the Boston Public Library, Who
Has Tendered His Resignation.

Mr. Wadlin wished to take this step several months ago, but at the urgent request of the trustees his formal letter of resignation was not acted upon until yesterday. In his letter, dated Nov. 10, to Pres. Josiah H. Benton of the trustees, Mr. Wadlin says:

"My Dear Mr. Benton—I beg to tender to the trustees, through you, my resignation, to take effect at the end of the present fiscal year, Jan. 31, 1917, or as soon thereafter as my successor can be selected.

"As you are aware, I have since 1888 been engaged in exacting executive work, and from the close application and constant attention to routine which such work requires I wish soon to be relieved.

"I make my wish known now, in order that the board may have ample time to consider the question of my successor, and thus permit the change to be made without undue disturbance of the operation of the library.

"I desire to express to you personally and to the board, my sincere appreciation of the support given me throughout my period of service. This support, accompanying the cordial relations which have always existed between the trustees and myself since my appointment in 1888, has not only been gratifying to me, but, without question, has made possible whatever measure of success has attended my administration."

Served for 14 Years

After accepting the resignation on the terms stated, the trustees passed resolutions in part as follows:

"In accepting the resignation of Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, the trustees desire to place upon record their sense of the value of the service which Mr. Wadlin has rendered to the people, and their own personal regret over this severing of a relationship which has grown steadily in satisfaction and in pleasure with the passing years.

"In February, 1917, Mr. Wadlin will have completed a service as librarian of 14 years. Of the trustees who welcomed Mr. Wadlin in February, 1903, only one, the president of the present board, remains. During that period the work of the library has been largely increased.

"New branches and reading rooms have been established, and more and more the library has taken its place in the thought of the citizens as one of the great educational agencies in the life of Boston. In all this work of extension and of increased usefulness, Mr. Wadlin has been the foremost figure. Each fresh demand upon his thought and time has been fully met, and his wisdom and efficiency were never more evident than today, in every department of the library's work.

Personal Tribute

"He leaves with the respect, the affection and the unfeigned regret of every trustee. We cannot close this record of our appreciation of the public service of the official without adding a word of our affectionate regard for the man.

"We recognize that Mr. Wadlin by his professional training and by his former experience is singularly well equipped for the position which he has held, but we are convinced that it is to his personal qualities that his success is due more largely due.

"In the good feeling which prevails among these hundreds of library employees, in their loyalty to the institution, their pride in the service, we see the effects of the character of the man who was their chief—the strong sense of equity, the human sympathy, and the cheery good humor which has marked Mr. Wadlin's administration of the library. He has been to them first of all not an official but a man, and his successful discharge of the varied and delicate responsibilities of his position affords one more proof that the solution of most problems that have to do with human factors is to be found in terms of personality.

"We let him go at his desire, not ours, and we ask him to accept this assurance of our gratitude for the fruitful past and our good wishes for the future.

48
Boston Herald Dec. 30/16
**WADLIN RESIGNS
AS LIBRARIAN OF
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Notice Takes Effect Jan. 31,
1917, or When Successor
Is Named.

Horace G. Wadlin, who in February next will complete 14 years of service as librarian of the Public Library, has presented his resignation to the trustees. They have accepted it, to take effect July 1, 1917, or at such earlier time as his successor may be selected.

Mr. Wadlin's letter to the trustees, through President Josiah H. Benton, is as follows:

"I beg to tender to the trustees, through you, my resignation, to take effect at the end of the present fiscal year, Jan. 31, 1917, or as soon thereafter as my successor can be selected.

"As you are aware, I have, since 1888, been engaged in exacting executive work, and from the close application and constant attention to routine which such work requires I wish soon to be relieved.

"I make my wish known now in order that the board may have ample time to consider the question of my successor and thus permit the change to be made without undue disturbance of the operation of the library.

"I desire to express to you personally, and to the board, my sincere appreciation of the support given me throughout my period of service. This support, accompanying the cordial relations which have always existed between the trustees and myself since my appointment in 1888, has not only been gratifying to me, but, without question, has made possible whatever measure of success has attended my administration."

The trustees, in accepting Mr. Wadlin's resignation, make the date July 1, 1917, instead of Jan. 31.

Previous Employment.

Prior to his appointment as librarian, to succeed James G. Whitney, early in 1903, Mr. Wadlin had served as chief of the state bureau of statistics of labor. His connection with this bureau in various capacities extended back to 1874, when he was in charge of special economic subjects. In the decennial census of 1880 he was chief of the division of libraries and schools. When Col. Carroll D. Wright retired in 1888, Mr. Wadlin succeeded him as chief of the bureau. In 1890, and again in 1900, he was supervisor of the United States census in Massachusetts.

**THE BOSTON HERALD
SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1916**

LIBRARIAN WADLIN

Having passed the age prescribed for retirement in the army and navy, Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Public Library of Boston, lays down his work. He has been at a desk here in Boston for more than a quarter of a century. First in statistical work at the State House, and later in the Public Library, both these posts he proved himself an administrator of rare capacity. He made critics, as any man will who does his duty in a public institution, but he held his ground resolutely. For six months his resignation has been in the hands of the trustees. They have been trying to dissuade him from leaving his work, but at last, glad to devote his remaining years to less exacting duties.

**BOSTON JOURNAL
DECEMBER 30, 1916**

**WADLIN RESIGNS
AS HEAD OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Trustees Consent to Relieve
Him of Duties When
Successor Is Chosen.

Horace G. Wadlin, for the past 14 years librarian of the Boston Public Library, has presented his resignation to the trustees of the library and it has been accepted, to take effect July 1, 1917, or any time before that date when his successor may be selected.

In his letter the librarian simply states that he wishes to be relieved of the close application to routine necessitated by his work.

High tribute to the service of Librarian Wadlin during his administration is expressed in the resolutions passed by the trustees. Under Mr. Wadlin's term of office many extensions have been made in the library and its usefulness has been greatly increased.

The number of volumes in the library has been increased by many thousands during recent years. As librarian, Mr. Wadlin's choice of current fiction has long been noteworthy. Despite frequent agitation from various quarters to place more popular fiction on the shelves of the public libraries, Mr. Wadlin adhered to his policy of rejecting ephemeral works of fiction for those of more substantial character.

Asks to Be Relieved

Mr. Wadlin's resignation, addressed to Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees, follows:

"I beg to tender to the trustees, through you, my resignation, to take effect at the end of the present fiscal year, Jan. 31, 1917, or as soon thereafter as my successor can be selected.

"As you are aware, I have, since 1888, been engaged in exacting executive work, and from the close application and constant attention to routine which such work requires, I wish soon to be relieved.

"I make my wish known now in order that the board may have ample time to consider the question of my successor, and thus permit the change to be made without undue disturbance of the operation of the library.

"I desire to express to you personally and to the board, my sincere appreciation of the support given me throughout my period of service. This support, accompanying the cordial relations which have always existed between the trustees and myself since my appointment in 1888, has not only been gratifying to me, but, without question, has made possible whatever measure of success has attended my administration."

The resolutions of the trustees are as follows:

Expresses Appreciation

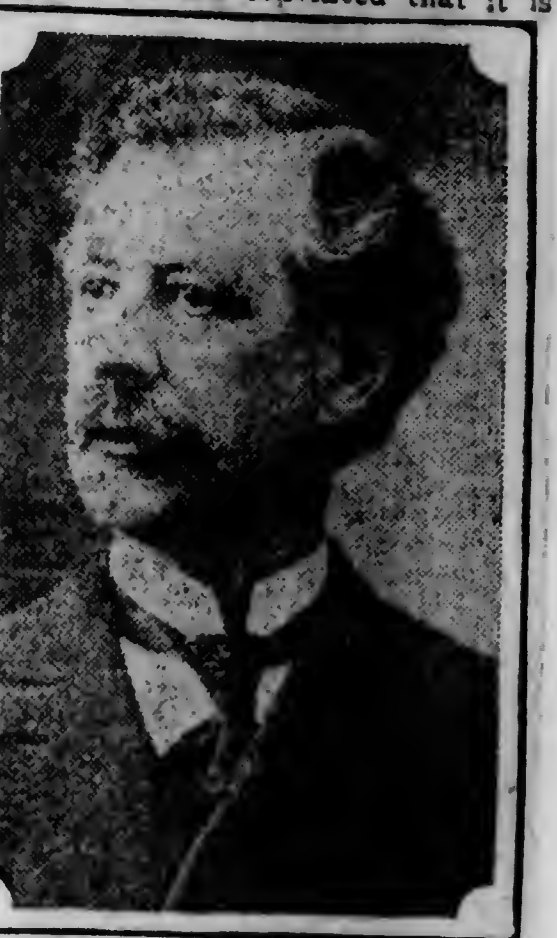
"In accepting the resignation of Mr. Horace G. Wadlin as librarian of the Public Library of the city of Boston the trustees of the library desire to place upon record their sense of the value of the service which Mr. Wadlin has rendered to the people, and their own personal regret over this severing of a relationship which has grown steadily in satisfaction and in pleasure with the passing years.

"In February, 1917, Mr. Wadlin will have completed a service as librarian of 14 years. That period of time has seen many changes in the personnel of the board of trustees. Of the trustees who welcomed Mr. Wadlin in February, 1903, only one, the president of the present board, remains. During that period the work of the library has been largely increased. New branches and reading rooms have been established, and more and more the library has taken its place in the thought of the citizens as one of the great educational agencies in the life of Boston. In all this work of extension and of increased usefulness, Mr. Wadlin has been the foremost figure. Each fresh demand upon his thought and time has been fully met, and his wisdom and efficiency were never more evident than today, in every department of the library's work.

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"He is leaving us now in the ripe maturity of his strength, conscious that the great institution over which he has presided has noted in him no loss of energy, no waning powers.

"And he leaves also with the respect, the affection and the unfeigned regret of every member of the Board of Trustees. We cannot close this record of our appreciation of the public service of the official without adding a word of our affectionate regard for the man.



HORACE G. WADLIN
Asks to be relieved of his duties as
librarian of Boston Public Library
after 14 years' service.

to his personal qualities that his success is even more largely due.

"In the good feeling which prevails among these hundreds of library employees, in their loyalty to the institution, their pride in the service, we see the effects of the character of the man who was their chief—the strong sense of equity, the human sympathy, and the cheery good humor which has marked Mr. Wadlin's administration of the library. He has been to them first of all not an official but a man, and his successful discharge of the varied and delicate responsibilities of his position affords one more proof that the solution of most problems that have to do with human factors is to be found in terms of personality.

"We let him go at his desire, not ours, and we ask him to accept this assurance of our gratitude for the fruitful past and our good wishes for the future."

Mr. Wadlin was born in Wakefield in 1851. For some years he practiced architecture and later took up special statistical work. In 1888 he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, from which he resigned in 1903 to become librarian.

49
Boston Transcript Dec. 30, 1916
WADLIN TO LEAVE LIBRARY

Librarian for Fourteen Years Resigns to
Take Up Literary Work, Long Neglected

In order that he may devote his attention to literary work, Horace G. Wadlin has resigned as librarian of the Boston Public Library, and the resignation has been accepted by the trustees. This step comes as a surprise to the public, and even to Mr. Wadlin's friends, but he has long considered relief from routine. He is sixty-five years old. Mr. Wadlin succeeded the late James L. Whitney, having served for fifteen years as head of the State Bureau of Statistics of Labor. It has been Mr. Wadlin's chief desire to make the library a great educational influence in bringing it into closest relations with the people. In this work his success has been marked.

Mr. Wadlin's letter of resignation is as follows:

Nov. 10, 1916.
Josiah H. Benton, Esq., President.
My Dear Mr. Benton—I beg to tender to the trustees, through you, my resignation, to take effect at the end of the present fiscal year, Jan. 31, 1917, or as soon thereafter as my successor can be selected.

"As you are aware, I have, since 1888, been engaged in exacting executive work, and from the close application and constant attention to routine which such work requires I wish soon to be relieved.

"I make my wish known now, in order that the board may have ample time to consider the question of my successor, and thus permit the change to be made without undue disturbance of the operation of the library.

I desire to express to you personally, and to the board, my sincere appreciation of the support given me throughout my period of service. This support, accompanying the cordial relations which have always existed between the trustees and myself since my appointment in 1888, has not only been gratifying to me, but, without question, has made possible whatever measure of success has attended my administration.

Very respectfully yours,
Horace G. Wadlin.

The trustees of the library, in accepting Mr. Wadlin's resignation, adopted the following resolution:

"In accepting the resignation of Mr. Horace G. Wadlin as librarian of the Public Library of the City of Boston, the trustees of the library desire to place upon record their sense of the value of the service which Mr. Wadlin has rendered to the people, and their own personal regret over this severing of a relationship which has grown steadily in satisfaction and in pleasure with the passing years.

"In February, 1917, Mr. Wadlin will have completed a service as librarian of fourteen years. That period of time has seen many changes in the personnel of the Board of Trustees. Of the trustees who welcomed Mr. Wadlin in February, 1903, only one, the president of the present board, remains. During that period the work of the library has been largely increased. New branches and reading rooms have been established, and more and more the library has taken its place in the thought of the citizens as one of the great educational agencies in the life of Boston. In all this work of extension and of increased usefulness, Mr. Wadlin has been the foremost figure. Each fresh demand upon his thought and time has been fully met, and his wisdom and efficiency were never more evident than today, in every department of the library's work.

"He is leaving us now in the ripe maturity of his strength, conscious that the great institution over which he has presided has noted in him no loss of energy, no waning powers.

"And he leaves also with the respect, the affection and the unfeigned regret of every member of the Board of Trustees. We cannot close this record of our appreciation of the public service of the official without adding a word of our affectionate regard for the man.

"We recognize that Mr. Wadlin by his professional training and by his former experience is singularly well equipped for the position which he has held, but we are convinced that it is to his personal qualities that his success is even more largely due.

"In the good feeling which prevails among these hundreds of library employees, in their loyalty to the institution, their pride in the service, we see the effects of the character of the man who was their chief—the strong sense of equity, the human sympathy, and the cheery good humor which has marked Mr. Wadlin's administration of the library. He has been to them first of all not an official but a man, and his successful discharge of the varied and delicate responsibilities of his position affords one more proof that the solution of most problems that have to do with human factors is to be found in terms of personality.

"We let him go at his desire, not ours, and we ask him to accept this assurance of our gratitude for the fruitful past and our good wishes for the future.



A Centre for the Arts.

When the Institute of Technology moved across the Charles last summer its important architectural department was left on this side of the river and the entire Rogers building was given over to it. While this arrangement has been regarded as provisional, pending the preparation of suitable quarters for the department in the new location, there appears to be a good prospect that it will become permanent. In that event the Institute—like Harvard University with its medical school, Tussey Institute, Arnold Arboretum and Soldiers Field on the Boston side—will be dominated both in Cambridge and Boston. There are practical as well as sentimental reasons why "Tech" should retain a foothold in the city of the river. The architectural department is essentially artistic in nature, combining the aesthetic with the technical in its courses. Therefore, for the sake of association and environment it should remain in the neighborhood of the other great institutions of art clustered in the Back Bay district.

The Rogers building, which has been changed over with reference to the needs of the architectural department, is admirably suited for the purpose. It is not only a beautiful example of monumental architecture, but, although dating back but half a century, is doubly historic as the cradle of a great technical school, and as the home of the Lowell Institute lectures. In its new uses there also lies the prospect of a greatly extended service to the community. Fastest of this was recently given in the important exhibition by the Boston Society of Architects, the Architectural Club, the Society of Landscape Architects, and the Society of Arts and Crafts, the close of which was signalled by a "students' night" of remarkable character, bringing together in delightful festivity the students of the principal schools for instruction in diverse arts throughout Greater Boston—drawing, painting, sculpture, industrial design, textile art, music and education and dramatic expression—the musical and dramatic students contributing most enjoyably to the occasion.

Along lines that indicated it is aimed to make the Rogers Building a veritable centre of the arts, not only for Greater Boston but for all Massachusetts. Opportunity will probably be given for the various institutions to hold their commencement or graduation exercises in Huntington Hall, and from time to time to hold exhibitions and give entertainments in the building. Prizes for efficiency in the arts, or for special achievements, may be publicly awarded here and made occasions for notable functions. And inducements may be offered to the various schools for the arts throughout the Commonwealth by means of such a common centre, to make their work publicly known along broader lines than otherwise might be possible.

For instance the several textile schools in office like Lowell, New Bedford and Fall River could thus make a metropolitan showing of their work which should be of great benefit to the community. The staff of the architectural department appears to be broadly appreciative of the possibilities thus opened out. The result of such an extension of scope could hardly fail to be beneficial in many ways—for the community at large as well as for the institutions directly concerned.

In Bates Hall.

It was 6.30 in the evening, a time when Bates Hall is almost deserted. I was reading an assigned book, listlessly turning the pages to see how much I could safely count. Now and then, my attention drifted to the arched roof or to the busts of the poets along the wall. It was much easier to dream than to study something uninteresting. At the table where I sat, there were three others, a young man directly across, and two girls. The young man was leaning back in his chair, with his book balanced on the edge of the table. The title was "The Dismissal of Childhood," but the subject matter did not catch his attention. He read up and down the words, but did not grasp the meaning. The girls had been making no pretence at reading. They were simply talking.

draw it together; inside was a tin lunch box.

Finally, she turned to the books she had brought from the shelves. The first was a Hebrew dictionary, and she began with the initiative of the verb. After having studied it for a while, she drew from her bag a fat package. With some difficulty she untied the small rope around it and took out two small paper bags, green from previous use. With a stub of a pencil she wrote on these the conjugations of the verbs and the exercises connected with the lesson. Her eyes closed often wearily, but she kept on until the task was completed. Then she took up the other book, written in Anglo-Saxon, beginning about in the middle.

I sat still and tried to figure it out. Here was an old lady, past her prime of age, a wage-earner, perhaps a seamstress, in a large office building, coming here to study, to devote her only time for rest and recreation to study! And such study!

Worried from the day's toil, she could master Hebrew and Anglo-Saxon, impelled only by the force of her own will. What did it mean? Had she been spending all the years in such persistent study? Then how broad would be her education, combining the sacred knowledge with a lifetime of experience! But this could not be possible, or why would she now be a scrubwoman?

Perhaps she had not reached this "promised land" of opportunity until her youth was gone and she had taken up the cares of a family. Every moment had been occupied in providing for the many hungry children; but now, since they had left the home and she had only herself to care for, she was tasting of the fountain of knowledge which in the great city is "free to all." Of course there have been cases in history of study taken up in later life, but it was hardly credible that this woman, after a life spent in mental toil among the unlearned, should have had the courage or even known where to begin. I could not explain it. But whatever the history of this woman and her motive for studying Hebrew and Anglo-Saxon, an ambition to learn must be there, and that ambition must be stronger than the bonds of habit or the nullifying effect of physical weariness.

As I was still pondering over the incongruity of the foreign woman and her study, a young man entered the room, and came directly toward her. He was very youthful in appearance, about 20, I should say, and bore unmistakable signs of foreign descent. He wore a shabby dark suit, too smart in the sleeves, and carried a bag in his hand. A bulging school-bag, too, he had, of the same material as her own. His hair was black and curly, his large, dark eyes lighted up with pleasure as he stepped forward. "Come, grandma, you've done enough for tonight," he took her bag, replaced the books on the shelf, as if he were accustomed to finding their place, and they went out together. It was perfectly plain, now, and before. She spent her days in working for this boy—that she might realize in his her lifetime of ambition. In her leisure she studied to keep up with him, to be his companion. So after all she was not making American mothers and grandmothers of a few generations hence.

WADLIN RESIGNS AS LIBRARY HEAD

Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library since 1903, has tendered his resignation, which is to become effective July 1, 1918, or at such earlier time as his successor may be appointed.

In his letter, addressed to Joseph H. Benton, president of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Wadlin asks that he be relieved of the exacting executive duties, which have formed an important feature of his work.

In accepting the resignation, the Board of Trustees passed resolutions, reading in part as follows:

"The Trustees of the Library desire to place upon record their sense of the value of the service which Mr. Wadlin has rendered to the people and their own personal regret over this severing of a relationship which has grown steadily in satisfaction and in pleasure with the passing years.

"In February, 1917, Mr. Wadlin will have completed a service as librarian of fourteen years. During that period the work of the Library has been largely increased. New branches and reading rooms have been established, and more and more the Library has taken its place in the thought of the citizens as one of the great educational agencies in the life of Boston. In all this work of extension and of increased usefulness, Mr. Wadlin has been the foremost figure.

"He is leaving us now in the ripe maturity of his strength, conscious that the great institution over which he has presided, has noted in him no loss of energy, no waning powers.

"And he leaves also with the respect, the affection and the unforgotten regret of every member of the Board of Trustees. We cannot close this record of our appreciation of the public service of the official without adding a word of our affectionate regard for the man.

"In the good feeling which prevails among these hundreds of Library employees, in their loyalty to the institution, their pride in the service, we see the effects of the character of the man who was their chief—the strong sense of equity, the human sympathy, and the cheery good humor, which has marked Mr. Wadlin's administration.

"We let him go, at his desire, not ours, and we ask him to accept this assurance of our gratitude for the fruitful past, and our good wishes for the future."

OLD PAINTINGS GO BACK

Charlestown received today three large oil paintings that hung in the old City Hall in that section many years. Four years ago they were taken to the Boston Public Library. Recently Judge Sullivan of the Charlestown court and City Councilor McDonald urged the mayor to have the paintings returned, to be hung in the new municipal building.

Two of the paintings, one of Daniel Webster delivering a speech at the laying of the corner-stone at the Bunker Hill Monument, and another, of George Washington, will be hung in the Charlestown courtroom, while one of General Jackson will be placed in the corridor of the building.

LIBRARIAN AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. Charles F. D. Holden, the State Librarian, voices in a letter on this page today the sentiment also expressed by many other trustworthy men to the effect that employees of libraries in Massachusetts should not be brought under the regulations of the civil service. The argument is that the efficiency of workers in libraries is of a special kind which cannot be properly tested by the ordinary civil service examinations, and furthermore that the public spirit and the unselfish enthusiasm both of those in charge and of those employed at our various libraries are such that they do not need the civil service check stimulus. Not only is it unneeded, say these opponents, but also it would work positive harm. Clearly such an argument as this fails to dispose of one very serious question of consistency which it leaves out of account altogether. In department after department of our public service, forward-looking Americans have been battling for the introduction of the merit system and have approved its success in many quarters where it has won important victories over the spoils system. Among these advocates have been many of the same type of citizens who now oppose the tabulated merit system for our libraries. Still holding the fire department to full recognition of civil service in order to increase its efficiency, as these men doubtless would strive to hold it, in the same breath they plead that library employees should be kept out of civil service because it would decrease its efficiency.

It is necessary to say that without some fresh effort at reconciliation two positions so conflicting as these cannot be simultaneously held. The plea that library work constitutes a special class, requiring personal characteristics so intangible that they cannot be judged under the civil service is not sufficient. Will Mr. Holden argue that many specialized branches of the Federal service require less intangible characteristics of personal address, of savoir faire, of seriousness? There are many such positions which have been brought directly under the civil service rules and for which applicants are tested in a manner which quite clearly reveals their fitness. The National Civil Service League says that the same kind of special tests could be made of any library's employees. No; properly to maintain their arguments, the opponents of the present proposal cannot rest their case on specialized grounds of the kind alleged. Their only course of consistency would demand that they should attack the whole theory of the civil service at large, if they hoped to maintain their present position exactly. Either the civil service regulations are a means to securing efficient public service or they are not. There is no other alternative.

Of course it is not to be supposed that Mr. Holden, or any other citizen of his standing, would declare against the general theory of the civil service. But there is wide room for mistake between the theory and its application, and even in this admission there enters the one ground on which the present drive of the friends of our libraries may be justified. They may be able to show that the agencies of civil service in Massachusetts are not yet capable of applying the general theory of the civil service to the specialized service of librarians without unwholesome effects. They may be able to show that the experience of New York State, for instance, has shown that the time is not yet ripe for the change. And if they proved these things, they would have made out a case for the delay of the measure now proposed, and a case which it might be right for all the newspapers of the State to endorse. But they would have receded from the false position that what may be one Government employee's meat can be another Government employee's poison, and they would be relieved from appearing today in the attitude of citizens who oppose a system which has been a benefit to the public service, both of State and nation. They would at least be admitting what they must admit, that the theory of the civil service is good, and they would be lined up in a campaign to see that its application should be so properly made that even librarians could accept it without lamenting, and without forgetting that they themselves are asking it for all other general branches of the State's service.

CIVIL SERVICE AND THE LIBRARIES

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Most thoughtful men, interested in good government, give approval to the principles of Civil Service. Librarians are no exception; they are among the prominent members of Civil Service reform leagues; their hearty approval is given to the extension of the service and the results are applauded just so far as previous conditions are bettered. When conditions have not been improved as a result, where efficient employees are not secured, they do not admit, so far as I am aware, the vaunted advantage to the service. Experience has shown that Civil Service applied to library employees has not been a success because the peculiar needs of libraries have not been met by existing Civil Service rules. Other States and cities have shown no disposition to adapt their state or municipal civil service regulations to meet the requirements of the situation. The objections remain. Better and higher classes of assistants are not secured. On the contrary, every library under Civil Service reports that it has been a detriment. There is no reason to believe that Massachusetts Civil Service will prove the exception in adjusting its rules to secure the result so greatly to be desired.

The following illustration in fact shows that the Massachusetts Commission failed so to do: The "office secretary" of the Commission resigned. The Civil Service Commission said an examination would have to be held for the position, and that only a temporary appointment could be made. Such an appointment was made; the examination was held in most satisfactory examination paper, and the choice of the Library Commission was confirmed in that their appointee stood first on the list. Soon after, this estimable person left the service of the State in order to be married. The Civil Service Board then presented three names from which to make a choice. One was not available, since she was already receiving more pay than her present position and only took the examination through a desire to secure a place in the classified service. The other two were unsuited to the needs of the position, as were the following three candidates then offered by the Civil Service Commission. Although the fact was pointed out that the records and experiences of the persons presented did not meet the specific need of the position, the Library Commission was informed that one of the last three must be taken.

The "office secretary" was expected to possess not merely secretarial qualifications, but the ability to be a competent adviser to trustees and librarians, both in correspondence and when consulted in person. The Civil Service Commission had been told that a candidate who held a subordinate position only in a library would not be acceptable; that trustees and librarians would not welcome such a person, and her lack of experience in initiating and directing work would be a fatal handicap. It was important that the past experience and qualifications of the candidate should have been such as to inspire confidence in her advice as a representative of the Library Commission. It was the unanimous opinion of the Board that it could not risk its reputation in having the Commission represented by one of the State by any of the candidates whose names had been presented, and so the position was abolished.

Ald was then sought from the Legislature, with the result that the Library Commission now has authority to appoint a secretary and adviser for libraries, as well as to determine by examination, or any such rules as it may establish, the selection and appointment of supervising librarians and all other library workers who are paid wholly or in part under the authority of the Library Commission. The Civil Service Commission, after 32 years of operation, during which the whole free library system of Massachusetts has in effect grown up, decides that library employees should come under the State House supervision. This is all wrong. Libraries are getting along well enough now. The occasional attempt of politicians to work a local library for patronage will find correction at local hands. Even a continuance of the evil would be a small price to pay for that freedom and mobility, and that recognition of the personal element in the selection and designation of library employees, which are highly necessary to successful operation.

Our original civil service law excluded schools from the application of the classified service system. Librarians should have been added. They doubtless would have been had anybody thought to do so. They hold the same intimate relations to the community that the schools do, and should be outgrowths of community spirit and community life in the same way. If the civil service commission insists on its present plan, we hope the Legislature will step in and apply a dose of common sense to the situation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In answer to many inquiries about the proposed inclusion of library employees in the revised rules of the civil service, the following are some of the reasons why the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners are unanimously opposed to such action on the part of the Civil Service Commission.

Experience has shown that where civil service has been extended to assistants in public libraries, the result has been detrimental to the library's efficiency. Except in the few cases where appointments have previously been made for political purposes, it has still to be shown that appointments under civil service have improved library service or strengthened the personnel of the library staff.

Membership on boards of trustees of public libraries in Massachusetts, elsewhere, is considered a high honor. An examination of the names of men and women giving their service to libraries would show that they represent the best business capacity and intelligence of the community. The exceptions throughout the country are curiously few and exist only where the spoils system holds sway. Library boards in the library are the best interests of the library in their charge; they are proud of results and their desire is to obtain the best possible assistants with the funds available. Trustees welcome their responsibility and merit their power of administration, including that of making appointments which they now possess.

Library assistants must be sought. The desirable person is not dissatisfied with a present position or looking for a new position. Most often only larger pay and opportunity for growth tempt a competent person to make a change.

Experience, personality, tact and initiative mean more in the vast majority of library positions than the possession of the technical knowledge of their profession. The latter may be tested by examination, the former cannot. In theory, the civil service counts experience, personality and those intangible qualities that go in the makeup of the perfect assistant, but with what unsatisfactory success is known only to those who have been under obligation to work with certain civil service appointees.

The inducement to enter classes in apprenticeship, training schools in libraries, and even library schools, would be greatly diminished. At present such training leads to the practical certainty of an immediate position, with an opportunity for advancement, for all persons who are adapted to the work.

It is the opinion of the Free Public Library Commission that there is no general demand among library employees to include them within the civil service rules. Certainly boards of trustees and librarians are unanimous in their opposition. It would tend to benefit only the incompetent, the undeserving of promotion and the superannuated.

Libraries are educational institutions. The exclusion of their employees from the civil service rules is desirable for the same reasons that teachers in the public schools are excluded.

In States and cities where the question has been discussed, the increasing practice has been and is to exclude library employees from the civil service.

CHARLES F. D. HOLDEN, Chairman

A REFORM RUN MADE

The civil service commission, after 32 years of operation, during which the whole free library system of Massachusetts has in effect grown up, decides that library employees should come under the State House supervision. This is all wrong. Libraries are getting along well enough now. The occasional attempt of politicians to work a local library for patronage will find correction at local hands. Even a continuance of the evil would be a small price to pay for that freedom and mobility, and that recognition of the personal element in the selection and designation of library employees, which are highly necessary to successful operation.

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[illegible]

Ally was still preening over the majority of the foreign women and her body, a young man entered the room and came directly toward her. He was very youthful in appearance, about 20, should say, and bore unmistakable marks of foreign descent. He wore a finely dark suit, too short in the sleeves, and carried a cap in his hand. Bulging school-bag, too, he had, of the same material as his own. His hair was black and wavy, his eyes dark and lighted up with pleasure as he looked her on the shoulder and whispered: "Come, grandina, you've been enough for a day. Let's go." He replaced the books on the shelf, and they were accustomed to finding their desks, and they went out together. Ally was not a plain, new, and simple. That was why he had chosen her. She spent her days in working in this way—that she might realize in her life the life of a nation. In her spare time she studied to keep up with his companion. So after all she was not unlike the American mothers and daughters of a few generations ago.

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"In the good feeling which prevails among these hundreds of laboring employes, in their loyalty to the Institution, their pride in the service, we see the effects of the character of the man who was their chief—the strong sense of equity, the human sympathy, and the cheery good humor which has marked Mr. Wadlin's administration.

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[illegible]

The exclusion of the educational institutions, the civil service rules for employees from the reasons that teachers in the public schools are excluded.

In States and cities where the question has been discussed, the increasing practice has been to exclude library employees from the civil service.

The Free Public Library Commission feels would welcome any plan that would secure a higher grade of librarians. It is believed, however, that their inclusion within the civil service rules will inevitably result in a lower rather than marked deterioration in the quality of membership on library boards of trustees.

CHARLES F. D. BLEDEN, Chairman

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Two of the paintings, one of Daniel Webster delivering a speech at the laying of the cornerstone at theunker Hill Monument, and another, of George Washington, will be hung in the Charlestown courthouse. One of General Jackson will be placed in the corridor of the building.

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58
Boston Herald Jan. 19/17

AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
Dear Day's Work: Tell the young authors, for me, not to worry about the increasing number of public libraries from which the people will borrow their books to read instead of time is worth anything, and whose stock of patience isn't foolishly large, well know, there is anything that will drive a reader to buy a book and have it for his very own. It is to try to get said book from a public library.

Of course, there are some books published in England before the Reformation and evidently sent over here as ship's ballast, and are nearly always available, but anything printed since they ceased to make the sea and it's almost all to be hard to connect with that it's hardly worth the effort. For supplying a person with what he doesn't want, a public library is just the thing. To a large extent, the average library is a museum and most of the available books are as dead as the mummies of Egypt.

It's always somebody else that gets the few live books that are bought from time to time. By the time they get to us the desire to read them has faded and we no longer care for them. I think Emerson must have had the library patron in mind when he said, "Never read a book till it is a year old." A book is likely to be fully that old before you can get it from a library. Ask for a truly worth while book and you'll be told one of the following things:

We haven't that book.
We have it, but it cannot be taken out. It is already out.

It's worn out.

It's at the library.

So, young authors, don't worry because your books are in the library and be afraid folks will borrow them instead of buying them. Any grown-up who will spend his time trying to get a book out of a library instead of buying it ought to be arrested for vagrancy. Libraries sound good, and pictures of them on postcards are good advertising for their towns, but for supplying live books to live people they are an unmitigated delusion and a snare.

If, perchance, we ever do get a book from the library, it's likely to be one for which we or anybody else cares but little, and we let it lie around unread till finally a fine of 25 cents accrues on it for keeping it overtime, and then we decide we won't try to get any more books for a while. M. V. L.

THE BOSTON HERALD
MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1917

A GOOD SELECTION

At a time when our more ardent civil service reformers are urging the inclusion of public libraries within the classified service, the appointment of Mr. C. F. D. Belden to the administrative headship of the Boston Public Library ought to be a sufficient assurance that the spoils system is not working any havoc and is not likely to work any in this branch of our municipal administration. When Chicago, some years ago, managed by civil service competition to secure a man of excellent qualifications to be the head of its public library, the example was heralded, far and wide as a demonstration of what the civil service system could do. Now the trustees of the Boston Public Library have managed to make, without the use of any such machinery, a selection which is quite as admirable and in some respects more so. Certainly not in this Commonwealth and probably nowhere in this country could the trustees have found a better qualified appointee than Mr. Belden for this important post. He has the ability, the training, the experience and the personal qualities. What more could we ask for under any system?

59
Boston Herald Jan. 19/17
DEFENDS CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION'S METHODS.

To the Editor of the Herald:
I write by this morning's issue, under heading "Data Defends Civil Service for Libraries," certain statements made concerning the methods of the civil service examinations. One of the librarians criticizing the methods of examination states: "If experts decided, that would be different, but they are not doing it."

The civil service commission in all of its examinations calling for expert knowledge or experience, selects men of experience in the examination. The gentleman who made the statement above quoted has been an examiner for the civil service commission of Massachusetts several times in examining for positions requiring skill in lines with which the gentleman is familiar.

In another part of the article appears a statement that the civil service commissioners had offered for selection three "impossible candidates." This refers to an examination held at the request of one of the library commissions. In this case the examination was framed by one of the best known librarians in the state of Massachusetts, assisted by an editor of one of the large Boston dailies, a man in close touch with library work. The three "impossible" candidates were objected to for various reasons, and one especially was objected to upon the ground that her past history showed she was unable to "get along with people." Investigation was made by the commission of the records of these people. It happened that at that time one of the commissioners was professor at Williams College, and the lady especially referred to was assistant librarian at Williams College. A report was obtained through the commissioner from the librarian, the professors and the students concerning this particular candidate, and the report was favorable.

ELMER L. CURTISS.
Boston, Jan. 12.

REPLY TO MR. CURTISS.

To the Editor of the Herald:

As the former librarian of Williams College I wish to correct the impression in the letter of Mr. Curtiss which appeared in the "Herald" on Jan. 12. Owing to the fact that he did not hear the discussion of the case at the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, there has evidently come about a misunderstanding. It implies that of the three "impossible candidates" the one objected to on the ground that her past history showed she was unable to "get along with people" was the "assistant librarian at Williams College."

It must be said in justice to the assistant in the library of Williams College (she was not in fact "assistant librarian") having been in service there as a cataloguer only a few months when the matter was under consideration the librarian commission did not object to her appointment for inexperience, but for lack of experience sufficient to meet the requirements of the position. At the time she took the examination she had had experience in a subordinate position only in a small town library. She was admirably fitted for certain work, but was quite unfitted for the exceptional duties of the position of the commission for the appointment of which she took the examination.

JOHN A. LOWE.
Winchester, Jan. 15.

Boston Herald Jan. 27/17
CHOOSE BELDEN TO HEAD BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Trustees Elect State Librarian as Successor of Horace G. Wadlin.

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, was chosen librarian of the Boston Public Library to succeed Horace G. Wadlin at a meeting of the board of trustees of the library yesterday. Mr. Belden will probably not assume his new position for several weeks. It was said last night, Mr. Wadlin will continue as librarian until his successor is ready to take charge.

Mr. Wadlin presented his resignation to the trustees in December to take effect Jan. 31. They accepted it to take effect July 1, 1917, at the latest.

Mr. Belden was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1870 and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1895, and received the degree of LL. B. in 1898. He is a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association, and also of the New York bar. He served as secretary of the law faculty at Harvard, and as assistant librarian of the Harvard law school library for 10 years (1898-1908). He then became librarian of the social law library in 1908, and in June, 1909, state librarian of Massachusetts.

He has been a member of the Massachusetts state library commission since June, 1909, and chairman of the board during almost the entire period.

In connection with his work for Massachusetts libraries, he has served as vice-president, 1910-1911, and as president, 1911-1913, of the Massachusetts Library Club.

Mr. Belden is married and has three children. He is a resident of Cambridge, but will take up his residence in Boston.

10 Jan. 17, '17

THE BOSTON HERALD
FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

It is for a position of great responsibility that the trustees of the Boston Public Library must soon pick a man. He should have the following qualifications:

He should be technically trained as a librarian. Recent years have marked great progress in the science of handling books, so as to make them and their contents more thoroughly available to the public.

He should be in early middle life. It is not necessary that he should already have "struck twelve." He should have time enough to exemplify that continuity of policies which always redounds to the success of such an institution.

The new librarian must have the sort of business capacity which will enable him to deal successfully with a small army of employees, and with the peculiar needs of numerous and somewhat diversified branches, as well as with other practical problems of administration.

Though not wholly essential, we hope the trustees will find somebody from this neighborhood—from Greater Boston, if possible—and so familiar with the history and traditions of Massachusetts and the meaning, in its proper background, of the great institution over which he will be called to preside. This implies a certain vision as to its future, and the literary life for which it stands.

Boston Globe Jan. 27/17

BELDEN CHOSEN FOR LIBRARIAN

Succeeds Horace G. Wadlin at Boston Public Library

Appointee Now in Charge of the Library at the State House

Charles Francis Dorr Belden, librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, was chosen librarian of the Boston Public Library, to succeed Horace G. Wadlin, yesterday by the trustees. Mr. Wadlin has agreed to serve until the new librarian takes office.

Mr. Belden said last evening that he had received no official notification of his election and that, if he accepted, he could not assume his new duties for two or three months at least. He declined to make any statement concerning his policies, saying any such thing would be most untimely.

Mr. Belden was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1870, the son of Francis C. and Jennie Maude (Wright) Belden. His early education was received in the public schools of Niagara Falls and the Central High School of Buffalo, from which he graduated in 1891 as president of his class.

Harvard Graduate

He graduated from Harvard College with the class of 1896 and from the Harvard Law School in 1898. So high did he stand at Harvard that he was chosen secretary of the faculty of law, a position which he held from 1899 to 1902. He was assistant librarian of the Harvard Law Library from 1902 until 1908; was then made librarian of the Social Law Library, where he remained for one year, when he was made Massachusetts State Librarian in June, 1909.

Since 1909 Mr. Belden has also been chairman of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts. He is a member of the New York bar, the Massachusetts Bar Association, the Harvard Law School Association, the Immigrant Education Society, the Boston City Club and Harvard Club of Boston, was president of the Massachusetts



CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, Massachusetts State Librarian, to Head the Boston Public Library.

Library Club from 1911 to 1913 and vice president from 1913 to 1914.

State-Wide Activities

Some idea of his State-wide activities is given by his reports as State Librarian and chairman of the Library Commission. He has always taken a great interest in the social forms of social intercourse outside his profession. He has served as chairman of the committee on papers and essays of the New England Historic Genealogical Society and has also been prominent in the Cambridge Dramatic Club. He has lectured at Simmons College on Federal, State and municipal documents.

He was married on May 26, 1898, to Miss Anna Marian Blackwell of East Orange, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Belden live at 141 Brattle St., Cambridge, and have three children.

Mr. Wadlin has been librarian for almost 14 years. He succeeded the late James L. Whitney, who held the office from 1899 until 1909, following Herbert Putnam, now librarian of Congress, who had held it since the opening of the present Public Library Building in Cambridge in 1895.

Boston Transcript Jan. 29/17

SARGENTIANA
Large Collections of Reproductions of Sargent's Portraits and Other Paintings in the Library

The Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library has arranged, in the large exhibition room adjoining the hall in which Sargent's mural paintings are installed, a large collection of reproductions of his easel paintings, including many of his most famous portraits. Photographs, photogravures, engravings, and all sorts of reproductions are shown, including a number of books containing illustrations by Sargent. Here are to be seen excellent black-and-white versions of his "Carmenita," "El Jaleo," "Madame Grateau," "Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth," "Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose," "Mrs. Bolt," the "Children of E. D. Bolt," "George Henry Patmore," "Mrs. George Corbally West," "Laura Lister," the "Hon. Victoria Stanley," "Lady Agnew," "Sir Thomas Sutherland," "General Sir Ian Hamilton," "Lady Hamilton," "Mrs. George Corbally West," "Miss Carey Thomas," "Miss Octavia Hill," "Mrs. Carl Meyer and Children," "Lord Watson," "Asher Wertheimer," the "Massachusetts," "Alfred Wertheimer," the "Younger Wertheimer Children," "Francis C. Penrose," "Lady Faudel-Phillips," "A Venetian Interior," "Miss Daisy Letter," "Lord Ribblesdale," "Mrs. Edith," "Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain," the "Duke of Portland," the "Duchess of Portland," the group portrait of "Lady Elcho, Mrs. Tennant, and Mrs. Adair," the group portrait of the "Ladies Alexandra, Mary, and Theo. Acheson," "Mrs. Charles Hunter," "Lord Russell of Killowen," "President Roosevelt," "Joseph Jefferson," "Henry G. Marquand," "Paul Helleu," "Mrs. Maynell," "Signor Mantegna," "Henry James," "Robert Louis Stevenson," "Thomas B. Reed," "W. G. Robertson," "Johannes Wolff," "Mrs. Hirsch," "President Eliot," "James Whitcomb Riley," "Henry L. Higginson," "Mrs. Widener," "Spanish Dance," "Capri Girl," "Italian with Rope," "Dr. Weir Mitchell," etc.

The attendance for six days at the Sargent loan exhibition, at the Copley Gallery, was 2117. This does not include the attendance at the private view last Monday evening.

Boston Globe Feb. 1, 1917

LIBRARY WORKERS PAY HONOR TO H. G. WADLIN

If Horace G. Wadlin, retiring after 14 years as librarian at the Boston Public Library, had many lingering doubts as to where he stood in the opinion of his fellows, they were effectively dispelled at a farewell banquet and entertainment tendered him by nearly 200 library workers last evening in Convention Hall, St. Botolph St.

Every feature of the event was designed with the view of impressing Mr. Wadlin with the esteem and affection in which his former coworkers hold him and as material proof thereof, Asst. Librarian Otto Fleischer presented him a handsome big silver vase, beautifully inscribed.

Pres. James W. Kenney of the Employees' Benefit Association was toastmaster, and William F. Kenney, vice president of the board of trustees, and Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, Rev. Arthur Connolly of Jamaica Plain and Samuel Carr, all trustees, uttered one another in their praise of Mr. Wadlin and his work. Pres. Josiah H. Benton of the trustees was unable to be present, but sent a letter glowing with compliments, as did Rev. Dr. James De Normandie. Others of Mr. Wadlin's eulogizers were John A. Brett, a former trustee; Alice M. Jordan, James Kelley, Helen M. Bell and Lindsay Swift, library department executives.

Following the banquet was a reception and dance, to which 150 friends of the employees came. On the committee were: Clement Hayes, chairman; Flora A. Dennis, Robert F. Dixon, M. Florence Coffin and John J. O'Brien. Miss Juliet R. Zaugg and John O. Connolly had to give many cheers of their specialty dances.

Assisting as ushers were Misses Marie McEneaney, Beatrice Doherty, Marion Gill, Marie Gross, Marietta Harkerty, Elsie Hildreth, Florence Sullivan, Eleanor Shea, Lillian Kennedy, Margaret Keenan, Josephine Kenney, Theodosia Macaulay, Anna Mantle, Mary Burke, Ruth von Schoppe and Mary Sheridan.

Boston Post Feb. 7/17

COL. J. H. BENTON

IS DEAD

Trustee of Public Library for 23 Years



COLONEL JOSIAH H. BENTON, Former president of the library trustees, who died yesterday.

Death came suddenly yesterday to Colonel Josiah H. Benton, for 23 years a member and seven years president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library. He had been feeling poorly for a week or more, but was about the house until a few hours before his death, which was due to a heart affection. He was 73 years of age.

Colonel Benton was one of the leading lawyers of Boston, particularly in the field of corporation law.

LEADER IN WORK

Colonel Benton was looked upon as one of the most efficient library officials in the country. The library and its development was, in fact, his principal life's work. He spent day after day in the various reading rooms, stack rooms and offices. When it became apparent that increased quarters would be necessary a year or so ago, he purchased with his own funds several pieces of property which would be necessary and turned them over to the city at cost, saving the city many thousands of dollars in the transaction. As a result of this and numerous other actions which demonstrated his intense interest in the city's welfare, Mayor Curley has cited him as an illustration of what a city official really ought to be. During the past few years he had made yearly trips to Europe and secured many valuable books for the library while there. He was in Europe at the outbreak of the war.

Colonel Benton was born in Addison, Vt., Aug. 4, 1843, the son of Josiah H. and Martha Ellen (Danforth) Benton. He began his education in the Literary and Scientific Institute, New London, N. H., and studied law at the Albany Law School, which later, in 1868, awarded him a degree of LL. B. Dartmouth awarded him a degree of A. M. in 1869 and Norwich University a degree of LL. D. in 1908.

Served in Civil War

He was 19 years of age when, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company 31 of the Twelfth Vermont Volunteers and he served until July, 1863.

In 1865 he was admitted to the bar and started practice in Bradford, Vt., later moving to Lancaster, N. H., where he remained until 1873. He was secretary to the Governor of New Hampshire in 1869 and 1870. In 1870 and 1872 he was clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives.

He removed to Boston in 1873 and made his home here up to the time of his death. He became general counsel for the Old Colony Railroad and Steamboat lines, and for the New Haven interests, having previously been a director and counsel for the Northern Railroad of New Hampshire. He became so familiar with corporation law that he was called upon on various occasions to lecture on the subject, appearing on many occasions from the early nineties until 1906 in the class rooms of Boston University as a lecturer.

Library Trustee Since 1894

He became a member of the Board of Library Trustees in 1894 and was made president in 1908. He was also a trustee of Boston University, a member of the Bostonian Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Vermont Historical Society, Vermont Association, Kinsey Post, G. A. R., the Athol Club, the London Club and the

patron in the library. A book is a year old. A book is likely to be fully that old before you can get it from a library. Ask for a truly worth while book and you'll be told one of the following things:

We haven't that book.
We have it, but it cannot be taken out.
It is already out.
It's worn out.

It's at the library.
So, young ladies, don't worry because your books are in the library and be afraid folks will borrow them instead of buying them. Any grown-up who will spend his time trying to get a book out of a library instead of buying it ought to be arrested for vagrancy. Libraries sound good, and pictures of them on postcards are good advertising for their towns, but for supplying live books to live people they are an unmitigated delusion and a snare.

If, perchance, we ever do get a book from the library, it's likely to be one for which we or anybody else cares but little, and we let it lie around unread till finally a fine of 25 cents accrues on it for keeping it overtime, and then we decide we won't try to get any more books for a while.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1917

A GOOD SELECTION

At a time when our more ardent civil service reformers are urging the inclusion of public libraries within the classified service, the appointment of Mr. C. F. D. Belden to the administrative headship of the Boston Public Library ought to be a sufficient assurance that the spoils system is not working any havoc and is not likely to work any in this branch of our municipal administration. When Chicago, some years ago, managed by civil service competition to secure a man of excellent qualifications to be the head of its public library, the example was heralded, far and wide as a demonstration of what the civil service system could do. Now the trustees of the Boston Public Library have managed to make, without the use of any such machinery, a selection which is quite as admirable and in some respects more so. Certainly not in this commonwealth and probably nowhere in this country could the trustees have found a better qualified appointee than Mr. Belden for this important post. He has the ability, the training, the experience and the personal qualities. What more could we ask for under any system?

of the large Boston public library, a man in the close touch with library work. The three "impossible" candidates were objected to for various reasons, and one especially was objected to upon the ground that his past history showed that he was unable to "get along with people." Investigation was made by the commission of the records of these people. It happened that at that time one of the commissioners was professor at Williams College, and the lady expertly referred to was assistant librarian at Williams College. A report was submitted through the commissioner from the librarian, the professors and the students concerning this particular candidate, and the report was favorable.

ELMER L. CURTISS.

Boston, Jan. 13.

REPLY TO MR. CURTISS.

To the Editor of the Herald:

As the former librarian of Williams College, I wish to correct the impression in the letter of Mr. Curtiss which appeared in the "Herald" on Jan. 12. Owing to the fact that he did not hear the discussion of the case at the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, there has evidently come about a misunderstanding. He implies that of the three "impossible candidates" the one objected to on the ground that her past history showed she was unable to "get along with people" was the "assistant librarian at Williams College."

It must be said in justice to the assistant in the library of Williams College she was in fact "assistant librarian," having been in service there as a cataloguer only a few months when the matter was under consideration. The library commission did not object to her appointment for inexperience, but for lack of experience sufficient to meet the requirements of the position. At the time she took the examination she had had experience in a subordinate position only in a small town library. She was admirably fitted for certain work, but was quite unfitted for the exceptional duties of the position of the commission for the appointment to which she took the examination.

JOHN A. LOWE.

Winchester, Jan. 15.

He has been a member of the Massachusetts state library commission since June, 1905, and chairman of the board during almost the entire period.

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Mr. Belden is married and has three children. He is a resident of Cambridge, but will take up his residence in Boston.

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CHARLES F. D. BELDEN,
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Library Club from 1911 to 1913 and vice president from 1913 to 1915.

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Alexandra, Mary, and Theo. Acheson," "Mrs. Charles Butler," "Lord Russell of Killowen," "President Roosevelt," "Joseph Jefferson," "Henry G. Marquand," "Paul Helleu," "Mrs. Meynell," "Signor Mancini," "Henry James," "Robert Louis Stevenson," "Thomas B. Reed," "W. G. Robertson," "Johannes Wolff," "Mrs. Hirsch," "President Eliot," "James Whitcomb Riley," "Henry L. Higginson," "Mrs. Widener," "Spanish Dance," "Capri City," "Italian with Rope," "Dr. Weir Mitchell," etc.

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Boston Globe, Feb. 1, 1917

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Every feature of the event was designed with the view of impressing Mr. Wadlin with the esteem and affection in which his former coworkers hold him and as material proof thereof, Asst. Librarian Otto Fleckner presented him a handsome big silver vase, beautifully inscribed.

Tres James W. Kenney of the Employees' Benefit Association was toastmaster, and William F. Kenney, vice president of the board of trustees, and Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, Rev. Arthur Connolly of Jamaica Plain and Samuel Carr, all trustees, outdid one another in their praise of Mr. Wadlin and his work.

Tres Josiah H. Benton of the trustees was unable to be present, but sent a letter glowing with compliments, as did Rev. Dr. James De Normandie. Others of Mr. Wadlin's eulogizers were John A. Brett, a former trustee; Alice M. Jordan, James Kelley, Helen M. Bell and Lindsay Swift, library department executives.

Following the banquet was a reception and dance, to which 150 friends of the employees came. On the committee were: Clement Hayes, chairman; Flora A. Emdin, Robert F. Dixon, M. Florence Wadlin and John J. O'Brien. Miss Juliet R. Zaugg and John O. Connelly had to give many encores of their specialty dances.

Assisting as ushers were Misses Marie McElenev, Beatrice Doherty, Martha Gill, Marie Gross, Marietta Hargerty, Elsie Holden, Florence Sullivan, Eleanor Sheu, Lillian Kennedy, Margaret Keenan, Josephine Kenney, Theodosia McQuady, Anna Mantle, Mary Burke, Ruth von Schoppe and Mary Sheridan.

COLONEL JOSIAH H. BENTON,
Former president of the library trustees, who died yesterday.

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Library Trustee Since 1894

He became a member of the Board of Library Trustees in 1894 and was made president in 1908. He was also a trustee of Boston University, a member of the Bostonian Society, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Vermont Historical Society, Vermont Association, Kinsey Post, G. A. R., the Authors' Club, the London Club and the Algonquin Club and the Masonic Fraternity. He was for a time a trustee of the Massachusetts State Library.

Colonel Benton wrote extensively, mainly on legal, economic and legislative subjects.

He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Abbott Benton, whom he married in 1875, his former wife, Emma H. Aldrich Benton, having died in 1872. Besides their city home at 355 Newbury street, the Bentons have occupied a beautiful summer home in Hingham.

MAYOR'S TRIBUTE

In Death of Benton, He Says, City Loses Courageous Public Official, Who Worked for Right, Regardless of Consequences

Mayor Curley last night paid the following tribute to Josiah H. Benton: "The city of Boston, in the death of Josiah H. Benton, loses the services of a highly intelligent, faithful and courageous public official."

"His labors for Boston as chairman of the library trustees have been of that unselfish character that cannot be purchased at any price and whose benefit will be even better appreciated with the lapse of time."

"He possessed that quality so necessary and yet so often lacking in a department head, the courage to do what he believed was right regardless of consequences, and as a result of this qualification, the library department, under his administration, has been more efficiently managed than a majority of private enterprises."

Harvard ALUMNI BULLETIN

February 8, 1917.

Charles F. D. Belden, '95, Librarian

SIXTY years ago Harvard began to serve as a school for the training of librarians, and at this period Samuel A. Green, '51, librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Justin Winsor, '53, for many years librarian at Harvard; and Samuel S. Green, '58, for a long period librarian of the Worcester Public Library, laid the foundations of their education. The following may be



mentioned as a few of the many Harvard men who have become librarians since these early days: N. D. Carlile Hodges, '74, librarian of the Public Library, Cincinnati; Clement W. Andrews, '79, of the John Crerar Library, Chicago; Herbert Putnam, '83, Librarian of Congress; W. L. R. Gifford, '84, Mercantile Library, St. Louis; Theodore W. Koch, '93, now of the Library of Congress, but until recently librarian of the University of Michigan; Miller C. Wellman, '94, City Library, Springfield; Franklin O. Poole, '95, Association of the Bar, New York; and Charles F. D. Belden, of the same class, whose elec-

tion as librarian of the Boston Public Library on January 26, 1917, has been widely noticed in the newspapers. Many others should be mentioned if I were to attempt a complete list.

Mr. Belden was born at Syracuse, N. Y., October 5, 1871, the son of Francis Crapo Belden and Jennie Maude Wright. He graduated at the Central High School in Buffalo and then entered Harvard. He took the degree of LL.B. in 1898, and returned to New York State where he was admitted to the Bar in January, 1899. He is also a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association. He served as secretary to the law faculty at Harvard, and as assistant librarian of the Harvard Law School Library for ten years, (1898-1908). He then became librarian of the Social Law Library in 1908, and in June, 1909, State Librarian of Massachusetts. His success in the State Library has been remarkable.

As a member of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts since June, 1909, and now as chairman of the board—elected until 1920—he has had a wide acquaintance in Massachusetts and has become known as a wise and sympathetic counsellor to trustees of public libraries and their librarians throughout the Commonwealth.

In connection with his work for Massachusetts libraries, he has served as vice-president, 1910-1911, as president, 1911-1912, 1912-1913, of the Massachusetts Library Club—one of only two persons honored by two terms in the history of the club. He served as vice-president, 1910-1911 and 1914-1915, and president, 1911-1912, of the National Association of State Libraries, and 1913-1914 as vice-president of the League of Library Commissions.

Mr. Belden seems particularly fitted by long and intimate experience with library affairs in Massachusetts to serve the public in a high administrative posi-

(OVER)

tion. It has always been true in the past and no doubt will be true in the future, that libraries and their boards of trustees throughout the state look upon the Boston Public Library as a great friend and helper. To no one could the trustees of libraries in Massachusetts have turned with greater assurance of

sympathy and help than to Mr. Belden, and certainly the leading officials of the city, the heads of schools, business men, professional men, and literary workers will find him not only a sympathetic scholar, but an urbane man of affairs.

C. K. BOLTON, '90

[Librarian, Boston Athenaeum.]

The Endowment Fund

J. W. PRENTISS, '98, TREASURER

John W. Prentiss, '98, treasurer of the Harvard Club of New York, has been appointed treasurer of the Harvard Endowment Fund. His address is care of Hornblower & Weeks, 42 Broadway, New York City.

In addition to the chairman and treasurer, the Executive Committee of the Fund is made up as follows: Odin Roberts, '86, of Boston; Herbert L. Clark, '87, of Philadelphia; Benjamin Carpenter, '88, of Chicago; and Dwight F. Davis, '00, of St. Louis.

When the Fund was announced recently in the public press, some newspapers stated that it was the intention to collect the entire \$10,000,000 by next June. This is far from the truth, as it is especially desired to carry the appeal ultimately to every one of the 40,000 living Harvard men and the innumerable friends of the University all over the country. It would be impossible to complete this task by next June. From the response which the original announcement has received there is reason to believe that a very fair proportion of the Fund will be pledged by Commencement, but the completion of the task is thought to be further away.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ELIOT

Editor, HARVARD ALUMNI BULLETIN:

I rejoice to see that an earnest effort is to be made to add \$10,000,000 to the endowment of Harvard University, the income to be used at the discretion of the Corporation.

The last few years have seen considerable additions to the buildings of the University, but no addition to its endowment capable of meeting the new demands of the times. Salaries need to be increased, the new methods of instruction call for more personal attention to the individual student, and for more equipment in the way of apparatus and illustrative material. The Widener Library is an invaluable addition to the resources of the University, but the Corporation has not the money needed to secure adequate use of it.

It is obvious that this great sum must come chiefly from rich graduates or friends who can give money by the hundred thousand or the fifty thousand dollars; and there are many contributors of that sort to be found among the graduates of Harvard University during the past forty years. But I hope that the quest will also embrace the thousands of men that can give only by the hundred or the five hundred dollars. I believe that the success of the undertaking is sure, not only because of the affection and gratitude which the graduates of the University feel towards it; but also because the great services of the endowed universities in the United States to the entire education of the country, and to its prosperity and honor, are more and more appreciated. The American democracy is going to spend always more public money on its schools, colleges, and universities, and will make this expenditure more and more wisely, but will continue to need urgently the endowed universities which have shown

John Adams's Resurrected Library

Too Deep for Colonial Quincy, Buried for Ninety-Five Years in Disuse, and Now Catalogued at Last and Serviceable in the Boston Public Library

By Lindsay Swift

WRITING to Rufus Kings in 1814 John Adams asked: "Can there be any deeper damnation in this universe than to be condemned to a long life in danger, toll, and anxiety; to be rewarded only with abuse, insult and slander; and to die at seventy, leaving to an unloving wife and nine amiable children nothing for an inheritance but the contempt, hatred and malice of the world?" One might fairly suppose from these lurid remarks that the second President of the United States was tired of living, and was no Lover of His Kind. On the contrary, he plunged along, with reasonable content, for twelve more years in this Vale of Tears, during four of which he had the company of his "amiable wife," the beloved Abigail, and died, as we all know, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1826. But he could not pass from this life without adding one more to his many mistakes, for his last words were "Thomas Jefferson still survives," whereas Jefferson had died a few hours earlier on this memorable day.

This mistake, like most of the others, was one for which he could hardly be blamed, and it reflected no discredit on his judgment, honor or intrepid character. That he was no hater of his fellow men is amply shown by one act, if by no other. When he was past eighty-six he wished, before it was too late, to show his good will to his fellow citizens of Quincy, by presenting them with the finest thing he had to give—his precious library. It was indeed a notable gift, for it represented the intellectual activities in the career of a great man, one of the undisputed founders of a nation out of thirteen ineffectual little colonies.

"I, John Adams, of Quincy, do hereby give, grant, convey and confirm to the inhabitants of the town of Quincy in their corporate capacity, and their successors, the fragments of my library, which still remain in my possession, excepting a few that I shall reserve for my consolation in the few days that remain to me." Such is the wording, in part, of the deed drawn in 1822, and printed in 1823 with other articles, in a pamphlet entitled "Deeds and other documents relating to the several pieces of land and to the library presented to the town of Quincy, by President Adams." One of the provisions of the library gift was that a catalogue of books should be made and printed. Judged by modern standards this catalogue is a weird production. There is no alphabetical order, no arrangement by subjects, authors, or titles—merely a rough tumbling together of the volumes under the languages in which they were printed, and then by sizes. It was also stipulated that the books be deposited in an apartment of the building to be hereafter erected for a Greek and Latin School or Academy, and placed under the direction of the supervisors of the Temple and School Fund. For this fund provisions were made in the other deeds incorporated in the pamphlet above mentioned. The Temple was to be of stone, and for the use of the Congregational Society, and the Latin languages, and, if thought advisable, Hebrew, but not "to make learned Hebraicists." What would John Adams have thought, could he have foreseen that sixty years later his great grandson was to take the lead in abolishing Greek as a requirement for entering Harvard College?

In 1882 the late Charles Francis Adams, second of this honored name, moved doubtless by the sad condition of his great grandfather's gift, caused this library to be placed in the just completed Thomas Crane Public Library of Quincy and in 1883 started the making of an orderly arrangement and card catalogue of the neglected books, a task that was completed the following year. The late Mr. Adams was one of the earliest pioneers in library reform in this country, and doubtless realized that the John Adams collection could be of little use in Quincy. However, he was patient and waited for ten years, for the books were ready, so to speak, for occupancy, but in all that time only one person visited the collection from any outside motive save that of curiosity. In 1891 the new building of the Boston Public Library was nearing completion, and an opportunity thus offered to give the Adams collection a far wider usefulness. Accordingly, on Nov. 29 of that year, the supervisors of the Temple and School Fund of the latter institution voted to accept the offer. The following year the books were carefully removed from Quincy to their new home, and at last have a permanent habitation in the annex of the Children's Room. A catalogue of nearly three hundred pages, arranged by the names of

the donors and by the titles when authors are unknown, has been published, and now, ninety-five years after the original deed of gift and twenty-three years after the Boston Public Library accepted the trust, the library of John Adams is made available. No one can accuse the authorities of our Public Library of undue precipitancy in this matter.

called in earlier New England; there was not even a copy of Ben Franklin's Autobiography, where one could mark the "places" as in the Bible, for the edition of other curious minds. Not only this, but heavy volumes, many of them, of legal lore, or of diplomatic negotiations and treaties, could have had little interest for the dwellers in a small Massachusetts town ninety years ago. So it came about naturally enough that the library, though deeply respected, as we may be sure it was, was much honored in breach, and very little in the remembrance, and fell a prey to damp, rot, neglect, usage—all sorts of cruelties to which books are subjected, but most of all to the voracious ravages of autograph and bookplate thieves—quite the meanest of the vermin that infests books. During the sixty years that this worthy collection of literature was knocked about Quincy, it is now impossible to say just where it was, or what happened to it. Presumably it was lodged in the Academy, an easy place for school-boys who could snip off the top of a title-page and sell the autograph usually of John Adams, for a few cents. The supervisors, honest men, would doubtless have done their duty, had they known exactly what it was.

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John Adams's Future
After graduation from Harvard College, in 1755, John Adams had the choice of three things. He could be a clergyman, a doctor, or a lawyer. While thinking this serious problem over he taught school for a while in Worcester. It is fortunate for most of the Christian graces that he turned from the ministry, for he never could have run in that harness. Beginning the study of law, in 1756, in two years he believed himself ready to convert theory into practice. Jeremiah Gridley, then leader of the Boston Bar, showed him friendly and presented Adams to the Court with a recommendation for the oath. This administered, the legal neophyte invited the rest of the Bar "over to Stone's to drink some punch." "No lawyer," he later wrote, "ever did so much business as I did afterwards. In the seventeen years that I passed in the practice of the Bar, for so little profit."

In those days there were no general collections of law books available to all who practiced, and each lawyer must have been obliged to surround himself with the formidable tomes necessary to the practice of his profession. In the John Adams collection are many of these heavy, forbidding volumes, and a good share of them carry the autographs of Jeremiah Gridley. As we shall see, John Adams was capable of borrowing a book and not returning it, but he could not have borrowed so many as now rest in his collection. Probably he bought them before or after Gridley's death, and a sturdy lot they are: Aguesseau, Baron Fontenelle, Barnardiston, Daines Barrington, Sir James Burrow, Byrkershoek, Coke, Cowell, Cujacius, Helmscholtz, Holt, Grotius, Lutwyche, Ploeden, Puffendorf, Rushworth, Salkeld, Saunders, Schellen, Shiermin, Skinner—these are but some of the names famous in the legal world of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and some acquaintance with them was needful to him who would rank high even in a provincial town. But as they stand in solemn, undisturbed rows, they seem unconcernedly dead and out of touch with anything that concerns us today, yet by no means without some sentimental interest. A book like Sir Matthew Hale's "History of the Pleas of the Crown," bearing the autographs of and used by

John, John Quincy, George Washington and Charles Adams (the elder) speaks of the continuity of tradition in one great American family. Not only John Adams have on his shelves the great Greek and Latin classics, well represented by standard editions, but he got together the works of ancient authors whose names are well-nigh forgotten. What graduate of Harvard or any other college within the last hundred years, even a graduate of high place in his library for the works of Aemilius Marcellinus, Antoninus Liberalis, Theodorus Sclitus, Dionysius Laertius, Dionysius Periegetes, Eusebius Cosmogonist, Ocellus Lucanus, Thucydides Empiricus, or Thucydides Locutus? Yet they are all here, battered and worn, but still respectful and speaking eloquently of a day, even in the American colonies, when classical learning was a vital thing. How absolutely dead such learning is today, but what power it once gave to have and to hold sway over the unlettered. The unlettered masses on top and there are none so poor as to be reverent to the poor ghosts of literature, even though John Adams knew and sheltered them. Would we chance back? *que-rais-je*, as Montaigne used to say.

The Trial of a Thief
The evidence of the ravages of the autograph thieves among these books is beyond all doubt. In some cases the fly-leaves have been mutilated, but far worse than that, the top and even the middle of title-pages have been cut out. In one sad instance the mischief was probably done before the book, Nieuwentyt's "Religious Philosophy," came into John Adams's possession, as we read on a fly-leaf that it once belonged to Joseph Addison and was in the library of the Earl of Shrewsbury. How many book-plates may have been taken it is now impossible to guess, but a few are left. None of them appear to be missing, and it would not be wise to point any of them out. The very quiet and unassuming book-plates of John, John Quincy and Charles Francis (the elder) Adams may be found throughout the collection.

It is impossible, as well as undesirable, to give a list of the incursions made by the autograph thieves. To uncover them would be an invitation to crime. But here and there may be found the signatures of Cotton Mather, Mather, Benjamin Franklin, James Bayard, T. Brand Hollis, Nathaniel Woodstock, Jeremiah Gridley, Edward Winslow, Rufus Kings, William Vans Murray, Benjamin Bradstreet, Mrs. Abigail Adams, Dr. Edward Bancroft, Franklin's Secretary, and possibly an English spy at the American Commissioners in Paris, George Rodney, Signer of the Declaration, Thomas Mifflin, Signer of the Address to the King, 1774; R. B. Maury, Peter Paul James Otis, Governor James Sullivan, Governor Thomas Pownall, Peter Oliver, and Thomas Paine.

John Adams must have studied Du Trion's "Méthode et logique" in college and did other Harvard students, for in the book are the autographs of Ebenezer Pemberton, class of 1721, Nathan Pringle, B. Haskell, 1789, and S. C. Hylth. The edition was printed at Oxford in 1692, but probably did valiant service as a text-book for a hundred years. In a separate copy of Warren's "Massacre Oration" of 1772 is inscribed "John Adams, President of the American Congress, 1774." In another book, inscribed "The Rights of the Colonies," is written "Samuel Adams, His book it is his father will please it to him." In each of the five volumes of John Marshall's "Life of Washington" is a fine autograph inscription to Adams. There is a work to commend the life of the first President, written by the great Chief Justice, and presented to the second President. On the paper cover of the "Oeuvres de Traité d'économie politique" is written: "Presented to John Adams by Lafayette." An interesting fact, if true, is a copy of Marianne's "Do regis et regis institutione." Brand Hollis has written "I was a year imprisoned by the Duke of Lerna in Philip the third's time for a book, 1624, on weights and measures."

There is a "Synopsis theologice," a chunky book bound in pig-skin, contains on its inside a number of manuscript letters from John Checkley, addressed to various persons, and many of them relating to the troubles, in the seventeenth century, between the Episcopalians and Puritans in New England. Checkley, it will be noted, kept a book-shop about where 130 State Building now stands, and was employed by selling Leslie's "Short and easy method of the Deists" a copy of which is in the Adams Collection. Lawyers were scarce in Boston at that time, and poor Checkley had difficulty in finding one to be his case. Before the trial, however, he made a King's Attorney, so that he need not defend his client! Another interesting manuscript is that of Dr. John Oshorn (1731-81) relating to medicine and mathematics. Much sage advice is given down by the doctor, which seems as applicable today as it was in his day; as for instance, "People that read & write to do these standing, or in as

erect a posture as they can. And those who can go about any of their Studies walking, should do it." So, too, the following might be taken to observe: "The weak, sedentary & studious should frequently shave their heads and faces, wash and scrape their feet, and pare the nails of their toes." Good advice but not very trust applicable only to the "weak and sedentary."

Autograph Marginalia
Not a few of these volumes have comments by John Adams in his own handwriting, generally written on the margin. While he evidently respected his books and may have loved them, he did not hesitate to say what he thought about them to their faces. One of the works in which he spoke his mind was David's "Histoire de la civilisation de France." Another was Frederick the Great's "Posthumous works." In Condorcet's "Lettres d'un bourgeois de New-Heaven à un citoyen de Virginie" Adams frankly observes: "The following four letters were written by the Marquis of Condorcet, a Man of Science, but little acquainted with History, ignorant, totally ignorant of all Writings on the Science of Government." That has the unmistakable Adams "punch," which has never lost its vigor through four generations. He also makes frequent criticisms in the same author's "Outlines of an historical view of the progress of the human mind," of the "Colonie Anglicane illustrée," by William Hollan, the famous Colonial Agent, he says marginally "I scarcely ever knew a book so deeply despised." But he fairly uncorks the vials of his wrath on the pages of Mary Wollstonecraft's "Historical and moral view of the French Revolution." There was little in common between the sturdy New England Federalist, and the great Mary, whose views to his mind were as decidedly loose as he probably thought her morals. It is a pity she had no chance to reply, for it would have been one of the eventful battles of the world in logomachy. He also had something to say in Madame de Staël's "Influence of the passions on the happiness of individuals and nations," but he was milder towards the daughter of the illustrious Secker than toward the wife of the cockney William Goldwin.

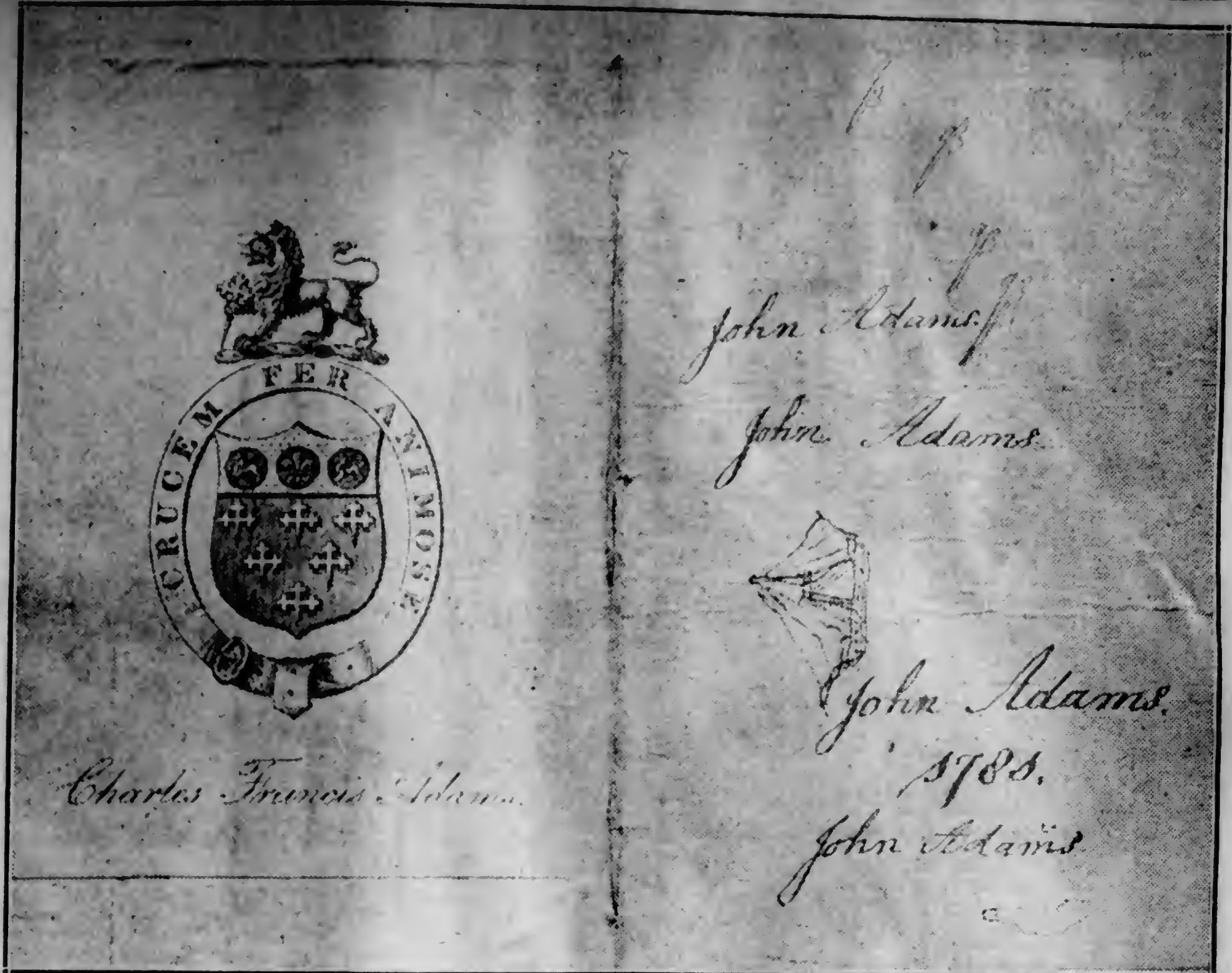
It is idle to pretend that the library owned and diligently used by John Adams is the least entrancing from a modern point of view. Yet among these volumes are some well worth admiration. Who would not like to possess those three stately and worthily bound folios of the famous Paris edition of 1578 of Plato's "Opera omnia," edited as well as printed by that distinguished scholar, Henri Estienne, each volume bearing the bold, unmistakable signatures of the second and sixth Presidents of the United States? No American would refuse the gift of William Wirt's "Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry," inscribed to "John Adams from The Au-

thor." A fancier of literature would probably not turn from a copy of Bishop Newton's "Dissertation on the Prophecies," on the fly-leaf of which is written "Liberary of the Earl of Shrewsbury." Belonged to the family of the "Pride of the British Stage," Kemble. Here will be found Willard's "Compendious body of divinity," and Cotton Mather's "Magnalia" (London, 1702), the latter bearing the autographs of Cotton Tufts, Samuel Shepard, and John Adams. Some of the great books of the world, like "Purchas His Pilgrimage," Muratori, and Churchill's "Voyages," are here too, but there is only a fair sprinkling of what we call belles lettres. Molière, Pierre, and Thomas Corneille, Milton, imperfect sets of Shakespeare and Pope, and others of the greatest authors reveal a taste but not a passion for literature, pure and simple. For Voltaire and "Jean Jacques," however, this sturdy Puritan showed a commendable weakness, though it is impossible that he could have agreed with them. On the other hand, the collection is fortunate in containing works not commonly found in libraries, new or old. Many of the religious works of Bourdaloue, the eloquent "Court Preacher," to Louis XIV., the writings of Abbé Mabry, and of divers others, are here, while such books as the "Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania," printed by Andrew Bradford in 1714, and the Boston-Gazette, printed at Waterbury in 1775 and 1776, must be considered as choice Americana. The Journals of the Continental Congress are imperfect, scrappy, but in their way invaluable.

A Resurrected Library
In 1811, John Adams wrote as follows in the Boston Patriot: "I mounted up to the balcony of Dr. Sewall's church, where were assembled a collection of Mr. Marshall's library, although Marshall's inscribed 'Life of Washington' touches the cockles of the American heart more closely. After all is said, the chief value of the Adams Library consists, not in the intrinsic worth of its contents, but in the fact that it is a splendid example of the tastes and mental accomplishments of an American gentleman of the eighteenth century." With the exception of the library of John Adams, which now numbers about 300 volumes, it was probably the largest private collection of its day in the country. It is indeed fortunate for the city of Boston that within its confines rest a large proportion of the books once owned by George Washington, safely guarded in the Boston Athenaeum, and the entire library of his successor, John Adams, now numbering about 300 volumes, held in perpetual trust by the Public Library.



Heraldic blazon of the Adam family



A Book Plate and Autographs

Boston Transcript

221 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1917

JOSIAH H. BENTON

By the death of Josiah H. Benton Boston has lost an esteemed citizen who was devoted during nearly twenty-three years to the Public Library's interests. Day in and day out he visited the Library, watching over its needs with a veritable passion of service. As a member of its board of trustees he saw the coming of the beautiful new building in Copley square, the development of the branch library system, and most recently the extension of the central plant itself, in the direction of which he had taken a leading share. Never once did he shirk any opportunity or flinch from any responsibility which presented itself before him as right. In such a record there is necessarily revealed all the sturdiness of Mr. Benton's New England stock, and all the force of character which he himself developed during an arduous manhood of work and of professional service at the bar. As likely also, however, was the chance that the very qualities of his strength might render him inflexible to the changing needs of a changing time. Yet to dwell overmuch upon this characteristic would be to forget that the bulwark of his strength was chiefly inflexible against forces not benevolent, but highly dangerous. By the undeniable evidence of his own integrity and of his own devotion to the public service he commanded the respect of all city administrations. From this position of vantage he scrupulously maintained the right of the board of trustees to spend in their own way and without fear or favor the money appropriated to them by the City Council. Somewhere in the Boston Public Library, even as it progresses to the still greater efficiency which Colonel Benton must have hoped it would attain, there should be erected a memorial to his name and service.

Boston Herald, Feb. 7/17

JOSIAH H. BENTON

After years of vigilant and regenerative work as a lawyer, Mr. Josiah H. Benton—whose death is this morning recorded—turned the main channel of his thought to public affairs and to letters. These interests, absorbing a steadily larger share of his efforts, evoked the same quality which had characterized his work at the bar. Though he never emulated the galleries one come with zeal for the people, he was in fact exceedingly democratic, when he became the dominating spirit of the Boston Public Library, branches were few and far between; today that institution literally pushes its treasures into every corner of our cosmopolitan community, a transition more than anything monumental of his endeavors. Next in his interest came the children's rooms of these same branch libraries. He liked nothing better than to go on Saturday afternoons into the North end, there to see the children of freshly arrived immigrants absorbing with quick discernment something of the traditional genius of Boston. At the State Library, of which he long headed a board of trustees, he exhibited a similar oneness of spirit. Law-school men who flocked to its reading room to do their studying, he refused to exclude, though he realized how serious were the problems of administration thereby raised. Mr. Benton wrote a number of books, all exhibiting sustained industry as an investigator, besides excellent judgment of historical testimony and of literary values. His latest work came in connection with the English Book of Common Prayer, for the study of which he had accumulated a valuable collection of material, said to be the largest in the world—material calculated to contribute towards his own account of that surpassing compilation.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1917

J. H. BENTON CREMATED AT FOREST HILLS

Bench and Bar, City Government, Public Library and Boston University Represented at Impressive Funeral Service Held at Trinity Church.

Impressive tribute to a widely esteemed citizen and public servant was paid in Trinity Church yesterday afternoon at the funeral of Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees of the Public Library and trustee of Boston University. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity, an intimate friend of the family, made the preliminary prayers at the late residence of the deceased, 285 Newbury street, and the coffin was borne thence, draped with an American flag and covered with roses, to the church.

The service at Trinity was conducted by Dr. Mann in the presence of several hundred Bostonians, representing all departments of the city's life. The vested choir sang "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," and "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah." Clarence Shirley sang "I Heard a Voice from Heaven." Other numbers included were a "Chorus" by Bossi, "Prayer" by Cesar Franck, "Chorus Improvisation" by Karg-Elert, and "Souls of the Righteous" by Noble. Ernest Mitchell, the church organist, played Gounod's "Benedictus" and the Chopin funeral music.

The honorary pallbearers were Chief Justice Arthur J. Rugg of the supreme court, Alfred Hemenway, Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of Boston Public Library; Nathan Matthews, former mayor of Boston; Samuel Carr, Mr. Benton's associate on the board of library trustees; Robert L. O'Brien and William Marshall Warren, dean of the Boston University College of Liberal Arts.

As ushers there were present Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library; Samuel A. Chevalier, chief of the catalogue department; Frank H. Chase, custodian of Bates Hall reading room catalogue; Pierce E. Buckley, custodian of the Bates Hall centre desk and chief of the newspaper, periodical and patent departments of the library; John J. Keenan, chief of the registration department; and Frank C. Blaisdell, chief of the issue department, all representing the Public Library; Mr. Arnold, child usher, Mr. Heath and Harry B. Kirkland of Trinity Church. The general arrangements for the service were in charge of Henry W. Beal, an associate of Mr. Benton in the practice of law. In the family pew sat Mrs. Benton, widow of the deceased; his brother, John Benton and Mrs. Benton; his cousin, Col. E. C. Benton, and two nieces. Among those who attended the service were Mayor Curley, Mr. Benton's associates on the library board, headed by Vice-President William F. Kenney, representatives of Winslow Lewis Masonic lodge, of which Mr. Benton was a member; a delegation of about 25 employees of the Boston Public Library, trustees of the State Library, many city officials, 25 trustees of Boston University, and a wide representation of members of the bar. As a mark of respect to Mr. Benton the flags on the municipal buildings were lowered to half staff, the Public Library and its branches were closed during the afternoon and evening, and the class work at Boston University suspended during the funeral. The body was cremated at Forest Hills.

Boston Post, Feb. 11/17

LEFT FORTUNE FOR LIBRARY?

Benton Bequest Rumored to Be Million

The Boston Public Library is a beneficiary under the will of the late Colonel Josiah H. Benton, who for 22 years was a member of the board of library trustees, according to an apparently well-founded report in circulation yesterday at City Hall.

At City Hall there was a report that the bequest to the library might aggregate \$1,000,000. It is understood that a portion of the bequest, instead of being left outright to the city, is left in trust to become available for library extension purposes upon the deaths of certain persons named as trustees. When all the money said to have been left by Colonel Benton for the library reverts to the city it is thought probable the amount will reach that figure.

The late trustee was tremendously interested in the library and took a great deal of pride in its growth. He often gave the impression that he intended to remember it in a substantial manner. Members of Mr. Benton's family professed ignorance of the provisions of his will last night, but Attorney Arthur E. Clarke, associated in the practice of law with him, refused to deny or confirm the report. He said that he was familiar with the provisions of the document, but said he was not at liberty to make them known until the instrument is filed. The will will be filed early this week in the probate court.

Boston Herald, Feb. 7/17

JOSIAH H. BENTON FUNERAL IN TRINITY CHURCH TODAY

The funeral of Josiah H. Benton, former president of the Boston Public Library trustees, prominent Boston lawyer, and trustee of Boston University, will be held this afternoon at Trinity Church at 3 o'clock.

The following honorary pallbearers will be in attendance: Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the supreme judicial court, Alfred Hemenway, Nathan Matthews, Samuel Carr, E. L. O'Brien, William M. Warren, dean of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University; Horace G. Wadlin, former librarian of Boston Public Library; and Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Congressional Library at Washington. The body will be cremated.

Boston Globe, Feb. 13, 1917

DANIEL H. COAKLEY AS LIBRARY TRUSTEE

Daniel H. Coakley was named yesterday by Mayor Curley as trustee of the Public Library to fill the vacancy caused by the death last week of Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the trustees. Mr Coakley's name has been sent to the



DANIEL H. COAKLEY.

Civil Service Commission for confirmation. The library trustees will elect a new chairman to succeed Mr. Benton. Mr Coakley is a former member of the Park and Recreation Commission, appointed by Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald. When his term expired in 1914 he was not reappointed by Mayor Curley. He lives on Parsons st., Brighton.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1917

CURLEY NAMES COAKLEY TO SUCCEED BENTON

Political and Personal Friendship Between the Two Is Now Further Bound.

Mayor Curley yesterday appointed Daniel H. Coakley trustee of the Public Library to succeed the late Josiah H. Benton, who was president of the board. At present the board is without a permanent president. It will probably elect one at the next meeting.

(Please take this home for reference during the week)

TRINITY CHURCH

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON

Rev. ALEXANDER MANN, D. D., Rector

233 Clarendon Street

ASSISTANT MINISTERS

Rev. REUBEN KIDNER, 16 Brimmer Street

Rev. HENRY K. SHERRILL, 93 St. James Avenue

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

FEBRUARY 11—FEBRUARY 17, 1917

SERVICES

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

- 8.00 A. M. Holy Communion.
- 9.30 A. M. The Church School in the Parish House.
- 10.30 A. M. Morning Service and Sermon.
- 11.00 A. M. Parish Hall, Service for the Silent Mission.
- 12.15 P. M. Miss Hersey's Bible Class, in the Parish House.
- 4.00 P. M. Evening Prayer and Sermon (followed by half hour organ recital).
- 5.45 P. M. Men's Conference in Trinity House.

WEEK DAY SERVICES

- Wednesday: 12.00 M. Holy Communion.
- Friday: 12.00 M. Service of Intercession with brief address.

Boston Transcript, Feb. 14/17

KENNEY HEADS TRUSTEES

Vice President of Library Trustees Elected to Serve as President Until April 30

William F. Kenney was chosen president and Samuel Carr vice president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library to serve until April 30 at a meeting of the board yesterday. Mr. Kenney was serving his second term as vice president. He was first appointed to the board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Solomon Lincoln in 1907 and was first elected vice president in 1912.

Mayor Curley on learning of the bequest to the library by the late Josiah H. Benton, made the following statement:

"The magnificent benefaction of the late president of the library trustees, Josiah H. Benton, is in keeping with the best service to humanity for which Boston is justly famous. At great sacrifice, without compensation, his time and his desire that Boston should be in mental strength will in due time be due to his generosity and devotion, like that of George A. and the beauty of the that of Peter Bent Brigham, the sufferings of humanity; the skill of mechanics, and that of Forsyth, through the care of the health of the future women Boston, constitutes the strong evidence that the Boston of is true to the ideals of service as in the days of the founders liberty."

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on Herald, Feb. 14, 1917

W. F. KENNEY

ELECTED PRESIDENT

Special meeting of the trustees of the library of the city of Boston yesterday, William F. Kenney was elected president and Samuel Carr vice president for the period ending 1917.

BENTON'S GIFT

has a citizen of Boston greater faith in the government of its old Josiah H. Benton, in just made public for the library with which he was for related. Experiences with an fund have led many to the period in the history of the city in which its citizens feel disposed to trust to the custody of our municipal administration; but Mr. Benton's will prove that this is not He not only leaves money for the children's department, but another which amounts to \$2,000,000 for an building, placed where the managers believe it most necessary. He gives to the library, besides his wonderful personal collections, one of which—on the Book of Common Prayer—is the most complete in existence, exceeding that in the British Museum. What greater evidence of love for the city, and of confidence in the future of its citizenship could he have afforded than this?

Mayor Curley has named Daniel H. Coakley as Mr. Benton's successor on the board of library trustees.

Boston Globe, Feb. 14/17

W. F. KENNEY HEAD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES

Elected to Succeed the Late Col J. H. Benton

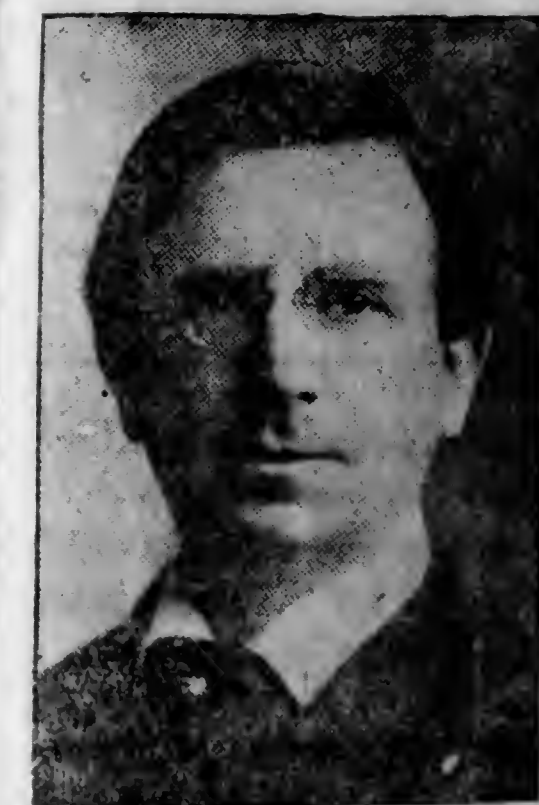
Samuel Carr Chosen Vice President—Terms Expire April 30

William F. Kenney, serving his sixth term as vice president, was yesterday elected president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, to complete the term of the late Col Josiah H. Benton. Mr. Kenney was elected to serve until April 30. Samuel Carr was chosen vice president for the same period.

The new head of the Public Library trustees was born in Woburn June 7, 1855. He became Woburn correspondent of the Globe in 1885, joined the city staff of the paper in '88 and rose by successive promotions to be the Globe's day editor, which position he has filled since 1888.

Mr. Kenney was elected a member of the Woburn School Board in 1883 and served as such until 1885. He was the youngest member of the board.

He early became identified with the Knights of Columbus and held a number of important offices in that organization. Shortly after his removal to



WILLIAM F. KENNEY.

Boston he became interested in educational matters and was appointed a public library trustee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Solomon Lincoln, in 1907. He was first elected vice president of the trustees in 1912. Mr. Kenney was a delegate and vice president to the International Congress of Librarians at Brussels in 1910, and served as special correspondent of the Globe at The Hague Peace Conference of that year. In 1911 he went to Rome as a staff correspondent of the "Herald" at the consistory at which Archbishop O'Connell was elevated to Cardinal. He received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Boston College. He is a member of several clubs and well known in golfing circles. In 1886 he married Miss Margaret T. Guinan, a well-known soprano, at Waltham, and with his wife and several daughters resides at 70 Wallingford road, Brighton.

By the death of Josiah H. Benton Boston has lost an esteemed citizen who was devoted during nearly twenty-three years to the Public Library's interests. Day in and day out he visited the Library, watching over its needs with a veritable passion of service. As a member of its board of trustees he saw the coming of the beautiful new building in Copley square, the development of the branch library system, and most recently the extension of the central plant itself, in the direction of which he had taken a leading share. Never once did he shrink any opportunity or flinch from any responsibility which presented itself before him as right. In such a record there is necessarily revealed all the staidness of Mr. Benton's New England stock, and all the force of character which he himself developed during an arduous manhood of work and of professional service at the bar. As likely also, however, was the chance that the very qualities of his strength might render him inflexible to the changing needs of a changing time. Yet to dwell overmuch upon this characteristic would be to forget that the bulwark of his strength was chiefly inflexible against forces not benevolent, but highly dangerous. By the undeniable evidence of his own integrity and of his own devotion to the public service he commanded the respect of all city administrations. From this position of vantage he scrupulously maintained the right of the board of trustees to spend in their own way and without fear or favor the money appropriated to them by the City Council. Somewhere in the Boston Public Library even as it progresses to the still greater efficiency which Colonel Benton must have hoped it would attain, there should be erected a memorial to his name and service.

After years of vigilant and re-creative work as a lawyer, Mr. Isaiah H. Benton—whose death is this morning recorded—turned the main channel of his thought to public affairs and to letters. These interests, absorbing a steadily larger share of his efforts, evolved the same consistency which had characterized his work at the bar. Though he never resided to the galleries one connected with zeal for the people, he was in fact exceedingly democratic. When he became the dominating spirit of the Boston Public Library, its branches were found far and near; today that institution literally pushes its treasures into every corner of our cosmopolitan community, a transition more than anything else monumental of his endeavors. Next in his interest came the children's rooms of these same public libraries. He liked nothing better than to go on Saturday afternoons into the North end, there to see the children of freshly arrived immigrants absorbing with quick discernment something of the traditional genius of Boston. At the State Board of Trustees, he exhibited a similar openness of spirit. Law-abiding men who flocked to its reading room to do their studying, he refused to exclude, though he realized how serious were the problems of administration thereby raised. Mr. Benton wrote a number of books, all exhibiting sustained industry as an investigator, besides a excellent judgment of historical chronology and of literary values. His greatest work came in connection with the English Book of Common Prayer, for the study of which he had accumulated an astonishing collection of material, said to be the largest in the world—material calculated to contribute towards his own account of that surpassing compilation.

Bench and Bar, City Govern-
ment, Public L
Boston Universit
ed at Impress
Service Held
Church.

Benton Bequest Rumored to Be Million

Civil Service Commission for confirmation. The library trustees will elect a new chairman to succeed Mr Benton. Mr Coakley is a former member of the Park and Recreation Commission, appointed by Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald. When his term expired in 1914 he was not reappointed by Mayor Curley. He lives on Parsons st. Brighton.

CURLEY NAMES COAKLEY TO SUCCEED BENTON

**Political and Personal Friendship
Between the Two Is Now Fur-
ther Bound.**

The mayor made the following reappointments: Clarence W. Rowley, director of the Collateral Loan Company; John D. Marks, director of the Chattel Loan Company, and Frederick M. J. Sheenan, director of the Working men's Loan Association.

Editor Kenney Is Made President Of Library Board

The new head of the board was born in Woburn June 7, 1861. He served as a member of the Woburn School Board from 1883 to 1889. He lives at 70 Wallingford rd., Brighton. Mr. Kenney has held several high offices in the Knights of Columbus and has received the degrees of A.J. and A.M. from Boston College.

Vice President of Library Trustees Elect
to Serve as President Until April 30

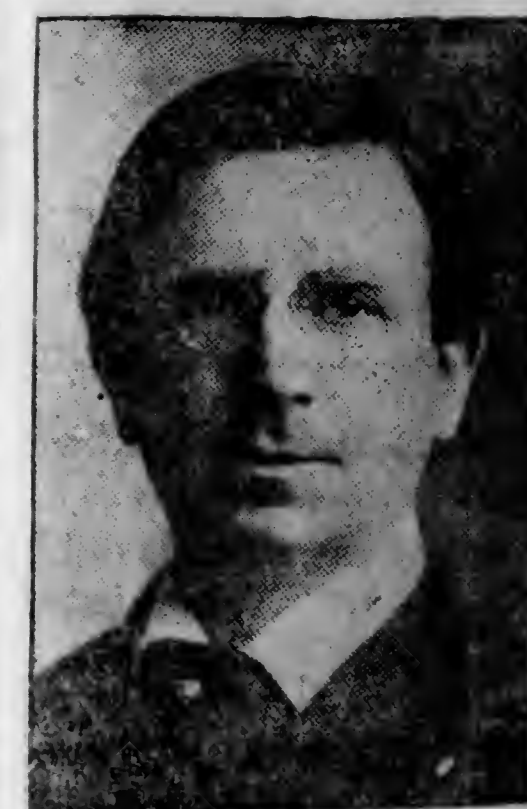
benefaction, like that of George Parkman for the promotion of the health of the people and the beauty of the park system; that of Peter Bent Brigham for alleviating the sufferings of humanity; that of Ariehue Wentworth for the development of highly skilled mechanics, and the like of Thomas K. Forsyth, through the care of teeth, adenoids and tonsils, for the promotion of the health of the future women and boys of Boston. This constitutes the strongest possible evidence that the Bostonian day is as true to the ideals of service to humanity as in the days of the founders of American liberty."

Boston Herald. Feb. 14, 1917
WILLIAM F. KENNEY
IS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Mayor Curley has named Daniel H. Coakley as Mr. Benton's successor on the board of library trustees.

Boston Globe, Feb. 14/17
W. F. KENNEY HEAD
OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES

He early became identified with the Knights of Columbus and held a number of important offices in that organization. Shortly after his removal to



Easton became interested in educational matters and was appointed public library trustee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Lincoln, in 1907. He was first elected vice president of the trustees in 1910, and then president in 1912. He was president of the International Congress of Librarians at Brussels, in 1910, and of the American Librarians Association at the Globe at The Hague, Peace Conference of that year. He was president of the Association of Librarians of the United States for that year, and of the Association of Librarians of the United States for that year. He was also president of the Association of Librarians of the United States for that year.

MR. BENTON'S REQUESTS?

There are plainly two sides to any question which the city of Boston may take in the future in respect of the bequest which the late Josiah H. Benton designed for the Public Library. In the first place it is evident that both common sense and legal wisdom compelled Mr. Benton to take some steps that would safeguard his gifts, and to make sure that they would really increase the funds available to the library. There have been plenty of instances in which the purpose of donors has been directly defeated. Take the case of two old ladies, who gave their entire estate (of about \$125,000) to maintain and to buy more books for the library of a Massachusetts college, which had especially elicited their attention as needing more funds for its library. What was the outcome, or rather the income? The trustees of the college, being, in fact, pressed for funds for other uses, promptly withdrew from the library so much of its regular annual appropriation as could now be supplied from the income of the bequest. The library was left almost exactly where it was before the old ladies' gift, and that condition had long been lean. What was there to prevent a similar occurrence in the defeat of the purpose so earnestly held by Mr. Benton, unless he himself took some legal step to protect it? There was nothing else.

The discussion, therefore, reduces itself to the question, whether the percentage of public support fixed by Mr. Benton was too high. He has said that in any year when the city fails to appropriate to the uses of the library three per cent of all money available from taxes and income for department expenses, the income both of his \$100,000 bequest for the children's library, and of his approximately \$500,000 bequest for books, maps and charts for the general library, shall be diverted to other end charitable uses. The other half of the remainder estate goes directly to a library building fund, and is not affected by the restriction. As the reported figures have shown, the percentage fixed by Mr. Benton exceeded in cash by \$40,788 the public appropriation made to the library in 1916, when \$400,080 was voted. Evidently this discrepancy can only be taken as significant of Mr. Benton's determination to continue by the terms of his will the campaign he had always waged with energy to secure more money for the uses of the library from the City Council. It has never been supported to the ideal extent of its needs, and Mr. Benton hoped to make sure that it would be. After all, a public library should be supported by the public itself, if only as its tribute to a democracy's need of forever promoting popular education.

In one way of reasoning then, the discrepancy of \$40,788 seems fairly small. One may say that all we have to do is to enlarge our vision of public responsibility for the library, vote the additional funds, and thus secure also the income of \$900,000 from this splendid private philanthropy. Yet in another way of viewing the problem, it will be realized that the restriction calls upon the city to invest each year the equivalent of the income from an entire additional million. Granted that the library as an individual institution needs more money, it cannot be forgotten that all the city's individual institutions likewise require support, and that many of them are in precisely the library's situation as to the need of more funds. The whole problem of city finance is relative, a serious task in wise distribution, to the end not of making our institutions accomplish an ideal maximum of good, but of accomplishing a maximum of good with the funds at the city's disposal and without too high a tax rate. In this view is involved the chief value of the segregated budget, and of the programme of progress in sound municipal finance which Boston has been so heroically waging of late. This other side to the position which the city may take is quite serious, certainly serious enough to warrant careful consideration before future action is taken.

THE BOSTON HERALD WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1917 GIVING TO A CAUSE OR TO THE TAXPAYERS

The will of the late Josiah H. Benton raises a question of interest to all who make or share in charitable bequests. He properly realized that there were two ways of drawing a will for an existing institution like the Boston Public Library—one which would save so much to its present supporters, and the other which would not relieve them of their burden, but would add to the efficiency of the institution. This choice has come up many times.

The founder of the Pierce trust in Middleboro evidently intended that his benefactions should relieve the taxpayers of the town, as well as improve the quality of its services. Is the Parkman fund improving the parks of Boston or is it giving the City Hall machine so much more money to spend? This is a question which time will have to decide. Present-day observers already have their opinion.

Mr. Benton has drawn up his will in such a way that the city must give just a little more than it has been giving to the support of its library in order to profit by his bequest. Of course, the city will do so. He puts it under bonds, as it were, to maintain with reasonable liberality the great institution of which he was so many years the directing head. But in addition to improving the service, he has given a hint of which the makers of charitable and public bequests may well take notice.

THEATRES OF OLD BOSTON

John Bouve Clapp Gives Interesting Talk with Illustrations at Public Library

Members of the Drama League of Boston listened to an interesting talk on "Some Old Boston Theatres" in the Public Library lecture hall Tuesday afternoon. The speaker was John Bouve Clapp, who illustrated his talk with autographed photographs, playbills and other data, much of the material being from his own valuable collection. Mr. Clapp showed the Boston Museum in its first and second locations, and then pictures of old-time Museum actors Walter Benn, James H. Ring, the grandfather of Blanche Ring, R. F. McClannin and J. A. Smith, popularly known as "Smithy." In showing the pictures of players still living, Mr. Clapp mentioned Charles Barron, Josephine Orton, Susie Cluer and Ada Gilman. The last-named was seen recently at the Park Square Theatre in "The House of Glass."

The faces of W. H. H. Smith, E. F. Keach, R. M. Field, H. M. Pitt and William Seymour, former managers and stage managers of the Museum, were also exhibited. The audience looked on the last picture made of Moses Kimball, the first proprietor and manager of the house, and Mrs. Barrett appeared again in a scene from "The Jewess." Among the pictures relating to the Howard Athenaeum were those of Annie Clark (a very early picture), Frank Hardenberg, Lawrence Barrett and several other players who later went to the Museum. J. S. Moffitt was shown as a young man at the Howard and there was an interesting photograph of Harry Hunter as the Lone Fisherman in "Evangeline" at the Museum, a part often played by Mr. Moffitt. Mention was made of Isaac B. Rich, for years manager of the Howard, and a picture of Manager William Harris, who died recently, was thrown on the screen. The collection included early pictures of such Boston players as J. B. Mason, N. C. Goodwin and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Shewell.

The speaker was introduced by Frank Chouteau Brown, who called the collection of pictures the most interesting ever shown of actors who had appeared on the stages of the historic Boston Museum and the Howard Athenaeum.

Boston Herald Mar. 7/17

LECTURES ON THEATRES OF OLD BOSTON

John Bouve Clapp Illustrates His Talk with Remarkable Pictures from His Collection in the Public Library—Play Bills of Former Performances Draw Interest.

John Bouve Clapp gave a talk yesterday afternoon, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, on "Some Old Boston Theatres." Illustrated with remarkable pictures from his rare collection, many of them presentation copies and autographed.

The manager of the Howard loaned a large picture of the interior of that house, and there was a display of old play bills, including one of Anna Corn Mowatt as a star. Mr. Clapp wove into his narrative many anecdotes from the earlier theatrical and musical life of Boston. The opening pictures were of the Boston Museum in its first and second location, and of old time museum actors Walter Benn, James H. Ring, the grandfather of Blanche Ring, R. F. McClannin and J. A. Smith, popularly known as "Smithy." In showing the pictures of players still living, Mr. Clapp mentioned Charles Barron, Josephine Orton, Susie Cluer and Ada Gilman, the latter of whom was seen recently at the Park Square Theatre in "The House of Glass."

Managers Are Shown.

The faces of W. H. H. Smith, E. F. Keach, R. M. Field, H. M. Pitt and William Seymour, former managers and stage managers of the museum, were also passed in review. The audience looked on the last picture made of Moses Kimball, the first proprietor and manager of the house, and Mrs. Barrett appeared again in a scene from "The Jewess."

Among the pictures relating to the Howard Athenaeum were those of Annie Clark (a very early picture), Frank Hardenberg, Lawrence Barrett and several other players who later went to the museum. J. S. Moffitt was shown as a young man at the Howard and there was an interesting photograph of Harry Hunter as the Lone Fisherman in "Evangeline" at the Museum, a part often played by Mr. Moffitt. The collection included early pictures of such Boston players as J. B. Mason, N. C. Goodwin and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Shewell. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Drama League of Boston, and the speaker was introduced by Mr. Frank Chouteau Brown, who called the collection of pictures the most interesting ever shown of actors who had appeared on the stages of the historic Boston Museum and the Howard Athenaeum.

Boston Globe March 4, 1917

JOHN J. WALSH LECTURES

Discusses Celtic Influence in English Literature

John J. Walsh lectured on "Celtic Influence in English Literature" at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon. "Nothing is more gem-like, more clear or more beautiful than the early poetry of Ireland, and the Celtic influence on English literature may be traced as a rich stream enriching and uplifting the prose and the poetry as it flowed with its sparkling gems of laughter, of pathos, of tears and of smiles," was the way he expressed it.

There was a very large attendance.

The Librarian

Mr. Stearns, the new State Librarian of Massachusetts, congratulatory and best wishes for a successful administration. To the governor and council of the Commonwealth, because they struck to their knees. And to some librarians who conducted a campaign against the appointment—a rapid growth in wisdom!

If librarians are wisely jealous of the repute of their profession, and if they wish to exert a good influence in helping officials to make suitable appointments, there are certain acts from which they will refrain. They will not make old wives' chatter the basis of their actions. They will not lightly throw about charges of "lack of experience" when such charges might just as truthfully be brought against previous incumbents of an office—incumbents who had proved themselves fitted for the post. And finally, when these accusations seem likely to fail, they will not imagine a vast and far-reaching "political" plot. And by way of positive requirements, if they oppose a candidate, they will have an alternative to suggest, better than the one proposed.

In all these requirements, a number of librarians most lamentably fell down in the recent agitation about the governor's appointment of Mr. Stearns. The words "political," "political deal," are rather carelessly used by some persons. They mean, in this careless use, nothing more than "any act or any appointment about which I and my little group were not sufficiently consulted to satisfy our vanity." The final stage of the librarians' campaign was absurd. Charges of political corruption were freely hinted at, newspapers had been purchased, and the highest officials of the State had been bought and sold. In fact, the plain inference from these charges was that nobody, outside a little coterie in the Massachusetts Library Club, had any civic virtue whatever. Most of the members of that club had the good sense to disassociate themselves from this final foolishness.

The new State Librarian is a graduate of Amherst. (We derive this information from one of the specimens of his opponents. All the facts on the circular are very much to Mr. Stearns' credit, by the way.) He has had both training and experience in library work. The trustees of the State Library, who had opportunity to know him personally, were satisfied of his fitness. There is no reason to think that they, or the governor who made the appointment, are moved by anything but care for the welfare of the State Library. During the consideration of the appointment, Mr. Stearns seems to have borne himself with dignity and good taste.

The matter is ended, and ended as it should be. There is only one thing about it which librarians will wish to observe. There has always been an unfortunate tendency on the part of municipal and governmental officials to regard library associations and clubs as little "close corporations," as protective organizations for the purpose of keeping appointments within their own circle, or at their own dictation. If librarians anywhere desire to strengthen this notion, they can hardly do better than to imitate the actions of this little group from the Massachusetts Library Club during the past month.

The Boston Public Library has published a catalogue of the collection of books, which forms a part of its resources, known as "The John Adams Library." The catalogue has been edited, and its preface written, by Mr. Lindsay Swift, the editor of publications.

Mr. Swift, in the preface, gives an entertaining account of the adventures of a library of an American statesman of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. He writes:

In 1822, John Adams, then in his eighty-seventh year, presented the town of Quincy, Mass., with to use the wording of the dead, "the fragments of my library, which still remain in my possession, excepting a few that I shall reserve for my consolation in the few days that remain to me." Upon this gift he imposed several conditions, the first being that a catalogue of the books be made and printed. This catalogue was prepared and issued under the title, "Deeds and other documents relating to the several pieces of land, and to the Library presented to the town of Quincy by President Adams, together with a catalogue of the books" (Cambridge, 1823). As a present memento of reference this catalogue is wholly useless, since the titles are arranged neither alphabetically under the author's names nor under the subject of which they treat, but according to the languages in which the books are printed, and to some extent according to the sizes of volumes.

Another condition of deed was that "none of the books shall ever be sold, exchanged or lent, or suffered to be removed from the apartment, without a select vote of a majority of the superintendents." Unfortunately this condition has not been complied with, for a comparison of this first catalogue with the present will show that some volumes are missing. One loss in particular, Thomas Morton's New English Canaan, is a severe one. For this rare volume there has been substituted a copy of the late Charles Francis Adams, Jr.'s edition of Morton's book made for the Prince Society. Besides the books lost or stolen, many have been mutilated, in part by hard usage from frequent removals, rot, and lack of proper care, but mostly at the hands of autograph collectors, who have cut or torn the title-pages.

John Adams wished to have the library placed in a Greek or Latin academy, provision for which he made in another deed. But after various transfers, it came to rest (for a time) in the Thomas "Prize" Public Library of Quincy. This was in 1832. A year or two later it was arranged and catalogued under the direction of the late Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

Little use was made of the library in its new resting place, and in 1833 the supervisors of the Adams Temple and School Fund of Quincy voted to transfer it to the Boston Public Library. It now stands in that library, in the annex to the children's room, catalogued in accordance with the system in general use there.

The value of the library of John Adams is in part a sentimental one, writes Mr. Swift. He was one of the United States Commissioners to France, and minister to Holland, during the American Revolution, and while in Paris and at The Hague collected many of the volumes of which he made use in writing his "Defence of the Constitution of Government of the United States." Years later he was the second President of the nation. From the time when he was a student in Harvard College until the day of his death on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1826, he drew books about him. As a result his library is an admirable specimen of the intellectual tastes of an American gentleman of the eighteenth century. Not only does it contain many of the Greek, Latin, French and English classics, but a considerable number of works on law, commerce, and agriculture. The books, however, on the constitutional and political history of various countries, among them a number of histories of the Italian republics, give a special significance to the collection. With the exception of the library of Colonel William Byrd of Virginia, which contained 3428 volumes, it is possibly the largest private collection of books of its day made in this country.

Among other valuable and interesting works may be especially designated Henri Estienne's edition of Plutarch's Works in three volumes (Paris, 1578) enriched by the portraits of John and John Quincy Adams; Winslow's "Good News from New England" (1823); John Marshall's "Life of Washington," each of the five volumes containing an autograph presentation from the author to John Adams; and Joseph Warren's Massacre oration of 1772, an autographed presentation copy.

Three of the books once belonged to Rev. Thomas Prince, and two of them contain the complete of the Old South Library. In the Boston Patriot, Oct. 23, 1811, John Adams wrote: "I mounted up to the balcony of Dr. Sewall's church, where was assembled a collection which Mr. Prince had devoted himself to make from the twentieth year of his age. . . . Such a treasure never existed anywhere else and can never again be made."

Mr. Lindsay Swift comments: "It seems probable that in one or more of his visits to this balcony Mr. Adams borrowed these volumes and failed to return them." Autographs in the books include those of James Otis, Elbridge Gerry, and Dr. Benjamin Rush, as well as manuscript notes by Rev. Thomas Prince in Oldmixon's "British Empire in America," and Winslow's "Good News from New England." There are numerous annotations by the owner, John Adams.

Many volumes contain bookplates of the Adams family—John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Charles Francis Adams the Elder. The latter indicate that the son and grandson of the owner added to the original collection after the year 1823. Then there were 2754 books. In 1883 there were 2801, and now the whole number is 3019.

THE BOSTON HERALD TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1917

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD APPROVES OF COAKLEY

Lawyer Named as Library Trustee—Mayor Seeks Light on the Benton Bequest.

The civil service commission has unanimously approved Mayor Curley's appointment of Daniel H. Coakley as trustee of the public library to succeed on the board the late Josiah H. Benton. No salary is attached to the position.

Mayor Curley wrote to President William F. Kenney of the library trustees yesterday to investigate the intent of the 3 per cent provision in the will of Mr. Benton, which conditionally bequeathed to the city several hundred thousand dollars for use in the library. The will stipulated the bequest could be used only if the city appropriated for library purposes 3 per cent of all appropriations made.

"What I desire to ascertain," wrote the mayor, "is whether it is 3 per cent of the amount that is appropriated by the mayor and city council for the city departments directly under the control of the mayor, or whether it includes the amount expended by the city for all departments, including the school department."

If the provision in the will relates only to appropriations made by the mayor and the city council, only \$900 additional will have to be appropriated for the library this year to make the bequest advisable, according to the mayor. But if the provision includes the appropriations of the school committee, an additional appropriation of from \$5,000 to \$25,000 would have to be made, the mayor believes.

Library Trustees Balk

William F. Kenney, president of the library trustees, appeared on the library budget estimate. From the Finance Commission the committee received a complaint that it was unable to make an exhaustive report on this department's estimates because the trustees had refused to segregate into various items the appropriation for salaries.

"The department presented no detailed reasons for requested amounts," the commission reported, "on the ground that being a corporation its charter gave the trustees absolute control of the moneys appropriated and that any subdivision by the appropriating power took away from the trustees the control of their moneys by such subdivision."

The mayor's allowance for this department was \$124,474.

Superintendent Dowling of the City Hospital appeared on the estimates for his department. The mayor allowed him \$93,951.62. The Finance Commission advised reducing this by \$688.03.

Boston Globe March 19/17

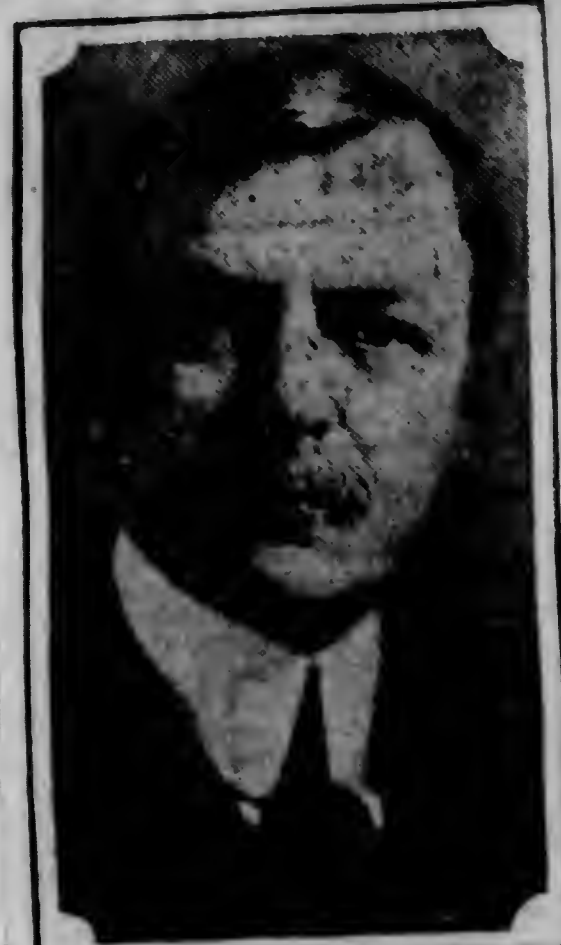
BENEDICT FITZGERALD TO LECTURE ON CELTIC MUSIC

In the lecture hall of the Public Library tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Benedict Fitz Gerald, the well-known orator and composer, will deliver an interesting lecture on Celtic folk music, assisted by Jessie Morse Peterson, the soprano soloist. This lecture is given by special request.

The program arranged by Mr. Fitz Gerald is particularly appropriate to the season and includes selections illustrating the Celtic scale with words by Thomas Moore and A. P. Graves. An ancient lullaby and a carol by O'Daly from the 14th century are included. The "White Cockade," "All the Way to Galway" and "Garryowen" are also included in the numbers.

Mr. Fitz Gerald is recognized as one of the best authorities on Irish music in this section and his lecture will without doubt attract a very large audience. Last year the hall was taxed to its capacity.

IS CONFIRMED AS
LIBRARY TRUSTEE



(Photo by Louis Fabian Bachrach.)
DANIEL H. COAKLEY

Boston Globe, Mar. 2/17

FINE COLLECTION OF PRAYER BOOKS

Exhibition Opened at the
Public Library

Valuable Volumes Gathered by the
Late Col Josiah H. Benton

In the big glazed cases in the upper room of the Boston Public Library there are on exhibition some of the most remarkable specimens of a collection of prayer books made by the late Col Josiah H. Benton, who for many years was president of the library trustees and who has bequeathed his collection to the library.

The books are of all sizes and of all dates since early in the 16th century. Some of them, even among the earliest, are in astonishingly good condition; the paper and vellum are as white, and the ink as velvety black, as if they had been printed yesterday.

They are the prayer books of the English Church, and in them is written much of the history of England since 1534—since all the wars and politics that revolved round religious issues are written in the changes made in these volumes.

Col Benton had always been a collector of books; he loved beautiful things and took pleasure in owning them. It was Mrs Benton, however, who saw—and bought—an edition of the 1662 prayer book in London.

When she got back to this country, she showed her new treasure to Bishop Potter. He suggested to Col Benton that he make a collection of prayer books. There are very few such collections in existence, and there are hardly any which are more nearly complete than Col Benton's.

Many Rare Copies

Col Benton collected promiscuously up to 1907. Then he began, with the assistance of Dr William Moss Arnold, a systematic search for certain rare copies, which has lasted ever since. Catalogues of the collection were prepared and printed in 1909 and again in 1914 by Dr Arnold, and there have been additions to the collection ever since the later catalogue was made.

The collection dates back to the pre-Reformation "primers," the earliest one printed in 1534, and comes right down to the King Edward Memorial edition of the Book of Common Prayer of 1911. The catalogue of 1914 registers 184 volumes.

Some of the books are now practically unique. The primer of 1534, for instance, put out by Thomas Kerver, is there—the only known perfect copy extant. Another interesting primer is that of 1535. This one is the more interesting because a number of pages have been torn out; in other places sentences have been obliterated with ink; this was done because of the law permitting the use of Catholic primers providing certain portions were cut out. The book was published by Francis—or, rather, Francis—Regnault.

'Good Books My Hobby,' Says 'Dan' Coakley Library Trustee

Jumped From Wagon Seat to Newspaper Work, in Emulation of His Early Heroes, "Ragged Dick" and "Tattered Tom."

"Ragged Dick" and "Tattered Tom" were "Dan" Coakley's fiction heroes when he was a kid. Now the Boston attorney, whose appointment as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library was confirmed yesterday by the Civil Service Commission, is interested in Celtic literature.

"The first thing I shall do when I get up there," said Mr. Coakley last night—the "there" meaning the library—"is to look over the Celtic literature. I want to see that department well stocked. I'm not going up there with any dynamite bombs in my pocket, despite the rumors you hear around town. To begin with, they need all the dynamite bombs on the other side.

"I'm not going to blow up anything or tell my fellow trustees what to do. I think they know their jobs better than I do. I am going up to learn and read. There are any Celtic books up there that I don't happen to have in my own library, I am going to read them."

A Healthy Leap

From reading his first real book on a wagon to being made a library trustee in the "Athens of America," which is thought of outside of Boston in terms of spectacles, high-brows and book-worms, is a healthy leap, even for the dynamic Mr. Coakley.

Some day it may be written and put in book form, then placed on the library shelves under the "hero's" very nose. One or two titles suggest themselves, "From Knight of the Wagon to Knights of the Round Table" or "From a Driver's Seat to a Seat of Learning."

And the story will furnish better reading than those of the author of "Ragged Dick" and "Tattered Tom." For "Dan" Coakley's progress has been as rough as the well known road to Dublin. Only two things kept his beat on an even

keel, his Irish grit and a determination to read. The first he inherited, the last he cultivated.

"Paul Clifford," by Bulwer Lytton, was the first real book the attorney ever read.

"I had graduated from grammar school and was driving a wagon for my dad," he said last night. "That had always been the height of my ambition, to drive a wagon. My brother came to me one day with 'Paul Clifford.' It looked thick and dry to me and I was about to pass it up, when my brother showed me the book's subtitle. It was 'The Highwayman.' That got me. I read it and that started me reading good books until now they are my hobby."

In Newspaper "Game"

His appetite for literature divorced Mr. Coakley from his wagon seat and sent him into the newspaper "game." He became a reporter. He liked it until two discouraging incidents jolted him.

"I was on the New York Press," said Mr. Coakley, "and one night—it was the night before payday and of course I was broke (a newspaper tradition, as the writer knows), and was sitting around with about 14 of the boys who put to bed (gone to press) when the boss got up and made a brief address. 'Boys,' said he, 'the newspaper game is the greatest game in the world—to get out of it.'"

Then one Christmas eve, a little later on, while on the New York Herald, "Dan" Coakley received one of the famous blue envelopes.

Said "Dan": "I thought the end of the world had come and right there I lost all my faith in Santa Claus."

But "Dan" Coakley rolled over the bumps and kept reading. Today he's a library trustee. So here's a lesson for Boston's youth and mere reporters. Read!

From the very first issue of the first prayer book every revision is represented in the Benton collection by some of the most representative copies. In this sense the collection is already complete. They range from elephant folios to 24mos, and, best of all, many of the earlier issues are in contemporary bindings, of rawhide, vellum and wood.

Of course, the collection goes back to the actual first edition printed. It does not even go back to the Caxton prayer book, of that only a few leaves are known to exist, and they are in the J. Pierpont Morgan collection.

In addition to the prayer books of the Church of England, those made for the Church of Ireland and the service book for the "Church in Scotland," under the date 1560, are shown the "non-jurors' liturgy" is also in the collection.

Worth Fully \$70,000

Of the liturgy of the American Episcopal Church, the collection contains its best issues, beginning with the "proposed book" of 1782, and coming down to the eighth standard edition of 1922. In 1920, provision was made for singing the liturgy, by John Merbeck, one of the King's organists at Windsor Castle, in a small book entitled, "The Book of Common Prayer, Noted." The copy of this book in the Benton collection is in a contemporary binding of limp vellum, and is a book of the rarest occurrence and of the greatest importance. The modern English Cathedral service is based upon it. Col Benton paid over \$100 for the copy in his collection.

The collection, as a collection, is now worth about \$70,000, and of course its value increases from year to year. The selections for the present exhibition have been made chronologically, beginning with the primers, and showing examples right down to the present. It includes also many of the translations of the prayer book, beginning with a translation into Latin in 1551, and coming down to the latest output of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. There are also many of the metrical versions of the Psalms, from the Sternhold and Hopker, 1562-1565, down to the Keble of 1825; some of the controversial literature that grew up between the Puritans and their Roman Catholic opponents in England, and many of the special forms of prayer, for use in wars, in famine, and so forth.

The exhibition will remain open for at least two weeks more.

Boston Transcript Mar. 2/17

CONTRAST AND QUESTION

PROF. BAKER BEFORE THE DRAMA LEAGUE

Sundry Recent European Plays and the Qualities in Them That the American Theatre Still Lacks—The New Freedom of Form—The Missing Comedies That Should Express Our National Life

OSTENSIBLY addressing the members of the Drama League, in the lecture-hall of the Public Library yesterday afternoon, upon "American Drama of the Last Five Years," Professor Baker of Harvard began his sayings with brief, descriptive summaries of pieces from European hands recently acted in the United States or made known to readers of plays through translations—Andrieux's "Life of Man," Breux's "La Folie," Sigurdson's "Eyes of the Hills," a French piece, "The Apostle," and a curious experiment from the Spanish theatre. To these he added a play, "The Treasure" by the Yiddish playwright, Phishl, whose dwelling-place is indeed New York but whose reputation is confined to his own people and to a few European stages. "His work is so good," said Professor Baker, "that Reinhardt has acted it in Berlin. 'The Treasure' is one of the most brilliant plays not in the last five years but in the last twenty—in fact, a tour de force of imagination. Watch how Phishl handles many, many people. The idea of the play, of course, is how a large amount of money supposed to be accessible—either rightly or wrongly—for them brings out in them all that is mean, all that is contemptible, all that is vicious. The characters are so true that when at the very end the dramatist moves into the supernatural, no violence is done to the realism and truth of the play."

The cited plays, in Professor Baker's view, fell into two groups: those that are interesting as experiments, and those that may have been successful in their own country, but are not likely to be successful here because, in certain aspects, they do not agree with our knowledge of life as we find it in America. "I am prepared to believe," he continued, "that 'The Life of Man' may have been successful in Russia, but when they say that I want to understand what they mean by success. A play is not a success until a very considerable proportion of the community have shown their interest or their pleasure in it, either because they find it a play having a serious appeal or one to compel their mirth. Now I am not quite convinced that a play as absurd as 'Fantasie,' as symbolical as 'The Life of Man' has been successful even in Russia. Yet, successful or unsuccessful at home, what is most characteristic of all this drama of the last five years, again excluding 'America?' It is the sense you get in all these plays that the very best of drama may have two underlying ideas and must certainly have one. The first of these ideas is that the drama is the great moulder of public opinion that you can possibly have if you can make your public listen to it. That is exactly the underlying idea brought out by the works of all these men. They try to present the problems of their own country to the people in dramatic form for their consideration. But their messages as derived from the life around them, are bound to have meaning and significance for all the civilized world. This influence for all the plays named.

"The second idea, the one that is suggested by most of the plays specified is this: that somehow the stage of the 19th and 20th centuries was too rigid. Playwrights were bound down by conventions which prescribed that you must act a thing this way and say a thing that way. Contemporary playwrights have been insistent that after all the stage is merely a means to an end. Your dramatist depends upon his stage, his actors, his lighting and his scenery, but they are all subordinated to the purpose of the play, whether it happens to be merely farcical or the inculcation of some message of large significance. In other words, while the means are important they are not to hamper the dramatist. Feeling that, he has said what he wanted to say according to the procedure that best served it. Altogether too much insistence has been put upon the idea that the evolution of the theatre within the last few years has been due to the improvement in the matter of lighting and his scenery, but they are all subordinated to the purpose of the play. Dramatists have been in a state of upheaval apart from that. They have felt that they ought to experiment as much as they liked in developing material into the play-form, whether it eventuated into one, three or five acts. Today we are using one-act plays as we never used them ten years ago, and we are recognizing that we can do something satisfactory in the one-act play. And look at the perfect freedom with which we are using three or four-act plays today as contrasted with the old conditions. We are free as compared with those days. We decide what we want to do and then we decide whether to do it in three or four acts. Thus you make your own form. At one time you could only place a one-act play in Vaudeville, and there only something that could be done in ten minutes, or fifteen at the outside, was wanted. But with the springing up of little theatres all over the country something was wanted that would last half an hour, and we have proved that in this country we can write good one-act plays of many sorts. We have as a result fairly mastered the one-act form for purposes of amusement and for purposes of serious consideration.

OMAR IN CASTILIAN

Transcript Mar. 3/17
How Our Public Library Helped Senor Saenz-Pena to a New Version

THERE is no more singular thing in the history of literature than the fact that the poetry of Omar Khayyam, the Persian astronomer and mathematician of the twelfth century of our era, which almost completely escaped the notice of the Western world until the genius of an Englishman, Edward FitzGerald, gave it an absolutely new turn, investing it in our tongue with a charm and an intellectual basis which it hardly possessed in its original form, should thereupon and quite promptly have been taken up in every language of modern Europe and passed from nation to nation as a priceless possession. The world never did "discover" Omar, and never would have discovered him if FitzGerald had not given him a sea-change into something rich and strange; and the Omar who hawks in immortality today is not really Omar at all, but Omar plus FitzGerald, with about three parts FitzGerald and one part Omar.

Anyone who finds it difficult to believe this should take the versions of Omar direct from the original which appear in modern European languages, and compare them with the translations into the same language from FitzGerald's version. Such a comparison must prove that the best part of Omar Khayyam, at least for the European of this generation, is a certain most quaint and gently mocking philosophy and a verbal magic which is not found in the original Rubaiyat at all, but which was derived from the anchorite soul of a queer, careless, eccentric and pure-living philosopher who lived all his life in a little cottage at Boukie, in England, with no companion but a parrot and a skye terrier; who was so averse to any form of painful experience that he refused to go three miles to his own brother's funeral, though he had never quarrelled with him; and whose physical sensitiveness was so great that he could write to a friend like this: "I get radishes to eat for breakfast of a morning; with them comes a savor of earth that brings all the delicious gardens of the world back into one's eyes." It took a man like this, with an exquisite education superimposed upon what seems to be a natural sense of the immortal Just Word, to make out of a literal Persian translation of Omar's Rubaiyat, or some of them, an immortal poem which has now rolled back to Persia, bearing with it a greater weight of literary glory than Omar's name ever carried out of Persia; for I make no doubt that Omar-plus-FitzGerald has greater fame in Omar's own country today than Omar ever attained there by himself.

These remarks rise from the heart and gather to the pen in reading one of the latest and most interesting additions to Omarian literature—a version of the Rubaiyat in the Spanish language by Carlos Muzio Saenz-Pena, a man of letters of the Argentine republic, preceded by a general preface by Alvarez Molina Ladnor, and a long critical introduction by Senor Saenz-Pena himself. (Joaquin Sese y Cia, La Plata.) With this book, which is very beautifully printed and is decorated by some very Oriental drawings in color by Prospero Lopez Burchardo, our city of Boston has had something important to do. Senor Saenz-Pena, who seems to have been constitutionally an Omarian, had visited the Bodleian Library in Oxford for the purpose of holding recently in his hands the oldest manuscript of the Rubaiyat. Afterward he was in Boston, where he came in touch with Mr. Charles Dana Burrage of the Omar Khayyam Club of America, and where also he had the good fortune to meet one Persidus Bala Mathur, an Oriental profoundly versed in the Persian language and literature, and also in English. This gentleman, by the aid of the photographic copy of the Bodleian Omar manuscript which is in the possession of our public library, was able to give to Senor Saenz-Pena a first-hand translation of the original Rubaiyat. It was by this means that Senor Saenz-Pena was able to put Omar as the Persians knew him into Spanish prose; for the version which he gives us is written entirely in harmonious Castilian prose. There are in this version 105 Rubaiyat. Senor Saenz-Pena explains that he has not preserved all of Omar's

repetitions. FitzGerald has 101, but there is extremely little of FitzGerald's version that can be traced at all in this translation, while stately stanza after stanza of the FitzGerald poem, as we know it, finds scarcely an echo here. It is like reading quite another poem.

Senor Saenz-Pena devotes a number of the pages of his introduction to proving that Omar Khayyam was not, like Saadi, Ferdosi, and other Persian poets, an ardent Sufi—that is, that he was not of that Persian Mohammedan sect who built an entire philosophy around the Indian rhapsodic experience of "Samadhi, or God-consciousness, and who represented the ecstatic absorption of the individual consciousness in the consciousness of Deity with the symbolism of the intoxication of wine. When the Sufi poets said "wine," or "drunkenness," they did not mean those things literally; they meant the intoxication of the soul in the conception or vision of the Divine. Some have supposed that Omar also meant this form of religious ecstasy when he wrote of "wine, wine, wine—red wine." Senor Saenz-Pena does not think so. He seems to prove his case, and yet the extravagance of Omar's eulogy of wine-drinking and of other forms of voluptuousness is so much more extreme, in this version, that one begins to wonder whether he could have meant it all, except in symbolism of some sort.

We are constantly reading that the juice of the grape and the lips of the beloved one are the sole delights, here or hereafter; take these, the cash, and leave to others the promise, the credit, of heaven. This is the Omarian philosophy, as one finds it in the Saenz-Pena. FitzGerald, to be sure, was a Puritan skeptic. He doubted revealed religion, but he had no use for the hours that float like a wanton vision through the Rubaiyat. He cut out the hours that come of Wine, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou Beside me singing in the Wilderness. "Thou," as we get the impression from FitzGerald, is any good masculine companion. The expressions of this presumably more literal version distinctly suggest a companion of the opposite sex.

It is manifest that Senor Saenz-Pena's study has been profound. That he should find so much in Omar minus FitzGerald must be to readers of Omar's original a mystery. There is nothing in the literal version worthy of a line of FitzGerald—certainly not worth one such whole stanza as this:

The Moving Finger writes; and having writ
Moves on; nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it.

But we have a right to be most interested in, and to admire heartily the erudition and zeal of a scholar who has come from the other side of the planet to bury himself in our Omarian editions, and to avail himself, with so brilliant a result, of the researches of our own students of the Tent-Maker.

J. E. C.

Boston Transcript, March 1917

The New Librarian of Boston

The appointment of Mr. Charles Belden as librarian of Boston public library, will meet with much satisfaction in library circles, and particularly among those who have known the many fine qualities of head and heart which distinguish Mr. Belden's attitude toward library service. The Public library commission of Massachusetts, has accomplished more definite and real work in the time that Mr. Belden has been its moving spirit than in any of its previous periods. His work is entirely free from the spectacular and is characterized by dignity, thoroughness, sincerity, optimism and courtesy, always.

Mr. Belden's training has been an all round one and his place in library work is of his own choosing. He was graduated from Harvard college in '95, Harvard law school in '98 and was secretary of the Faculty on law at Harvard from 1899 to 1902. He was assistant librarian of the Harvard law library 1902-'08, and was then made librarian of the Social law library. He became state librarian of Massachusetts in June '09. He is a member of many professional and learned societies and ranks high in the circles where he is known. A quiet man, but he is always ready to meet courteously, any approach that is made in sincerity. His appointment as librarian of Boston public library forecasts a term of usefulness and excellence which has not been excelled by any of his predecessors in the annals of this institution.

In the big glazed cases in the upper room of the Boston Public Library there are on exhibition some of the most remarkable specimens of a collection of prayer books made by the late Col. Josiah H. Benton, who for many years was president of the library trustees and who has bequeathed his collection to the library.

The books are of all sizes and of all dates since early in the 16th century. Some of them, even among the earliest, are in astonishingly good condition; the paper and vellum are as white, and the ink as velvety black, as if they had been printed yesterday.

They are the prayer books of the English Church, and in them is written much of the history of England since 1534—since all the wars and politics that revolved round religious issues are written in the changes made in these volumes.

Col. Benton had always been a collector of books; he loved beautiful things and took pleasure in owning them. It was Mrs. Benton, however, who saw—and bought—an edition of the 1662 prayer book in London.

When she got back to this country, she showed her new treasure to Bishop Potter. He suggested to Col. Benton that he make a collection of prayer books. There are very few such collections in existence, and there are hardly any which are more nearly complete than Col. Benton's.

Many Rare Copies

Col. Benton collected promiscuously up to 1907. Then he began, with the assistance of Dr. William Muss Arnott, a systematic search for certain rare copies, which has lasted ever since. Catalogues of the collection were prepared and printed in 1899 and again in 1914 by Dr. Arnott, and there have been additions to the collection ever since the later catalogue was made.

The collection dates back to the reformation "primers," the earliest one printed in 1535, and comes right down to the King Edward Memorial edition of the Book of Common Prayer of 1911. The catalogue of 1914 registers 288 volumes.

Some of the books are now practically unique. The primer of 1535, for instance, put out by Thomas Kerver, is there—the only known perfect copy extant. Another interesting primer is that of 1525. This one is the more interesting because a number of pages have been torn out; in other places sentences have been obliterated with ink; this was done because of the law permitting the use of Catholic primers providing certain portions were cut out. The book was published by Francis—or, rather, Francis—Regnault.

From the very first issue of the first prayer book every revision is represented in the Benton collection by some of the most representative copies. In this sense the collection is already complete. They range from elephant folios to 2mos, and, best of all, many of the earlier issues are in contemporary bindings of rawhide, vellum and wood.

Of course, the collection does not go back to the actual first edition printed. It does not even go back to the Caxton prayer book, of that only a few leaves are known to exist, and they are in the J. Pierpont Morgan collection.

In addition to the prayer books of the Church of England, those made for the Church of Ireland and the service book for the "Church in Scotland," under the date of 1537, are shown; the "non-jurors' liturgy" is also in the collection.

Worth Fully \$70,000

Of the liturgy of the American Episcopal Church, the collection contains its best issues, beginning with the "proposed book" of 1782, and coming down to the eighth standard edition of 1892.

In 1590, provision was made for singing the liturgy, by John Morbeck, one of the King's organists at Windsor Castle, in a small book entitled, "The Book of Common Prayer, Noted." The copy of this book in the Benton collection is in a contemporary binding of limp vellum, and is a book of the rarest occurrence and of the greatest importance. The modern English Cathedral service is based upon it. Col. Benton paid over \$1000 for the copy in his collection.

The collection, as a collection, is now worth about \$70,000, and of course its value increases from year to year. This selection for the present exhibition has been made chronologically, beginning with the primers, and showing examples right down to the present. It includes also many of the translations of the prayer book, beginning with a translation into Latin in 1581, and coming down to the latest output of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. There are also many of the metrical versions of the Psalms, from the Sternholt and Hopper, 1548-1582, down to the Keble of 1849; some of the controversial literature that grew up between the Puritans and their Roman Catholic opponents in England, and many of the special forms of prayer, for use in wars, in famine, and so forth.

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to compel their birth. Now I am not quite convinced that a play as absurd, as fantastic, as symbolical as "The Life of Man" has been successful even in Russia. Yet, successful or unsuccessful at home, what is most characteristic of all this drama of the last five years, again excluding America? It is the sense you get in all these plays that the very best of drama may have two underlying ideas and must certainly have one. The first of these ideas is that the drama is the greatest mouthpiece of public opinion that you can possibly have if you can make your public listen to it. That is exactly the underlying idea brought out by the work of all these men. They try to present the problems of their own country to the people in dramatic form for their consideration. But their messages as derived from the life around them, are bound to have meaning and significance for all the civilized world. This works out in every one of the plays named.

"The second idea, the one that is suggested by most of the plays specified is this: that somehow the stage of the 1890-1900 and 1900-1910 period was too rigid. Playwrights were bound down by conventions which prescribed that you must act a thing this way and say a thing that way.

Contemporary playwrights have been insistent that after all the stage is merely a means to an end. Your dramatist depends upon his stage, his actors, his lighting and his scenery, but they are all subordinated to the purpose of the play. Dramatists have been in a state of upheaval apart from that. They have felt that they ought to experiment as much as they liked in developing material into the play-form, whether it eventuated in one, three or five acts. Today we are using one-act plays as we never used them ten years ago, and we are recognizing that we can do something satisfactory in the one-act play. And look at the perfect freedom with which we are using three or four-act plays today as contrasted with the old conditions. We are free as compared with those days. We decide what we want to do and then we decide whether to do it in three or four acts. Thus you make your own form. At one time you could only place a one-act play in vaudeville, and there only something that could be done in ten minutes, or fifteen at the outside, was wanted. But with the springing up of little theatres all over the country something was wanted that would fill half an hour, and we have proved that in this country we can write good one-act plays of many sorts. We have a people fairly mastered the one-act form for purposes of amusement and for purposes of serious consideration.

"Now you have noticed, of course," Professor Baker proceeded, "that I have kept far away from the subject of our American drama. I have done so intentionally, because when you try to put American plays into the same category with those I have mentioned you must either have a very bad attack of Americanitis or you hesitate. That particular Americanitis regarding our own theatrical products is rather widespread. In matters of commercial drama nobody surpasses us. There is no difficulty in the drama of entertainment; we have mastered that. We know how to write entertaining plays, but when you look about you for plays that have had any real continued success in this country you will search long and with growing apprehension. Intelligent men and women say that they can find, even in New York, nothing that they really care to see a second time. It is true that they find much that interests them, good entertainment by which to laugh away a couple of hours, but the comedy that presents American life in such a way that we are likely to be interested in that comedy ten or fifteen years hence is lacking.

"Are we never to have in this country any drama that depicts the passing and shifting of American life, in such a way that its absurdities, its peculiarities, its contradictions are delightfully and truthfully revealed to us? Is there nothing in American life to laugh out of existence? The trouble now is that our playwrights are so overwhelmingly sombre and so very depressing that the big general public will not go to see their plays. It is amazing to me that a people which has maintained for years many comic papers is so slow in finding a really comic play. The trouble seems to me to be largely due to the fact that the young people nowadays are all so serious." Professor Baker then spoke warmly of the little theatres all over the country which are doing a significant work in encouraging the development of a real American drama. The American public, he pursued, does not like painful things in the theatre and there is no use trying to get away from that fact. When the tragedy of "Evynd of the Hills" was lately acted in Boston and in Cambridge and manifestly stirred the audiences, intelligent people told him that while it was a very interesting performance of a very remarkable play, nothing would tempt them to see that play again. It was too sad. What is the dramatist to do when the public will not go into the theatre to see a serious play, but flock to the moving pictures and the melodrama? They go to the moving pictures and the melodrama because they do not believe it. They go there merely to be amused and entertained. They are not moved because they know that what they see is not real and it will have a happy ending. People are disposed to go to the theatre for sheer entertainment and nothing else, and it is the problem of such organizations as the Drama League to see that this condition is changed. Until it is changed in one way or the other, we shall not in the least have the drama that we ought to have. We shall have to hunt for dramas to reproduce; we shall be behind the other nations in the depicting of our own national life in our own theatre.

most ever attained there by himself.

These remarks rise from the heart and gather to the pen in reading one of the latest and most interesting additions to Omarian literature—a version of the Rubaiyat in the Spanish language by Carlos Muzio Saenz-Peña, a man of letters of the Argentine republic, preceded by a general preface by Alvaro Melian Lafinur, and a long critical introduction by Señor Saenz-Peña himself. Joaquín Saez y Cia, La Plata. With this book, which is very beautifully printed and is decorated by some not very oriental drawings in color by Prospero Lopez Burcardo, our city of Boston has had something important to do. Saenz-Peña, who seems to have been constitutionally an Omarian, had visited the Bodleian Library in Oxford for the purpose of holding recently in his hands the oldest manuscripts of the Rubaiyat. Afterward he was in Boston, where he came in touch with Mr. Charles Dana Burridge of the Omar Khayyam Club of America, and where also he had the good fortune to meet one Pershad Dada Mathur, an Oriental profoundly versed in the Persian language and literature, and also in English. This gentleman, by the aid of the photographic copy of the Bodleian Omar manuscript which is in the possession of our public library, was able to give to Saenz-Peña a first-hand translation of the original Rubaiyat. It was by this means that Señor Saenz-Peña was able to put Omar as the Persians knew him into Spanish prose; for the version which he gives us is written entirely in harmonious Castilian prose. There are in this version 105 Rubaiyat. Señor Saenz-Peña explains that he has not preserved all of Omar's

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ten found time to write a book upon the subject of the Book of Common Prayer, which is in itself a valuable contribution to literature. In response to the question, "But why collect 'Prayer Books'?" he wrote:

"The English Book of Common Prayer is one of the most interesting and instructive subjects of devotional and historical study. It is the first book comprising all the offices of the church and also forms of private devotion, which was established as a complete liturgy by the aid of the State. All previous forms of worship had been promulgated by ecclesi-

astical authority alone, and had no binding force in the law of the State; but this book was enacted as the only legal form of public worship by the Parliament of the Commons and Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Crown. Although it was first prepared by the clergy, it was necessarily so framed as to stand the test or legislative debate and meet the approval of the people by their representatives in Parliament, and the legal validity of its enactments imposed the authority of the act of Parliament. It was also the first complete book of devotions for the clergy and the worshippers in the language of

the people, so that it might be 'understood by the people.' It was a compromise between conflicting opinions as to religious doctrine and as to forms of worship. This was its strength; for this made it a liturgy established by the consent and authority of the people, for the use of the people in the common language of the people. It has been twice proscribed by law, all copies of it ordered to be destroyed, and its use in public or private devotions made a crime. But it has, with few substantial alterations, remained unchanged in its original form for three hundred and fifty years."

Boston Transcript April 2/17

SAVING INFANT LIFE

Governor McCall Indorses Baby Week Campaign

Addresses Women's Clubs at Public Library

Co-operation Offered by the Health Boards

Physicians Commend the Federation Work

Governor McCall spoke for better protection of infant life this morning in the Public Library lecture hall. There was an all-day mass meeting, arranged by the State Federation and the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs for the discussion of public health measures, with particular bearing on problems for the baby campaign instituted by the Federal Children's Bureau last year.

Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, president of the State Federation, on the platform with Dr. Agnes C. Victor, chairman of the baby week committee, and other heads of departments in women's organizations. Mrs. McCall accepted the honorary chairmanship of the meeting but was unable to remain because of an earlier start for a Southern trip. Mrs. Charles O. Tyler of the General Federation Health Department, presided. Dr. Evangeline W. Young, chairman of the State Federation Health Department, spoke briefly on the importance of such a movement.

Governor McCall expressed personal interest in all that the meeting represents. The welfare of the race depends, he said, on the care and education of children. It is an important subject, and one which concerns every town and city in the Commonwealth and the nation. Plans for baby week should include a comprehensive study of health conditions for effective work before the disease is evident and the campaign should include also the welfare of the mind and the spirit.

Edward J. Slattery, representing Mayor Curley, said that everything possibly will be done to give official endorsement to the baby week programme. He referred to present industrial conditions which affect the health of mothers and their offspring. He told, also, of visiting iron and glass factories in five Southern States which little children enter at half-past six in the morning and remain for eleven hours a day. Dr. Eugene R. Kelly, of the State health department, and Dr. H. S. R. Watts of the Boston health department, followed with an outline of what each of those departments is accomplishing for the reduction of infant mortality, largely through the work of health nurses. Dr. Robert W. Lovett spoke for the Harvard infantile paralysis commission, and described its "life-saving measures," the importance of early diagnosis so that an expert may be on the spot within a few hours, and the after-treatment by which the ultimate usefulness of the patients may be reasonably assured. Through the endowed clinic in the Children's Hospital, and others, held in different places throughout the State, public interest has been stimulated. What remains now is to extend the work, for which funds are needed.

Dr. Alexander C. Eastman of Springfield read a paper on "The Health of School Children." Miss Florence W. Hilton then took the stage with a group of seventy boys and girls who demonstrated her playground work in Framingham. Dr. Alice H. Robie summed up the morning programme.

For the afternoon, Dr. Agnes W. Victor, chairman of the baby week committee, City Federation, presided. There was an illustrated talk on "Babies of Many Lands" by Miss May Bliss Dickinson, R. N., and a description of "Our Own Babies in Boston" by Mrs. Blanche K. Wheeler.

Our Library a Marvel of Books

By JOHN P. TUCKER.
John P. Crimmins, New York's multi-millionaire and philanthropist, said last summer while in Boston for a few days that one of the chief places of interest to him in the Hub was its Public Library; not alone for its beautiful exterior as well as interior, but largely for the way in which Boston residents, young and old, frequented it and made use of its wonderful advantages.

Mr. Crimmins, speaking as a representative New Yorker, had no hesitancy in saying flat-footed that Boston led New York by a long margin in this most important of a city's local advantages.

Since Boston's first free circulating library (the first of its kind in the country) was established in the old Boston Town House, built in 1657 on the present site of the Old State House, the growth of the city's Public Library has been tremendous and steady.

In 1854 the present Public Library was opened in two small rooms on Mason street. The entire expense for the first year was some \$14,000, of which over \$6,000 was for books. Today its expenses are rising half a million, met mainly by taxes willingly paid by the people.

As the late Josiah H. Benton, one of the trustees before his death, said, "The Boston Public Library is peculiarly a library made and maintained by the people and for the people."

It has developed into a library system which is a collection of books, maps, manuscripts and other literary material unequalled in some respects, by any of the great libraries of the world.

The present building has given direction to the city and attracts visitors from every part of the globe. It contains a wonderful collection of fine statuary, valuable marbles, expensive woodwork and the most elaborate and unique decorations, as well as a fine collection of books, maps, manuscripts and other literary material unequalled in some respects, by any of the great libraries of the world.

There are also in the central library more than 25,000 separate manuscripts; more than 200 atlases; about 10,000 maps, and more than 40,000 photographs, prints, engravings and other pictures, as well as nearly 4,500 lantern slides.

Among the more expensive books is a rare edition of Ptolemy's Cosmography, 1482, bought for \$390; the Grimaldi Breviary, with reproductions in gold and colors of famous miniature paintings; \$500; and "The North American Indians," by E. S. Curtis, eight volumes of a series which will ultimately cost about \$3,000.

Many people visiting the library for the first time are misled into thinking that the 8,000 volumes in Bates Hall, which is the room most frequented, comprises all of the book contents, but they have their eyes opened when figures are given them.

You'll find Bates Hall well filled with students most of the time. On Saturday afternoons and on Sundays it is difficult to get a seat.

THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.
At one end of the corridor on the main floor you'll find the so-called "children's room," one of the most interesting rooms in the library, and containing more than 10,000 volumes.

In the old building on Boylston street there was no children's room and nothing to attract the children. When the new building was opened children began to appear, from day to day, with the childish demand of "Please give me a book" or "Please can I see a book."

As a result some \$3,000 was spent in the purchase of children's books, and today you will find youngsters of all nationalities using this room with as much, and in some cases more, attention and studiousness than their elders.

If you make inquiries, you will learn of the way some childish minds run, when you are told of some of the request made by them for certain books. One wants "A poem about

a boy who was pardoned by Lincoln," another, "Material on both sides of a debate on Chinese immigration," another, "The oath of Athenian citizenship," another, "A piece to speak in school." There are many requests for poems and stories about Christmas, including one for the poem, "The Night After Christmas," and even one for "A good book to give an elevator boy."

JOHN ADAMS LIBRARY.
Story telling to children by older persons is practiced at the Central Library as well as at the branches. This has proven of great educational value to them, and has had a marked effect in causing them to read books. The stories told are on the line of "Robin Hood," "Knights of King Arthur," and others drawn from children's classics.

Leading from the children's room is the room containing the celebrated John Adams Library, together with copies of every text book used in the public schools. The Adams Library is a most valued collection comprising more than 3,000 volumes, many of them presented to Adams, either in France or at The Hague, and some of them containing comments written by him at that time or in later life.

Another most interesting room is the "Newspaper Room," devoted to the daily reception and filing of newspapers from all parts of the world. Today there are more than 300 dailies and weeklies, covering representative papers of the United States, and editors from foreign countries, including France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Greece, Russia, Armenia, Poland, Wales, Hungary, etc. One paper is received from Jerusalem in Old Hebrew and one in Tangalese.

OLD-TIME NEWSPAPERS.

Grouped, they cover one paper, at least, from every civilized nation, when obtainable, and two, at least, from every State in the Union. The Boston papers are bound and preserved in files, and now include more than 7,000 bound volumes, which are much called for. You can see and handle copies of the Boston Advertiser from 1813; of the Transcript since 1830 and the Journal since 1872. There is also a large group of early colonial sheets, including the Boston News Letter dating back to 1713.

Then there is the Periodical Room containing practically every known published periodical of any consequence, all properly classified. And there is a room devoted to every United States patent since 1793 and every British one since 1617. It is the finest patent collection in the world outside of Washington.

There is also a most complete statistical department covering almost every known line of statistic connected with the world.

There is the celebrated Barton Library, including works on jurisprudence and criminal law, American documents and political pamphlets and crowned by its wonderful collection of Shakespeareana. This collection also includes nearly 1100 volumes relating to the English drama, independent of Shakespeare, together with many collected works of French dramatic writers.

CHAMBERLAIN MANUSCRIPTS.
The Barton Library stands at the head of the individual library collections in the building.

In addition to all these one may see the Brown music and dramatic collections, the Ticknor Library, offering opportunity to scholars for the study of French, Spanish and Portuguese, and the much-prized Chamberlain collection of manuscripts, autographs and other documents, together with several other private libraries left to the Boston institution.

In the Barton room there is a very interesting old chair made from the wood of the Old Elm on Boston Common, and presented to the library in 1878 by William A. Greenough.

Perhaps, above all other things of interest to the majority of first strangers, and that which all strangers wish to see first, is the Sargent collection of mural paintings in Sargent Hall. This today is completely new, of exception of two or three panels yet to come from the brush of the celebrated painter.

ABNEY MASTERPIECES.

The Abbey masterpieces, adorning the delivery room, and the Chevalier work on the staircase, as well as "The Triumph of Time," by Elton on the ceiling of the school back room, are all well worth a special trip to Copple square by those who love art.

The list of what the city of Boston offers to her citizens and strangers, merely for the evening, her public library would not be complete without at least closing mention of what is given free Thursday evenings at eight during the season and Sunday afternoon at three-thirty in the lecture hall.

During the lecture season the hall is open to the public. Lectures are given by prominent men in the world of art, drama, music and travel, many of them being illustrated by stereopticon views.

The popularity of these lectures cannot be better witnessed than by the fact that almost every Thursday or Sunday, you will find the regular theatrical "Standing Room Only" theatrical "Standing Room Only" sign placed outside the doors, only it reads "The hall is full, no seats for standing room left."

What better proof could one have of the popularity of the library?

DEFENSE BOOKS IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Selected List of Them Is Published

Officials Awake to Importance of Improvements in Science of War

For the convenience of those who are studying the science of war and who have need of reference to standard works on its several themes, the Boston Public Library has gathered together an imposing array of books for immediate use.

A pamphlet has been printed under the title "A Selected List of Books on National Defense, Military and Naval Science and Law," which is being distributed gratis among the military organizations of the Commonwealth and which may be obtained for a nominal sum by the general public.

This selected list supplies a good test of the way the library keeps abreast of the times. The science of war is changing every day and many of the former standard works are now obsolete. It is the newer volumes, based on observations of the fighting across the water, and the latest American books dealing with the recent important changes authorized by the War Department that are just now so valuable.

The library officials have been awake to these additions to military literature. Even such a book as Capt. E. M. Parker's "An Officer's Notes," which has been off the presses only a few weeks, and which is extremely valuable to persons seeking commissions in the Army or Army Reserve, is included in the list.

The books indexed in the selected list are grouped under these headings: National defense and military training; military and naval laws, with a few titles on international law; the Army and the Militia; periodicals devoted to military and naval affairs; Artillery and coast defense; cavalry; Infantry; general tactics; minor service manuals and school of the soldier; sanitary hygiene, hospitals, etc.; technical services—aviation, Engineer Corps and military maps, ordinance and signal service; supply and transportation; the navy; naval engineering, manuals, etc.; warships, submarine boats, torpedoes, motor boat patrols.

Boston Transcript April 29/17

Free Lectures on Gardening
Two free lectures to amateur farmers will be given in the Public Library Lecture Hall by two experts in intensive farming and gardening. The first one will be given on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock by William N. Craig, superintendent of Paulkner Farm, whose subject will be "The Home Vegetable Garden." The second lecture will be given next Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock by John K. M. L. Farquhar on "Back-Yard Gardens." The lectures are open to the public.

JOHN K. FARQUHAR ADVISES ON BACK YARD GARDENS

There was a large attendance at the Public Library lecture hall yesterday to hear John K. Farquhar speak on "Back Yard Gardens." The lecture of course was most opportune, and at the close the speaker was deluged with questions.

Even then the enthusiasm did not wane in the least, people gathering about the speaker, all living interrogation marks.

"The back yard garden is something," he said, "which in this perilous time must not be overlooked. When I say perilous, I mean that the demands which may be made on us by Europe within the next few months by failing off in crop abroad."

"The conditions on the other side are such that the land has not yielded its normal harvest, and in account of the scarcity of animals and men to work in the fields the crops have failed considerably. It behooves every one of us to do all we can to meet the demands of the Allies and to offset the high prices by raising our own, thus lessening the prices by cutting off the demand. Rid the yard of rubbish first, then make it well. A great deal depends on the spading."

"Deep tillage is the only way to secure good results. China has cultivated the same tracts of land for two years without dressing or diminution of crops. Deep cultivation gets rid of bacteria and fungus growths in the soil. Some farmers get three crops a year. Practice in your back yard garden."

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1917

OUR LIBRARY DEBT TO FRANCE

In a letter to Mayor Curley, to which all the trustees of the Boston Public Library join their names as subscribers, is set forth the signal contribution which a French citizen made to the establishment of free public library service in Boston. His name was Alexandre Vattemare, and it needs to be freshly known and remembered at this time when our bonds with France are being strengthened in so many ways. In view of the approaching visit of Marshal Joffre and his fellows of the French mission, Boston should certainly plan to make an hour or two at the city's beautiful central library building a part of the distinguished guests' entertainment. The trustees are unreserved in the credit they give to Vattemare as the veritable founder of the Boston library. Visiting Boston in 1829, M. Vattemare brought with him a gift of fifty books, presented to Boston by the city of Paris. Installed in a small room of the City Hall, they were to form the nucleus of a free public exchange of the world's treasure in books such as had never yet been known. Vattemare seems to have been warmly charged with a sense of his mission's value and importance, and to have spared no effort which could place the idea of a free city library squarely before the public.

One can go all the way with the trustees in their acknowledgment of Alexandre Vattemare as in one sense the founder of Boston's library, and still, by probing deeper into the life of times, achieve a somewhat different view of his contribution. There can be no question that long before Vattemare's coming the whole course of affairs in America had been tending toward the free public library. It was of the nature of the people's democratic ideas that they should desire the broadest possible dissemination of books they held in esteem. And the principle of co-operation was early invoked in a community where books were scarce, institutional libraries small, and purchases not easily made. It was in 1781 that Benjamin Franklin founded "The Library Company of Philadelphia," which he himself called "the mother of all North American subscription libraries." Their plan differed little from that of the "magazine clubs" extant in our own day. These subscription libraries came to be known as "society" or "social libraries," and as such went the length and breadth of the colonies, being especially popular in New England.

It was to a debt thus prepared that Vattemare brought the crystallizing idea of a library which should be liberally supported at the municipality's expense and which should be in a very real sense of the word "free to all." New York State had experimented with a "district library" system, which provided for the distribution of books through the schools. But it remained for Boston to open the first large library maintained by a city directly.

From the previously accumulated nucleus of fifty volumes it had already begun its growth toward the great store of 1,130,682 volumes now in the Boston Public Library's keeping. The ideas which Vattemare cherished were in no sense provincial. As he indicated by his speech in 1842, they looked to nothing less than the establishment of international solidarity and understanding, on a basis of mutual knowledge of all countries' literature and ideals. When the mission of France comes to Boston, symbol that it is of a new solidarity among European and American peoples, it will be well to recall the life and service of one who so early foresaw the possibilities of union and who so labored to bring them to pass.

NEW ENGLAND'S FARMS NOT RUN OUT, SAYS CRAIG

Soil Can Still Produce Big Crops if Right Method Is Used

Speaking before a large audience at the Public Library, last evening, William N. Craig, superintendent of the Paulkner Farm, Brookline, declared it to be a fallacy that the soil of New England farms is run out. He said that the failure to raise profitable crops is due more to the fact that farming is not done in an intelligent manner than to the poor condition of the farms.

Speaking on "The Home Vegetable Garden," he declared that the back yard farmers can do a great deal to relieve the prospective food shortage during the coming winter. He urged that corn, potatoes, beans, squashes, carrots, beets, turnips, celery, onions and cabbage be grown. Those vegetables, he said, can be kept through the winter, and that will be the time when the highest prices will be charged for food stuffs.

He declared people in this country do not fully realize the seriousness of the prospective food shortage, and so are not preparing for it as they should. He quoted figures to show that the crops will be smaller in this and other countries than for years, and yet the United States is expected to feed other parts of the world besides.

"The trouble with the New England people in their farming is that they do not understand the principle of rotation of crops," he said, "and so do not get the most from their land. The people of France, England, Germany and China have been tilling their soils for hundreds of years and they are raising larger crops than the people of the United States. There is no better place for garden truck than right here in the vicinity of Boston. I have lived in this country for 25 years and I know. In Arlington and Lexington the farms produce more to the acre than in any other part of the United States. Our hillside will produce better fruits and grains than any other part of the country if they are properly handled."

"We do not understand crop rotation, and do not lime our land properly. Where we raise 13 bushels of wheat to the acre in this country, Canada raises 20 bushels and in a colder climate. Land is never worn out if it is properly cared for."

"The soil of the small garden should be turned with the spade," he said, "and not ploughed. The best fertilizer to use is dressing from the barnyards. It should be turned in with the soil. If fertilizer is used it should not be placed next to the seed. That will do more harm than good. After the seed is planted, put a little fertilizer on top of the soil."

W. F. KENNEY HEADS LIBRARY TRUSTEES

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston, yesterday afternoon, William F. Kenney was elected president, Samuel Carr vice-president and Della Jean Deery clerk for the ensuing year.

Boston Herald, May 2/17

FRENCH MISSION TO SEE LIBRARY

Trustees Impress on Mayor That He Extend Special Invitation to Building.

FRENCHMAN CONCEIVED IDEA

Trustees of the Public Library, through William F. Kenney, president, yesterday asked Mayor Curley to extend to the French mission, headed by René Viviani, former premier, and Marshal Joffre, a special invitation to visit the library, so that the visitors may see the fruition of a Frenchman's idea, it is to Alexandre Vattemare that the city owes the conception of the plan for the library, the first great institution of its kind in the United States.

The trustees point to the modest beginnings of the library with 50 volumes presented by the city of Paris as a nucleus and which were deposited in a small room in City Hall. Now it has 1,122,523 volumes, a central building and 16 branches and reading rooms. The communication to the mayor continues:

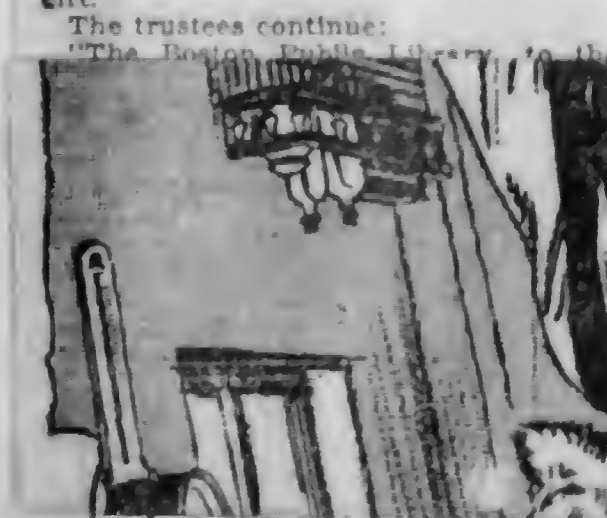
The Communication.
"The trustees desire at this time, when the two democracies are allied by the closest ties of the brotherhood in the stupendous struggle that has shaken the foundations of civilization, to call the attention of the present generation to the inestimable value of the movement which was inaugurated at the suggestion of the genius, Vattemare, when he presented a plan to the mayor of Boston in 1842 for the amalgamation of the private libraries then existing in our city, under the direction of the city, for the use and benefit of all the inhabitants.

"Vattemare himself said that his system was 'designed to give the intellectual treasures of the cultivated world the same dissemination and equalization which commerce has already given to its material ones,' and the outcome was to be the establishment in every quarter of the world of free libraries and museums, ever open to the use of the people.

Explained His System.

"At a public meeting held on April 24, 1842, in the room of the Mercantile Library Association, M. Vattemare explained his system fully and in the resolutions adopted by representative Boston citizens this prophecy was made. The adoption of M. Vattemare's system of national interchange will tend to remove national and sectional prejudices, and will promote the great cause of peace, by uniting all nations in intellectual brotherhood. What a marvelous vision these men of Boston of 1842 possessed! And now the United States and France are linked in the great struggle out of which will come, with God's help, universal peace and intellectual brotherhood—a triumph of democracy."

It is pointed out that Vattemare's project was the beginning of the public library movement in the United States. Vattemare began his work for the library in Boston in 1842, addressing public meetings at the solicitation of the then mayor. He transmitted as a gift from Paris a collection of books relating to the history and affairs of that city. The Boston city council at that day reciprocated with a similar gift.



THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1917

DIG DEEP, FARQUHAR SAYS TO BACKYARD GARDENERS

Expert Gives Some Useful Hints—Predicts Great Scarcity of Food Next Year.

John K. M. T. Farquhar of R. & J. Farquhar Company, speaking at the Public Library on "Back Yard Gardening," predicted yesterday that food prices would be enormous next year. "France, for example," he said, "will not be able to even plant this season more than one-third of a normal crop. The harvest may be much less."

"Our gardeners, in backyards or wherever they get a patch of ground, should dig deep. They have used the same ground for the past several decades or more. For the past several decades the soil has been so exhausted that it will starve if they keep on extracting the food instead of replacing it."

"Dig up the gravel and loam that in if you haven't it inches of loam or the soil, covered through the winter and slat, covered with ashes. Italians raise potatoes on the East Boston dumps. Also stacked lime, not dug in but spread over the prepared ground, is invaluable."

"Most gardeners plant too deep and too early. Fall to get a full series of successive crops, and waste space. Their failure to make lettuce heads comes from planting it too thick. Peas, beans, squashes and tomatoes will do well on a large, fertile soil. Radishes make a convenient earliest crop, sowing with other seeds. They will sow turnips last week rows of corn, and let cabbages and parsnips follow early carrots, cabbages and beets. In a food shortage, winter varieties will be particularly helpful."

"Nothing is better than green round-headed beans. Plant, they will keep. We should grow much more than we do the Japanese soy bean, which is 18 per cent. fat and often baked needs no pork. Another innovation well worth while is 'red celery.'"

The Dial, (Chicago) May 17/17

A successor to Dr. Horace G. Wadlin, who has resigned the librarianship of the Boston Public Library, has been chosen in the person of Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, the present head of the Massachusetts State Library and chairman of the Massachusetts Public Library Commission. Born at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1870, graduated from Harvard in 1895, and from the Harvard Law School in 1898, Mr. Belden is a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association and also of the New York State Bar. He was secretary of the law faculty and assistant librarian of the law school library at Harvard from 1898 to 1908; librarian of the Social Law Library for a year; and received his appointment as state librarian in 1909. He has served as vice-president and afterward as president of the Massachusetts Library Club. His latest conspicuous public service was his opposition to the proposed inclusion of public library appointments in the civil service. His activities as member of the library commission extend over nearly eight years, during most of which time he has been chairman of the board. His selection as head of the great library in Copley Square will commend itself to all who have watched his steady rise in his profession.

Boston Transcript June 2/17

The Fine Arts

Exhibitions now open:
Guild of Boston Artists—Third Spring Exhibition.
Arts and Crafts—Decorative Loan Exhibition.
Wednesday—College—Rembrandt's Etchings.
Boston Public Library—Bela Pratt's Sculpture.
The New School—Exhibition of Student's Work.

BELA PRATT'S SCULPTURE

Collection of Photographs of Many of His Public Works on View at the Boston Public Library

The high esteem in which the work of the late Bela Lyon Pratt has always been held must be confirmed and emphasized by an examination of the memorial collection of photographs and engravings of his sculptures which is now on exhibition in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library. Some fifty subjects are included in this collection, which, nevertheless, is not at all exhaustive. About one-half of the prints are hung on the wall at the right of the entrance, and the rest are placed in a showcase near the middle of the room. The general impression derived from this exhibition is of a very prolific and versatile talent, equally at its best in the production of ideal and naturalistic or portrait work, but perhaps as is almost invariably the case, most felicitous when employed in the development of a spontaneous, original, and unedited conception.

Mr. Pratt was a very busy man, who had many commissions for monuments, statues, reliefs, and busts of a public or semi-public character, but he found time, in the intervals of his routine labors, to express his own favorite ideas of plastic art in such ideal forms as the beautiful nude figure from the "Fountain of Youth," the "Young Mother" in the permanent collection of the Worcester Art Museum, the "Flight of Love," the "River Nymph," the "Mother and Child," the "Diana," "Echo," "By the Pool," "Light and Darkness," etc. It is after all in such themes and motives, free from the influence of committees or patrons, that the artist most truly and fully expresses himself; and it is in his nude figures of an ideal and decorative nature that Mr. Pratt attained to his highest level of poetical and lyrical sentiment of grace, distinction, and rhythm.

Very fine also is the feeling of reverence and virility in such statues as the "Andersonville Prisoner Boy" and the "Spanish War Soldier" for St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H. How far removed are these admirably conceived figures from the bombastic and theatrical war monuments and memorials which during the dark ages of American sculpture misrepresented and caricatured the patriotic sentiment of the country. In his instinctive good taste and self-respect we like to think that Mr. Pratt was a thoroughly representative American sculptor of his period. There was measure and clarity in all he did, and an intuitive avoidance of all fustian and false sentiment.

These and other sterling qualities are illustrated in his Maiden Soldiers Monument, his statue of Nathan Hale, his equestrian statue of Anthony Wayne, the "Army Nurses" Monument in the State House and his spirited monument to "The Whaler" at New Bedford. The lighter side of the art, as exemplified in the decorative panels for the Boston Opera House—the panels depicting "Music," "The Dance," and "Comedy and Tragedy"—and the series of reliefs symbolizing the four seasons made for the Library of Congress at Washington, manifest with equal success the artist's knowledge of ornamental effect and his striking capacity for linear design in reliefs.

Among the other works by Mr. Pratt which are included in this interesting group of reproductions may be mentioned his fountain group of the "Boy with Fish," which was one of those erected temporarily in the Public Garden several years ago; his portrait statue of Rev. Edward Everett Hale in the Public Garden; his recently completed portrait statue of John Winthrop at New Haven, Conn.; his portrait statue of Nathaniel Hawthorne at Salem; his Butler Memorial bust of Phillips Brooks; his portrait busts of Phillips Brooks, Bishop Hamilton, Major Henry Brooks, Bishop Higginson, Dr. Mack, Dr. Reuben Thomas, and others; and his relief portraits of Abraham Lincoln, Dr. Hiram Alexander Agassiz, and Milton Prince Hazen. Finally, we are reminded by his model for the five-story United States coin of a branch of his artistic activities which might have been more fully illustrated by the addition of many admirable examples of his coins, medals, medallions, and similar works.

The interest of the exhibition is enhanced by the presence of a reproduction of Howard E. Smith's excellent portrait of Mr. Pratt, together with a photograph of the sculptor as he appeared at work in his studio.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1917

Vattemare, the Lafayette Who Gave Boston Its Library

A Timely Tribute to the Frenchman Who Organized the First Public Library, as the City Prepares to Welcome His Later Compatriot, Joffre

By Herbert S. Kempton

In view of the presence of the French diplomats and officers in this country, headed by the former premier, René Viviani, and Marshal Joseph Joffre, and the proposed visit of these men to Boston, the trustees of the Boston Public Library desire to call attention to the fact that Boston is indebted to a distinguished son of France for the establishment of the Public Library, the first great institution of the kind in the United States.

The trustees have sent a communication to Mayor Curley recalling this historic fact and suggesting the appropriateness of extending to the French visitors a special invitation to visit the Library and inspect the treasures of books and art, that they may be impressed by the wonderful results of the brilliant idea born in the brain of the famous Vattemare, and that the thanks of the city of Boston be conveyed to the French Government, through their representatives, for the supreme manifestation of brotherhood manifested in the splendid proposition presented to the city in 1842 by Alexander Vattemare.

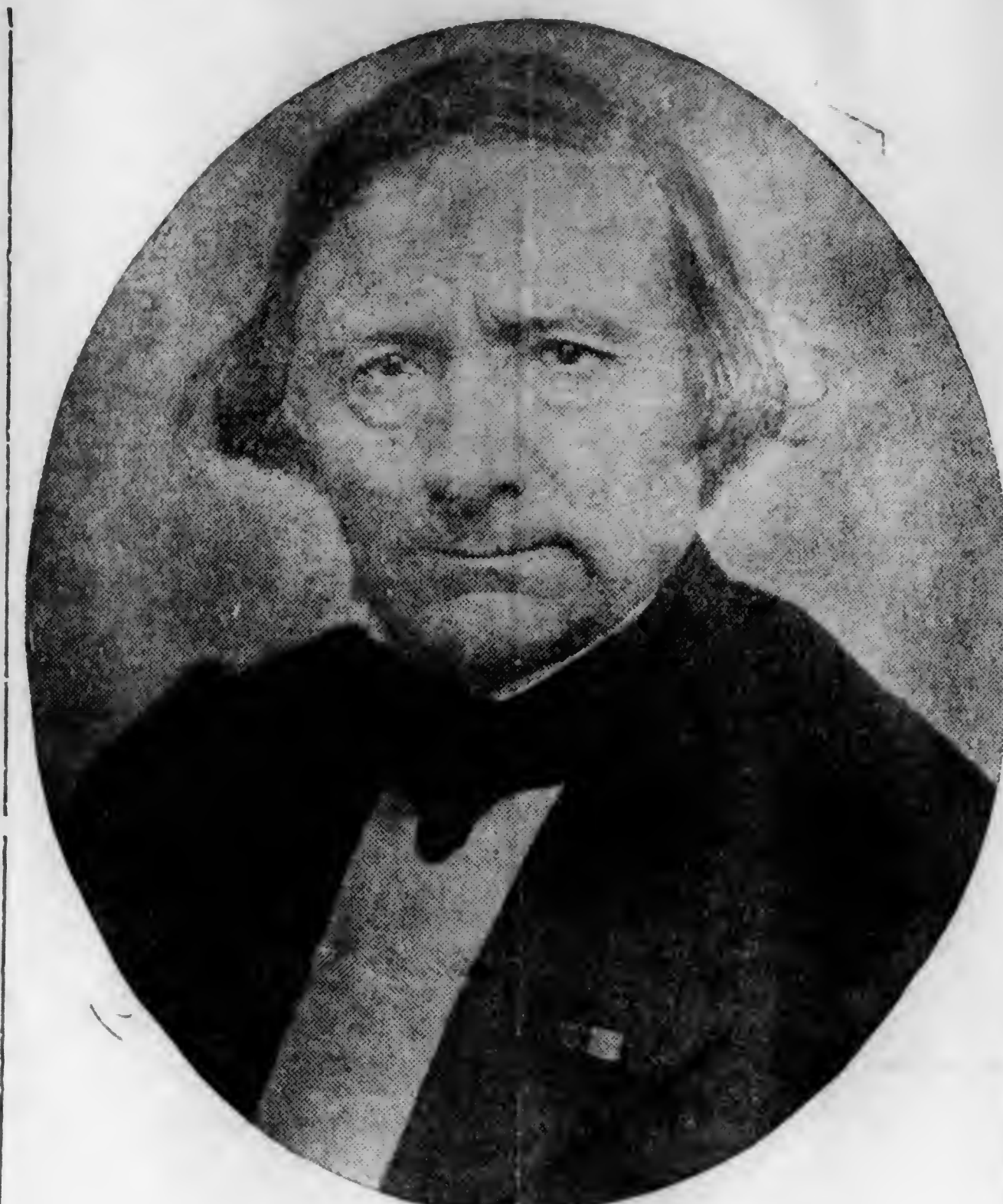
EXCEPT among librarians and bibliophiles the name of Nicholas Marie Alexandre Vattemare is largely buried in the past. It is a timely recognition of his personality and good work in the cause of popular education which President William F. Kenney of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library has now introduced in a letter to Mayor Curley. The suggestion of the board that in the coming visit to Boston of the distinguished Frenchmen, René Viviani and Marshal Joseph Joffre, there should be some expression in memory of what Vattemare did for Boston is eminently fitting. It is time, indeed, that the citizens of Boston should possess more intimate knowledge of the man who, more than seventy-five years ago, brought to our city a collection of important volumes devoted to the life and institutions of the French capital.

Organized Library Exchanges

M. Vattemare was not a bookish man. In early life he was a professional actor and ventriloquist. He acquired fame and wealth. Then, with time to follow his natural and higher inclinations, he took up literature, took it up for a practical purpose, left the stage and devised a scheme for public benefit. His idea was the large but not wholly practical one of instituting an international exchange of worth-while books as well as of products of nature and of human skill which "tended to increase knowledge in science or art." Josiah Phillips Quincy wrote of him that his system "was designed to give the intellectual treasures of the cultivated world the same dissemination and equalization which commerce had already given to its material ones." He had, as an aim, the establishment of the free libraries and museums ever open to the use of the people. Filled with this idea, he spent twelve years in organizing a system of literary exchanges among European libraries and museums. And in 1839 he landed in New York to continue the work in this country.

Came to Boston in 1841

But here he found no great public institution to receive and care for the treasures which he had fondly hoped to bring over. He visited Montreal, Quebec, Baltimore and came to Boston in 1841. Here the local libraries, managed by private associations, were consulted and a public meeting was held at the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association to consider his plan.



Nicholas Marie Alexandre Vattemare

Vattemare explained it fully and the audience was enthusiastic in approval. Commemorative resolutions were adopted, approval was voted and a committee was appointed to correspond with men of influence and solicit them to call a meeting of citizens "to consider the subject in all its bearings."

A Gift from Paris

Vattemare meantime handed to the city authorities about fifty volumes as a gift from the city of Paris and the discussion went on. To some Bostonians Vattemare seemed an egotist and enthusiast, while others recognized the importance of his idea. Mayor Josiah Quincy wrote of him: "He pursued the mayor with visits and by correspondence, he wrought upon that functionary to make a conditional offer of \$5000 towards providing books for the library and to see that a petition was sent to the Legislature for permission to levy taxes for its support." In August, 1847, a joint committee of the Boston City Council was directed to consider and report what acknowledgment and return should be made to the city of Paris for its gift of books and to provide a place for the same, but it was some years later that the library was established.

"A Nimble Minded Frenchman"

From the personal diary of Mayor Josiah P. Quincy we are enabled to cull some interesting observations concerning Vattemare's personality. The mayor found the visitor "a remarkable man" and also "a nimble-minded Frenchman." Mr. Quincy wrote: "A just estimate of his procedure is scarcely to be had from our present position. One of the best tests of his excellence is the fact that the popularization of libraries, which it was its object to promote, has rendered its continuance unnecessary. The fresh thought and invention of the nations is now open to all as a matter of course. It was the merit of Vattemare to create a sentiment that has caused methods that were once the best to be superseded by those which are still better."

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Instrumental in Founding Boston's Library

Mr. Quincy did not hesitate to declare that "to Mr. Vattemare, more than to any other man, we owe the foundation of the great Public Library which is the pride of this city." This estimate is borne out by this tribute from Mr. Justin Winsor: "Whatever we think of Vattemare, we must recognize his contagious energy, which induced State after State to succumb to his representations, so that by 1853 he had brought 120 libraries and institutions within his operations, and between 1847 and 1851 had brought from France for American libraries 20,655 volumes, besides maps, engravings, etc."

The fame of Vattemare has suffered from the fact that his son wished to carry on under the work of an international exchange of books which the father had successfully inaugurated. This son gained some fame by writing upon American affairs for a French journal bitterly hostile to the preservation of the Union.

Vattemare Created—Time Bettered

Mr. Vattemare was a true lover of books for the sake of their use. To continue Mr. Quincy's account: "In every city he visited his tastes would lead him to the libraries, and I have heard him describe the feelings that came over him upon seeing books piled together or piled to their shelves, as if touched by the spell of some malign enchantment, while all about them were ignorance and apathy." The merit of Vattemare is well summed up also by Mr. Quincy, who wrote: "A just estimate of his procedure is scarcely to be had from our present position. One of the best tests of his excellence is the fact that the popularization of libraries, which it was its object to promote, has rendered its continuance unnecessary. The fresh thought and invention of the nations is now open to all as a matter of course. It was the merit of Vattemare to create a sentiment that has caused methods that were once the best to be superseded by those which are still better."

TELLS GROWTH OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Horace G. Wadlin, Who Has Resigned as Librarian, Makes His Last Annual Report.

Horace G. Wadlin, whose resignation as librarian of the Boston Public Library has been accepted by the trustees, has submitted his fourteenth annual report, and his last, to the trustees. In it he says that the resources of the library and its facilities for serving the public have been developed constantly during his period of service.

The total number of volumes has risen from \$2,841 to 1,396,822; the number in special collections from 27,122 to 125,374; and the number of photographs and process pictures, valuable as aids in the work of the library with schools and classes, has increased from 21,403 to more than 30,000.

Big Increase in Funds.
The annual appropriation for the library has risen from \$200,000 in 1902-03 to \$400,000 for 1916-17, and the library trust funds from \$28,742 to \$53,507.

"At the beginning of 1902," he says, "the library system included 14 principal branches, 10 reading room stations, and no delivery stations. There now are 14 principal branches and 16 minor branches (reading room stations), and no delivery stations merely, the last named agencies having been abandoned in favor of reading rooms in charge of our own employees, by whom the public is more efficiently served."

"The increased use of the library is shown in the table by the increase in circulation, and by the increase in the number of borrowers' cards, both actually and in proportion to population. The home-use circulation from the branches, which directly serve the people in all parts of the city, has risen from 722,411 volumes to 1,489,032 to 2,000,228, and there has been substantial increase in the number of borrowers' cards, both actually and in proportion to population. At the beginning of the period of 1902-03 the library was supplying 40 public schools with books, and had sent 11,107 volumes to schools during the year. For 1916 the corresponding figures are 161 schools and 35,406 volumes.

Broadened in Various Ways.
The work of the library has been broadened in various ways, as in the visits of classes to the building, the general use of reference books and the provision of free lectures. Certain privileges have been extended and certain rules modified, such as the cancellation at the end of a fixed term of months of fines incurred by children; the lending of books for summer reading beyond the usual two-week limit, and the extension of hours of Sunday opening.

"As I have frequently remarked," Mr. Wadlin concludes, "results such as have been indicated are due to no one person. The satisfactory operation of the library, with its promise for the future, requires the loyalty and efficiency of all concerned in its administration, who, moved by a common purpose, work together harmoniously. I wish to acknowledge the assistance faithfully given, which I have received from heads of departments, custodians of branches and from members of the staff generally. Our work together terminates not without regret upon my part. And during the past year, as previously, the services of Mr. Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian, merit special recognition."

LIBRARY ROOM AT CITY HALL

Reference Books and Maps Will Be Installed on Third Floor of the Annex

Within a few weeks the trustees of the Boston Public Library will have installed a business men's reference room on the third floor of City Hall Annex. The idea of having such a room down town has been considered for years, but no suitable quarters had been discovered. President William F. Kenney, recently looked over the quarters of Budget Commissioner Carver, in company with Librarian Wadlin, and has reported that they are satisfactory. The mayor has approved the plan. Books most generally in demand by business houses, commercial data and maps will be made available.

The most successful library reference room for business men of which the Boston Library trustees have learned is that in Newark, N. J.

WADLIN POINTS OUT GROWTH OF BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY

Resources Greatly Developed, and He Thanks Staff for Co-operation in His Final Report to Trustees

In his 14th, and final, annual report to the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, Horace G. Wadlin, whose resignation was accepted some months ago, calls attention to the development of the library's resources and its facilities for serving the public during the year ending Jan. 31, 1917. As he points out—

"The total number of volumes has risen from \$25,904 to 1,396,822; the number in special collections from 27,122 to 125,374; and the number of photographs and process pictures, valuable as aids in the work of the library with schools and classes, has increased from 21,403 to more than 30,000. The increase in the annual appropriation is shown in the table. The library trust funds have risen from \$28,742 to \$53,507. At the beginning of the year 1902, the library system included 10 principal branches, 10 reading-room stations and two delivery stations. We now have 14 principal branches and 16 minor branches (reading-room stations) and no delivery stations merely, the last named agencies having been abandoned in favor of reading rooms in charge of our own employees, by whom the public is more efficiently served."

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Mr. Wadlin expresses the belief that "the circulation through the branches, which, as the years go on, will naturally increase, could with advantage be enlarged if the library possessed a larger deposit collection at the Central Library, especially for branch uses. When the addition of the Central building now under erection has been completed, opportunity for shelving an enlarged collection will be open," he continues, "and it is to be hoped that money for buying the books will be forthcoming, especially books for young readers and for use in connection with school deposits."

Whatever measure of success has attended his administration, Mr. Wadlin credits to the cordial co-operation of the trustees and the faithful assistance given by heads of departments, custodians of branches and members of the staff generally. The services of Mr. Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian, he says, "merit special recognition."

BOOKS NUMBER 1,139,682

Horace G. Wadlin Tells of Public Library's Growth in His Final Report as Librarian

From 1902 when Horace G. Wadlin became librarian of the Boston Public Library until the present, the total number of books has risen from \$25,904 to 1,396,822; the number in special collections from 27,122 to 125,374; and the number of photographs and process pictures has increased from 21,403 to more than 30,000.

These facts are contained in Mr. Wadlin's 14th annual report just issued, and his final report, because of his resignation, to enter upon literary pursuits, becoming effective June 15.

The library trust funds have risen from \$28,742 to \$53,507. At the beginning of the year 1902, the library system included ten principal branches, ten reading-room stations and two delivery stations. There are now fourteen principal branches and sixteen minor branches (reading-room stations) and no delivery stations merely, the last named agencies having been abandoned in favor of reading rooms in charge of library employees.

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THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1917

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THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1917

PUBLIC LIBRARY EMPLOYEES TOOK \$9500 IN BONDS

Employees of the Boston Public Library took \$9500 of Liberty bonds. Through William F. Kenney, president of the board of trustees, arrangements were made for weekly payments at the Metropolitan Trust Company. In this way \$500 was subscribed by 125 employees, representing all departments. In addition to this the Library Employees Benefit Association took 40 \$250 bonds and one \$1000 bond.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1917

ITALIAN MISSION HERE MONDAY

Reception Program Leaves No Idle Minutes for the Distinguished Party.

DINNER AND DANCE AT NIGHT

All arrangements for the entertainment of the Italian mission on its visit to Boston next Monday were made at a joint meeting in Mayor Curley's office yesterday of the committees appointed by Gov. McCall and the mayor. The program agreed upon follows:

- 8 A. M.—Mission arrives at South station.
- 8:30 A. M.—Breakfast at the Copley-Place. Members of the Governor's and the mayor's committees to attend.
- 10 A. M.—Introduction to the constitutional convention at the State House, followed by public reception in the Hall of Flags.
- 11:30 A. M.—Arrive at Boston Navy Yard after trip through the North end, passing Faneuil Hall and the Old North Church.
- 12 noon—Leave navy yard on torpedo boat destroyer for Fore River shipyard, where there will be an inspection of the plant.
- 2 P. M.—Luncheon at the Quincy Country Club.
- 3:30—Reception at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, after returning from Quincy by automobile.
- 4:30—Reception at the Boston Public Library.
- 5—Public reception at Boston Common bandstand.
- 7:30 to 11—Dinner and dancing at the Copley-Place.
- The dinner in the evening will be for men only and the number of guests is limited to 500. Women accompanying the guests will sit in the balcony and join in the dancing.

Boston Transcript

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1917

This is a striking report which Mr. Horace G. Wadlin is able to issue shortly before he retires from his long service as Boston's librarian. From a survey conducted in the Boston Public Library, it becomes clear as never before what extensive use is made of its facilities by people from other parts of Massachusetts and indeed from other parts of the Union. In a single week of January, residents were at work in Bates Hall alone from seventy-three towns and cities other than Boston. The story for the library at large is still more impressive. Here is good concrete evidence of the importance of a well-equipped library as one of a city's leading attractions. Not the equipment only, Boston's institution can boast. It has long maintained a policy of hospitality toward non-residents which is of first significance. Travellers and students in temporary residence have said they were better cared for, and on more liberal terms, in our library than anywhere else in the country. Mr. Wadlin's report might also have listed some of the distinguished men who have been on the library's regular visiting list. A fair example among them would be James Lane Allen, who has been known to take quarters for the whole summer in Boston for no other reason than to be near the library. Day after day he could be seen working there, a white suit and the charm of punctilious courtesy keeping him cool while all his brother-authors were away at the seashore.

LEFT ESTATE OF \$2,216,869

Inventory of Josiah H. Benton Filed by Appraisers—Had \$2,148,269 Personal and \$68,600 Real Estate

Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library at the time of his death, who bequeathed a \$1,000,000 fund for the benefit of the library, left an estate valued at \$2,216,869, according to an inventory filed in the Suffolk Probate office. Of this estate, \$2,148,269 was personal and \$68,600 was real.

Mr. Benton owned many valuable securities and real estate in Boston and Hingham.

OFFER MASS. SOLDIERS COURSE IN FRENCH

Additional opportunity for Massachusetts soldiers to obtain instruction in conversational French is now offered as the result of co-operative arrangement just made between the Department of University Extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education and the Boston Public Library.

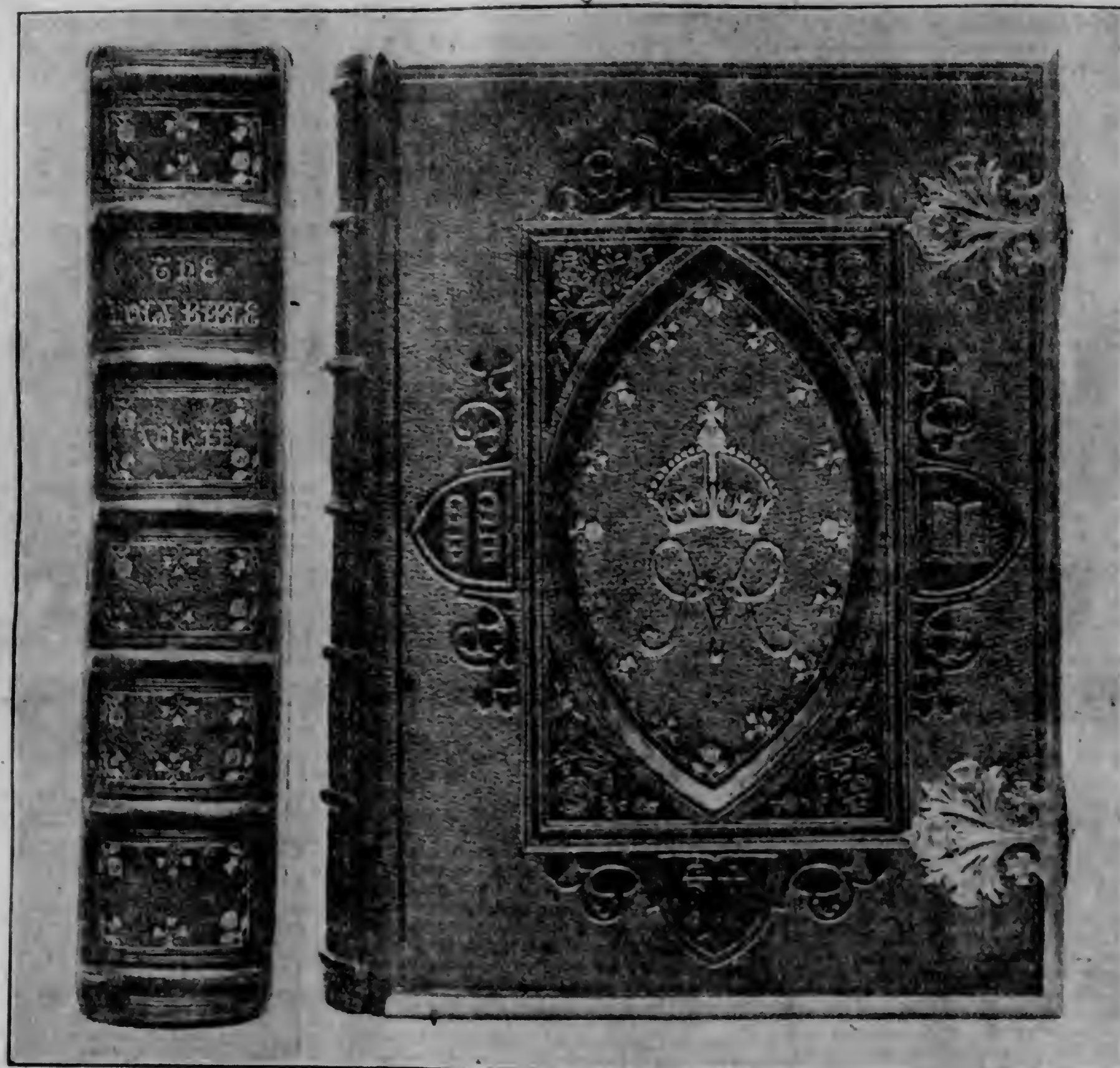
Applications for enrolment may be made at the library, or to the Department of University Extension at the State House.

LEFT MILLION TO BOSTON LIBRARY

An estate of \$2,216,869, of which \$2,148,269 was personal and the rest real estate, was left by Josiah H. Benton, Boston lawyer and trustee of the Public Library, according to an inventory filed in the Suffolk Probate Office today. Benton left \$1,000,000 for a benefit fund for the Boston Public Library.

Churchman's Notes From the

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT BIBLE EVER PUBLISHED



The Queen's Bible, Just Secured by the Boston Public Library. The Only Other Copy in This Country Is in the New York Public Library

It is said that the late Queen Victoria of England, upon the occasion of a reception of New Zealand native chiefs, was asked by one of them the secret of England's greatness. Whereupon the Queen directed that a copy of the Bible, of an edition she had had especially prepared, be presented to the chief as her answer. This Bible is known as the Queen's Bible and a copy of it has just come into the possession of the Boston Public Library under peculiarly happy circumstances. It has come from Boston, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, through the agency of Rev. M. H. Ryland and thus possesses a sentimental value aside from its intrinsic worth, which is great.

This book is claimed to be the most magnificent Bible ever published. It is in two volumes of royal folio size, 17 1/2 by 13 inches, one volume containing the Old Testament, with 820 pages, which was printed in 1802, and the second volume the New Testament, with pages from 521 to 1344 printed in 1803. The Bible was printed under authority of the late Queen Victoria and was dedicated to her by the publisher, William Mackenzie of Glasgow, Edinburgh

and London. Only 170 copies of the edition were made and the one just received by the Boston Library and one in the New York Public Library are the only copies in this country. The donor of the New York copy paid \$1000 for it. The Boston copy was acquired by Mr. Ryland through especially fortunate circumstances. No copy is known to be on sale.

Because he wished that Boston, Massachusetts, should have this Queen's Bible, Mr. Ryland sold it to the Boston Library trustees at much under its value, thus taking the position in part of a donor. He intends to use at least a part of the proceeds of the sale for war relief in towns on the eastern coast of England. Mr. Ryland is a Methodist Episcopal preacher, and has been engaged in church work in New York City with Rev. B. P. Cadman and Rev. L. R. Streeter. He also has business interests at home and in the United States. He is not a book collector, but has owned famous works of art including the painting of the "Death of Nelson" that he sold to the Canadian Government and which is in the Dominion gallery at Ottawa.

The text of the Queen's Bible is in

primer type in two columns, with introductory remarks to each volume, parallel passages, critical explanations and practical notes. It is the English authorized version and is copiously illustrated with original photographs by Frith.

The binding of both volumes is red morocco, gilt brass bound all around, with two chased gilt brass clasps. Both outside covers are blind tooled with a sunk panel bearing the royal monogram in gilt tooling. The backs are in blind tooled with gilt lettering, while the edges are of heavy gilt and hollowed out. The inside covers have rich gilt borders and marbled end papers.

The two volumes are contained in soft blue wooden cases with white border and backed in wooden cases with brass edges, the inside of the cases being lined with red velvet. The condition of the books is like new.

Librarian Belden of the Boston Library is especially pleased to obtain this magnificent Bible to add to Boston's already rare collection, and is particularly pleased that it was made possible through a resident of old Boston.

INVITE DR. MANN TO BISHOPRIC

Council of Diocese of Western
New York Votes to Offer
Buffalo Vacancy.

RECTOR AT SUMMER HOME

[Special Dispatch to the Herald.]
ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5.—The council of the Episcopal diocese of western New York in session at Christ Church, here, today invited the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, to succeed the late William D. Walker as bishop in Buffalo. The Rev. William E. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, New York city, had declined the honor which had been offered him at the meeting of the council in Buffalo in June.

It is understood that the selection of Dr. Mann is very gratifying to the clergy of the church in Buffalo, as well as the other cities in the diocese. It is understood that he was favorably regarded by many last June as a successor to the vacant see, but that the claims of Dr. Manning had priority. The delegates, it is said, voted unanimously for Dr. Mann today on the first ballot.

Dr. Mann is at his summer home at Wino, Cape Cod, and it was not possible last night to reach him to learn if he had decided to accept or decline the invitation to succeed the late Bishop Walker.

In 1903 he refused a call to the bishopric of Washington to succeed Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, and in 1915 also refused a call to the suffragan bishopric of Newark, N. J. In declining both positions, he wrote that he was persuaded that he could do his best duty to the church at large by remaining in Boston.

At a Thanksgiving day rally in Tremont Temple in 1906 Dr. Mann challenged the attitude of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on prohibition, saying that he believed local option, high license and the stigma of social disgrace on drunkenness brought better results than total prohibition, for, he declared, total prohibition law enforcement was impossible.

BRIGHTON DISTRICT

Mayor Curley signed the order for the laying out and construction of Milton-st extension yesterday. The Mayor affixed his signature of the order in the presence of Representative Francis B. McKinney of this district and presented the plan to the latter. The proposed improvement, which will cost about \$70,000, will open a way between the streets of lower Allston and North Brighton. The new St. Anthony's Parochial School is located on Milton-st and the new street will prove convenient for the children who will attend this school. The question of making this improvement has been agitated for seven years. The new extension will cut through the old cordage works.

The reception to Dr. Cowan, who has just arrived from Kohala, Hawaii, will be held in the parlors of the Allston Congregational Church tomorrow evening. The Allston Friendly Class will have charge of the arrangements. Dr. Cowan is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Wheeler at their summer home at Juniper Point, Salem.

The National luncheon committee of the W. R. C. held a meeting in Grand Army Hall yesterday afternoon to further discuss its plans for serving luncheons to the delegates at the coming Grand Army encampment. After the meeting a supper was served under the direction of Mrs. Mercy Wolf, past president of the Washburn Corps.

During the remainder of the Summer the Brighton Branch Library will close at 6 o'clock on Wednesday and Saturday evenings and at 8 on other evenings. The Allston and Faneuil reading rooms will close at 5 on Wednesday and Saturday and at 8 on other evenings.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES HAVE WAR PROBLEM

Will Be Asked to Record
Activities of State

Also to Provide Books and Other
Reading for Men in Camps

Librarians of Massachusetts will be called upon to see that every fact relating to this State's participation in the war is preserved for future generations to read about at a conference to be held by the State Free Public Library Commission, in cooperation with Simmons College, tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday.

How each local library may make sure that all the records concerning its city or town shall be saved will be the subject of an address by John H. Moulton, librarian of the Haverhill Public Library Wednesday evening.

Another large part which librarians are to play in the war will also be discussed. That is the furnishing of books and other reading material to Massachusetts boys who go into camps and to the front. It is planned to have a library of at least 10,000 volumes inside the cantonment grounds at Ayer, and the expense of this will be largely met by an appropriation of \$500,000 made by the American Library Association for libraries at all cantonments.

Librarians in all cities and towns of the State will be urged to get together such desirable books as they have duplicates of and to secure donations of recently published volumes to contribute to the Ayer cantonment library.

Already the Free Public Library Commission of this State has 90 traveling libraries out among the National Guardsmen on duty and the Naval Reserve at training stations. Most of the new books on the war are in these small traveling libraries and the commission is daily receiving requests from the men on duty for other books they want to read.

The conference, which will open at Simmons at 9:30 tomorrow morning, will deal with many problems which pertain particularly to town libraries. John J. Lowe, agent of the commission, will discuss advertising methods for libraries.

A feature of the three days' meet will be a visit to the Boston Public Library late tomorrow afternoon.

BOOKS WANTED FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

It is desirable that the thousands of young men assembled in the various camps should find available for their free hours a supply of good reading matter. The Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts and the Boston Public Library have provided books for guardsmen, but many more books are needed, not only at various points in our vicinity, but also at the large training camp at Ayer.

The Public Library, through its president, William F. Kenney, invites the citizens of our city to contribute whatever books they can spare for this purpose. The books should be readable, for old and uninteresting books there will be little use, but among the soldiers will be found men of varying tastes, and almost any current book of general interest will be likely to find readers. Good novels and stories of adventure will be in demand and books of history, biography, travel, essays, science, and especially books about the war—in short, almost any book that appeals to the average reader will be acceptable. Elementary text books for learning the French language and easy French readers will also be welcome.

The Boston Public Library desires not only to assist local guardsmen, but also to help in furnishing books for the large national training camp at Ayer. The library will serve as a clearing house. Anyone willing to contribute books for this purpose is invited to bring them or send them to the library, Copley square, or the library will arrange to call for them if notified.

Transcript July 13/17 A REAL LIBRARIAN

Why is it that whenever Miss Edith Guerrier speaks on the librarian's duties, she promptly embodies in words all that one fondly conceives a librarian ought to be? Again at the conference of Massachusetts librarians she was called upon for an expression of her ideas, and again they flowed in simple sequence and suggestive felicity. "All the basting threads of time," she said, "a librarian must store and utilize, if he would accomplish the desired end, of making friends among all the people who come to the library and of helping them to enjoy the treasures of books. She quoted Prince Udine, who said at one time during his visit to Boston, 'Take away the ropes! I want to get nearer my people.' Was this a suggestion that much of a library's red tape might be sacrificed at a gain to the people who come to its doors, in search of welcome and a homelike atmosphere? Well, at the North End branch library where Miss Guerrier presides, that end has been accomplished, and still there is never a moment's lack of order or system. Visit the building once, and you will come to the conclusion that Miss Guerrier can talk about a librarian's duties because she knows how to perform them. She knows the people of the North End and she knows their homes. She helps them to the books which they themselves want and will read to the end; she does not force them down paths they are not ready to travel. She belongs in the front rank of those who are giving devoted services to Boston.

Journal July 11/17 BOOKS FOR GUARDSMEN WILL BE ACCEPTABLE

The Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts and the Boston Public Library have provided books for guardsmen, but many more books are needed, particularly for the training camp at Ayer.

The Public Library, through its president, William F. Kenney, invites contributions of readable books. For old and uninteresting books there will be little use, but among the soldiers will be found men of varying tastes, and almost any current book of general interest will be likely to find readers. Elementary text books for learning the French language and easy French readers will also be welcome.

The Boston Public Library will serve as a clearing house. Any one willing to contribute books is invited to bring or send them. The library will arrange to call for them if notified.

Exhibit of Advertising FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The up-to-date public library watches the birth column of the daily papers in order to send by mail to each new mother a list of the best books in the library on the care of babies.

That is one detail of the growing campaign for the encouragement of local advertising of public libraries, which has prompted Charles F. D. Belden, the new librarian of the Boston Public Library, to place an exhibition of various methods of that sort of advertising on public view, for this week only, in the lecture hall of the Public Library.

Mr. Belden's conviction that the value of a library to a community depends on the extent to which it is used, and that public patronage of it can be increased just as a merchant increases his business by advertising, led him to borrow for the present exhibition probably the best collection of library advertising exhibits in the United States, that of Joseph L. Wheeler, public librarian of Youngstown, O.

Statistics in the collection represent that in the average city only 20 percent of the population borrows books from the Public Library, that 10 percent which ought to borrow does not, and that of the remaining 40 percent, 10 percent has no time to read, 10 percent has no desire to read, 10 percent does not read on account of the difficulty of getting books, while 10 percent is too young or too illiterate to read.

Advertising is regarded as the best means for reaching that 40 percent which, without a valid excuse, fails to patronize a library.

The chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, William F. Kenney, regards the advertising idea with favor.

Transcript July 18, 1917
NEW LIBRARY IDEA SHOWN

Exhibition at Boston Public Library
Revolutionary

Youngstown Experiment Most
Far-Reaching

Forty Per Cent of Non-Readers Now
Reached

Co-operative Efficiency and Economy
Sought

In the lecture room of the Boston Public Library there may be seen this week every day from nine until six o'clock the epoch-making library publicity exhibit of Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of the Youngstown, Ohio, Public Library. Agent Lowe of the Massachusetts Library Committee was impressed by its significance at the annual meeting of the American Library Association held in Louisville last month, and induced Mr. Wheeler to bring it to the session of the Massachusetts Library Club held in Plymouth two weeks ago. Librarian C. F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library now brings the new library idea to Boston with Mr. Wheeler's permission, for the benefit of the members of his staff and the hundreds of members of library staffs in greater Boston.

Youngstown experimental points of departure in the bringing of people to use libraries, is sketched on striking posters. Youngstown was not the pioneer. Hence many of the posters have records of things accomplished by libraries farther west, and the actual tools and evidences of their work.

Those Who Read and Do Not

In the first place comes the tabulation of those who read and those who do not read, and why. Only twenty per cent of the average city or town population are registered library borrowers. Ten per cent have no time to read, ten per cent find it too hard to get books and ten per cent are too young or are illiterate. Forty per cent who ought to be reading are not. "Bring the books to every possible reader," is the essential purpose of every library, and is usually chiseled in cold marble like an epitaph on a sepulchre. Publicity to realize in every new day the aim of universal service is the thought of the exhibition Mr. Wheeler has put before Boston. Unfathomably interesting every step of the way around the room, the exhibition requires an absorbing hour for its appreciation.

Attractive lists of books on every industry, every trade, progress in them, inventions in them, are put under the eyes of working men in clear type and in simplicity of direct diction. One set of posters shows what the new library idea has done for the employees of the National Cash Register Company. The library moves to different parts of the shop in traveling sections. Noon hours and day's and hours are times for reading. No clerk has charge of the books, but one of the workmen who has kindred spirit with the other readers of his group. The men must return the books themselves to the central library, however, there to come in contact with larger stocks of books and there to form the library habit.

Bringing the books to foreign-born is a difficult problem. They are all eager to read the literary taste of foreign people possessed of far less than moderate means is better than the taste of American supercilious readers who haunt libraries and mourn for books not worth buying. But the foreign population is shy. It must be reached. Already in Boston Miss Gerry in the North End Branch has found the way to Italian readers. This week the Boston Library has brought to its shelves forty volumes of Polish literature and miscellany. In the West, libraries reach parents through school children. Notices of reading lists are posted and comprehensively reviewed as good as any publisher's advertising are shown in street cars and on moving picture slides, and are circulated from house to house. These are written in seven languages. Personal letters are written extending the expected part of the library known to be attractive to the particular individual, both for practical and cultural purposes. Men who take out first citizenship papers are invited to read books of the English language, the State laws, general information, and both native and simple English literature.

For Children and Teachers

School children are registered in their classes for library borrowing. They have their part of the library and suggestions for their reading are always before them. Boys, have you read "Tom Sawyer" or "Tom Brown" or "Hans Brinker"? Girls, have you read "Anne of Green Gables" or "Helen"? Vacation reading lists are prepared for grades one and two, three and four, and so on through high school. A vital work is getting a hold on the high school senior who goes no further in education. The senior is told that he must continue education throughout life in the public library, and is convinced of both the pleasure and utility of it.

Teachers have their room in the library, their ready reference books and periodicals, kept up to the minute in latest publications. For instance, a poster on the bulletin board records "a list of recent magazine articles on military training in secondary schools," and this in the very time of war's outbreak and the discussion aroused about the drilling of schoolboys. Teaching theories, problems, classroom reference books and pictures for history and geography are all available in the modern public library.

Business men are asked if they have problems peculiar to their own business, if they want the experience of others approaching their needs, if they want to get into the rubric of modern business power and mutual service. Books are ready for them, week to week. Advertising, accounting, industrial organization and efficiency, natural resources, investment theories, new facilities, new material on civic affairs, are grouped for the men of business who would grow. They are taught to use their own acquisitiveness.

Housewives are reached in their homes by brief selected reading lists with material on entertaining, home planning and decoration, cooking, care of children, and dressmaking. Farmers' wives make most of their privileges through a system of rural branches centered about a county library. It ships books on soils, crops, farm buildings, stock-raising, marketing, farm credits, and the like with generous cultural additions. In packing cases which are combination bookcases built to hold fifty to three hundred volumes. House and volunteer librarians make the branches almost no expense at all. The books are literally worn out, and in contrast to the "shop-worn" books in unused libraries, which are behind the time.

Different appeals come psychologically to the trade maxim of going out to bring in business, and not waiting in pensive idleness for prospective customers. Cooperation is the next step. Two hundred libraries can publish the same things and use the same systems. A Metropolitan daily can carry the lists of all libraries within its circulation, and not only lists but suggestive recommendations. The libraries can afford to pay for the advertising space. It is their duty to buy it. The exhibition closes with the book for cooperation of library units and the efficient application of intelligent modern methods of publicity with the greatest economy for all in the combination.

Transcript July 15/17
NEW PLAN FOR OLD SOUTH

Mayor Curley Wants Business Men's Reference Library in Basement and Building
Opened as Public Forum

There was a conference at City Hall today, participated in by Mayor Curley, Richard W. Hale, treasurer of the Old South Association in Boston, and President William F. Kenney of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, with relation to a suggestion that the proposed business man's reference library be located in the basement of the Old South Meeting House. It had been practically decided, several weeks ago, that the library should be located in City Hall Annex, but objection to that location has been made on the ground that it is not sufficiently available.

Mayor Curley and President Kenney favor the Old South plan, and the former told Mr. Hale today that he would recommend an annual rental if the association controlling the historic shrine would restore the building completely to its historical lines by tearing down the small connecting building on Milk street, used as a bootblack stand and a barber shop, and erect a building similar to that which originally stood there, and also throw the meeting house open as a public forum after a ventilating system had been installed. The proposition will be laid before the other officers of the association, consisting of Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president, and Courtney Crocker, secretary.

Ch. Herald Monitor July 18/17
**PUBLICITY FOR
THE LIBRARIES**

Exhibit in Lecture Hall of Boston Public Library Illustrates
What Is Being Done to Urge
Their General Use

That the public library can no more sit back and wait for patrons to discover it, for themselves and make use of its resources than a shop can afford to wait for customers who will importune to be allowed to buy, seems to be the keynote of the exhibit of library publicity now on view in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. The exhibit illustrates what libraries all over the country have done in the matter of adopting modern methods of publicity; and is intended to propose other ways in which the old-time notion of aloofness attaching even to public libraries, can be displaced by that conception of the library which sees it as the friendly server of the community, not only willing, but eager to help, and organized for that very purpose.

The exhibit originated with Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of the Youngstown (O.) Public Library, who collected the material as an exhibit for a publicity convention. Advertising men, seeing it there, found to their astonishment that, as one of them declared, "the library people had nothing to learn from advertising men." Mr. Wheeler later sent it to the meeting of the American Library Association held at Louisville in June. There it attracted the attention of Mr. Lowe, agent of the Library Commission of Massachusetts, who secured it for the Massachusetts Library Club meeting at Plymouth recently; and Mr. Belden, librarian of the Boston library, was so impressed with its excellence that he took steps to have it brought to Boston for the benefit of his staff and of all who are interested in library work.

The question is often asked, Why do not libraries let the public know more of what they are doing? And librarians often ask, How can we best bring our work before the public, and induce the practical men and women of industry, whether of the head or the hands, to use our resources? This exhibit aims to answer measurably, these and kindred inquiries, by showing how certain libraries have gone about the work of publicity, especially in the use of pictorial and other eye-arresting methods. The posters are of uniform size and of almost equal artistic value, some setting forth their message in a beautiful white type on a cool brown background, and some using graceful black types on a white ground. Taken as a whole, the posters speak with great distinctness to the eye, and many of them seem to make themselves audible, so vigorous and clear-cut are the words and the designs.

The first poster in line conveys succinctly, chiefly by figures, the somewhat startling fact that few libraries reach 20 per cent of the population. Ten per cent are classified as having no time to read, 10 per cent as having no desire, 10 per cent give the excuse that books are hard to come at in the libraries, and another 10 per cent covers those who are too young or too illiterate. How to get that other 40 per cent and how to prove to one of the tens that it is not difficult, but easy to find one's way into the benefits of the public library. Upon these two problems the exhibit is calculated to throw much light.

"Why make mistakes, when there are those who will solve the problem?" asks a pleasantly illustrated poster, which gives a list of the agricultural subjects upon which books may be secured. "Library books really help." Another poster is headed "Books on Iron and Steel." This is illustrated by a very realistic blast furnace in operation, and urges metal workers to learn the ins and outs of their business through the library, promising that the books will increase his knowledge so perceptibly that on pay day "the answer will be found in his envelope." Another poster emphasizes the inspiration to be found in books, what is gained by keeping company with masters of music and art and poetry, men of thought and action, of genius and achievement.

Very entertaining and calculated to be thought-provoking is the poster of "The Little Red Schoolhouse Primer," based on the old "Schoolhouse Primer."

Boston Herald July 18/17
By F. W. COBURN.

A large exhibition of engravings and etchings, mostly by local engraving houses, has been hung in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library.

Now that the graphic arts are again attracting the efforts of so many art school graduates, here is a collection of their work worth careful study. Even in its most mechanical aspects it shows what artistic skill the Boston artist may fall back upon to help in interpreting and popularizing his art.

During the current revival of etching, for example, there is a division of opinion among painter etchers as to the advisability of amateur printing of their plates. Some are keen for setting up a big and expensive press in the studio and for going through the manifold motions of dampening paper, giving "rag wipes" and "hand wipes," of "retroussaging" and of piling the impressions under mountains of blotter. Others like best to leave those manipulative details to an expert who can be relied upon to reduce from the plate every sharp fine line that is on it. The current exhibition at the Public Library is especially valuable, of course, in revealing the great trade background of the graphic arts. It reveals what you may and what you must not expect after your design or your plate goes to the engraving shop.

Even the stock certificates of a bank note company have in this sense artistic concern. Invariably light and void of effect as many of them are, Mr. Wettenkamp, in his book on "American Graphic Art" discloses what a potent factor in the development of the more esthetic forms of engraving the counting demand for bank note work has been. From the revolutionary times onward designers have never been kept busy preparing copy for paper money and certificates of indebtedness of one kind and another. By the middle of the century (the 1840's) says Stauffer, "American bank note engraving had become deservedly famous throughout the world; much work was done for foreign governments, and in this class of work our engravers are still pre-eminent." That not a few American artists got their training in bank note work is one of the commonplace facts of the history of American art. A classic instance among the older men was Asher B. Durand, the landscape painter, 30 of whose original drawings for bank note vignettes have lately been presented by his son, John Durand, to the New York Public Library. Nearer our own time Walter Shirlor has made especially good drawings for stock certificates.

So that the artist-visitor does well not to sniff at the clean, smooth, thin, hard stock note work which makes up a considerable part of the public library exhibit.

From Bank Notes to Whistler.

Nor should the visitor be too contemptuous of much of the engravings that are closely allied to the making of certificates of share ownership and similar commercial documents. These little engravings on steel or copper of railroad stations and iron bridges and cotton factories are sometimes in and for themselves the very reverse of art. It is a dead giveaway, you may say, of the status of art civilization that many, many people prefer one of these mechanically literal renderings to a Whistler etching or a Jacque lithograph. From the ranks, nevertheless, of those who do these precise, exact etchings are recruited many of the best volunteers in the army of free art. They have learned to be right as a preliminary to being amusing.

Even the steel engraving, furthermore, often yields up passages that are refined and slightly of their kind. The treatment, for example, of sea and sky in the John A. Lowell company's large engraving of the 1900 cup defender, the *Reliance*, gives a sense of the picturesqueness possible in this rather intractable medium. The building sails, to be sure, may be felt as somewhat metallic.

Without comment on certain contrasts which a Lefredo Hearn, a Fenollosa, or an Okakura Kakuzo might draw let us refer in passing to the one Japanese print in this exhibition. It is not, frankly, of the genius of Utamaro or Hokusai. It is an engraved portrait of His Imperial Majesty's eldest prime minister, Prince Tomomi Iwakura, first Japanese ambassador to the United States in 1872. It was made about that time, when the Japanese were most seriously at loggerheads with all the arts of their glorious past, at the bureau of engraving and printing in Tokio. It was presented to John Adams Lowell of Boston by the son of the distinguished scholar, Prince Tomomi Iwakura, privy chancellor of the imperial household in 1906.

The Omnipresent Book Plate.

Writing in 1888 Art's Bates announced that "the bookplate collecting craze seems to have died out in Boston." That was nearly 30 years ago, and still the book-plate cult is strong and vigorous in the city. Several cards of bookplate proofs furnished by the two

engraving houses of the Suffolk Engraving Company and Ward & Jenkins, Cambridge, are of a sort to make you want, according to taste and possessions, either to design book-plates or to own them.

Perhaps the most internationally famous of the book-plate proofs here is one affixed to many aggressive volumes of German publicity propaganda in the Harvard College Library. Its enshrining, glowing eagle takes the mind back to the extraordinary campaign of press agency which was waged last spring. The lettering gives the desired information: "Habsburgs, Kaiser, German Emperor." "Habsburgs, Kaiser, German Emperor."

No add for bookplate of the collection at the library has anything like the historical interest of this souvenir of days when trusting Yankees accepted every German silver token as if it were pure gold (and indeed in abiding friendship. On to be preferred to the rather hard and excessively "busy" ex libris of the the Harvard College Library, the collection is singularly rich in good book-plates. Here are the plates which signify history, in memory of Charles Elliott Perkins of Burlington, Vt., the Francis J. Child Memorial Library, the collection given by Harriet Lowell Putnam in memory of her brother, James Jackson Lowell, first scholar of the class of 1838, who was slain at the battle of Chancellorsville, the works given by Mary F. W. Wood, the Frederick Lewis Gay bookplate which appears on many volumes of the celebrated Gay collection of English commonwealth tracts, and many other evidences of the treasures massed in the Harvard Library.

Criticism of the "uninteresting and even extremely ugly things" that pass for bookplates has been frequent in recent years, and unquestionably there are library and private plates which are absurdly unmeaning. Some of the best of American artists, nevertheless, much usually with a monomaniacal bent, have worked in this field, amongst them E. H. Garrett, F. E. Merrill and Henry Shattuck in Boston; George Wharton Edwards and James D. Smillie in New York. The display at the Public Library is by no means comprehensive or retrospective, but it at least shows some of the plates from which two leading houses secured prices which they regard as technically satisfactory.

As regards etchings it would be expected that engraving houses would display prominently the big etched plates which as triumphs of manipulation, patience and perseverance are regarded more seriously in the trade than are brisk little scratches that suggest rather than explain.

Etchers, indeed, themselves, who have become proficient enough to go through the ordeal of making a large plate are likely to be impatient with the public's fondness for superficial and technically unimpeachable scratchings on copper. They feel that the real test of ability is to make and vignette a constructed portrait.

A typical etched work of this kind is the portrait of the late Archbishop Williams, by W. H. W. Hicknell, after the likeness by Frederick D. Vinton. This work, showing as full of color as the original, is still quite severe and stately, a complete monumental achievement. To print it with no smudging of line, no blurring of late lines, must have tested the operator's judgment and watchfulness. It is not strange that an engraving firm would want to feature such a print.

Of the same monumental genre are sizable likenesses of Edward Everett Hale, President Eliot, Gen. Robert E. Lee and T. P. Edmunds. These are pieces of a kind that the painter etcher neither makes nor prints himself after he has made them.

Artist Etchings.

Then there are a few smaller etchings of the sort that are esteemed for fresh, crisp lines and short-hand denotation of the facts of form.

Most interesting, probably, to members of the Boston Society of Etchers, to whom methods of handling their plates are of vital consequence, is a trio of L. G. Hornb's color proof etchings printed in one impression. The veriest layman suspects this of being beautiful printing. He has the same suspicion regarding a proof of the late J. A. S. Atkinson's line of goats climbing toward a hillside shanty, and a pretty landscape scene by Robert Rothery.

Photogravure has good possibilities of reproducing works of art, than which few things more satisfying have ever been recorded in this medium than the four proofs pulled by the Elson company from photogravure plates in one impression by the "tampoon" method. Winslow Homer's "The Waiting," Hon. L. Edwards' "The River," John Alexander's "Pot of Basil," and Gilbert Stuart's "George Washington."

Transcript July 23, 1917
CANNING EXHIBIT IN LIBRARY

Women's Municipal League Shows Practical Results of Class Instruction

In the Boston Public Library and also in some of the branches, there was put on exhibition today by the Women's Municipal League hundreds of the canned vegetables and fruits preserved by the cold pack method and illustrating what has been done by housewives enrolled in classes throughout the city. Dandelion and turnip greens, spinach, Swiss chard, rhubarb, cherries and plums are among the things preserved by this comparatively simple process and as the season advances other things will be added to the collection.

Another branch of food conservation is that of drying and evaporating means of a new and inexpensive invention. There is an iceless refrigerator also, which keeps at a uniform temperature below 50 degrees with water as a substitute for ice. Charts show the relative nutritive value of many foods. The league has distributed 75,000 leaflets explaining the canning process in this form of practical conservation.

A demonstration of a luncheon or supper for a family of five at an expense of seven and one-half cents per person took place this afternoon in Timothy Smith Company's store in Roxbury. Miss Margaret Wiggin was the demonstrator for the league. The menu consisted of banana and peanut salad, graham muffins, lemonade and Irish moss blanc mange.

Boston Post July 20/17

Charles F. D. Belden, head of the Boston Public Library and also chairman of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, declared the mission of Massachusetts libraries, declared the other day that there is a greater need of books for the soldiers and sailors at mobilization camps in New England and that the libraries of the State, both public and private, should at once get together as many books as possible for this service. The commission has already sent letters to all the Massachusetts libraries asking for books and hopes in a short time to have an adequate number ready. Volumes on travel, biography, history and current fiction are those most wanted.

Books so donated can be sent direct to the commission in care of Mr. Belden.

Post July 23, 1917
**PRESERVE EXHIBIT
AT PUBLIC LIBRARY**

Women's Municipal League
Will Show Results Obtained
By Boston Housewives

Commencing today the Women's Municipal League of Boston will place a series of exhibits in the Boston Public Library and in a number of the branch libraries showing the practical results obtained by Boston housewives enrolled in the various canning and food-drying classes throughout the city.

Rows of shining glass jars containing such preserved delicacies as dandelion greens, rhubarb, cherries, beet greens, pineapples, string beans, turnip greens and Swiss chard are among the exhibits of what Boston women are doing in the Hoover food conservation campaign.

Those in the canning classes are learning to preserve the various fruits and vegetables in season and as the summer advances a more varied list of edibles will be added to the program.

Another branch of food conservation work, which will be illustrated by the exhibits, is the process of drying and evaporating fruits and vegetables and a newly invented dryer, simple of construction and cheap of price. Another feature will be an "iceless refrigerator," which keeps at a uniform temperature of less than 50 degrees, with water as a substitute for ice.

Charts have been prepared showing the relative nutritive value of practically every foodstuff in common use. The league has also distributed 75,000 leaflets explaining how to put up various fruits and vegetables.

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The posters are of uniform size and of almost equal artistic value, some setting forth their message in a beautiful white type on a cool brown background, and some using graceful black types on a white ground. Taken as a whole, the posters speak with great distinctness to the eye, and many of them seem to make themselves audible, so vigorous and clear-cut are the words and the designs.

The first poster in line conveys succinctly, chiefly by figures, the somewhat startling fact that few libraries reach 20 per cent of the population. Ten per cent are classified as having no time to read, 10 per cent as having no desire, 10 per cent give the excuse that books are hard to come at in the libraries, and another 10 per cent covers those who are too young or too illiterate. How to get that other 40 per cent and how to prove to one of the tens that it is not difficult, but easy to find one's way into the benefits of the public library. Upon these two problems the exhibit is calculated to throw much light.

"Why make mistakes, when there are those who will solve the problem?" asks a pleasantly illustrated poster, which gives a list of the agricultural subjects upon which books may be secured. "Library books really help." Another poster is headed "Books on Iron and Steel." This is illustrated by a very realistic blast furnace in operation, and urges metal workers to learn the ins and outs of their business through the library, promising that the books will increase his knowledge so perceptibly that on pay day "the answer will be found in his envelope." Another poster emphasizes the inspiration to be found in books, what is gained by keeping company with masters of music and art and poetry, men of thought and action, of genius and achievement.

Very entertaining and calculated to be thought provoking is the poster of "The Little Red Schoolhouse Primer," based on the old New England primer, and corresponding with its general appearance, the page being composed of a line of quaint woodcuts each in its own little box at the left of the page, with atrociously rhymed moral aphorisms at the right. Thus one reads:

"The time you waste
Slips by in haste,"
alongside of a sleepy looking man who might have come, by his looks, straight from the printer's chisel, and by the founders of Massachusetts. Another picture in the primer (the modern spirit is evidently creeping in) is of a balloon ascending, bearing a placard advertising Suda and Company's soap, with which, goes the couplet:

"By advertising
This man is rising."

The cuts were drawn by Louis Wise. The examples of methods of public appeal are numerous and cover the demands of widely differing communities. The posters of Free Public Library of Newark are intended to show, and they show conclusively, what use may be made of the attraction of beautiful print and artistic arrangement of lines. The posters are a joy to the eye.

How to use the newspapers, how to reach those from other countries, speaking as yet another language, how to keep the older children interested, how to assist teachers in class work; these are a few of the other questions met here by what has actually been

done in the advertisement of the book. The demand for bank note work has been. From the revolutionary times onward designers have always been kept busy preparing cops for paper money and certificates of indebtedness of one kind and another. "By the middle of the century," the 18th, says Sturtevant, "American bank note engraving had become deservedly famous throughout the world; much work was done for foreign governments, and in this class of work our engravers are still pre-eminent."

That not a few American artists got their training in bank note work is one of the commonplace of the history of American art. A classic instance among the engravers was Asher B. Durand, the landscape painter, 39 of whose original drawings for bank note vignettes have lately been presented by his son, John Durand, to the New York Public Library. Sturtevant's own time, Walter Sturtevant has made especially good drawings for stock certificates.

So that the artist's door does well not to spill at the clean, smooth, thin, hard bank note work which makes up a considerable part of the public library exhibit.

From Bank Notes to Whistler.

Nor should the visitor be too contemptuous of much of the engraving that is closely allied to the making of certificates of share ownership and similar commercial documents. These line engravings on steel or copper of railroad stations and iron bridges and cotton factories are sometimes in and for themselves the very negative of art. It is a dead giveaway, you may say, of the status of art civilization that many, many people prefer one of these mechanically literal renderings to a Whistler etching or a Jaque lithograph.

From the ranks, nevertheless, of those who do these precise, exact etchings are recruited many of the best volunteers in the army of free art. They have learned to be right as a preliminary to being amusing.

Even the steel engraving, furthermore, often yields up passages that are refined and slightly of their kind. The treatment, for example, of sea and sky in the John A. Lowell company's large engraving of the 1903 cup defender, the Italciana, gives a sense of the picturesqueness possible in this rather intractable medium. The bulging sails, to be sure, may be felt as somewhat metallic.

Without comment on certain contrasts which a Leonardo Hearn, a Fenollosa, or an Okamoto-Kakuzo might draw let us refer in passing to the one Japanese print in this exhibition. It is not, frankly, of the gent of Yamano or Hokusai. It is an engraved portrait of His Imperial Majesty's vice prime minister, Prince Tomomi Iwakura, first Japanese ambassador to the United States in 1872. It was made about that time, when the Japanese were most seriously at loggerheads with all the arts of their glorious past, at the bureau of engraving and printing in Tokyo. It was presented to John Adams Lowell of Boston by the son of the distinguished sister, Prince Tomomi Iwakura, privy chamberlain of the Imperial household in 1906.

The Omnipresent Book Plate.

Writing in 1888 Arlo Bates announced that "the bookplate collecting craze seems to have died out in Boston."

That was nearly 20 years ago, and still the book-plate cult is strong and vigorous in the Hub. Several cards of bookplate proofs furnished by the two

Etchings. And the fresh-rick Lawla Gray bookplate which appears on many volumes of the celebrated Gray collection of English commonplace tracts, and many other evidences of the treasures massed in the Harvard library.

Criticism of the "uninteresting and even extremely ugly things" that pass for bookplates has been frequent in recent years, and unquestionably there are library and private plates which are absurdly uninteresting. Some of the best of American artists, resourceful, richly endowed with a pronounced decorative bent, have worked in this field, amongst them E. H. Garrett, F. F. Merrill and Henry Sandham in Boston; George Wharton Edwards and James D. Smith in New York. The display at the Public Library is by no means comprehensive or retrospective, but it at least shows some of the plates from which our leading houses secured prints that they regard as technically satisfactory.

As regards etchings it would be expected that engraving houses would display prominently the big etched plates which are triumphs of manipulation, patience and perseverance are regarded more seriously in the trade than are little sketches that suggest rather than explain.

Etchers, indeed, themselves, who have become proficient enough to go through the ordeal of making a large plate are likely to be impatient with the public's fondness for superficial and technically unimportant sketches on copper. They feel that the real test of ability is to make and vignette a constructed portrait.

A typical etched work of this kind is the portrait of the late Archbishop Williams, by W. H. W. Bicknell, after the likeness by Frederick P. Vinson.

This work, almost as full of color as the original, is still quite severe and stately, a complete monumental achievement. To print it with no smudging of tone, no blurring of hair lines, must have tested the operator's judgment and watchfulness. It is not strange that an engraving firm would want to feature such a print.

Of the same monumental genre are the sizeable likenesses of Edward Everett Hale, President Eliot, Gen. Robert E. Lee and T. E. Edmunds. These are pieces of a kind that the painter either neither makes nor prints either after he has made them.

Artist Etchings.

Then there are a few smaller etchings of the sort that are esteemed for fresh, crisp lines and short-hand denotation of the facts of form.

Most interesting, probably, to members of the Boston Society of Etchers, to whom methods of handling their plates are of vital consequence, is a trio of E. G. Hornby's color proof etchings printed in one impression. The voracious layman suspects this of being beautiful painting. He has the same suspicion regarding a proof of the late J. A. S. Munsie's line of goats climbing toward a ledge, sturdy and of a pretty landscape piece by Robert Eicheberger.

Photogravure has good possibilities of reproducing works of art, than which few things more satisfying have ever been recorded in this medium than the four proofs pulled by the Elson company from photogravure plates in one impression by the "tampoon" method. Winslow Homer's "Fox Warning"; J. M. W. Turner's "The River"; John Alexander's "Pot of Basil"; and Gilbert Stuart's "George Washington."

lemonade and Irish moss blanc mange.

Boston Post July 20/17

Charles F. D. Belden, head of the Boston Public Library and also chairman of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, declared the other day that there is a great need of books for the soldiers and sailors at mobilization camps in New England and that the libraries of the State, both public and private, should at once get together as many books as possible for this service. The commission has already sent letters to all the Massachusetts libraries asking for books and hopes in a short time to have an adequate number ready. Volumes on travel, biography, history and current fiction are those most wanted.

Books so donated can be sent direct to the commission in care of Mr. Belden.

Post July 23, 1917 PRESERVE EXHIBIT AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Women's Municipal League Will Show Results Obtained By Boston Housewives

Commencing today the Women's Municipal League of Boston will place a series of exhibits in the Boston Public Library and in a number of the branch libraries showing the practical results obtained by Boston housewives enrolled in the various canning and food-drying classes throughout the city.

Rows of shining glass jars containing such preserved delicacies as dandelion greens, rhubarb, cherries, beet greens, pineapples, string beans, turnip greens and Swiss chard are among the exhibits of what Boston Women are doing in the Hoover food conservation campaign.

Those in the canning classes are learning to preserve the various fruits and vegetables in season and as the summer advances a more varied list of edibles will be added to the program.

Another branch of food conservation work, which will be illustrated by the exhibits, is the process of drying and evaporating fruits and vegetables and a newly invented dryer, simple of construction and cheap of price. Another feature will be an "iceless refrigerator," which keeps at a uniform temperature of less than 50 degrees, with water as a substitute for ice.

Charts have been prepared showing the relative nutritious value of practically every foodstuff in common use. The league has also distributed broadcast in Boston approximately 75,000 leaflets explaining how to put up various fruits and vegetables.

HOW TO CUT FOOD BILLS

Housewives of Boston who wish to follow exactly the system for food conservation urged by Mr. Hoover need not make mistakes because of lack of detailed directions, for there has been established at the Public Library under the personal direction of Librarian Belden an unusually fine exhibition and demonstration of how to conserve food, arrange a scientifically exact daily program of heat calories and energy units and to dry or can vegetables for the winter.

The exhibition is on the second floor of the library, at the head of the grand staircase, in one section of the children's library. It includes among other things an "iceless refrigerator," a frame with shelves, over which water is made to drip, causing coolness by evaporation. On a dry day a temperature of 50 degrees can be maintained, and the refrigerator is easy to make. Then there is a drying frame for drying vegetables, consisting of eight trays made of framed wire netting in a case, made to be placed over a stove. There is also an extensive exhibition of 29 different varieties of dried vegetables, and close to an equal number of vegetables or fruits as they are commercially prepared for the market, with labels showing their food value in calories.

A whole library has been collected here of books on general canning, on food conservation, canning, preserving, manure and fertilizers, insecticides and other phases of growing and using garden products, many of them secured from the United States Department of Agriculture. The walls are covered with posters urging conservation and giving statistics as to the relative cost of equivalent fuel producing foods, in five different groups according to the kind of food. There are also pamphlets printed in several languages urging food economies and offering various methods of accomplishing this. One pamphlet offers "40 ways of reducing the food bill."

One poster draws the attention of the women to the free classes in food preservation which are being conducted from 8 o'clock until 11:30 every morning, where food may be brought from the home and prepared under the supervision of an expert. These classes are conducted at the following schools: Warren, U. S. Grant, Shurtleff, Comins, Hugh O'Brien, Abraham Lincoln, Washington and Hyde Park High School for people of all ages from two years up is also prescribed, and many other facts and subjects of pressing interest to housewives and their families are all covered in a brief and convenient way which should be of great service at this particular time.

Harold, July 1917

COURT OF HONOR ON COPLEY SQUARE FOR VISITING ELKS

After conference with Chairman Ralph Adams Cram of the city planning board and Chairman Dillon of the park and recreation commission, Mayor Curley announced yesterday that a court of honor will be erected in Copley square for the visiting Elks. Around the court of honor will be the stars and stripes, and the state and city flags will fly from poles set in concrete bases. Shields of the nation, state and city, and of the Elks will also be on each pole.

In addition, City Hall, the annex, the Public Library, the Old State House and Faneuil Hall will be appropriately decorated for the convention and colored lights will be played upon the Frog pond fountain. Band concerts and motion picture shows will be given at the Parkman bandstand every evening during the convention.

Y. Boston Post, July 25/17

At the Boston Public Library they tell me their request for books for the soldiers in camp has met with a gratifying response, more than 1500 volumes having been donated so far. This, of course, is but a beginning as thousands more books will be needed before the boys are fully supplied. An engraved card is being placed in each book as follows:

Soldiers' Library: Collected by the Boston Public Library. Distributed by the Free Public Library Commission of Mass. Handle Carefully. Return Promptly. Give the Next Man a Chance. Property of the Soldiers' Library.

The Fine Arts
PRINTS AT THE LIBRARY

Special Exhibition of Engraving and Plate-Printing in the Fine Arts Department—Artistic Process Work

The collection of specimens of engraving and plate printing which has been placed on exhibition lately in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, is made up largely from Copley square, is made up largely from the output of three or four of the more important Boston establishments which specialize in artistic work of this kind. The Suffolk Engraving and Electrotyping Company, and the John A. Lowell Bank Note Company. The latter company has a well-known reputation throughout the country for the admirable quality of its reproductive work. It has, for example, received many commissions for making the reproductions in the catalogue de luxe of the most important collections of pictures in New York. Among the examples turned in for reproduction in this series here are the large color prints after several of the paintings in the permanent collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, such as John William Flomer's "Fog Warning," John W. Alexander's "Isabella," the "Pot of Basil," and Gilbert Stuart's "Washington." These color prints are made by what is known as the "tint" process, and while the copy is not literally like the original in respect of color, the chromatic effect is agreeable and consistent. The black-and-white photographs made by the same company after paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts are equally satisfactory.

The extensive display of work by the Suffolk Engraving & Electrotyping Company includes a large proportion of fine-rate process plates after paintings; we note especially a very handsome reproduction of Rembrandt's "Milkmaid" in the "Milkmaid" series, and a charming copy of a Pieter Leitch. The artistic character of much of the process work done by this concern will be a surprise to those who have been familiar only with its commercial work.

The John A. Lowell Bank Note Company is represented by a very numerous group of its large steelplate engravings, including some notable commissions for railroad and steamship companies, and other semi-commercial specimens, as well as etched portraits of distinguished Americans published from time to time. This firm, and other bank note companies, exhibit likewise many examples of bank stock certificates and bonds, executed with all the accuracy, elaboration of detail and technical skill which have for a long time been the earmarks of work.

Several interesting groups of bookplates add to the diversity of the collection. Down on the ground floor of the library a small cabinet room is devoted to a special exhibition of Army and Navy recruiting posters.

Cooling and Sun Drying

Homemade Iceless Refrigerator and Apparatus for Drying Fruits and Vegetables Shown at Public Library

Demonstrations of an iceless refrigerator and a sun drying apparatus for fruits and vegetables are proving popular features of the Women's Municipal League food conservation exhibit at the Boston Public Library this week.

The iceless refrigerator consisted of a pine box frame with wire screen sides, fitted with three or four shelves about a foot square. This held a pan of water on top and was set in a drain pan. The wire screen sides were not really necessary, the directions said, because the affair was completely covered by a cotton flannel curtain which snapped shut down the front and which ended at the top in four wicks of the same material which lay in the water pan. With this flannel continuously moistened, the resulting evaporation was said to keep the interior down to 50 degrees even on a hot, dry day.

The drying apparatus consisted of a set of wire screen trays in a frame, and the instructions for the simpler method read to cut apples into slices, break the slicing beans into short lengths and pick off the spinach leaves, then expose them to the sun, protected from dust and flies, by some means, none to netting or cheesecloth, till dry.

A final five minutes in the kitchen oven at a temperature merely warm to the hand was advised for the sake of killing any insects that may have got on the food. It is then ready for winter storage in a dry place. There was an exhibit of dried lettuce, celery and all manner of fruits and vegetables, dried in small pieces and stored in pasteboard boxes. There was also a canning exhibit.

The products could of course be dried on trays or clean boards, or even on sheets spread in the sun. It was suggested that in order to keep apples from losing their color, they might be dipped in salt water, three tablespoonfuls to the gallon, then wiped dry, before sunning.

The exhibit, which is placed in the teachers' room on the second floor, includes a tableful of government and other pamphlets of recipes, several shelves of books on gardening and housewifery, Dr. Alice Blood's charts of the relative cost of equivalent fuel portions of food, charts on the proper diet for child and adult, a tableful of bulletins on canning and drying, one on the avoidance of waste, and one on gardening. Some of the bulletins are

WAR TOPICS AT
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Series of Historical and Poster Exhibits in Copley Square Building—Special Book Lists Compiled

All over the United States the public libraries have been asking, and at the same time endeavoring to answer, the question, "How can the library best serve the country in the present crisis? And the answers in deeds are notable for what they show of the awareness of the library profession of their great opportunity.

The Boston Public Library has been diligently adding answer to answer for several months past, and the roll of its activities in time of war is already lengthy and diversified, beginning with an exhibition late in March, consisting of pictures of people and events celebrated in the history of the Army and Navy of the United States; of colored plates illustrating the uniforms used from 1776 to 1900; and of camps of the Spanish War.

Early in May there was an exhibit of French subjects, particularly related to the history of the United States. Portraits and autograph letters of French officers who served in the American Revolution offered a study well calculated, just at that time, to arouse feelings of grateful appreciation of what France had done to help the young nation in its beginnings. The same exhibit contained portraits of French generals in the present war, French war posters, and a set of colored plates constituting a pictorial history of all the French regiments. The space this occupied is now hung with photographs, prints, and engravings of scenes in Belgium.

In June an exhibit of war posters, and in July another of American enlistment posters, were placed. These are still on view in the exhibition rooms on the first floor. The collection of war posters includes all the most graphic and best conceived examples, and forms a summary of the utterances of the nation by means of crayon and brush; and the collection of enlistment posters, the voice of the Government through the same media, is complete.

Late in July a food conservation exhibit was arranged in the teachers' room, where it is still on view. This consists of posters, some of Government authority, many finely colored, each emphasizing a particular point in the wide field of food production and preservation, and contains all the Government pamphlets on the subject; also, a war prohibition poster calling attention to the immense waste of foodstuffs annually in making liquor. All the books listed in the special leaflet reissued by the library in a second edition in July are shelved conveniently for reading on the spot, and may also be drawn out. The contributory exhibit made by the Woman's Municipal League, of dried and canned fruits and vegetables, a vegetable drier and an iceless refrigerator, adds to the interest. An attractive invitation to this exhibit is the poster in the vestibule showing Uncle Sam summoning the food producers and food users of the country to his aid in feeding the world.

Other selected lists of books issued by the library, besides that on food, are those on national defense, in April, with a second enlarged edition a month later; and on the commerce, industries and natural resources of Russia.

Of unique interest is the "Bibliothèque Publique de Boston, le 13 Mai, 1917," a pamphlet in French, describing the library, which was published in honor of the French Commission on the occasion of its visit to Boston.

Lectures were given in May on such subjects as the home vegetable garden and the backyard garden; and the resources of the library in books and pamphlets on all the subjects brought forward have been kept before the public.

The latest library activity growing out of the times is the course in conversational French provided, in cooperation with the department of university extension of the State, for enlisted men in the service of the United States. The course opened Friday evening, July 27. It consists of 29 sessions, given at the nominal fee of \$1. Teachers are supplied, however, are these war activities, however, are but a part of the work of the Boston Public Library, a single varied organization, so to speak, set into a broad groove, for there is probably no phase of human endeavor, and no branch of culture, to which the library has not something of aid to offer.

The library is a true servant of the public weal, and its activities are a true servant of the public weal.

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Series of Historical and Poster Exhibits in Copley Square Building—Special Book Lists Compiled

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1917

The boards of trustees of all public libraries in Massachusetts should give most earnest attention to the letter they have received today from Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, who has lately been made New England division director of the work of the Library War Council appointed by Secretary Baker. All citizens will be expected to help in the great business of supplying the soldiers with books, but naturally those in charge of the public's books will be called upon to exercise an especially keen initiative in the campaign within each local community. In supporting the Library War Council's efforts by gifts of money and books, citizens will have not only the natural assurance that the need for providing our soldiers with this form of recreation is great, but also that the task of supplying it is going to be remarkably well done by the authorities into whose charge it has been given. Under the outline of plans laid down by the American Library Association, the establishment of fully-equipped central distributing libraries with trained workers in charge at each of the great training camps will make certain amount of individual attention to the soldiers' wants perhaps never before known in military service. The reading for the men is not to be superimposed on their tastes, whether or not they want it, but is being chosen with the most thoughtful regard for the wants already manifest by English-speaking soldiers abroad, by experience with the American forces already assembled, and by study of the demands now most frequently heard in the bookstores. A campaign of this kind cannot be denied its rightful success.

Says England Saves America From Ruin

To the Editor of The Journal:

I note in your valuable paper a communication captioned "Waxes Sarcastic on Our Debt to England," and signed "Stanislaus Pazanaka," which, to my mind, is inclined to be facetious in the extreme. If Stanislaus Pazanaka will only take the time to consult the archives of "dear old England's" achievements on this most important subject, he will be doing the followers of "Rule Britannia" more good than his ideas are intended to convey. In a liberty-loving race, poor Stanislaus is intoxicated with the exuberance of verbosity borrowed from shelf No. 75 of the Boston Public Library, where are kept the secrets of a nation once submerged in the cloth of despair and now known to students of statecraft as the "Lost Atlantic." Let us consider Stanislaus in the light of a person who, filled with ardent hatred of a country whose morning drum-beat is heard round the world, wants to poison the seeds of patriotism with the drugs of contempt and injure a nation that will yet save this country from financial ruin.

JOSEPH VAN ALLEN.
44 Dudley street, Roxbury.

WAR TOPICS AT
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Series of Historical and Poster Exhibits in Copley Square Building—Special Book Lists Compiled

The Boston Public Library is on the alert in keeping its lists of books on special topics up to date by second editions. The selected list of books on national defense and kindred subjects, issued on April 12, was reissued with additions on May 19; and a selected list of books on domestic production and conservation of food, came out in a second enlarged edition on July 19, in connection with an excellent food conservation exhibit held that week.

The Fine Arts
CIVIL WAR PICTURES

Exhibition at the Boston Public Library—Historic Value of Records of the War of Rebellion

While it would not be entirely just to set down the Civil War period as one of the dark ages of American art, seeing that several of our greatest painters were living and working in those days, it is certainly to be regretted that the vast majority of the pictorial records of the War of the Rebellion should be of such an insignificant and negligible quality from the artistic point of view. The war was ever better worth the attention of the artist, no war was ever more calculated to inspire the artist's pencil, both because of the underlying ideals at stake in it, and the countless picturesque and heroic and dramatic aspects of the struggle; yet it remains a pathetic fact that, so far as the material evidence goes, it might have taken place at a time when art and artists did not exist.

True, Winslow Homer, then scarcely more than a boy, went down to the Peninsula of Virginia for a time with McClellan's Army, and made a number of drawings for Harper's Weekly, but he had not, as the saying is, "cracked his gait" at that time, and the only important contribution that he made to the illustration of the war was his painting of "Prisoners From the Front," which has attained what may be called a kind of a success of mystery, through the unexplained success of its owner. There is an amusing unpublished story of the strenuous and futile efforts of the New York committee which had charge of the Homer memorial exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, soon after the artist's death, to get on the track of the owner of this picture, which is in some one's (excessively) private collection. Distant echoes of the sensation caused by this painting in New York, Paris and Brussels, during the war, had made it especially desirable to obtain the loan of it, but all the endeavors of the committee came to naught.

In the current exhibition of Civil War pictures in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library—an exhibition arranged with special timeliness in view of the Grand Army's reunion in Boston next week—most of the material is in the somewhat prosaic yet undeniably valuable and interesting form of photographs. The bulk of these prints may be described as homely and unpretentious records, yet the historic worth of even such scraps and fragments is beyond question. There are many groups of figures, which contain numerous casual yet authentic portraits of officers and privates who have long ago passed over to the majority. One notes with interest the youthful and alert types of the volunteers who wore the blue, now it seems so long ago, as they passed, more or less consciously, before the camera; the shacks or the tents in which they slept; the lines of trenches they were in; the army of the uniforms they wore; and all the rough-and-ready backgrounds of camp, or fort, or bivouac, with that extemporized or improvised aspect of localities overrun by the armies. Nothing is extenuated by the meticulously impartial and objective process, and once more the pomp and glory of war are exposed as sham and myth. Just as it is today, so it was in 1864—war is a trade, a business, an industry, and the men who carry it on are only a kind of semi-illuminated laborers, soiled and worn by their unending toil.

Of battle scenes there are few, and these few are not at all convincing. There is one drawing by Gilbert Gaul which looks like the real thing. The contemporary lithographs of laymen charges, siege operations, naval engagements, and so forth, including the once famous Currier & Ives series, are of indifferent merit, even as records. The most interesting prints are possibly those representing such comparatively peaceful scenes as the refreshment buildings where the Philadelphians fed and cared for the troops on their way to the front, or the Washington hospitals, or the many training camps in the North.

W. H. D.

WAR TOPICS AT
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Series of Historical and Poster Exhibits in Copley Square Building—Special Book Lists Compiled

I'm pleased to observe the Boston Public Library is alert in keeping its lists of books on special topics up to date with second editions. For instance, I see a reissue of the selected list of books on national defense and an enlarged edition of lists of books on domestic production and on conservation of food.

Furthermore, I understand that as soon as they are needed, third editions of these lists will be published, keeping the public thoroughly abreast of the newest utterances on such subjects.

EXHIBITION SHOWS WOMEN
HOW TO CUT FOOD BILLS

Housewives of Boston who wish to follow exactly the system for food conservation urged by Mr. Hoover need not make mistakes because of lack of detailed directions, for there has been established at the Public Library under the personal direction of Librarian Bellden an unusually fine exhibition and demonstration of how to conserve food, arrange a scientifically exact daily program of heat calories and energy units and to dry or can vegetables for the winter.

The exhibition is on the second floor of the library, at the head of the grand staircase, in one section of the children's library. It includes among other things an "iceless refrigerator," made to drip, causing coolness by evaporation. On a dry day a temperature of 55 degrees can be maintained, and the refrigerator is easy to make. Then there is a drying frame for drying vegetables, consisting of eight trays made of framed wire netting in a case, and the refrigerator is easy to make. There is also an extensive exhibition of 25 different varieties of dried vegetables, and close to it as many varieties of vegetables or fruits as they are commercially prepared for the market, with labels showing their food value in calories.

A whole library has been collected here of books on general gardening, food conservation, canning, preserving, manure and fertilizers, insecticides and other phases of growing and raising garden products, many of them secured from the United States Department of Agriculture. The walls are covered with posters urging conservation and giving statistics as to the relative cost of equivalent fuel producing foods, in five different groups according to the kind of food. There are also pamphlets printed in several languages urging food economies and offering various means of accomplishing this. One pamphlet offers "40 ways of reducing the food bills."

One poster draws the attention of the women to the free classes in food preparation which are being conducted from 9 o'clock until 11:30 every morning, where food may be brought from the home and prepared under the supervision of an expert. These classes are conducted at the following schools: Warren, E. S. Grant, Shurtleff, Conning, Hugh O'Brien, Abraham Lincoln, Washington and Hyde Park High School.

The proper diet for people of all ages from two years up is also prescribed, and many other facts and subjects of pressing interest at present to housewives and their families are all covered in a brief and convenient way which should be of great service at this particular time.

COURT OF HONOR ON COPLEY
SQUARE FOR VISITING ELKS

After conference with Chairman Ralph Adams Cram of the city planning board and Chairman Dillon of the park and recreation commission, Mayor Curley announced yesterday that a court of honor will be erected in Copley square for the visiting Elks. Around the court of honor will be the stars and stripes, and the state and city flags will fly from poles set in concrete bases. Shields of the nation, state and city, and of the Elks will also be on each pole.

In addition, City Hall, the annex, the Public Library, the Old State House and Faneuil Hall will be appropriately decorated for the convention and colored lights will be played upon the Frog pond fountain. Band concerts and motion picture shows will be given at the Parkman bandstand every evening during the convention.

At the Boston Public Library they tell me their request for books for the soldiers in camp has met with a gratifying response, more than 1500 volumes having been donated so far. This, of course, is but a beginning as thousands more books will be needed before the boys are fully supplied. An engraved card is being placed in each book as follows:

Soldiers' Library: Collected by the Boston Public Library. Distributed by the Free Public Library Commission of Mass. Handle Carefully. Return Promptly. Give the Next Man a Chance. Property of the Soldiers' Library.

The Fine Arts
PRINTS AT THE LIBRARY

Special Exhibition of Engraving and Plate Printing in the Fine Arts Department—Artistic Process Work

The collection of specimens of engraving and plate printing which has been placed on exhibition lately in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, Copley square, is made up largely from the output of three or four of the more important Boston establishments which specialize in artistic work of this kind, notably the Elson Art Publishing Company, the Suffolk Engraving and Electrotyping Company, and the John A. Lowell Bank Note Company. The Elson Company has a well-won reputation throughout the country for the admirable quality of its reproductive work. It has, for example, received many commissions for making the illustrations to the catalogue de luxe of the most important sale collections of pictures in New York. Among the examples of its work in reproductive lines shown here are the large color prints after several of the paintings in the permanent collection of the Museum of Fine Arts, such as Winslow Homer's "Warning," John W. Alexander's "Isabella, or the Pot of Basil," and Gilbert Stuart's Athenaeum portrait of Washington. These color prints are made by what is known as the "chromolith" process, and while the copy is not as perfect as the original in respect of the color, the chromatic effect is agreeable and consistent. The black-and-white photographs made by the same company after paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts are equally satisfactory.

The extensive display of work by the Suffolk Engraving and Electrotyping Company includes a large proportion of fine-line process plates after paintings; we note especially a very handsome reproduction of Rembrandt's "Mill" in the Wiener collection and a charming copy of a Pieter de Hooch. The artistic character of much of the process work done by this concern will be a surprise to those who have been familiar only with its commercial work.

The John A. Lowell Bank Note Company is represented by a very numerous group of its large steelplate engravings, including some valuable commissions for railroad and steamship companies, as well as other semi-commercial specimens, as well as by the etched portraits of distinguished Americans published from time to time. This firm, and other bank note companies, exhibit likewise many examples of bank notes, stock certificates and bonds, executed with all the accuracy, elaboration of detail and technical skill which have for so long time been the earmarks of the American engravers in these lines of work.

Several interesting groups of bookplates add to the diversity of the library. Down on the ground floor of the library a small cabinet room is devoted to a special exhibition of Army and Navy recruiting posters.

Cooling and Sun Drying

Homemade Iceless Refrigerator and Apparatus for Drying Fruits and Vegetables Shown at Public Library

Demonstrations of an iceless refrigerator and a sun drying apparatus for fruits and vegetables are proving popular features of the Women's Municipal League food conservation exhibit at the Boston Public Library this week.

The iceless refrigerator consisted of a pine box frame with wire screen sides, fitted with three or four shelves about a foot square. This held a pan of water on top and was set in a drain pan. The wire screen sides were not really necessary, the directions said, because the affair was completely covered by a cotton flannel curtain which snapped shut down the front and which ended at the top in four wicks of the same material which lay in the water pan. With this flannel continually moist, the resulting evaporation was said to keep the interior down to 55 degrees even on a hot, dry day.

The drying apparatus consisted of a set of wire screen trays in a frame, and the instructions for the simpler method read to cut apples into slices, break the string beans into short lengths and pick off the spinach leaves, then expose them to the sun, protected from dust and flies, by some means, mosquito netting or cheesecloth, till dry.

A final five minutes in the kitchen oven at a temperature merely warm to the hand was advised for the sake of killing any insects that may have got on the food. It is then ready for

WAR TOPICS AT
PUBLIC LIBRARY

Series of Historical and Poster Exhibits in Copley Square Building—Special Book Lists Compiled

All over the United States the public libraries have been asking, and at the same time endeavoring to answer, the question, "How can the library best serve the country in the present crisis?" And the answers in deeds are notable for what they show of the awareness of the library profession of their great opportunity.

The Boston Public Library has been diligently adding answer to answer for several months past, and the roll of its activities in time of war is already lengthy and diversified, beginning with an exhibition late in March, consisting of pictures of people and events celebrated in the history of the Army and Navy of the United States; of colored plates illustrating the uniforms used from 1776 to 1900; and of camps of the Spanish War.

Early in May there was an exhibit of French subjects, particularly related to the history of the United States. Portraits and autograph letters of French officers who served in the American Revolution offered a study well calculated, just at that time, to arouse feelings of grateful appreciation of what France had done to help the young nation in its beginnings. The same exhibit contained portraits of French generals in the present war, French war posters, and a set of colored plates constituting a pictorial history of all the French regiments. The space this occupied is now hung with photographs, prints, and engravings of scenes in Belgium.

In June an exhibit of war posters, and in July another of American enlistment posters, were placed. These are still on view in the exhibition rooms on the first floor. The collection of war posters includes all the most graphic and best conceived examples, and forms a summary of the utterances of the nation by means of crayon and brush; and the collection of enlistment posters, the voice of the Government through the same media, is complete.

Late in July a food conservation exhibit was arranged in the teachers' room, where it is still on view. This consists of posters, some of Government authority, many finely colored, each emphasizing a particular point in the wide field of food production and preservation, and contains all the Government pamphlets on the subject; also, a war prohibition poster calling attention to the immense waste of foodstuffs annually in making of liquor. All the books listed in the special leaflet reissued by the library in a second edition in July are shelved conveniently for reading on the spot, and may also be drawn out. The contributory exhibit made by the Woman's Municipal League, of dried and canned fruits and vegetables, a vegetable drier and an iceless refrigerator, adds to the interest. An attractive invitation to this exhibit is the poster in the vestibule showing Uncle Sam summoning the food producers and food users of the country to his aid in feeding the world.

Other selected lists of books issued by the library, besides that on food, are those on national defense, in April, with a second enlarged edition a month later; and on the commerce, industries and natural resources of Russia.

Of unique interest is the "Bibliothèque Publique de Boston, le 13 Mai, 1917," a pamphlet in French, describing the library which was published in honor of the French Commission on the occasion of its visit to Boston.

Lectures were given in May on such subjects as the home vegetable garden and the backyard garden; and the resources of the library in books and pamphlets on all the subjects brought forward have been kept before the

public. The library is alert in keeping its lists of books on special topics up to date by second editions. The selected list of books on national defense and kindred subjects, issued on April 12, was reissued with additions on May 19; and a selected list of books on domestic production and conservation of food, came out in a second enlarged edition on July 19. In connection with an excellent food conservation exhibit held that week

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Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1917

The boards of trustees of all public libraries in Massachusetts should give most earnest attention to the letter they have received today from Mr. Charles F. D. Bellden, who has lately been made New England division director of the work of the Library War Council appointed by Secretary Baker. All citizens will be expected to help in the great business of supplying the soldiers with books, but naturally those in charge of the public's books will be called upon to exercise an especially keen initiative in the campaign within each local community. In supporting the Library War Council's efforts by gifts of money and books, citizens will have not only the natural assurance that the need for providing our soldiers with this form of recreation is great, but also that the task of supplying it is going to be remarkably well done by the authorities into whose charge it has been given. Under the outline of plans laid down by the American Library Association, the establishment of fully-equipped central distributing libraries with trained workers in charge at each of the great training camps will make certain amount of individual attention to the soldiers' wants perhaps never before known in military service. The reading for the men is not to be superimposed on their tastes, whether or not they care it, but is being chosen with the most thorough regard for the wants already manifest by English-speaking soldiers abroad, by experience with the American forces already assembled, and by study of the demands now most frequently heard in the bookstores. A campaign of this kind cannot be denied its rightful success.

Says England Saves America From Ruin

To the Editor of The Journal:

I note in your valuable paper a communication captioned "Waxes Sarcastic on Our Debt to England," and signed "Stanislaus Pazakus," which, to my mind, is inclined to be facetious in the extreme. If Stanislaus Pazakus will only take the time to consult the archives of "dear old England's" achievements on this mortal coil and give more thought to plain Websterian language he will be doing the followers of "Rule Britannia" more good than his ideas are intended to convey to a liberty-loving race. Poor Stanislaus is intoxicated with the experience of verbosity borrowed from shelf No. 77 of the Boston Public Library, where are kept the secrets of a nation once submerged in the slough of despair and now known to students of statecraft as the "Lost Atlantis." Let us consider Stanislaus in the light of a person who, filled with ardent hatred of a country whose morning drum-beat is heard round the world, wants to poison the seeds of patriotism with the drops of contempt and injure a nation that will yet save this country from financial ruin.

JOSEPH VAN ALLEN.
41 Dudley street, Roxbury.

Boston Transcript

Boston Public Library is on the alert in keeping its lists of books on special topics up to date by second editions. The selected list of books on national defense and kindred subjects, issued on April 12, was reissued with additions on May 19; and a selected list of books on domestic production and conservation of food, came out in a second enlarged edition on July 19. In connection with an excellent food conservation exhibit held that week

The Fine Arts
CIVIL WAR PICTURES

Exhibition at the Boston Public Library—Historic Value of Records of the War of Rebellion

While it would not be entirely just to set down the Civil War period as one of the dark ages of American art, seeing that several of our greatest painters were living and working in those days, it is certainly to be regretted that the vast majority of the pictorial records of the War of the Rebellion should be of such an insignificant and negligible quality from the artistic point of view. No war was ever less worthy the attention of the artist, no war was ever more calculated to inspire the artist's pencil, both because of the underlying ideals at stake in it, and the countless picturesque and heroic and dramatic aspects of the struggle; yet it remains a pathetic fact that, so far as the material evidence goes, it might have taken place at a time when art and artists did not exist.

True, Winslow Homer, then scarcely more than a boy, went down to the Peninsula of Virginia for a time with McClellan's Army, and made a number of drawings for Harper's Weekly, but he had not, as the saying is, "struck gold" at that time, and the only important contribution that he made to the illustration of the war was his painting of "Prisoners from the Front," which has attained what may be called a kind of a success of mystery, through the unexplainable secretiveness of its owner. There is an amusing unpublished story of the strenuous and futile efforts of the New York committee which had charge of the Homer memorial exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, soon after the artist's death, to get on the track of the owner of this picture, which is in some one's (excessively) private collection. Distinct echoes of the sensation caused by this painting in New York, Paris and Brussels, during the war, had made it especially desirable to obtain the loan of it, but all the endeavors of the committee came to naught.

In the current exhibition of Civil War pictures in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library—an exhibition arranged with special timeliness in view of the Grand Army's reunion in Boston next week—most of the material is in the somewhat prosaic yet undeniably valuable and interesting form of photographs. The bulk of these prints may be described as homely and unpretentious records, yet the historic worth of even such scraps and fragments is beyond question. There are many groups of figures, which contain numerous casual yet authentic portraits of officers and privates who have long ago passed over to the majority. One notes with interest the youthful and alert types of the volunteers who wore the blue, now, it seems, so long ago, as they posed, more or less consciously, before the camera; the shacks or tents in which they slept; the lines of trenches they held; the arms they used; the uniforms they wore; and all the rough-and-ready backwoods of camp, of fort, of outpost, with that extemporized or improvised aspect of localities overrun by the armies. Nothing is extended by the meticulously impartial and objective process, and once more the pomp and glory of war are exposed as sham and myth. Just as it is today, so it was in 1861-65—war is a trade, a business, an industry, and the men who carry it on are only a kind of exhausted laborers, soiled and worn by their unending toil.

Of battle scenes there are few, and these few are not at all convincing. There is one drawing by Gilbert Gaul which looks like the real thing. The contemporary lithographs of bayonet charges, siege operations, naval engagements, and so forth, including the once famous Currier & Ives series, are of indifferent merit, even as records. The most interesting prints are possibly those representing such commonplace but so revealing scenes as the refreshment buildings where the Philadelphia fed and cared for the troops on their way to the front, or the Washington hospitals, or the many training camps in the North.

W. H. D.

Boston Transcript

I'm pleased to observe the Boston Public Library is alert in keeping its lists of books on special topics up to date by second editions. For instance, I see a reissue of the selected list of books on national defense and an enlarged edition of lists of books on domestic production and on conservation of food.

Furthermore, I understand that as soon as they are needed, third editions of these lists will be published, keeping the public thoroughly abreast of the newest utterances on such subjects.

CAMP LIBRARY CAMPAIGN

Each City and Town in the State Will Be Asked to Contribute to Fund of \$1,000,000

Each city and town in the State will be asked to contribute to the fund of \$1,000,000 that is sought by the American Library Association, at the request of the War Department, to supply books and magazines for camps and cantonments where soldiers are in training. Mayor Curley has pledged the cooperation of the city. It is proposed to have a week's campaign, beginning Sept. 24. Each city and town will be asked to give an amount at least equal to 5 per cent of the population.

At a meeting called to organize the work in this State, the following named committee was appointed: Charles F. D. Holden, librarian and chairman of the Massachusetts Library Commission; J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of the Boston Athenaeum; Miss Katherine P. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Library Club; John G. Moulton of Haverhill, secretary of the Massachusetts Library Club, and George H. Trip, librarian of the New Bedford Free Public Library.

In a communication sent to the various public libraries in the State asking their cooperation, Chairman Holden of the Massachusetts committee writes:

"Massachusetts books in libraries and books and the authorities at Washington look to us to maintain not only the prestige of the commonwealth, but to add materially other sections of the country less fortunate in libraries and wealth."

"All camp libraries are to be equally equipped and administered and Massachusetts men in service will find the best library facilities in whatever part of the country it may be their fortune to be quartered. Later, if necessary, libraries will be established overseas for the men of America."

"The incalculable value of suitable books for soldiers has been definitely established, not only abroad, but in the home camps, where, up to the present, there have been in charge of the Y. M. C. A. or other associations, as a side issue. Experience has shown that good camp libraries serve as a preventive and counteraction for dissipation of all kinds. It is submitted that if libraries play their part in this campaign, they will be recognized as never before as a power for good."

"The Free Library Commission of Massachusetts, the executive committee of the Massachusetts Library Club and prominent Massachusetts librarians and trustees are giving every encouragement to the movement. A New England war library conference will be held under the direction of the Massachusetts Library Club and the Free Public Library Commission at the Boston Public Library, on Tuesday, Sept. 11."

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1917

THE MESSENGER OF HOPE

To the Editor of the Transcript:

After a hot journey, with the sense of war, of unrest so prevalent, with that sense of strain that some of us have felt since August, 1914, and that now begins to be felt a little everywhere in this country, I want to your library to see again the paintings of Puyvis de Chavannes. They came to me in all their completeness, all their beauty, with the wonderful quality of largeness which great art gives. And then I went and sat in the court. Moved and elevated by the Puyvis I sat in an envelope of remoteness and quiet and peace, not a peace of dejection, but a peace of splendid serenity, as if one had suddenly been lifted from the simplicity and the glory of beauty. I felt how beauty always is, always triumphs; and this note is to lay a little wreath at the feet of Chavannes and of McKim, and also at the feet of the people of Boston, who made the library possible.

On my way out I turned to look once again at the Puyvis, and there just above the lion to the Second Massachusetts Infantry was the picture of the wonderful two messengers. It seemed to me a coincidence that over this memorial was the figure of Grief and the figure of hope, and I felt that those men in "G" who had given their lives for liberty were an example to the men who are now going to fight in defence of beauty. I am sure that above the messenger of grief would always be the messenger of hope and victory, and that these boys, if die they must, "shall not die in vain."

Boston, Sept. 2, ALLAN TUCKER

TO CONFER ON WAR BOOKS

Meeting to Be Held Here on Tuesday Under Auspices of the Free Public Library Commission and the Massachusetts Library Club

A New England war library conference will be held in Boston under the direction of the Free Public Library Commission and the Massachusetts Library Club next Tuesday. An interesting programme has been prepared to arouse enthusiasm and promote action in carrying on the campaign for money for books and libraries for soldiers, a work undertaken by the libraries of the country through the American Library Association at the request of the War Department. This quest of the War Department. This quest of the War Department. This quest of the War Department.

The morning session will be held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library at 10:30 o'clock. The speakers will be William F. Kenney, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library; Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn, chairman of the War Library Finance Committee, "Libraries and the Soldiers"; A. A. Frohman of Pittsburgh, field director for New England appointed by the War Library Commission; "Campaign Organization and Field Work"; Frederick C. Hicks of Columbia University Law Library, a member of the committee on a selected list of books for soldiers, "Choice of Books for Soldiers"; John K. Allen, publicity director for Massachusetts, "A Definite Plan of Campaign"; and Charles E. D. Belden, division director for New England, "The Problem of Book and Periodical Donations." Miss Katherine P. Loring, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, will preside.

An informal luncheon will be held at the Copley-Plaza at one o'clock. Among the speakers and guests will be Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Major General Clarence H. Edwards, commanding 26th Division National Army; Brigadier General John A. Johnston, commanding Northeastern Division National Army; Major General Harry F. Lodge, commanding Divisional Cantonment, Camp Devens, Ayer; Lieutenant Colonel Paul Azan of the French army, and Hilmer C. Weisman, librarian of the City Library Association, Springfield, expresser of the American Library Association. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., a member of the War Council appointed by Secretary Baker, will preside.

In the afternoon in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library there will be a special meeting of "local secretaries" of the Commonwealth to discuss plans for local organization and cooperation for the library campaign for the week beginning Sept. 24.

ENERGETIC WORKERS AFTER BIG WAR LIBRARY FUND

The Boston war council of the American Library Association is working out the final details of its campaign to raise \$2,000 for the million-dollar camp library fund, which begins a week from tomorrow and continues until Sept. 30. President W. W. Kenney of the Boston Public Library trustees has named a committee of energetic workers and every indication points to the success of the project.

The association plans to establish libraries at all training camps and cantonments where men in any branch of the service are stationed. It hopes to provide from 700 to 10,000 volumes for each library. The free public library commission of Massachusetts has endorsed the campaign.

William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank, will act as treasurer of the fund, and the committee, which will meet in the trustees' room at the Public Library at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, will consist of the following:

Gordon Abbott, Clarence W. Barron, Thomas P. Boye, Dr. Rocco Brindisi, I. Tucker Burr, Samuel Carr, Daniel H. Cockley, the Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Miss Crafts, Carl P. Dennett, Arthur E. Estabrook, Thomas F. Fitzpatrick, William F. Fitzgerald, Henry Forbes, Mrs. John L. Gardner, William A. Gaston, Mrs. Curtis Gould, Jr., Henry I. Harriman, Col. Sidney Hedger, John C. Heyer, Henry L. Higginson, S. Hooper Hooper, Arthur S. Johnson, Arnold Lawson, Joseph Lee, Henry Lefavour, William Lindsay, Mrs. Lawrence J. Logan, John M. Longyear, Edward F. McGrady, Dr. Alexander Mann, Max Mitchell, the Rev. L. H. Murfin, Francis Peabody, Gen. Clarence Piatt, Fred H. Prince, Dr. Morton Prince, Sidney Brown, Mrs. Mahel K. Slater, Mrs. James J. Storer, James H. Sullivan, Gen. John J. Sullivan, Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Eugene V. Thayer, George H. White.

COOLIDGE ON COUNCIL

Boston Architect Accepts Appointment to Help Raise \$1,000,000 to Supply Books for Soldiers

Special to the Transcript:—Washington, Aug. 30.—Secretary of War Baker has received a telegram from J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Boston architect, accepting appointment to the recently created Library War Council, which will aid the War Service Committee of the American Library Association in raising \$1,000,000 to supply training camps, cantonments, hospitals and navy yards with libraries and books. Churches, Knights of Columbus libraries and librarians, publishers and newsmen will cooperate in the task of raising the sum desired. The council announced today that it needed \$200,000 volumes for the cantonments alone. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, has been made chairman of the council.

SOLDIERS FIGHT FOR PEACE

General Johnston Addresses Meeting of War Library Association at Copley-Plaza

Soldiers fight for peace and not for war, was the conclusion of Brigadier General John A. Johnston in an address at a luncheon of the War Library Association at the Copley-Plaza yesterday afternoon. "Some people have the idea that the soldier fights because he likes to and for his own aggrandizement," the speaker continued, "but nothing could be farther from the truth. The soldier hates war as a 'burned child dreads the fire.' Don't blame war on the soldier."

The meeting was for the purpose of launching a campaign in New England for the raising of a fund to provide the North side of the State with books and was attended by many librarians and library workers.

Miss Edith Guerrier has been librarian at the North End Branch of the Boston Public Library for some time. When the War Service Committee of the Women's City Club undertook to establish a bureau of information for organizations working along lines of food conservation, Mrs. Herbert H. White was appointed to take charge of the work. Mr. Belden of the Boston Public Library cooperated in the plan and the services of Miss Guerrier were offered for such time as should be necessary to collect, analyze and catalogue information regarding foods and their uses and conservation.

Miss Guerrier's work in Washington for the National Food Administration Department will include the working out of a plan for the establishment of similar bureaus of information throughout the country.

Next week will be the first week at the Food Facts Bureau. The Fish Experiment is planning an exhibit for the entire week with half-hour talks at every day except Monday. Every Wednesday at 12:30 talks are given on various lines of conservation. The evening talks of Fred Roche, held in the charge of the Conservation Department at Washington will be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be given by the Women's City Club at the clubhouse, 20 at 1 o'clock. Mr. White represents the Fish Experiment and will discuss the importance of cooperation with the Food Administration. Among the guests will be women members of the Conservation Committee in Boston. Mrs. George W. Coleman will preside.

Globe Sept. 7, 1917

CALLED TO WASHINGTON

Miss Edith Guerrier to Aid the National Food Department

Miss Edith Guerrier, who has been assisting the Women's City Club in the establishment of a Bureau of Information and Directory of Food Facts at 99 Bedford St., has been called by the National Food Administration Department to organize a similar bureau in Washington.

Miss Guerrier has been librarian at the North End Branch of the Boston Public Library for some time. When the War Service Committee of the Women's City Club undertook to establish a bureau of information for organizations working along lines of food conservation, Mrs. Herbert H. White was appointed to take charge of the work. Mr. Belden of the Boston Public Library cooperated in the plan and the services of Miss Guerrier were offered for such time as should be necessary to collect, analyze and catalogue information regarding foods and their uses and conservation.

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SEPTEMBER 12, 1917

The Fine Arts FRENCH ART EXEMPLIFIED

The Development of France in Pictures—Exhibit from the Children's Museum, Now at Public Library

An interesting collection of photographs of French architecture, sculpture and painting, owned by the Children's Museum of Boston, is now on exhibition in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library. This set of prints illustrates the development of the arts in France from the middle ages up to our own time. It is a recent gift to the Children's Museum, and is designed to give the young people an outline of the history of France in art. The Children's Museum purposes to carry this sort of object lesson further as opportunities present themselves, and this French series is to be regarded only as a beginning. It is altogether fitting to begin the series with France, partly because of the practically uninterrupted tradition of French art from the earliest period, and partly because of sentiment, for surely France has never loomed larger in the American imagination than today.

The first group in this collection relates to French architecture. The oldest monuments in France are illustrated by prints of the rule monoliths known as dolmen and menhirs, and found at Carnac, Fougues, Dol and Donges. Next in chronological sequence come the Roman monuments, which illustrate the Roman occupation of Gaul—the great aqueduct of the Pont du Gard, near Nîmes, the triumphal arch at Orange, the Roman theatre at Arles, the Roman Arena in Nîmes, and the Roman city gates of Rheims and Autun. Following this group we have examples of the Romanesque or monastic architecture so closely identified with the dominance of the church, and among these examples are prints of the abbey church of St. Etienne at Nevers, Notre Dame la Grande at Follies, the cathedral of St. Pierre at Angouleme, the abbey church of Vézelay, etc.

There is very striking and complete representation of Gothic architecture. Notre Dame de Paris is shown in no less than nine views, most of them of the exterior. Of Rheims we have five different views, showing respectively the West front, the North side, the details of the doors of North transept, etc. Other photographs illustrate the beauties of Amiens, Chartres, Sens, Reims, and Caen.

In the group devoted to Feudal architecture there are ten pictures of the castles and fortified towns, dear to the heart of travellers—Mont St. Michel, Carcassonne, Pierrefonds, Chateau Gaillard, Chateau Port, Falaise (the castle of the Duke of Normandy and the birthplace of William the Conqueror), the Castle of Caen, the tower and walls of Dinan, the fourteenth century city gate of Chartres, and the old city walls and towers of Alençon-Mort.

Civil architecture is similarly illustrated in a group of views of such buildings as the house of Jacques Coeur at Bourges, the Palace of Justice at Reims, the town hall of Compiègne, the House of the Musicians at Rheims, the town hall of St. Antonin, and old houses in St. Gilles, Lisieux, Rouen, etc.

Then comes a striking group of prints of the Renaissance castles and palaces of the romantic province of Touraine and the Loire valley—Chenonceaux, Blois, Azay-le-Rideau, etc. The same style and period are exemplified by views of the Palace of Fontainebleau, Chantilly, Versailles, etc.

Finally, we have a group composed of views of Paris, including the splendid panorama with the perspective of the bridges over the Seine (the view from St. Germain), a view of the Ile de la Cité from the Louvre, showing the Seine, the bridges, Notre Dame and the Conciergerie, the Pont au Change and the Palais de Justice, the Sainte Chapelle, the Cluny Museum; the Louvre; the Marais and Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois; the Palace of the Legion of Honor; the church of Val-de-Grace; the church of Saint Sulpice; the Pantheon; the Place de la Concorde, and the Eiffel Tower.

In the section devoted to the history of painting, the first group of reproductions is that of the works of the primitives—Francis Clouet, Jean Clouet, Nicholas Froment and Jean Fouquet. Francis Clouet is represented by his portrait of Francis I. on horseback (Louvre), his "Marquise of Valois, Queen of Navarre," (Chantilly), his "Gaspar de Coligny," and "Marie Stuart" (Bibliothèque Nationale). Jean Clouet is represented by his "Francis dauphin of France" (son of Francis I.) in the Musée Royal des Beaux-Arts, Antwerp.

Nicholas Froment is represented by his "King René and his wife, Jeanne de Laval" (Louvre). Jean Fouquet is represented by his "Nobleman Holding an Arrow" (Antwerp), his "Etienne Chevalier and his Patron, St. Etienne, Surrounded by Angels Giving Homage to the Virgin," "The Visitation," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "A Funeral" and "Job."

seventeenth century whose works are shown are the Le Nain brothers, Nicholas Poussin, Claude Lorraine and Claude Le Felre. The court painters of the eighteenth century are exemplified by a group of about a score of reproductions of their works. They include Watteau, Lancret, Boucher, Desportes, Chardin, Drouais and Mme. Vigée Le Brun, and in this group are also to be seen the works of Greuze and Chardin. There are four Chardins—"La Bénédiction," "Young Man with a Violin," "Boy with a Top" and the "Card House," all from the Louvre. Watteau's works are "La Fiancée," "L'Indifférent" and "The Dances." Lancret is represented by his "Cup of Tea," from the collection of Lady Winterton, and his "Blind-man's Buff," from Stockholm. The Greuzes are "The Family," "Mme. Récamier," "Michel Germain," "Napoleon Crowning Josephine," and "Napoleon Distributing Standards, Versailles." Chardin is represented by his "The Milkmaid," from the Louvre. The Empire period is mostly given over to Jacques Louis David, whose "Mme. Sébastien," "Mme. Récamier," "Michel Germain," "Napoleon Crowning Josephine," and "Napoleon Distributing Standards, Versailles," are reproduced. Gérard is also represented by his portrait of the painter Lesbay and his daughter.

The nineteenth century painters bring up the rear of this imposing procession with a big group of copies of the works of such men as Carl Veret, Gérault, Meissonier, Pils, Ingres, Cabanel, Puvis de Chavannes, Millet, Manet, Géricault, Corot, Courbet, others. This is rather incomplete. Some of the rarest talents are conspicuous by their absence. However, some of the weak places are helped out by a group of reproductions of French drawings and paintings owned by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, including six Millet, and single examples of Rousseau, Couture and Lerolle. Degas and Claude Monet are also represented by Boston examples.

French sculpture—Gothic, Renaissance, eighteenth century and modern—is illustrated by examples of Jean Goujon, Michel Colombet, Fouquet, Houdon, Barye, Carpeaux, Dabot, Pradier, Dubouche and Rodin. There are lacunae in this section to be filled later, as will be evident to the visitor. But on the whole the collection presents a very interesting and interesting résumé of the historic development of the arts in France.

W. H. D.

SEPTEMBER 13/17

The Fine Arts FRENCH WAR DRAWINGS

A Pictorial Portfolio of Cartoons and Sketches from the Front at the Boston Public Library

In the fine arts department, Boston Public Library, may be seen a series of facsimile reproductions of drawings of war subjects and cartoons by a number of French and Belgian artists, a series which has been issued in weekly numbers in Paris under the title of "La Guerre par les Artistes." The individual contributions to this collection differ very widely in point of merit, but on the whole the artistic level of the performance is not very high. In fact, one feels, in looking over the sketches from the front and from the devastated sections of Belgium and Northern France, that—apart from all considerations of sentiment or of historical significance—the motives are not particularly good for pictures. One drawing of a ruined village, with nothing left standing but the brick chimneys, and heaps of blackened debris and rubbish filling the valleys and the streets, looks very much like another, and one soon gets "fed up" on this sort of thing. As for the trenches, they are, as subjects for pictures, as near impossible as anything can be.

Then there is the chapter of horrors, which one would willingly pass by. There are too many drawings of dead men, women and children, too many hospital interiors with rows and rows of cots, too many wounded patients, too many episodes of the shooting of non-combatants by the Huns, and other atrocities. That they are all, as records must be admitted, but that is the reason why the pictures of these things should be spread before our eyes constantly, since it can do no good. All the world knows of the infernal facts now, and needs no further appeals to its righteous indignation.

War has its grim humors. There is one drawing in this set entitled "Boche Prisoners," which is really laughable. It is a study from life by a French artist who is obviously indulged in the luxury of depicting a few Teutonic types as they are. If the artist has exaggerated the soldier's condition of the uniforms, the reduction of some names, the caricature of the attitudes of the barber, and the express on of British vacancy on the faces of the prisoners, possibly this will not be imputed to him as more than a venial sin. Contrasted with the subject matter of the captives is that of the Polish guards who are jealously escorting the prisoners to the rear, with buoyant steps and smiling countenances.

A few of Louis Raemaekers' mordant cartoons are included in the series. No one has infused in his drawings such a superbly high note of reprobation for the German crimes, so much depth of sorrow for the unfortunate victims of cruelty, such a memorable and ghastly record of the civilised world's view of the unspeakable German's diabolical work. It would be too much to say that he has done justice to the subject, no one could do that; it is beyond expression, but he has come as near to it as anyone is likely to. Some of his drawings will live as solemn and awful mementoes which are like pictorial studies of lightning, scorching and blasting in their instantaneous strokes, and momentarily illuminating with a blinding light a scene upon which one looks with indescribable horror and repulsion.

W. H. D.

Christian Science Monitor Sept. 7, 1917

BOSTON WOMAN TO START BUREAU

Recognition of the work of the Food Facts Bureau of the Women's City Club of Boston has been made by the National Food Administration in Washington in the appointment of Miss Edith Guerrier, formerly in charge, to head a similar bureau at the National Capitol, according to an announcement today. Work of the bureau consists of the dissemination of facts concerning the buying and preparation of food to housewives of Greater Boston. Talks are given by experts to which the consumer is welcome and on every Wednesday a regular half-hour lecture is always given. Next week the bureau is to extend its activities and start a "Fish Week" during which it is hoped to overcome some of the prejudice against sea food by showing how to prepare it for the table attractively.

Concerning Miss Guerrier, the bureau says:

"Miss Edith Guerrier who has been assisting the Women's City Club in the establishment of its Bureau of Information and Directory of Food Facts at 99 Bedford Street has been called by the National Food Administration to organize and put into working operation a similar bureau at the Capitol."

"Miss Guerrier has for some years been librarian at the North End Branch of the Boston Public Library. When the War Service Committee of the Women's City Club undertook to establish a clearing house of information which should become a central bureau for all organizations working along lines of food conservation, Mrs. Herbert H. White was put in charge of the task. Director Belden of the Boston Public Library cooperated from the first to make the plan a success, and generously loaned Miss Guerrier's services for such time as should be necessary to collect, analyze and catalog the existing information regarding foods and their uses and conservation. The thoroughness of her work and the value of the results to organizations and individuals alike has so impressed the experts at Washington that Miss Guerrier has again been borrowed, this time for the national need."

"The food facts bureau in Boston, while keenly regretting the loss of Miss Guerrier's services, is brought even more closely in touch with the department at Washington, through her presence there. Announcements from the Food Administration headquarters are received and posted daily and complete cooperation with the department is maintained. Miss Guerrier's work in Washington will probably not be confined to that city, but will involve the working out of a plan for the establishment of similar bureaus of information throughout the country."

Transcript Dec. 19, 1917
CAN YOU TELL?
Questions in Public Library Examination
Sound the Depths

(From the Buffalo Express)
As a test of memory and knowledge, the Buffalo Public Library examination, taken this year by twenty-eight candidates, might be taken annually as a wholesome reminder of possible defects in mental equipment.
Perhaps you can name two great English authors of each of the following periods and name a representative work of each author: Pre-Shakespearean time, Elizabethan age, Augustan age, Victorian age, post-Victorian time.
Who wrote "Lord of the Isles," "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Roundabout Papers," "Child's Garden of Verses," "Childe Harold," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Essays of Elia," "Le Morte d'Arthur," "Vision of Sir Launfal," "The Spectator," "Prince and the Pauper," "Pippa Passes," "Tales of a Wayside Inn," "Sartor Resartus," "The Prelude"?

Name three great encyclopedias and two great English dictionaries.
Tell very briefly who or what is meant by the Fabian Society, the Lake Poets, the Knickerbocker group, the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, the Roundheads, the Pilgrim Fathers, the Conscript fathers, the New England transcendentalists, the Minutemen, the Bolsheviks, the Jacobins, morality plays, legitimate drama, the feminist, Mermald tavern.

Identify the following as to the country of each and the literary form most commonly used by each: Guy de Maupassant, Christopher Marlowe, John Fluke, Moliere, Aristotle, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Cervantes, Francis Parkman, Horace, William Cullen Bryant, Robert Burns, Hans Christian Andersen, W. H. Prescott, J. G. Whittier.

Name some great event of influence in history associated with Abraham Lincoln, Blamark, Cromwell, Garibaldi, Maid of Orleans.

What author originated Maggie Tulliver, Krishna Mulvaney, John Silver, Harvey Birch, Silas Lapham, Ichabod Crane, Colonel Mulberry Sellers, M'liss, Donatello, Brer Rabbit, John Ridd, Quill, Miss Matty, Lady Castlewood, Clara Middleton?

Place correctly in country and century Peter the Great, Robespierre, Charlemagne, Pericles, the Thirty Years' War, Children's Crusade, Congress of Vienna, the Oak of Runnymede.

Globe Dec. 13, 1917
EXAMINING COMMITTEE OF
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The examining committee of the Public Library of the city of Boston for 1917-18 has been appointed by the Trustees of the Library, and is composed of the following residents of Boston: Miss Eleanor W. Allen, Ezra H. Baker, Mrs. Abraham C. Egan, Henry A. Chandler, MD, Rev. Thomas C. Campbell, J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., James E. Cotten, Arthur J. Everett, Rev. Paul Levere, Frothingham, Hon. Robert Grant, William P. Hammond, MD, Mrs. Emma B. Harvey, Rev. George A. Lyons, James E. McConnell, William H. McMann, MD, Mrs. Hugh Nawn, Robert Trent Paine, Rev. W. DeWitt Roberts, Mrs. William R. Bush, Rev. Henry Sartorio, John A. Scanaa, Daniel J. Shea, Mrs. Edwin A. Shuman, Miss Amelia W. Stockwell, Hon. David J. Walsh and Miss Mary A. Walsh.

The committee met yesterday afternoon and organized, with William F. Kenney, president of the Library trustees, as chairman, and Miss Della Jean Deery as clerk.

The subcommittees of the examining committee are: Administration and Finance, books, fine arts and music, printing and binding, branches and reading room stations, children's department and work with schools and a general committee to prepare the examining committee's report. The trustees join with the committee the president of their board.

Herald Dec. 16, 1917
Gideon Folk Song
Lecture Recital Today

Constance Ramsey Gideon and Henry Gideon will give a lecture recital this afternoon at 3 on "Folk Song in America," in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library. The musical illustrations will be crooned under the classes of "Indigenous Tunes," "Folklike and Patriotic Songs," "Adapted Songs of Foreign Birth" and "Songs of the Cantometrics."

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1917

THE LIBRARY'S NEW LEASE OF LIFE

Already Boston can see one of the benefits which have been secured by the election of Andrew J. Peters to be the city's next mayor. It means nothing less than a new lease of life for the Public Library, a new chance for progress, a new opportunity to make the institution's service all that it should be in a city of Boston's size and importance. How much such a chance as this was needed in Copley Square, many patrons of the library have long been aware. The factors which have been retarding all progress there are clearly set forth on another page of this issue by an author who has for many years made specialized study of conditions in Boston's library and who discusses them only as he has observed them at first-hand. Under a continuance of the Curley régime, scant hope would have been left for the future. While other cities adopted a host of new improvements in their public library service, and strengthened their staffs by the employment of capable experts, Boston has worried along with library employees of no particular fitness and has steadily resisted all conscientious efforts at radical betterment. With a strong new hand coming in at the helm in City Hall, the public may look for firm support of a new state of affairs in Copley Square.

Given an administrative influence of the quality which Mr. Peters will supply, the outlook is the more hopeful in view of the fact that the library already has at its head a working executive who is in every sense capable of carrying out a constructive programme. Chosen with the late Josiah H. Benton's support, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, formerly the State Librarian and still the head of the Free Public Library Commission, is a man not only of broad and effective personality, but also of an expertness and training in his profession which equip him to guide the library's future development. There is no need for him to discuss or to share in the personal politics which have adversely affected the library. He has only to make clear some of the things which he desires to see accomplished there, and the judgment of a grateful public will be quick to support him. No one desires this institution of learning to become a factor in politics, or to see its course guided by any standards of service and educational policy which will not win wide public approval. But as other cities forge ahead in their library service, Boston desires to see its own institution move with the times, and to see competent and purposeful judgment leading the way. Such hope the election of Mr. Peters and the presence of Mr. Belden as active librarian have now brought to Boston.

Post Dec. 19, 1917
GUIDE TO PERIODICALS
COMPILED AT LIBRARY

There has recently been installed at the Boston Public Library in the west gallery, the arts department, a card catalogue constituting a guide to thousands of periodicals currently received by the leading libraries and by many of the intensively equipped special libraries in the vicinity. These publications are coming, in amazing variety and extent, from all parts of the world excepting those occupied by the central powers. The guide is in process of preparation for publication and in the interim readily and quickly indicates to the inquirer in which library the desired publication may be found.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FICTION AND NON-FICTION AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:
To your article and editorial of the 10th on the Public Library I beg to take a few exceptions.

There can be no doubt that the Transcript was read by the library attendants more than ever before. The sudden demand must have surprised the Copley Square newsboy.

The principal criticism seemed to be that the attitude of the article was not sufficiently constructive. The present policy of procuring non-fiction books is undoubtedly correct. The personnel of the library should recall rather than the names mentioned by you such names as Fleischner, Chevalier, Blaisdell, Buckley, Swift, Arnold, Murdoch, Howlands, Forsyth, Maynard, Lee, Reardon, Chase and many others, who on account of scholarly or executive ability, are carrying on work of which Boston and the country may be proud. They are giving their lives to their city and for less remuneration than they would have received had they gone into other lines of work. Naturally the public does not come at once in contact with many of these men, but they are there behind the lines. Each in his own branch can get results if a reader needs such a service. Their time should be no more required by the average reader than the attention of a higher bank official for work that the teller could do. Many of these are college trained men, and there is no question on anyone's part that the ideals of the library are, and should be, literary.

The principle all along was apparently to select for the board of trustees men typical of the ideal "dedicated to the advancement of learning." Two of the trustees are clergymen, one, though an able business man, is a foremost authority in music. The president of the board is an editor of an important newspaper.

It has generally been the policy to have one business man on the board. It was always considered advisable that the majority should be predominantly literary men. The attempt of your article, though evidently not of the editorial, to inflame race or religious prejudice by calling attention to the fact, perhaps unfortunate under the present circumstances, that three of the trustees are Catholic, is open to question.

I have met Mr. Belden only two or three times, and those times he came to the institution, but I understand from the attendants that they like to work under him, and that any feeling otherwise that may possibly be inferred from your article is no more than would be inevitable toward an efficient executive.

It is true that the previous librarian, Mr. Wadlin, dignified, friendly, and generally looked up to, thoroughly fitted to be librarian of so important an institution, was inevitably under the dominance of the active and controlling influence of Mr. Benton, who gave the last years of his life freely to his position as president of the board of trustees. This anomalous situation was inevitably unprogressive. The librarian should undoubtedly be separate de facto the executive of the board of trustees. There is no likelihood that the coming mayor will interfere in any way with the administrative work of that board who are supreme in the library. The sitting up you have given, however, after the shock has disappeared, will doubtless produce good results.

Bostonians are proud of their library. Joseph Pennell, who "finds nothing artistically to sketch in Boston," said in his lecture last week at Harvard, that the library had the best mural painting in the United States. We have the finest library building, architecturally. With exception, from the public the service will be more than ever far-reaching and popular. We have the material now and will develop more than ever this serene and inspiring abode of books that has helped make Boston a recognized centre of art and literature.

FRANK A. BOURNE
Dec. 20.

Boston Transcript
Monday Dec. 24, 1917

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I read Edward J. O'Brien's article "Now to Un-Tammarize the Public Library," also your editorial captioned "The Library's New Lease of Life," with more than ordinary interest. Ten years ago I was engaged in certain literary work that called for my daily presence at this institution and two years put in there caused me to become thoroughly familiar with all departments of the library.

Mr. O'Brien says: "The reference collection in Bates Hall is medieval." It certainly is. The theological department contains the identical commentaries, dictionaries and similar works that were there ten years ago. The medical department is a disgrace to any public library. Another case in point: A copy of Rowell's Newspaper Directory is so antiquated that the library officials have obliterated the date of the book's issue. That volume should have gone to the junk shop years ago.

I would also like to ask why the greater part of the medical books in the library were given to the Boston Medical Library. The Journal of Insanity and the Zoophilist are among the valuable volumes removed from the library's shelves.

EUGENE BRITTON WILLARD
Chelsea, Dec. 24, 1917.

Boston Transcript
Wednesday Dec. 26, 1917

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE WORKERS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Mr. Bourne's letter on "Fiction and Non-Fiction at the Public Library," I beg to subscribe for the most part unreservedly. The list of devoted workers whom he names, with hardly an exception, would have been the very list I should have named, had I judged it necessary. But it seemed to me that such fine work as these men are doing needed no advertisement, and that it was necessary to show the other side of the shield in order that these men whom Mr. Bourne names might not be hampered in their activities. It is because Mr. Belden wishes that the whole staff of the library may eventually measure up to the standard set by these men, among whom I should have added as Mr. Bourne himself has mentioned, that I have desired to set forth the opposition he has encountered in attempting to achieve this end.

As to Mr. Bourne's inference that I have attempted to inflame race or religious prejudices by calling attention to the fact, which is, he says, "perhaps unfortunate under the present circumstances," that three of the trustees are Catholics, I may point out that I am a Catholic myself.

Mr. Bourne says that he understands from the attendants that they like to work under Mr. Belden. I judge that he has talked only with the admirably efficient men whose names he mentions. If most of the others have told him so, they were insincere, as they say just the opposite on most occasions.

To the list of specially efficient members of the library staff whom Mr. Bourne has mentioned, one would naturally add the names at least of Mr. Hannigan, Miss MacCurdy and Mr. Rice.
Dec. 23, 1917. EDWARD J. O'BRIEN

Boston Herald-Journal
THURSDAY Dec. 27, 1917

WOMEN AS TRUSTEES.

To Editor of Herald and Journal:
There are many women in our community who might prove themselves in public and official life, as presidents of colleges, librarians and other positions of trust and responsibility. Above suspicion of graft and politics, and capable of service in every moral uplift, as advisers on the board of trustees of hospitals, libraries and other institutions, their services are of inestimable value. Why not appoint two or more women as members of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library?
HENRY COYLE
Boston, Dec. 24.

CHRISTIAN—
—SCIENCE—
—MONITOR.
DECEMBER 21, 1917

LIBRARY SPREADS
TEUTONIC VIEWS

Shin-lei Science, N.Y., 1917
Investigation in New York City
Shows That Germany's Cause
Is Silently Pleaded in Books
Offered Free to the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York City, which has been the center of much German and pro-German activity, may come within the recommendation that public libraries be surveyed for the purpose of eliminating all literature designed to spread German propaganda. The New York Public Library is housing a number of books, pamphlets and newspaper clippings which have a strong pro-German character. Not only are these older works of propaganda allowed to remain, but an official of the library stated that many new books written by Germans since 1914 have been put into circulation. These books, it was pointed out, are strongly pro-German.

The following books having a pro-German tendency are to be found in the public library of this city: "Neutrality," by S. Ivor Stevens; "The War in America," by Hugo Munsterberg; "The Issue," and "The History of Twelve Days," by J. W. Headlam; and "The German Spirit," by Kuno Francke, professor of history of German culture at Harvard University. Pro-German pamphlets to be found in the library, and published under the auspices of the Germanistic Society of Chicago, are: "Militarism and the Emperor," "The Destruction of Louvain," by Edward Emerson; "Morocco and Armageddon," and "Nationalism in Europe," by Dr. Franz Boas; and "The Following—A United Nation," a speech by Charles Nagle.

Speeches issued under other auspices and found in the public library are: "Germans as Exponents of Culture," by Fritz von Frantz, and "A Slanderer," by Theodor Schlemmer.

TRANSCRIPT
THURSDAY
JAN. 10, 1918
CORN AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

New Exhibition Opened Under Direction of
Women's Municipal League

The food exhibition that was started at the Boston Public Library yesterday by the Women's Municipal League, at the request of the Committee on Library Food Information for Massachusetts, opens a new field in the propaganda for war-time conservation. Placing before the public as it does methods of food economy, in the simplest and most readily accessible way, the public library plan has the endorsement of the National Food Administration.

Every day, Sunday included, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., the demonstration will be given. Each month is to be devoted to a special branch of food saving, January being given over to the conservation of wheat. In accordance with this, corn products are exploited for use at this time.

These products, in finished form, are displayed on the several tables in the room, a placard standing beside each to designate the price in comparison with that of corresponding forms of wheat and oats. Special brands of corn oil, hominy, meal and corn syrup were shown by way of example, and it was asserted that each and every one of these products can be had at a cheaper price than relative products from other sources, as, for instance, corn flour and wheat flour. In regard to the price of corn oil, in comparison with that of lard, it was stated that the superior quality and lasting flavor of the corn product makes it more economical, and to be compared, indeed, with olive oil itself.

Placards about the room asserted that, as against 600,000 bushels of wheat, and 1,300,000 bushels of oats, 3,210,000,000 bushels of corn had been raised in the United States in the past year, thus showing the ease with which people could dispense with every other form of grain.

The following-named women are interested in the library food exhibition: Antoinette Roof, State leader for food conservation in cities; Mrs. William Morton Wheeler, Women's Municipal League; Mrs. P. S. Mead, National Civic Federation; Mrs. Richard M. Bradley, Special Aid Society; Mrs. White, Women's City Club; Louise Jones, Free Public Library Commission, and Edith Guerrier, U. S. F. A. library director for Massachusetts.

Boston Transcript
WEDNESDAY FEB 2, 1918

PUBLIC LIBRARY STAYS OPEN

Central Building to Follow Usual Schedule, But the Branches Will Be Restricted

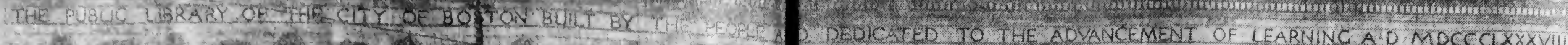
It has been decided to keep the Public Library open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily and from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. on Sundays, and thus give the people from all over the city opportunity to avail themselves of the general library service. Most of the branches will go on restricted hours.

Branches and reading rooms at the following points will be open only from 2 to 7 P. M. daily from now on: Brighton, East Boston, North End, South End, West End, Dorchester Lower Mills, Mattapan, Neponset, Roxbury Station, Faneuil, Charlestown, Hyde Park, Roslindale and Roxbury. The branches at Tremont square and Tremont's Corner will be open from 3 to 5 P. M.

The following branches and reading rooms, located in private buildings which supply them with heat, will remain open as usual: South Boston, Mt. Bowdoin, Allston, Roxbury Crossing, Orient Heights and Parker Hill. The branches at Dorchester and Jamaica Plain, being heated by the plants in municipal buildings, will continue open.

Five branches are closed. These are at Andrew square, West Roxbury, Mt. Pleasant, Tyler street and City Point.

The True Story of Curley's Political Machine, Planted in the Famous Temple of Learning, to the Damage of the Institution Itself, and of Those Who Have Bravely Tried to Save It



The reference collection in Bates Hall is medieval. Selected as it was over twenty years ago, it reflects the personality of one man of letters. Since it was first arranged on the shelves the whole field of modern knowledge has made most of the volumes obsolete and useless as standard reference books, and a second-hand dealer would put in a very low bid for certain parts of the collection. This collection of slightly show-worn knowledge has been the occasion of frequent complaints by the public. When it is suggested that the collection be brought up to date and made more nearly representative of contemporary thought and knowledge, it is surely a deficient sense of humor on the part of the

When Mr. Vadlin resigned as librarian a year ago, and the rumor of Mr. Beiden's approaching appointment began to spread, a curious phenomenon might have been observed. "A. L.," as he was called by the State House reporters and City Hall reporters kept coming into the library and circulating the report that Mr. Beiden was a "martinet," a "bigot," and that "he would tie the library up to the A. L.," a "close corporation" of "A. L. Catholics." At this time two members of the board of trustees were Catholics, and three were not. When Mr. Benton, the chairman of the board, died a few months ago, Daniel Conkley was appointed to the vacant place on the board, and William B. Reed, of the Boston Globe, who has been studying for a long time to fit himself for administrative library service, was elected chairman of the board of trustees. As at present constituted, three of the five Catholics are on the board. Mr. Conkley, and Reed, of the Boston Globe, constitute a united voting majority.



Employees' Benefit
The following memorandum

The committee having been vested with full powers respectfully calls attention to the above facts, and hopes that the trustees will consider carefully such cases and take such action as will result in a more friendly and harmonious spirit of service being possible, which would be most willingly forthcoming if due regard was given for work well done, and promotions properly expected are made, with consequent additional salary, from those whose sole aims are to

curved across the length of its facade.

POST, JAN. 11, 1918

HOW TO COOK CORN DISHES

Instruction Given This Month at Public Library

How to instruct in a saving for the family and the government and at the same time spread useful information along food lines is the triple aim of the library food information exhibition recently inaugurated at the Public Library by the Women's Municipal League. Corn and corn products will have the call the remainder of the month, with Miss Mildred Dressel, a Mount Holyoke and Simmons College graduate, to explain the several merits of the foods exhibited and demonstrate the convenience and economy of the commercial and the home-made fireless cooker. Dishes whose basis is corn or its by-



MISS MILDRED DRESSEL. She has charge of the library food exhibit of the Women's Municipal League at the Boston Public Library.

products will be prepared and shown daily and always one may have true and tried recipes of the same for the asking.

Boston Transcript
TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1918

LIBRARY EXPENDITURES FOR BOOKS

To the Editor of the Transcript:

It has been said that figures do not lie but sometimes pervert.

An excellent example of this may be found in the tabulation showing income and expenditures of libraries for books published in the Saturday Evening Transcript of Jan. 26 by "Burdock." A proper comparison of these expenditures requires certain factors which cannot be obtained from the source from which these figures are taken. One of the libraries mentioned, which stands near the top of the list, does not expend from its income any sums to meet such charges as janitors' salaries, heat, light, sewer and water rates, repair of buildings, replenishment of furniture, upkeep of grounds, or insurance. The library in question occupies four buildings and employs five janitors and the charges for these alone are considerable. They are taken care of by the municipal department of public buildings.

A library standing low on the list not only meets all these charges from its income but in addition to the other library activities supports an excellent art gallery. From the foregoing it may be seen that the value of such a tabulation is adversely affected by numerous important and interminate factors.

LIBRARIAN

The Library That Is Last and

Of All the Institutions of the Country Worth Notice, Boston's Has Been Lowest of All in Its Purchase of Books—Only 9.3 Per Cent of Its Income So Expended—A

Policy That a Rich City Should Discard

By "Burdock"

THE recent prominence given to the affairs of the Boston Public Library will help make interesting the following tabulation showing income and expenditure on books of about two hundred such libraries and one hundred college and university libraries. The figures are taken from the publications of the H. W. Wilson Company, and are compiled from the latest library reports.

The reader will be struck by the extraordinarily small proportion of income spent for books by most libraries. (It may be said that the large percentage of some, notably the State libraries, may be due to some unusual good fortune, such as having a lump sum allowed, without deduction for rent, heating or janitor's wages, all of which items are paid out of the general fund of the State.) This is also notable in the differences between several libraries in one State, presumably similarly situated as regards expense. Such are three in our own State—Beverly, Taunton and Waltham. The first has income of \$10,000, but spends only \$1,000, or 10 per cent, on books. Taunton, with \$10,000, spends \$2,000, or 20 per cent; and Waltham, with \$9,000, spends \$2,200, or 24.4 per cent. Why should the one with least income spend more by \$200 than one, and more by \$200 than the other? And Haverhill, with \$22,404, manages to buy \$4,700 of books, or 20.9 per cent of its income, while Lawrence, with \$22,300, can only buy \$250, or 1.1 per cent?

The ten great libraries of our list are:

Library	Income	Expenditure	Cent
New York Public	\$1,487,100	\$225,327	15.2
Congress	\$1,140	\$8,000	15
Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$60,500	\$7,500	12.4
Boston	\$28,900	\$2,900	10
Chicago	\$40,180	\$9,102	22.6
Cleveland	\$88,946	\$41,013	46.1
New York State	\$31,752	\$7,600	23.9
Philadelphia Free	\$30,288	\$2,854	9.4
St. Louis	\$28,700	\$4,000	14.0
Cincinnati	\$18,232	\$4,627	25.4

Here again we find some remarkable contrasts. Though Boston has \$28,900 more income than Chicago, she spends only \$30,900, or 10.7 per cent of her income, for books, while Chicago spends \$9,102, or 22.6 per cent or more than twice as much (as does Boston).

Cincinnati, with less than half Cleveland's income, spends \$18,232 (25.4 per cent), while Cleveland spends but \$41,013, or 46.1 per cent of her income. Again, Chicago's income is only \$12,132 more than Cleveland's, but she spends almost exactly twice as much for books. Cincinnati has \$91,000 less income than St. Louis, but spends \$3600 more on books. Brooklyn has less by \$142,000 than the Congress library, yet spends only \$800 less. Omitting the New York State Library, for the reason we have given, the largest per cent of book purchases is that of the smallest of the nine—Cincinnati, 25.4 per cent. If the Library of Congress, which has three and a third times Cincinnati's income, spent 25.4 per cent of its income, it would spend \$145,204.

Inequalities of Culture

Another, and perhaps most striking comparison, is between the public libraries of St. Paul and Minneapolis. These two are practically within the same city, and no reason is apparent why there should be any particular difference between their expenses—yet St. Paul, with an income of \$86,840, buys \$30,100 worth of books, while Minneapolis, with \$41,000 income, buys \$15,400, or 37.5 per cent of its income; while St. Paul spends 34.5 per cent for the same purpose.

Tech the Biggest Book Buyer

The largest per cent of income spent for books is 93.3 per cent, by the Massachusetts "Tech"; the smallest, \$75, or 4.4 per cent, by the Edgewater, N. J., public library, on \$17,000 income; while another New Jersey library (at Passaic) on the same income,

manages to spend \$2,000, and the Atlantic City, with \$17,200, spends there is a remarkable difference. The Oranges in New Jersey, with income of \$22,000, out of which 11.4 per cent, goes for books, with \$2,000 spends but 9.1 per cent.

If the library's income is an investment, Oranges is far from being an investment, for they get only a fraction over interest, while East Orange makes 10 per cent. The largest book dividend of any public library (of all other kinds) is that of the County Free Library, which returns 10 per cent to its "stockholders." The Eastern "dividends" book divisional thirty cents. How would import a California library? Easterners "how to do it"? To 1000 to get \$75, or 7.5 per cent, figures of the Athenaeum, Pittsfield, like elementary finance.

The Showing of the Colleges

Library	P. C. of Income Spent for Books	Income
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	93.3	\$5,100
University of Missouri	93.75	10,000
University of Montana	93.75	10,000
Missouri	91.6	12,000
Georgia (U. of C.) University	90.4	10,000
Simmons College, Boston	84.4	10,000
Western University	83.3	10,000
Middleton, Conn.	83.3	10,000
Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.	79.4	6,800
Columbia University	75.5	4,500
Hamilton, N. Y.	75.5	4,500
University of Pennsylvania	61.7	22,400
University of South Dakota	61.7	22,400
Dakota	61.7	22,400
University of Wisconsin	61.7	22,400
State Library, Maine	58.3	12,000
University of Minnesota	58.3	12,000
University of Kansas	58.3	12,000
Lawrence	57.5	25,900
University of Nebraska	57.4	26,100
University of Michigan	57.4	26,100
Ann Arbor	55.9	62,000
University of Wisconsin	49.9	12,400
University of Cincinnati	48.4	12,400
Pennsylvania State University	48.3	21,500
University of Virginia	48.1	5,200
Northwestern University	47.5	26,300
University of Illinois	47.5	26,300
Los Angeles County Free Library	47.1	65,700
University of Indiana	46.0	23,700
Columbia University	44.0	129,200
New York	44.0	129,200
Union Theological Seminary	40.2	16,300
Princeton University	38.1	57,100
Welles Female College	37.6	6,300
Aurora, N. Y.	37.6	6,300
College of the City of New York	36.6	6,000
Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.	36.3	14,300
Bowdoin College	33.6	13,300
New Hampshire State	33.6	13,300
Yale University	32.4	88,400
Williams College	31.4	10,200
University of California	31.2	30,100
University of Chicago	30.8	112,500
University of Vermont	29.3	7,700
Amherst College	28.1	10,100

A Few of the Cities' Library

Kansas City	27.4	98.1
San Francisco	27.4	12.2
St. Paul	27.4	12.2
Worcester, Mass.	26.9	74.9
Phoenix, Ariz.	26.9	9.0
Nashua, N. H.	26.9	9.0
Louisville	26.9	9.0
St. Louis	26.9	9.0
Somerville, Mass.	26.1	44.5
San Francisco	26.1	44.5
New York	26.1	44.5
Newburyport, Mass.	22.3	33.3
St. Paul	22.3	33.3
Waltham, Mass.	22.3	33.3
Newburyport, Conn.	22.3	33.3
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BOSTON
EVENING
TRANSCRIPT
THURSDAY
FEBRUARY 14/18
LIBRARY SURVEY ORDERED

Trustees Employ Experts for an Investigation

Best System in the World Their Desire

Criticism on Books Justified, They Admit

More Money Asked to Meet Benton Will

Plans are now under way for a thorough investigation by experts of the Boston Public Library system. This information is contained in the annual report of the trustees made public today. It will interest every person who has had more or less intimacy with the library's work, and particularly those who have publicly or privately pointed out its alleged shortcomings.

Two of the most competent librarians of the country, Edwin H. Anderson, director of the Public Library, New York city, and Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the public library at St. Louis, have been invited to serve on the commission of investigation. They will select a third member, a librarian of a large institution. Regarding this investigation, the trustees say:

No Reflection on Past Boards

"Convinced that the Boston Public Library would be benefited at this time by a survey of its buildings and equipment, collections, methods of acquisition, classification, catalogues, publications, the service in its inner relations, the service to the public, the trustees, with the hearty approval of the librarian, Mr. Benton, have voted to have a careful investigation made of the entire library system. Every large institution, public and private, should have periodically an examination by disinterested experts. Our library possesses advanced methods which other libraries might well adopt, and there are policies and improvements elsewhere to which we may well give careful consideration.

"This decision of the board is in no sense a reflection on any past administration of the library, but is designed to take advantage of any improved systems of administration and service in use elsewhere which could intelligently be given consideration in planning a constructive policy for the Boston Public Library. Library methods are constantly changing to meet the demands of an ever growing cosmopolitan constituency. The problem confronting library authorities everywhere today is to place, as quickly as possible, in the hands of the reader the book he needs and wants, by simplifying the catalogue and eliminating red tape and technical machinery.

"We want the best wherever we can find it. This institution has a proud place in the public library world. Its reputation as a scholar's library is known far and wide, and the popular side of its activities has kept pace with the progress of the people, meeting the varied problems with consistent policy. A library should be a little in advance of the people, anticipating their wants and supplying those wants with foresight and intelligence. The Boston Public Library has done this in the past, and is aiming to do it now."

Opposite Time for Survey

The examining committee submits a lengthy report and concludes as follows: "The committee is not impressed with the value of its contribution to the administration of this great library. It is not a body of experts. It is not a continuing body. Its recommendations may serve to call the attention of the trustees to certain matters of detail but if the trustees take no action, the committee has no method of repeating its recommendations, and the trustees will often have good reasons for omitting to follow them. At this particular moment we believe that something more efficient and more convincing is needed than the work of an examining committee. The library seems to be greatly in need of still larger appropriations, but the question is ineluctable whether full value is received from the expenditure for services and whether there is unnecessary or unprofitable service. The librarian is not yet fully familiar with the personnel of the institution. Assuming on the part of the trustees and of the librarian the purpose of maintaining a high standard of library administration, we urge that this is an opportune moment for a survey of the Boston Public Library by highly qualified experts; that such a survey, even at considerable cost, might well save in one year more than the cost in the total annual expenditure of over \$400,000, that no question of politics or persons would enter into such a survey and that its findings could be made public and should be the basis of new and progressive policies to the credit of the administration and the advantage of a highly enlightened citizenship."

Book Complaint Justified

In view of the criticism lately heard regarding book equipment, the trustees call attention to their estimate of \$29,444 of last year and an increase of \$21,000 this year, this item to cover books and periodicals for circulation, fundamental necessities of a public library.

"Year after year the trustees have called attention to the insignificant amount which they are enabled to spend for books in comparison with the sum necessary to run the institution," the report says. "The board has annually included in its estimates more money for books than has been allowed. There is a constant demand for more copies of a standard books and publications in the branches and reading rooms. The examining committee for this year in their investigation into the conditions of the branches and reading-rooms report to the board of trustees that the crying need is 'books, books, and more books.' The criticism so freely expressed by the public that there are not enough copies of standard works in the branches and reading-rooms is justified by the facts. The trustees are prepared to meet this criticism if the city will supply them with the necessary funds to augment the collections."

Hope to Secure Benton Fund

The trustees hope to be able this year to take advantage of the benefaction of the late Josiah H. Benton, for many years a member of the board, and hope that the mayor and the city council will appropriate for the department at least 3 per cent of the amount available for city departments under the control of the city government. The trustees, therefore, ask for \$570,096, the sum regarded as sufficient to meet the provisions of Mr. Benton's will. Last year's appropriation was \$424,478. In addition there was an income from trust funds totalling \$21,027 and an unexpended balance of \$16,010.

During the year 43,330 volumes have been added to the library collection, as compared with 43,574 added in 1916. Of these, 30,612 were purchased, 9205 were given to the library, and the remainder were received by exchange, binding or purchased for the Central Library 16,473 volumes and 14,439 for the branch libraries and reading-room stations.

The total amount expended for books, including \$8326 for periodicals, \$1907 for newspapers, and \$444 for photographs and lantern slides, was \$60,138. The corresponding expenditure for the year 1916 was \$46,851.56, including \$6650 for periodicals, \$1895 for newspapers, and \$962 for photographs.

The average cost of all books purchased was \$1.34 per volume, as against \$1.91 in 1916. Of the books purchased \$4,510 were bought from money appropriated by the city, at an average cost of \$0.67 a volume, and 6102 were bought with the income of trust funds, at an average cost of \$2.74 a volume. The corresponding figures for 1916 were: Bought from city appropriation, 26,420; average cost, \$1.01; from trust funds income, 3928; average cost, \$2.70.

Would Increase Salaries

The library trustees desire to increase salaries, despite the plan of Mayor Peters to refuse increases granted last year after the budget went into effect. They say:

"The salary schedule for 1918, based on present pay and authorized increases to go into effect Feb. 1, 1918, is \$354,195, which is \$41,200 more than the amount that was spent for salaries (estimating the last two months) last year. This \$41,200 is divided as follows: The \$16,834 is required by the enlargement of the service under the normal growth of the library system, and \$24,366 is required to meet salary increases adopted by the board of trustees and put in partial operation last year. In addition, the trustees ask for \$33,120, which is 15 per cent of the estimated actual requirement under present conditions for 1918; this additional sum to be applied in increasing salaries of the library employees now receiving low wages, and in adjusting existing inequalities in the salaries of the higher grade employees. This 15 per cent increase will make the total amount asked for salaries \$107,321."

"The question of increasing the wages of the employees other than those working under union scales (which is already provided for) is now urgent because the conditions, as a staff that has been poorly paid even under normal times is at present subjected to a state of affairs which demands relief. Considering the qualifications required of persons in the library service, and the poor pay which they receive in comparison with that of many other city employees and of those engaged in private employment, an increased remuneration is justifiable. Many of the library staff are forced to work over hours, nights and Sundays to earn living wages."

"The Librarian is now at work on a plan for standardizing the various grades and salaries in the library service, which will correct many of the inequalities that exist under the present arrangement, if the necessary money is secured."

"In the item for the general maintenance of the library apart from the expense for personal service, there is an increase of \$49,565, which is a trifling amount over the expense for that item last year, but which is required by the increase in prices of materials and supplies, the present needs of the enlarged Central Library building, and by the natural growth of a great library system."

No Interference Wanted

"In submitting these estimates we desire to call attention again to the language of the charter of the Library Corporation which requires the appropriation for personal service in the library to be made in one gross sum and not in the terms submitted in the budget schedule. This matter was called to the attention of the City Council in 1915 and in 1916, and in both years the appropriation for salaries was made in one sum. We trust that similar action will be taken this year."

"As to the estimate for the general maintenance of the library, other than expense for personal service, we submit that the charter of the corporation also requires this appropriation to be made in one sum. This charter gives the trustees the 'control of the moneys appropriated' for the maintenance of the library, and any division by the appropriating power takes the control away from the trustees to the extent that such sub-division is made. We respectfully ask, therefore, that the appropriation be recommended by you to the City Council and be made in two lump sums, one for salaries and one for maintenance."

Boston Transcript
Dec. 16, 1918.

To Tell of Old Boston Theatre

Quincy Kilby will deliver an illustrated lecture on the Boston theatre at the Public Library in Copley square tomorrow afternoon at 3.30. More than fifty portraits and views will be shown. The seats are free to the public. The entrance to the lecture room is on the Boylston street side of the library. The doors will be opened two hours before the lecture.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1918

THE LIBRARY LOOKS FOR LIGHT

The annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, published this morning, contains the welcome news that the board has, of its own motion, decided to order a survey of the city's entire library system. There is scarcely need to remark the wide popular approval which will meet this decision. Acclaim was ready and waiting for any such step. "Every large institution, public and private," say the trustees, "should have periodically an examination by disinterested experts"; and according to opinion generally held in this city it was high time that the Boston library should take its turn at such a round of inspection. Although the trustees are careful even now to avoid any censorious criticism of conditions at present existing, they seem entirely awake to the possibilities of improvement which the situation allows. In just so far as they follow this leading, and support to the end such recommendations as may be forthcoming from the commission of survey, so far will they have certified a claim to Boston's gratitude for the decision which they have now reached.

Reasons for anticipating good results from the survey are not lacking. The trustees have extended invitations, as their report affirms, "to two of the most competent librarians in the United States to act as members of this commission, Edwin H. Anderson, director of the Public Library, New York city, and Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the Public Library, St. Louis, Mo." From New York in particular Boston has recently been in receipt of reports that the service given by the library there is of the highest order. The choice of Mr. Anderson consequently awakens hope that some of the methods which he has been forwarding may soon be introduced here. This hope is increased by the clear manner in which the Boston trustees now describe the task of a first-rate public library. They say: "The problem confronting library authorities everywhere today is to place, as quickly as possible, in the hands of the reader the book he needs and wants, by simplifying the catalogue and eliminating red tape and technical machinery." When this job shall have been done, more cannot be asked.

Obviously, its achievement demands something more than skillful distributing service—the books themselves must be on hand to distribute. The trustees are not silent on this score. They say that their examining committee has reported this year, from investigation of branches and reading-rooms throughout the city, that "the crying need is 'books, books, and more books.'" And the trustees themselves remark:

"The criticism so freely expressed by the public that there are not enough copies of standard works in the branches and reading-rooms is justified by the facts. The trustees are prepared to meet this criticism if the city will supply them with the necessary funds to augment the collections."

The consideration of ways and means by which this deficiency of funds can be removed will stand as one of the most important matters which the City Council of this year will have before it. Whether or not the council can give the library, in this season of economy, an appropriation large enough to permit the institution to reap the full benefits of the late Mr. Josiah Benton's bequest, does not yet appear, but councillors should think hard and long before refusing it. With an increased appropriation, and the Benton money besides, the Boston Public Library could make great strides forward along paths which the coming commission of survey may indicate.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)
FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918

DENIES TRUSTEES' POWER

Law Department Renews Library Controversy

Believes Mayor Has Control Over Salaries

Board Had Provided for 15 Per Cent Increase

Old Law Held Inconsistent with Charter

Mayor Also Takes Up School Board Salaries

Asks Finance Commission to Make Report

Increase Means Jump in City's Tax Rate

Salary increases are occupying the attention of Mayor Peters in his final consideration of the annual appropriation bill. Today he took up the grade increases voted by the library trustees and the permission desired by the school committee to make general advances by legislative enactment. He has asked the Finance Commission to investigate the school department measure.

Authority that the trustees of the public have claimed for many years to handle their payroll as they see fit, and which has been a subject of controversy in at least two administrations, is now flatly denied by George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel, in an opinion submitted to the mayor.

The library trustees submitted to the mayor's office, as a matter of record, a list of many employees whose salaries had been increased by vote of the board on Jan. 25, according to the grade schedule. As such action was in direct opposition to the spirit of the new mayor's salary declarations the mayor desired a legal opinion. He has not yet decided what action he will take.

The library trustees called for an appropriation of \$570,096 in this year's budget, compared with \$424,478 last year, an increase of \$145,618. Of the total of \$570,096, the sum of \$407,321 is for salaries, including a 15 per cent increase for employees.

The mayor and the City Council have always been admitted by the library trustees to have the power to determine the amount of money that the library shall have, but in no way to dictate as to the salary expenditure. The opinion of Mr. Flynn follows:

Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry as to the authority of the trustees of the Public Library to increase the compensation of the employees of the library without the approval of the mayor, I desire to say that in my opinion the trustees do not possess such authority.

The city ordinance provides that salary increases shall not be effective unless approved in writing by the mayor (R. O. 1914, c. 3, sec. 12).

The library trustees claim the authority to increase salaries without the approval of the mayor by virtue of the provisions of acts of 1878, c. 114, sec. 6, which are as follows:

Sec. 6. The said board of trustees may appoint a superintendent or librarian, with such assistants and subordinate officers as they may think necessary or expedient, and may remove the same, and fix their compensation; provided, that the amount thus paid shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the City Council for that item, of expenses and the income of any money which may lawfully be appropriated for the same purpose from funds or property held by said trustees under the provisions of this act.

It is to be remembered, however, that this act was passed at a time when the appointment of employees and the fixing of their compensation was under the control of the City Council; and that the act was passed in part because the City Council reduced the salary of thirty library employees; also that the purpose of the act was to make the library independent of any control by the City Council. At this time and until the charter amendments of 1885, all the city departments were under the control of committees of the City Council. The employees of the various departments were hired and their compensation fixed by the City Council. The heads of departments were accountable to the City Council and not to the mayor.

This system of government was changed entirely by the charter amendments of 1885, when the executive and administrative powers of the city were vested in the mayor, to be exercised by him through the heads of departments appointed by him, subject to removal by him. The members of the City Council were specifically forbidden to participate in the employment of labor, the making of contracts, or the exercise of the executive and administrative functions of the city.

The charter amendments of 1909 show clearly the intention of the Legislature to vest in the mayor the full and absolute control over the conduct of city business and the expenditure of city money by the trustees of the Public Library by

Boston Transcript
Feb 27, 1918.

ELEVEN LIBRARIES REOPEN

Branches to Observe Regular Hours on Weekdays Until Monday, When They Probably Will Resume Full Service—School Reopening

Charles E. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, with the approval of the Fuel Committee, announces that the following branches and reading rooms, which are now closed, will be opened on week-days, beginning today, during their regular hours:

Brighton,	West End,
East Boston,	Lower Mills,
North End,	Mattapan,
Roxbury,	Neponset,
South End,	Dorchester Station,
Faneuil,	

It is probable, moreover, that beginning next Monday, the entire service of the branches and reading rooms may be resumed.

Boston Transcript
Date

PUBLIC LIBRARY STAYS OPEN

Central Building to Follow Usual Schedule, But the Branches Will Be Restricted

It has been decided to keep the Public Library open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily and from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. on Sundays, and thus give the people from all over the city opportunity to avail themselves of the general library service. Most of the branches will go on restricted hours.

Branches and reading rooms at the following points will be open only from 5 to 7 P. M. daily from now on: Brighton, East Boston, North End, South End, West End, Dorchester Lower Mills, Mattapan, Neponset, Boylston Station, Faneuil, Charlestown, Hyde Park, Roslindale and Roxbury. The branches at Codman square and Union's Corner will be open from 3 to 5 P. M.

The following branches and reading rooms, located in private buildings which supply them with heat, will remain open as usual: South Boston, Mt. Bowdoin, Allston, Roxbury Crossing, Orient Heights and Parker Hill. The branches at Dorchester and Jamaica Plain, being heated by the plants in municipal buildings, will continue open.

Five branches are closed. These are at Andrew square, West Roxbury, Mt. Pleasant, Tyler street and City Point.

Best System in the World Their Desire

Criticism on Books Justified, They Admit

More Money Asked to Meet Benton Will

Plans are now under way for a thorough investigation by experts of the Boston Public Library system. This information is contained in the annual report of the trustees made public today. It will interest every person who has had more or less intimacy with the library's work, and particularly those who have publicly or privately pointed out its alleged shortcomings.

Two of the most competent librarians of the country, Edwin H. Anderson, director of the Public Library, New York city, and Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the public library at St. Louis, have been invited to serve on the commission of investigation. They will select a third member, a librarian of a large institution. Regarding this investigation, the trustees say:

No Reflection on Past Boards

"Convinced that the Boston Public Library would be benefited at this time by a survey of its buildings and equipment, collections, methods of acquisition, classification, catalogues, publications, the service in its inner relations, the service to the public, the trustees, with the hearty approval of the librarian, Mr. Benton, have voted to have a careful investigation made of the entire library system. Every large institution, public and private, should have periodically an examination by disinterested experts. Our library possesses advanced methods which other libraries might well adopt, and there are policies and improvements elsewhere to which we may well give careful consideration.

"This decision of the board is in no sense a reflection on any past administration of the library, but is designed to take advantage of any improved systems of administration and service in use elsewhere which could intelligently be given consideration in planning a constructive policy for the Boston Public Library. Library methods are constantly changing to meet the demands of an ever growing cosmopolitan constituency. The problem confronting library authorities everywhere today is to place, as quickly as possible, in the hands of the reader the book he needs and wants, by simplifying the catalogue and eliminating red tape and technical machinery.

"We want the best wherever we can find it. This institution has a proud place in the public library world. Its reputation as a scholar's library is known far and wide, and the popular side of its activities has kept pace with the progress of the people, meeting the varied problems with consistent policy. A library should be a little in advance of the people, anticipating their wants and supplying those wants with foresight and intelligence. The Boston Public Library has done this in the past, and is aiming to do it now."

that such a survey, even at considerable cost, might well save in one year more than the cost in the total annual expenditure of over \$400,000; that no question of politics or persons would enter into such a survey and that its findings could be made public and should be the basis of new and progressive policies to the credit of the administration and the advantage of a highly enlightened citizenship."

Book Complaint Justified

In view of the criticism lately heard regarding book equipment, the trustees call attention to their estimate of \$29,444 of last year and an increase of \$21,000 this year, this item to cover books and periodicals for circulation, fundamental necessities of a public library.

"Year after year the trustees have called attention to the insignificant amount which they are enabled to spend for books in comparison with the sum necessary to run the institution," the report says. "The board has annually included in its estimates more money for books than has been allowed. There is a constant demand for more copies of standard books and publications in the branches and reading rooms. The examining committee for this year in their investigation into the conditions of the branches and reading-rooms report to the board of trustees that the crying need is 'books, books, and more books.' The criticism so freely expressed by the public that there are not enough copies of standard works in the branches and reading-rooms is justified by the facts. The trustees are prepared to meet this criticism if the city will supply them with the necessary funds to augment the collections."

Hope to Secure Benton Fund

The trustees hope to be able this year to take advantage of the benefaction of the late Joseph H. Benton, for many years a member of the board, and hope that the mayor and the city council will appropriate for the department at least 2 per cent of the amount available for city departments under the control of the city government. The trustees, therefore, ask for \$570,000, the sum regarded as sufficient to meet the provisions of Mr. Benton's will. Last year's appropriation was \$424,476. In addition there was an income from trust funds totalling \$21,027 and an unexpended balance of trust fund income of previous years of \$43,010.

During the year 43,339 volumes have been added to the library collection, as compared with 43,574 added in 1916. Of these, 30,912 were purchased, 9205 were given to the library, and the remainder were received by exchange, binding of periodicals into volumes, etc. There were purchased for the Central Library 16,473 volumes and 14,429 for the branch libraries and reading-room stations.

The total amount expended for books, including \$6826 for periodicals, \$1903 for newspapers, and \$444 for photographs and lantern slides, was \$50,193. The corresponding expenditure for the year 1916 was \$46,851.56, including \$6656 for periodicals, \$1505 for newspapers, and \$962 for photographs.

The average cost of all books purchased was \$1.84 per volume, as against \$1.91 in 1916. Of the books purchased 24,510 were bought from money appropriated by the city, at an average cost of \$0.67 a volume, and 6402 were bought with the income of trust funds, at an average cost of \$2.74 a volume. The corresponding figures for 1916 were: Bought from city appropriation, 26,429; average cost, \$1.01; from trust funds income, 3925; average cost, \$2.70.

The question of increasing the wages of the employees other than those working under union scales (which is already provided for) is now urgent because the war has produced extraordinary living conditions. A staff that has been poorly paid even under normal times is at present subjected to a state of affairs which demands relief. Considering the qualifications required of persons in the library service, and the poor pay which they receive in comparison with that of engaged in private employment, and of those engaged in the same service in other cities, the remuneration is justifiable. Many of the library staff are forced to work over hours, nights and Sundays to earn living wages.

"The Librarian is now at work on a plan for standardizing the various grades and salaries in the library service, which will correct many of the inequalities that exist under the present arrangement, if the necessary money is secured."

"In the item for the general maintenance of the library apart from the expense for personal service, there is an increase of \$46,565, which is a trifle less than 10 per cent over the expense for that item last year, but which is required by the increase in prices of materials and supplies, the present needs of the enlarged Central Library building, and by the natural growth of a great library system."

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"In submitting these estimates we desire to call attention again to the language of the charter of the Library Corporation which requires the appropriation for personal service in the library to be made in one gross sum and not in the terms submitted in the budget schedule. This matter was called to the attention of the City Council in 1915 and in 1916, and in both years the appropriation for salaries was made in one sum. We trust that similar action will be taken this year."

"As to the estimate for the general maintenance of the library, other than expense for personal service, we submit that the charter of the corporation also requires this appropriation to be made in one sum. This charter gives the trustees the 'control of the moneys appropriated' for the maintenance of the library, and any division by the appropriating power takes the control away from the trustees to the extent that such sub-division is made. We respectfully ask, therefore, that the appropriation be recommended by you to the City Council and be made in two lump sums, one for salaries and one for maintenance."

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animation by disinterested experts; and according to opinion generally held in this city it was high time that the Boston Library should take its turn at such a round of inspection. Although the trustees are careful even now to avoid any censorious criticism of conditions at present existing, they seem entirely awake to the possibilities of improvement which the situation allows. In just so far as they follow this leading, and support to the end such recommendations as may be forthcoming from the commission of survey, so far will they have certified a claim to Boston's gratitude for the decision which they have now reached.

Reasons for anticipating good results from the survey are not lacking. The trustees have extended invitations, as their report affirms, "to two of the most competent librarians in the United States to act as members of this commission, Edwin H. Anderson, director of the Public Library, New York city, and Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the Public Library, St. Louis, Mo." From New York in particular Boston has recently been in receipt of reports that the service given by the library there is of the highest order. The choice of Mr. Anderson consequently awakens hope that some of the methods which he has been forwarding may soon be introduced here. This hope is increased by the clear manner in which the Boston trustees now describe the task of a first-rate public library. They say: "The problem confronting library authorities everywhere today is to place, as quickly as possible, in the hands of the reader the book he needs and wants, by simplifying the catalogue and eliminating red tape and technical machinery." When this job shall have been done, more cannot be asked.

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Increase

Old Law Held Inconsistent with Charter

Mayor Also Takes Up School Board Salaries

Asks Finance Commission to Make Report

Increase Means Jump in City's Tax Rate

Salary increases are occupying the attention of Mayor Peters in his final consideration of the annual appropriation bill. Today he took up the grade increases voted by the library trustees and the permission desired by the school committee to make general advances by legislative enactment. He has asked the Finance Commission to investigate the school department measure.

Authority that the trustees of the public have claimed for many years to handle their payroll as they see fit, and which has been a subject of controversy in at least two administrations, is now flatly denied by George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel, in an opinion submitted to the mayor.

The library trustees submitted to the mayor's office, as a matter of record, a list of many employees whose salaries had been increased by vote of the board on Jan. 25, according to the grade schedule. As such action was in direct opposition to the spirit of the new mayor's salary declarations the mayor desired a legal opinion. He has not yet decided what action he will take.

The library trustees called for an appropriation of \$570,000 in this year's budget, compared with \$244,760 last year, an increase of \$145,240. Of the total of \$570,000, the sum of \$407,220 is for salaries, including a 15 per cent increase for employees.

The mayor and the City Council have always been administered by the library trustees to have the power to determine the amount of money that the library shall have, but in no way to dictate as to the salary expenditure. The opinion of Mr. Flynn follows:

Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry as to the authority of the trustees of the Public Library to increase the compensation of the employees of the Library without the approval of the mayor, I desire to say that in my opinion the trustees do not possess such authority.

The city ordinances provide that salary increases shall not be effective unless approved in writing by the mayor (R. O. 1914, c. 3, sec. 12).

The library trustees claim the authority to increase salaries without the approval of the mayor by virtue of the provisions of acts of 1878, c. 114, sec. 6, which are as follows:

Sec. 6. The said board of trustees may appoint a superintendent or librarian, with such assistants and subordinate officers as they may think necessary or expedient, and may remove the same, and fix their compensation; provided, that the amount thus shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the City Council for that item, and the income of any moneys which may lawfully be appropriated for the same purpose from funds or property held by said trustees under the provisions of this act.

It is to be remembered, however, that this act was passed at a time when the appointment of employees and the fixing of their compensation was under the control of the City Council; and that the act was passed in part because the City Council reduced the salary of thirty library employees; also that the purpose of the act was to make the library independent of any control by the City Council. At this time and until the charter amendments of 1885, all the city departments were under the control of committees of the City Council. The employees of the various departments were hired and their compensation fixed by the City Council. The heads of departments were accountable to the City Council and not to the mayor.

This system of government was changed entirely by the charter amendments of 1885, when the executive and administrative powers of the city were vested in the mayor, to be exercised by him through the heads of departments appointed by him, subject to removal by him. The members of the City Council were specifically forbidden to participate in the employment of labor, the making of contracts, or the exercise of the executive and administrative functions of the city.

The charter amendments of 1900 show clearly the intention of the Legislature to vest in the mayor the full and absolute control over the conduct of city business and the expenditure of city money.

The trustees of the Public Library by an order dated Jan. 25, 1918, have purported to grant increases in salary to a large number of employees, the increase to be effective Feb. 1, 1918, at the beginning of the new fiscal year, in advance not only of an appropriation but of any decision of the mayor as to whether the financial condition of the city warrants an increased appropriation for the library sufficient to provide for these salary increases.

In my opinion, such authority would be inconsistent with the provisions of the city charter, vesting the executive and administrative powers of the city in the mayor, and is not possessed by the Library trustees.

George A. Flynn,
Asst. Corporation Counsel.

It is probable, moreover, that, beginning next Monday, the entire service of the branches and reading rooms may be resumed.

Boston Transcript
Date

PUBLIC LIBRARY STAYS OPEN

Central Building to Follow Usual Schedule, But the Branches Will Be Restricted

It has been decided to keep the public library open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. daily and from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. on Sundays, and thus give the people from all over the city opportunity to avail themselves of the general library service. Most of the branches will go on restricted hours.

Branches and reading rooms at the following points will be open only from 8 to 7 P. M. daily from now on: Brighton, East Boston, North End, South End, West End, Dorchester Lower Mills, Mattapan, Neponset, Roxbury Station, Faneuil, Charlestown, Hyde Park, Roslindale and Roxbury. The branches at Colman square and 14th and Cornhill will be open from 3 to 5 P. M.

The following branches and reading rooms, located in private buildings which supply them with heat, will remain open as usual: South Boston, Mt. Bowdoin, Allston, Roxbury Crossing, Orient Heights and Parker Hill. The branches at Dorchester and Jamaica Plain, being heated by the plants in municipal buildings, will continue open.

Five branches are closed, these are: Andrew square, West Roxbury, Mt. Pleasant, Tyler street and City Point.

Commerce and Trade

Brown, H. G. International Trade and Exchange.
Day, Chase H. C. A History of Commerce.
Freeman, R. G. Chandler. World's Commercial Products.
Hough, R. G. Practical Exporting.
Verrill, A. H. South and Central American Trade Conditions Today.

Politics

Gettler, R. G. Elements of Political Science.
Beard, C. A. American Government and Politics.
Fess, S. D. History of Political Theory and Party Government in U. S. A.
Brace, James. American Commonwealth.
Wallis, W. E. The Great Society.
Wallace, W. E. Socialism Today.
Velden, T. B. Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution.
Coolidge, A. C. The U. S. as a World Power.

Scientific Management and Industrial Efficiency

Duncan, John C. Principles of Industrial Management.
Emerson, Harrington. Twelve Principles of Efficiency.
Taylor, F. W. Principles of Scientific Management.
Gantt, Henry L. Work, Wages and Profit.
Gowin, E. R. The Executive and His Control of Men.
Blackford, K. M. H. and A. Newcomb. The Job, the Man, and the Boss.

Miscellaneous

Locke, John. Conduct of the Understanding.
Schuman, E. R. A. Essays on Taxation.
George Henry. Progress and Poverty.

What Shall He Read?

A man signing himself "T. G." wrote to an editor for help. He described himself as an engineer who read the magazines and was fairly familiar with current affairs as they are reported in the periodicals. But he wanted something that runs deeper than that. He wanted to be on intelligent terms with the world of which he is a resident and in which he makes his living. He wanted the things that would make him more efficient in his own work by making him adaptable to the people with whom he dealt. He wanted to know what people were talking about in these days of world intimacies. What would be the right reading for him?

The request was published, and the replies were generous. The inquirer has gathered the result into several groups and at the request of the Register offers the list to our readers. Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, has examined and corrected it. It follows:—

Economics

Blodock, C. J. Elements of Economics.
Tausig, F. W. Principles of Economics.
Reeve, S. A. Cost of Competition.
Davenport, H. J. Economics of Enterprise.
Sakolski, A. M. American Railroad Economics.
Hamilton, W. H. Current Economic Problems.

Banking, Finance and Investment

Fiske, A. K. The Modern Bank.
White, Horace. Money and Banking.
Cleveland, F. A. Funds and their Uses.
Blanton, B. H. Credit: Its Principles and Practice.
Escher, Franklin. Elements of Foreign Exchange.
Van Antwerp, W. C. The Stock Exchange from Within.
Cooper, Francis. Financing an Enterprise.
Burton, T. E. Financial Crises and Periods of Industrial Depression.
Meads, E. S. Corporation Finance.
Chamberlain, L. Principles of Bond Investment.

Business Principles and Methods

Brandeis, L. D. Business: A Profession.
Haney, L. H. Business Organization and Combination.
Muensterberg, H. Business Psychology.
Garrison, E. E. Accounting Every Business Man Should Know.
Spencer, E. W. Manual of Commercial Law.
Jenks, J. W. Trust Problem.
Van Hise, C. R. Concentration and Control.
Veblen, T. B. Theory of Business Enterprise.

ORDER LIBRARY STAFF TO HUB

Must Live in Boston or Lose Their Positions

All Public Library employees who are non-residents in the city must move into the metropolis at once, according to a new regulation passed by the trustees.

At least 25 employees are affected by the new rule. The librarian, Charles F. D. Belden, himself has been living in Cambridge, and will set an example by moving to town. Some of the heads of departments also must move.

A time limit is to be set beyond which non-residence in Boston will become operative automatically as a reason for dismissal.

Herald
April 22, 1918

PRaises THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
To Editor of Herald and Journal:
For nearly six months I have had a non-resident's card in the Boston Public Library, and have used its privileges to the utmost extent. At all times I have found the attendants very prompt, very willing and very obliging. I feel sure that every non-resident who has used such a card will join with me in saying that the Public Library under its present management is an institution of which Boston may be justly proud.
WILLIAM J. BERRY.
Garfield Hall, April 18.

Transcript
April 20, 1918
LIBRARY FORCE PROTESTS

New Rule of Trustees Obliges All Non-Residents to Move to Boston, Despite Higher Rents

There is much protest on the part of at least twenty-five employees of the Boston Public Library, over the recent rule of the trustees obliging non-residents to move into Boston. There has been more or less agitation in labor circles over non-resident city employees and the trustees, after long deliberation, put their rule into effect, setting a time limit for compliance. The librarian himself, Charles F. D. Belden, has been a resident of Cambridge, and James W. Kennedy, head of the children's department, is a resident of Somerville. Certain of the library employees affected have been residents of cities and towns near Boston, because of the lower rents, an alibi naturally being used to increase their cost of living.

The library department is not alone among those of the city that have non-resident employees, but labor has not been so much interested in the personnel of others.

Herald
April 21, 1918

LIBRARY EMPLOYEES MUST LIVE IN CITY

All Public Library employees who are non-residents in the city must move into the metropolis at once, according to a new regulation passed by the trustees.

At least 25 employees are affected by the new rule. The librarian, Charles F. D. Belden, himself has been living in Cambridge, and will set an example by moving to town. Some of the heads of departments also must move. A time limit is to be set beyond which non-residence in Boston will become operative automatically as a reason for dismissal.

The appropriations for two or three other departments were passed. The man William F. Kenney of the Boston Public Library trustees expressed himself as highly satisfied with the Mayor's allowance for the library. In answer to questions by Councilor Moriarty, he said the trustees expect that within a short time every library employee shall have become a resident of Boston.

The Council takes up the budget hearings again on Monday night at 7:30.

WAR'S TOLL OF POETS OF IRELAND

Walsh Lectures on Modern Verse Writers

Attorney John J. Walsh, in a lecture at the Boston Public Library yesterday upon "Modern Irish Poetry" before a large audience, expressed brief estimates of the poets who have been mainly responsible for the Irish literary revival of the past 30 years. "My difficulty in preparation has been mainly that of selection from a wonderfully varied field of choice," said Mr. Walsh. "Indeed, the more I studied the subject, the nearer impos-

sible seemed any selection which would adequately set forth the tenderness, intensity and imagination of the modern Irish poets.

YEATS TRULY IRISH

"Not the least distinction of Yeats is that he induced his contemporary poets to abandon their politico-literary idols and to see the glamor and true value of Ireland's bardic history. Yeats is truly Irish. They are all idealists, these poets, loving nothing but the perfect. Only in dreams may the perfect be found; therefore, they are dreamers, that they may love the perfect and have it to love.

"The poetry of Lionel Johnson, like that of Katherine Tynan, carries a strongly marked note of meditative Catholicism—with this difference: she is simple, tender, devout; he is intellectual, austere, zealous.

"George W. Russell is called by critics the supreme poet of contemporary mysticism. Whoever gives himself the delight of reading Russell can amuse will, I am sure, agree with me that he has interpreted the legendary lore of the Gael in terms of eastern mysticism and in the finest forms of Irish versification. He is a citizen of the universe—with an Irish incarnation."

War's Toll of Poets

From Seumas O'Sullivan's poems Mr. Walsh gave "The Path," a soft-toned picture of twilight beauty, and his

lyrics, "Praise" and "Lullaby." He also read Padraic Colum's "Wild Earth" and "Cradle Song," James Stephens' "Breath of Life" and Joseph Campbell's "Mountain Singer" from "The Rushlight." The power and beauty of MacDonagh, Pearce and Munkett, three poets executed for their part in the rebellion of 1916, were shown by selections from each. Two beautiful lyrics from William Allingham were read as specimens of his power to produce a picture in a few words.

Speaking of Francis Ledwidge Mr. Walsh said:

"On July 31 of last year Francis Ledwidge, a son of Meath and a lover of Ireland, joined that heroic company of knightly souls who gave on the war fields of Flanders their last full measure of devotion to patriotism and human liberty. Think of the list of intellectuals sacrificed to lust of power and greed of dominion—among them makers of loveliest song, Rupert Brooke, Charles Sorley, Alan Seeger, Tom Kettle, and, perhaps most promising of all, Francis Ledwidge. And think, too, how many intellectually useless, men tread the paths of dalliance and cowardice—even of criticism—while the creators of beautiful things go into the trenches to fight, and die!"

To illustrate the beauty of Ledwidge's verse, the lecturer gave "To a Little Boy in the Morning," "The Wet-Lipped Wind" and "Behind the Closed Eye."

In closing, Mr. Walsh said: "These men dreamed of beauty; their only worship was the worship of the beautiful, their only pursuit the quest of the unattainable; their only currency the gold of imagination. Insufficient for nationhood, you may say

—yet without these things no nation can or should survive. And those nations will be greatest whose dreamers are most cherished. Without imagination and love of beauty for its sake, material gain is but sound brass and tinkling cymbal."

Transcript
April 17, 1918

LIBRARY FUND FALLS SHORT

Benton Fund Income Not This Year Available

Trustees Hoped to Secure 3 Per Cent Allotment

Mayor Peters Slashed Estimate \$78,156

Estimate, However, Was Not High Enough

Consideration of Boston's municipal budget accentuates the belief at City Hall that Boston will never be able to avail itself of generous legacies for the public library contained in the will of Josiah H. Benton, a trustee for many years and chairman of the board at the time of his death, in February, 1917. The allotment for the library's maintenance this year falls far short of Mr. Benton's mandate and will be received by the trustees with keen disappointment.

The will provided that \$100,000 should be paid to the library trustees outright, to be held as "The Children's Fund," the income to be applied to the purchase of books, and that the residue of the property, which will amount to more than \$1,000,000, should be left in trust to the widow and upon her death turned over to the trustees, one half of the net income to be applied to the purchase of books, maps and other library material and the other half to be held as an accumulating fund, the interest and income to be added to the principal until the total amount shall be \$2,000,000 and the fund then used for building purposes. But the library trustees were enjoined from using the income from the fund for the children's department and that from one-half the residue, unless the city appropriated for the library each year at least three per cent of "the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income." Failure to appropriate the stipulated three per cent meant that the income from the two funds would go to the rector of Trinity Church, to be by him dispensed in relieving the needs of the poor.

City Never Granted Three Per Cent

The Boston city government has never appropriated for library purposes a sum closely approximating Mr. Benton's demand. This year the trustees asked for \$570,000 which was not within \$16,000 of meeting the demand, and the mayor allowed \$491,047, or \$78,953 less than the request.

At present the city could avail itself, by raising the appropriation, of only the income from the \$100,000 left to the children's department, and at best the amount would not be more than \$700 or \$800. There would be no particular incentive, therefore, in even slightly crippling other important departments to lift the library allotment above its seemingly just proportion. But at some time \$20,000 additional will be at the service of this department if the city government considers itself able to meet the Benton demand of a three per cent appropriation. At no time in the past, however, has the appropriation percentage been more than two per cent. As president of the library trustees, Mr. Benton always took pride in the fact that the institution lived within its income every year and depended upon no transfers from other departments to enable it to close its books without deficit. For at least a dozen years the trustees have asked for funds of an increased amount over the previous year, and nearly every city department has acted likewise. But Mr. Benton felt keenly the limited amount of money that the city government allotted to the library. He realized, however, that the increasing demands of other much larger departments—streets, hospitals, police, schools, water, sewage and lighting—must first be met.

While city officials are inclined to the opinion that, in the nature of things, the library has received generous treatment, it is a fact that the yearly appropriation has not advanced in the ratio of increased income. In 1914, for example, the total expenses of the library were an even \$400,000, as compared with \$107,000 twenty years before, or just before the library was moved from 100 Boylston street. The library expenditures constituted about nine-tenths of one per cent of the entire expense of the city in 1904 and had advanced to only one and two-tenths per cent in 1914, or an increase of only thirty-three hundredths of one per cent during the twenty years.

Disappointment Among Workers

There is general disappointment among the library employees that the trustees were unable to obtain from the mayor the sum desired for increases in salaries. The library payroll as submitted in detail amounted to \$324,135, and the trustees requested an additional grant of \$33,129, making the total payroll \$407,264. The mayor, not only denied the 15 per cent advance, but clipped the detailed payroll estimates \$12,158. Last year the library payroll amounted to \$312,080.

The receipts of the library consist of the annual appropriation by the City Council and the income from trust funds, given to the trustees but invested by the city treasurer. There are also receipts which go for general municipal purposes. Last year the general appropriation was \$424,478.00. The income from trust funds amounted to \$21,027.10 and the unexpended balance of trust fund income of previous years amounted to \$18,010.42. The total receipts available were \$483,515.52, or about \$80,000 less than the demand for this year. The library received also \$87,422.61 from fines, sales of catalogues, waste paper, lost books, etc., which were not held for library purposes.

In the annual report of the trustees, issued at the first of the present year, the trustees say:

"The board of trustees in making their estimates for 1918-19 have taken into consideration, besides other important matters, the expectation that the city will appropriate for the library department at least three per cent of the amount available for city departments directly under the control of the mayor and City Council. The trustees have asked for \$570,000 for 1918-19. While they have no means of knowing just what sums the other departments have asked for, and certainly cannot tell what ultimate apportionment will be allowed to the library department, they feel justified, in view of all the facts and conditions, in asking for a sum which will permit the library to enjoy, beginning this year, the income from a portion of the Benton bequest."

Trustees Figured Well

It is, of course, true that the library trustees could not figure on the extraordinary demands of the city departments for the year that induced the mayor to ask the Legislature for an increase of \$3 in the tax limit, two-thirds of which was to be applied to the various departments and one-third for the repair of streets. But the trustees figured well, under the present circumstances and, so far as the present appropriation bill before the City Council is concerned, the trustees' figure of \$570,000 is more than \$30,000 in excess of the 3 per cent demand of the \$17,934,414.94 total. There must be taken into account, however, the \$1,541,507.51 which will be available for street repair work and subject to future appropriation. Three per cent of the total appropriating power of the city is \$538,080.

Boston Evening Globe, April 25, 1918

MISS FARRAR TO SING FOR LOAN

Will Sell Liberty Bonds at the Public Library

An opportunity will be given next Saturday noon to any citizen of Boston to buy Liberty bonds from Miss Geraldine Farrar of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who will sing and sell bonds at a meeting to be held on the steps of the Public Library in Copley square. The meeting has been arranged through the cooperation of Miss Farrar herself, Miss Margaret Wheeler of the Stage Women's War Relief Association, of which Miss Farrar is a member; the Liberty Loan Committee of New England, and William F. Kenney, president, and the board of trustees of the Public Library. The Commonwealth Pier Band will begin playing at 11:30 a. m. Promptly at 12 noon Miss Farrar will appear on the stone steps between the two statues of science and art, and will face an audience which is expected to fill Dartmouth street in front of the library building and stretch across Copley square in all directions. Mayor Peters has promised to introduce Miss Farrar if he is in Boston on that day.

Miss Farrar will sing several selections, including "The Star Spangled Banner," and will deliver a short speech to start the sale of Liberty bonds. Purchasers will then be urged to come up to the tables which will be placed on the lower steps of the library building, and every one who wishes to do so will be sure of buying his bond directly from the famous singer.

Boston Transcript

Saturday April 27, 1918

TEN THOUSAND FOR A SONG

Geraldine Farrar Sings for the Liberty Loan to an Audience of Thousands

Geraldine Farrar this noon pleaded well for further support of the Liberty Loan, and in ten minutes' time she secured subscriptions totalling \$10,000. Her appearance was in Copley square. From a platform erected on the steps of the Public Library the noted soprano sang a verse of "The Star Spangled Banner," and the audience joined in the chorus.

Miss Farrar was accompanied by Charles A. Ellis, manager of Boston Symphony Hall and local representative of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The singer chatted a few minutes with Lieutenant O. B. Jones of the Black Watch, who remarked that since being in Boston he had taken part in eighty-six patriotic meetings. Chairman Kenney of the Public Library briefly explained the purpose of the gathering, which numbered thousands and filled the west side of the square. He introduced Charles A. Morris, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and chairman of the New England Liberty Loan Committee. He in turn introduced Miss Farrar, who was given generous applause. After Miss Farrar had made her appeal she went to the tables at which were members of the local Liberty Loan Committee, and a long line was formed of persons desirous of making purchases. For many of the women Miss Farrar had a personal word, for there were a number of her friends in the crowd.

Boston Evening Globe, April 27, 1918



Miss Geraldine Farrar selling bonds at Public Library rally this noon. This purchaser is Miss Eleanor Hall of 31 Pine street, Belmont.

Farrar Sings a \$35,000 Bond Song

FARRAR SINGS
\$35,000 LIBERTY
BOND REFRAIN

(Continued from Page One.)

Boston's own Geraldine Farrar's ability to sell Liberty bonds is only rivalled by her voice. In the first 15 minutes of her sale on the library steps this noon, more than \$35,000 was subscribed, and it is estimated that the fund will reach \$200,000 before the throng that blocked Copley square had finished buying.

The first bond buyer was Mrs. Charles E. Chapin of 67 Walnut park, Roxbury, while Mrs. Helen Fraser of 5 Newbury street, Boston, was a close second. A pretty picture was presented when Geraldine looked at one of the early bond buyers, Mrs. Herbert L. Kelly of Melrose, and with a cry of delight, threw her arms around her and gave her a kiss. Mrs. Kelly smiling stated that she was not surprised at the kiss as she had held Geraldine in her arms when she was a few hours old.

Check for \$8400

GERALDINE FARRAR SINGS
AT LIBRARY TO AID LOAN

Geraldine Farrar sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Marseilles" on the steps of the Boston Public Library at noon yesterday, to help the sale of Liberty bonds. The Commonwealth Pier Band played. The prima donna was introduced to the great crowd by Gov. Charles A. Morris of the Federal Reserve Bank.

When Charles A. Morris presented a check of \$8400 from the members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Miss Farrar waved it over the heads of the audience and called upon some one to give her the same thrill with another check.

Upwards of \$100,000 worth of bonds were sold at the rally by Miss Farrar.

Boston Transcript, April 27, 1918

Geraldine Farrar Pleads for Liberty Loan Through Medium of Song



Famous Opera Star Sings From Improvised Platform in Front of Public Library and Gets Applause From Thousands

Boston Globe, Saturday Evening, April 27, 1918

GERALDINE FARRAR SINGS—SELLS \$10,000 IN BONDS IN 10 MINUTES



More than 10,000 persons crowded Copley sq. in front of the steps of the Public Library at noon today to hear Geraldine Farrar sing "The Star Spangled Banner," and sell Liberty bonds. Less than 10 minutes after the famous prima donna called for subscriptions, \$10,000 worth of bonds had been sold. William F. Kenney, president of the Library Trustees, introduced Charles A. Moras, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, who presided.

The rally began with a concert by the Commonwealth Pier Band on the steps of the library, and long before noon the space around the flag-draped wooden platform, which had been erected at the foot of the steps, was crowded. Behind the stand tables were placed for the salesmen from the Liberty Cottage who took the subscriptions.

When Miss Farrar stepped to the front of the stand the crowd applauded. The prima donna sang one verse of the National Anthem, and asked the audience to sing the second. She then urged them to come forward and buy bonds.

Autographed Photos Given

"I'm ready to serve you with any size bond you will buy," she said. "There's an autographed photo waiting for every one who subscribes. So come right along and show your patriotism."

A rush of subscribers followed, and Miss Farrar was kept busy autographing the pictures. She then sang a verse of the "Marseilles" and again the people crowded to buy. While the subscriptions were coming in William E. Chamberlain of the Liberty Loan Committee urged the audience to buy.

On the platform with Miss Farrar were her mother, Mrs. Sidney Farrar; Charles A. Ellis, manager of Symphony Hall; Lieut. O. B. Jones of the Black Watch and members of the Liberty Loan Committee. Carl Lamson was Miss Farrar's accompanist.



Geraldine Farrar Selling Liberty Bonds and Singing
"The Star Spangled Banner"

PIER LIBRARY IS RATED BEST IN SERVICE

Sailors Now Have Access to
1,000 Technical Books and
2,000 of Fiction

On Board the Receiving Ship, Commonwealth Pier, May 2.—This, said Y. M. C. A. Secretary David R. Beattie, showing some people over the ship, "this is the finest library in any naval camp in the world and this is Joseph H. Beardon, the best librarian in the world, in camp or out."

The sentiment is echoed all over the ship. The library, which was founded by Librarian Charles W. Beardon of the Boston Public Library with 300 volumes, has grown to 3,000 volumes, all particularly adapted to his clientele, thanks to Mr. Beardon. Librarian Beardon is attached to the Boston public library, but he gives every minute he can spare from his duties, both day and night, to the ship. He has gathered out of the finest collections of technical books adapted to naval purposes in the country, also, some 2,000 standard works of fiction and modern novels.

The boys on the ship are not greatly interested in the order relative to taking collections at athletic contests. They have a good trainer and they are going in for athletic strength, but purely for sport.

The ship has been a pretty hot place for sleeping the past few nights and not a few of the new recruits have grumbled. "You guys ought to sleep aboard ship on a hot night in the Caribbean. Shut up and go to sleep," shouted an old salt to a bunch of heat-tortured recruits.

There is some talk that the ship will be abandoned as a receiving ship and turned over to the Shipping Board. There is another rumor that the navy is going to take the whole pier for naval purposes. Superintendent John A. Campbell declares that there is no foundation as to either rumor.

BOSTON SUNDAY POST, APRIL 28, 1918 New England in 7th Place as Liberty Loan Drive Nears End



BIG CROWD AT THE LIBERTY LOAN RALLY AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY YESTERDAY.
The rally that took place yesterday on the plaza at the Public Library in Copley square, attracted a crowd of several thousands, and Liberty bonds were eagerly bought by hundreds.



GERALDINE FARRAR SELLING BONDS AT LIBRARY.

The famous singer was a wonderfully successful bond saleswoman in her drive at the Public Library yesterday, many flocking there to buy bonds of her.

Boston Transcript

Saturday May 11, 1918

FOR ROSLINDALE READERS

Branch of the Boston Public Library
Moves Into the Municipal Building Which
Will Be Dedicated May 22

From the old Taft Building, which has been rented for the purpose for years, the Roslindale reading room of the Boston Public Library moved into the new Municipal Building, corner of Washington and Ashland streets, today. In the new quarters there are shelves for 8000 volumes. The main room is fifty-six feet long by forty-seven feet wide, and is divided by a low bookcase into a room seating forty adults and another accommodating forty children. The furniture is new and of the best library type.

Miss Grace L. Murray is to continue her duties as librarian with the same assistants. It is possible that the staff may be enlarged in the near future.

The building is to be dedicated on May 22 with a garden and food conservation conference in charge of the Roslindale Community Club, including a sale of plants and flowers and tea, for the benefit of the Red Cross. Mayor Peters is to make the dedicatory address at 8 P. M., and there will be patriotic features.

Boston Transcript

Friday, May 10, 1918

TO SHOW POSTERS BY GIRLS

Exhibition in Connection with Girl Scout
Membership Campaign Will Open
Tuesday

In connection with the membership campaign now going on for the Girl Scouts of Greater Boston, an interesting poster competition has been in progress and a public exhibition will be held in the Fine Arts room at the Public Library, beginning Tuesday morning. This competition has been open only to students at the Museum of Fine Arts School, the Massachusetts Normal Art School, the Massachusetts Illustration and School, New School of Illustration. It is the Fenway School of Illustration. It is expected that many fine posters will be shown. Huger Elliott, Henry Hunt Clark and Theodore M. Dillaway have been selected as judges. Prizes will be presented during the week.

Boston's Mayor and Some of His Predecessors



The Men Standing (From Left to Right) are Nathan Matthews, Thomas N. Hart, Edwin U. Curtis, John F. Fitzgerald, Josiah Quincy and Daniel A. Whelton. Mayor Peters and Former Mayor Curley are Seated at the Left and Right Respectively

THE BOSTON HERALD AND BOSTON JOURNAL

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1918

Squalls at the Library

The troubles at the Boston Public Library seem to reflect a theory of public operation of which we see examples on every hand. It is that the money appropriated for the maintenance of the library is not primarily to supply books and enlarge the educational opportunities of the public, but to make jobs and places on the payroll for congenial persons.

The trustees recently adopted a rule requiring employees to live within the city limits. This obviously restricts the choice open to the librarian without improving the literary facilities of the institution. The latest move for the unionizing of the employees, for the discouragement of college graduates and other trained persons in places where the same salaries might warm the breasts of the politically congenial, is of the same sort.

It is a question how long civilization will stand up under this theory of the purpose for which public funds are gathered.

THE BOSTON HERALD AND BOSTON JOURNAL

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918

LIBRARY CLERKS ORGANIZE UNION

Purpose Is to Obtain Better Working Conditions and Raise in Pay

69 present COMPLAIN BELDEN SHOWS PARTIALITY

Two hundred Boston Public Library employees met at Dwight Hall, 514 Tremont street, last night, and voted almost unanimously to form a union. The new organization will be known as Library Workers' Union, and its object will be to obtain better working conditions and wages for those employed at both the main library and its branches.

The meeting was the culmination of trouble which has smoldered at the library for some time. In fact it might be said that it came into being shortly after Charles F. D. Belden succeeded to the position of librarian. Not all the library employees have had occasion to find fault, but rumors have it that a considerable percentage of the women employees have for some time been dissatisfied with conditions.

Charge Partiality

According to one of those who attended last night's meeting, the librarian has some radical ideas which, if put into effect, would result in the elimination of a goodly percentage of the present number of female employees. According to this informant, Mr. Belden is convinced that he should have only college girls at work in the institution. While at present some college graduates are employed there, the great majority of them are uneducated high school girls. They are paid the same wages as the college graduates, and they occupy desks in other parts of the institution.

Under the former librarian, Mr. Wadlin, conditions as regards that same were agreeable. The girls were well paid, and time to time had had little or no occasion to find fault.

Ask Raise in Pay

Another item of interest to all the employees, both male and female, is the question of salary. Both male and female employees have been paid the same wages for many years. The men have been paid \$1.50 a week, and the women \$1.25. The men have been paid the same wages for many years, and the women have been paid the same wages for many years.

At last night's meeting, the city councilman James T. Morone, who was in labor circles, was one of the speakers. He pointed out that the women were almost certain that a salary increase would be granted them in another year. He pointed out that the men were paid the same wages for many years, and the women were paid the same wages for many years.

Both Mr. Morone and Mr. Wadlin, who was also present, pointed out that the women were almost certain that a salary increase would be granted them in another year. He pointed out that the men were paid the same wages for many years, and the women were paid the same wages for many years.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918

A UNION NOT YET UNITED

The "unionizing" of the Boston Public Library staff was by no means so united a process. It now appears, as some morning accounts would have the public believe. Instead of the two hundred employees who were said to have rallied to the call of the meeting, there was, as a matter of fact, a slender gathering of something like fifty. Within the circle of the clique designing the meeting, the lines were drawn even closer.

There is, then, no reason to assume that the general membership of Boston's library staff will show any less responsible than the teachers of Boston's schools have always shown when confronted with this question of unionized organization. On every occasion in the past, the teachers at large have rejected such proposals by an overwhelming vote. In the nature of the case, the members of a library staff have no better reasons for attempting such an organization than have the teachers. They are employed by trustees who are conducting a public institution without any prospect whatever of making money, and who are not themselves in a position to say how much money shall be expended for the library's costs or upkeep, including items for salaries. The authority in these matters lies with the City Council.

Since these inherent peculiarities of a public library's organization—not to mention the professional character of the service performed by its staff—preclude a labor union from fulfilling within it the ordinary functions of a labor union, the question will be asked, what is at the back of the present movement? The reply is already evident to any who are familiar with the Boston Public Library's recent history. There is now in charge a librarian who wants to make the service of the institution a service of merit. To that end he will have the support of Mayor Peters. Against it he may have the opposition of this limited union, but it is not possible to believe that the rank and file of the better workers at the library will manifest much interest in it. Their good work is their ample protection.

Boston Transcript

May 16, 1918

LIBRARY WORKERS ORGANIZE

Better Working Conditions and More Money the Chief Purpose—Dissatisfaction Long Felt Over Conditions

Long threatened organization of the library forces of Boston was carried into effect at a meeting held in Dwight Hall last night, when it was voted to form a union. Two hundred employees of the library were present, and the vote was practically unanimous. The organization will be known as the Library Workers' Union and it is thought that it will become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Affairs at the Boston Public Library and its branches have not been running smoothly since the death of Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees. There has been special dissatisfaction since the election of Charles F. D. Belden as librarian, as the successor of Horace G. Wadlin. Women employees have felt that the librarian was strongly inclined to appoint college girls to the best positions and thereby prevent merited promotions. This charge has been denied by Mr. Belden. There are several college girls in the library, but the majority are girls of high school education who, before entering upon their duties, had no special training. Under Mr. Wadlin the girls found little fault with conditions. They were advanced from time to time and they felt that their positions were secure so long as they rendered faithful service and were painstaking and courteous.

Josiah H. Benton was the leading spirit of the library practically during the long tenure as president of the board of trustees. He was popular with the rank and file. It was his pride that he knew the majority of the employees personally and desired to make their working conditions as pleasant as possible. He prepared a schedule of wages along the line of the shifting scale and insisted that the law gave the trustees exclusive power to regulate wages. When the segregated budget went into effect Mr. Benton insisted that the City Council and the mayor keep their hands off the wage schedule; that the only power they possessed was to appropriate the money in a lump sum for the trustees' disposition. This year the trustees asked for an advance of fifteen per cent in the salary schedule, but were denied it.

The present head of the board of trustees is William F. Kenney, who, according to rumor, strongly desired to succeed Mr. Wadlin as librarian. Since he was elected for the first time affairs have not run smoothly. Dissatisfaction led to many complaints and the unrest is said to have affected the librarian to as great a degree as it has affected the personnel. Besides Mr. Kenney, the board consists of Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., rector of Trinity Church; Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, Daniel H. Coakley and Samuel Carr. Mr. Coakley has attended few meetings, perhaps not more than a dozen, since he was appointed by Mayor Curley more than a year ago. The other members have been more constant in their attendance, but Mr. Kenney has been the ruling hand.

Affairs reached a climax when the trustees' committee of investigation of the library went to work. The employees felt that this was an attempt to overturn long-standing system of library control, from the standpoint of greater "efficiency." They believed that their only salvation lay in organization. Mayor Peters has been made acquainted with conditions at the library and it is known that he will make certain changes in the board of trustees. He has just reappointed Samuel Carr for another term. The term of Daniel H. Coakley will expire next year; that of Dr. Alexander Mann in 1920, that of William F. Kenney in 1921 and that of Rev. Arthur T. Connolly in 1922.

Boston Herald Journal

May 17, 1918

UNIONIZING THE LIBRARY.

To Editor of Herald and Journal:

The announcement that some employees of the Boston Public Library have organized a Library Workers' Union is of more than ordinary importance. The present movement, engineered by a City Hall politician and a leader in labor circles is evidently an attempt to bring a closer connection between the staff at the Public Library and the politicians who vote appropriations. The Mutual Benefit Association, through which a certain group of employees have dealt with the trustees in the past, ignoring the librarian, is now to give way to a more effective organization. The fundamental purpose in this movement may be, as was said at the meeting, to improve conditions and salaries. The obvious result will be to break down discipline, without which no great organization can be effectively managed.

The librarian should be the executive officer. With the experience of Russia before our eyes it should not be necessary to use a column of argument to justify orderly government, and yet this Library Workers' Union, not on account of its good intentions, but on account of its evil possibilities, may wholly upset good administration in the Boston Public Library.

If we may believe the report of the meeting, a good deal of time was taken up in the denunciation of college-bred women as library employees. What are the fathers and mothers, who are making personal sacrifices that their daughters may have a college training, to think of the proposition that a labor union has been organized in a library and intellectual institution in order to oppose the employment of these young women when they have finished their college training? It was said that young women without college education considered themselves fully as well equipped to carry on the work as any of the college graduates. If these young women are to be taken at their own estimation in fixing salaries and assigning tasks and not on the judgment of the librarian, have we not reached a Russian standard of "self-determination" in the Boston Public Library?

It has from time immemorial been the rule among professional men and women that an organization of themselves to advance wages is unprofessional and undignified. These employees of the Boston Public Library are, therefore, setting themselves against the customs of the professional class to which library employees have always claimed that they belonged, together with doctors, lawyers and clergymen. These 50 employees may, if they desire, form a union, but it will be a day of disaster for the Boston Public Library if they are to crowd out those other library employees who feel that their work is a profession. To those who consider library work a profession is due in a large measure the past glory of the Boston Public Library as an institution of learning and service.

C. K. BOLTON.

Boston, May 16.

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Boston Transcript
Friday, May 17, 1918

THE LIBRARY SURVEY PROCEEDING

In Boston this week and for some days to come is the distinguished committee authorized by the trustees of the Boston Public Library to make a survey of the local institution's "buildings and equipment, collections, methods of acquisition, the service in its inner relations, the service to the public." Two members of the commission the trustees named outright—Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, and Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the public library, St. Louis. Together they have exercised their right to select a third associate. He is William H. Brett, since 1884 librarian of the public library, Cleveland.

Upon any basis of choice, it would have been difficult to find a more experienced or more authoritative committee of survey. All three members are veteran leaders of their profession. Mr. Anderson, as long ago as 1895, was selected to organize and manage the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, a post in which he continued until 1904. He has been director of the New York State Library and Library School, and chief and assistant chief of New York city's great library plant since 1908. In Mr. Bostwick the public of St. Louis has a man to be guardian of its books who possesses to an unusual degree the training and capacities of the versatile scholar. He carried out lengthy graduate study in science during his youth and has later used and expanded his scientific knowledge in the editorship of many publications. He came into prominence in the library field by his work as executive head of the New York Free Circulating Library and later of the Brooklyn Public Library. He went to St. Louis in 1909. Like Mr. Bostwick, Mr. Brett is another member of the Boston survey committee who has been president of the American Library Association. The Cleveland librarian has also been dean of the Western Reserve University and has exercised powerful influence in one and another council of the profession.

A distinguished committee—and yet it is fair to call it not one white too keen or distinguished for the work of analysis and recommendation which awaits it now here in Boston. During the last twenty years in America progress in the great public libraries of the country has been advancing at a remarkable pace. Not only the growth of the collections, but also the growth of the communities served, have called into existence problems of library management and efficiency which the early founders of the movement to "give the books to the people" little realized or expected. In response to the demand so created, the training of competent library workers has become a task for a special series of schools; the service of the librarian has advanced from that of a part-time vocation, as it was in the mid-nineteenth century, to the status of a profession in itself.

And all the while the purpose of this development has had but a single aim—"to place, as quickly as possible, in the hands of the reader the book he needs and wants, by simplifying the catalogue and eliminating red-tape and technical machinery." The trustees of the Boston Library make this definition themselves. The problem is simple enough when the reader knows the "book he needs and wants." The fact of the matter, however, is that thousands of people who come into our libraries have little or no conception of either. Often they only know that they are looking for light, or for information of interest. In many cases they seek simply diversion. The task of the modern librarian is to discover the general tastes and predispositions of these eager people, and by such guides to proceed to the particular book, out of many countless thousands, likely to interest them and to aid in their progressive development. This is a very different matter from that of supplying the need of the scholar or the well-informed reader who resorts to our libraries, knowing precisely the investigation he wishes to make, although this also may require a skilled and highly educated library staff.

Despite all the good things accomplished by Boston's library, the plain fact of the case is that it has not kept pace, in the delivery of this democratic, altogether competent service, with the great popular institutions of several other American cities. The gentlemen from Cleveland, New York and St. Louis come here to suggest some of the ways in which success has been won elsewhere and to give us the benefit of all their experience. In Mr. Charles F. D. Belden the local institution has as librarian a man distinctly capable of carrying out whatever programme they recommend and the Boston trustees sanction. We have seen enough of educational surveys to know that it profits little to carry such studies into the inexhaustible field of administrative detail. A few essentials, potentially presented, a few major principles asserted and developed—these are the guides which the Boston Library Service needs, and these the results which Boston may rely upon the present committee of survey to establish for all "who run to read."

Boston Evening Record
Thursday, May 16, 1918

BELDEN DENIES PARTIALITY AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Boston Public Library is astir as charges and counter charges of trustees, librarian and feminine employees shoot back and forth.

"It's absurd—the charge they brought against me," declares Librarian F. D. Belden. "I have not been partial. I do not believe in filling vacancies with only college girls. My policy has always been to fill them with girls of our staff best qualified to be promoted. Naturally, when it has been necessary to go outside of the library for help, we have attempted to get the best. College girls are the logical choice for any line of business."

Whereupon Librarian Belden produced figures proving that within the last 10 years the great majority of appointments have been made from within the library staff. Of outside appointments college girls were in a decided majority.

Feminine employees say that Librarian Belden's personal statistics are confined to the past year only. The trouble started when a college graduate was installed over the heads of girls who have been employed at the library for many years. A short time ago three academic maids were entrusted with the Children's Room. Measures adopted by feminine employees who felt that they had better right to the positions resulted in the summary dismissal of the college girls.

Christian Science Monitor

Friday, May 17, 1918

BOSTON LIBRARY SURVEY IS STARTED

Three of Leading Librarians of
Country Investigate Conditions
and Their Report May Have
Bearing on Proposed Union

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A general survey of the Boston Public Library by three of the leading librarians of the United States, in accordance with a decision made some months ago by the board of trustees, has been undertaken by Edwin Anderson, head of the New York public libraries, Arthur E. Bostwick, chief librarian of St. Louis, and William H. Brett, chief librarian of Cleveland, O. As these experts, who are already at work in the main public library in this city, have been given carte blanche to survey the whole field of library work, it is expected that their report will have an important bearing upon the movement of some of the library employees to form a labor union.

Stout denial of any objection to appointments of college graduates to the public library service on the part of the members of the proposed library workers union has been made by James T. Moriarty, a city councillor, who is actively supporting the new organization. He said that the subject of college graduates had simply been raised by those who wished to prevent the formation of the union, and that, at the recent meeting of Boston library employees, when it was decided to organize under the American Federation of Labor, with an opening membership of about 112, the question of graduates, or the librarian's attitude toward them, was never raised.

Asked what improvements in the existing conditions were desirable, Mr. Moriarty stated that it was not his purpose to specify them at this time, since it would be one of the first duties of the new organization to draft a statement of these and submit them to the proper authorities; but he said that there were library assistants in the Boston library able to speak three or four languages fluently who were receiving approximately \$20 a week.

As to qualifications to be required of intending members of the library workers union, Mr. Moriarty said that would be a matter for the new organization to decide itself; there were many different grades of work in the library, which would make the problems of the union somewhat different from those of other labor unions, who would accept anyone qualified to earn the minimum pay fixed for the work.

Mr. Moriarty objected to the opinion held by some that a labor union had no place in a library, owing to the fact that the work there was regarded as a profession. He said that a large proportion of school teachers were members of unions; that the American Federation of Labor included teachers' unions, and that the citizens of Boston themselves had voted that a member of a labor organization should sit upon the Boston School Committee.

He added that the improved conditions which the library workers would secure through the union, would make secure the public better service; and these were the sole objects of the organization.

"We know nothing about the Library Workers Union," said a member of the Board of Library Trustees to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Neither do we know what they expect to gain by it. If it will be a minimum rate of wages, it will be difficult to arrange owing to the large number of different grades of work within the library. As to the present rate of wages, the trustees are unanimously in favor of a general increase of 15 per cent in all grades, but have failed to obtain an appropriation from the City Council for that purpose."

"If they wish to urge some different method of appointment to the service, it is difficult to see how a change can be made. The sole power of making appointments lies with the trustees themselves. This is done either through the recommendation of the librarian, or through public examinations open to all, according to the nature of the post and the availability of employees within the service suitable for the appointment."

Boston Evening Record
May 26, 1918

Public Library Salaries

To the Editor:—

As a former employee of the Boston Public Library, I have been greatly interested in the discussion in some of the local newspapers of the subject of that institution. It seems to me that the controversy is based on two questions, the alleged partiality of its Librarian, Mr. Charles Belden, and whether the money appropriated for the Library Department should be spent on books or on its employees.

The writer's personal experience is a case in point. After having had over two years previous library experience, and passing one of the Librarian's own examinations that required the equivalent of a college education—though he had never been inside a college—he was given the munificent salary of six dollars per week to start. Six months later, he was raised to eight dollars. But the raise was given him only because he let up a vigorous howl for it, it was not given to him voluntarily. Why? Because he was not worth more? No. Because he was not intelligent enough? No. Then why? Because he had no one to suggest that he be given more, and no one as yet cared enough about him to suggest through the proper channels that he be given more.

Also, in other words, all a real college graduate is worth to the Library, is but six dollars per week to start. As to the money question, if the General Public knew the real condition of affairs in regard to the salaries—so called—the Library says, they would hide their heads in shame. Do they know that half of its employees earn less than fifteen dollars per week regularly? That some who have been in the service over fifty years earn about that amount? That if the married men did not work overtime, they and their families would starve in a month? That over twenty-five girls are paid only five dollars per week? And all this in these war times when it is so hard for the average working person to get along?

I do not write this letter of protest to get something for myself. Every word can be substantiated and enlarged upon inquiry. My sole purpose is to help start the wheels of proper investigation in motion. Also to see to it that justice is done.

Isaac Sidel.

East Boston, May 17.

Liberty Bonds Lost

Boston Herald

Wednesday, May 22, 1918

DEFENDS UNION LIBRARIANS.

To Editor of Herald and Journal:

In regard to the meeting on Wednesday evening of the library employees, I wish to say a word.

In the first place the hundred employees present did not meet to indulge in abuse of librarians, trustees or the mayor of the city of Boston.

The salaries of the employees of the Boston Public Library are pitifully small especially for the rank and file. To try to remedy this condition, believing that through organization we may be able to do so, we met to form a union. We know that while unions are not a panacea for all labor ills, "in union there is strength."

The fact that we belong to the professional class should not be a drawback to organization. The teachers, through organization, have received a substantial increase in salaries. The employees of the New York Public Library have had a union for a year.

For Mr. Bolton to imply that we are like the Russian Bolsheviks is rather far-fetched considering the fact that the greater number of library employees are women. In Russia the Bolsheviks are of the "stronger" sex. And Russia has had its Battalion of Death, as the world knows. To cry that we are dragging in politics is absurd, because being mostly women we have not the vote to use as bait for the politician.

It would have been well if Mr. Bolton and the reporter had been present and got their stories first hand and not through someone out apparently to stir up trouble for the librarian and employees. MARGARET J. McGOVERN, Charlestown Branch.

Boston Transcript

May 22, 1918

The Librarian

BOSTONIANS have been made aware of the curious and humiliating position of their Public Library. Attempts to apply a sort of Bolshevik government to this institution have been described in articles printed in other columns of this newspaper. This condition will be deplored by librarians everywhere, since Boston, for its early entrance into the public library field, and for the singularly valuable collection of books owned by its library, has always possessed the respect of members of the library profession.

For the benefit of librarians in other cities, we reprint some extracts from a recent letter to the Boston Herald and Journal from Mr. Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. Although it may be doubted whether the establishment of a library employees' union is, of itself, a matter for great concern (it has proved innocuous in New York) the letter shows that librarians of this city are not falling to make a just and courageous protest against the schemes of politicians and job-hunters.

Mr. Bolton writes: "The announcement that some employees of the Boston Public Library have organized a Library Workers' Union is of more than ordinary importance. The present movement, engineered by a City Hall politician and a leader in labor circles, is evidently an attempt to break down the connection between the staff at the Public Library and the politicians who vote appropriations. The Mutual Benefit Association, through which a certain group of employees have dealt with the trustees in the past, ignoring the Librarian, is now to give way to a more effective organization. The fundamental purpose in this movement may be, as was said at the meeting, to improve conditions and salaries. The obvious result will be to break down discipline, without which no great organization can be effectively managed."

"If we may believe the report of the meeting, a good deal of time was taken up in the denunciation of college-bred women as library employees. What are the fathers and mothers, who are making personal sacrifices that their daughters may have a college training, to think of the proposition that a labor union has been organized in a library and intellectual situation in order to oppose the employment of these young women when they have finished their technical training? It was said that young women without college education considered themselves fully equipped to carry on the work as any of the college graduates." If these young women are to be taken at their own estimation in fixing salaries and assigning tasks and not on the judgment of the Librarian, how we are not reached a Russian standard of self-determination in the Boston Public Library?

"It has from time immemorial been the rule among professional men and women that an organization of themselves to advance wages is unprofessional and undignified. These employees of the Boston Public Library are, therefore, setting themselves against the customs of the professional class to which library employees have always claimed that they belonged, together with doctors, lawyers, and clergymen. These fifty employees may, if they desire, form a union, but it will be a day of disaster for the Boston Public Library if they are to crowd out those other library employees who feel that their work is a profession. To those who consider library work a profession is due in a large measure the past glory of the Boston Public Library as an institution of learning and service."

Editorially the Herald says: "The troubles at the Boston Public Library seem to reflect a theory of public operation of which we see examples on every hand. It is that the money appropriated for the maintenance of the library is not primarily to supply books and enlarge the educational opportunities of the public, but to make jobs and places on the payroll for congenial persons."

"The trustees recently adopted a rule requiring employees to live within the city limits. This obviously restricts the choice open to the librarian without improving the library facilities of the institution. The latest move for the unionizing of the employees, for the discouragement of college graduates and other trained persons in places where the same salaries might warm the breasts of the politically congenial, is of the same sort."

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Boston Transcript

May 22

LIBRARIANS TO ORGANIZE

Voluntary Committee Calls a Special Meeting at the Boston Library for Next Tuesday Evening

A committee of the "Conference of Special Librarians" has issued the following call for an organization meeting next Tuesday evening:

"We, the undersigned, a voluntary committee of librarians, have arranged for a meeting at the Town Room, 3 Joy street, Boston, next Tuesday evening, May 21, at 8, to consider the advantages of forming (and possibly to form) what may be called a perhaps the Boston Libraries Association, leaving out the word 'special' in the light of the growing interdependence of libraries, general and special."

"We hope that Mr. Belden and the members of the examining commission, now at the Boston Public Library (Mr. Anderson of New York, Mr. Bostwick of St. Louis, Mr. Brett of Cleveland), will be with us and extend the discussion to the possibilities of the Municipal Reference Branch, which is being talked of a good deal these days."

The committee consists of Miss Helen G. Estey, J. H. Friedel (chairman), E. D. Greenman, D. N. Handy, Miss Ethel M. Johnson, Miss Florence A. Johnson and G. W. Lee.

Boston Record
May 27, 1918

Even Better Than We Thought

To the Editor:—

The stimulating influence of "Ionoclasts" letter dealing with conditions at the Central Library was such as to cause me to jump with glee and call for three rousing cheers for the fearless Record in exposing the holier than thou crowd in the saddle there.

The names of Sidel and "Ionoclast" should be written high upon the golden scroll of fame at the library and their able articles emblazoned in gold on the marble slabs close to "Sir Galahad in Search of the Holy Grail." Their names and the Boston Record continue their literary exultations will rank with Theodosius the law giver, and other notables.

Like "Ionoclast," I must sign myself, "Anonymous."

Boston Advertiser

May 27, 1918

UNIDENTIFIED MAN DIES AT LIBRARY

Yesterday afternoon an unidentified man was taken ill in the reading room of the Public Library and sent to the City Hospital, upon arrival where he was pronounced dead.

He was about 60 years of age, five feet five inches tall, and had light complexion, white mustache, blue eyes and close cropped gray hair.

BOSTON SUNDAY GLOBE-MAY 26, 1918

BOOKS BY THE THOUSAND FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ABROAD

But Thousands More Are Wanted at the Public Library—Scientific Works Especially Desirable, as Well as Standard Fiction, Poetry and History



SCENE AT BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY WAR BOOK ROOM ASSORTING AND PASTING IN THE BOOK PLATES

Thousands of volumes, ranging in subject from scientific treatises to poetry, are being sorted, card-catalogued and packed at the Boston Public Library for shipment to France, where they will help to make life a little pleasanter for the boys in the trenches and training camps.

As a result of the American Library Association drive which started on March 18, more than 42,000 books have been received. Thousands more are wanted for both soldiers and sailors.

"The drive started very slowly in Boston," said Charles F. D. Belden, the Boston librarian, who is State director of the drive. "In the first week we had only 600 volumes. New York city has collected more than 90,000 volumes, and I think Boston should be able to give at least 100,000. We want any book which an intelligent person would wish to read. Good scientific books are especially desirable."

More than a third of the books received at the Boston Library are non-fiction and almost all are books of an exceedingly good class. They are being sorted and prepared for the shelves of the camp libraries by volunteers, many of whom are library workers, under the direction of Walter S. Simmons, of the Brookline. More than 150 men and women have given hours, days or even weeks to the work.

The boxes in which the books are packed have been contributed by the large department stores. When the books reach New York they are unpacked and placed in especially prepared cases which serve as bookcases in the camps. Each case holds 100 books. It is practically impossible to get wood in England and France and these cases are essential.

In the books brought to the Boston Library there has been no evidence of



EXAMINING NEWLY ARRIVED BOOKS.

a tendency to unload the titles which have been noticed in several places. Only about five books out of a hundred have proved unsuitable. These have been sold and the proceeds sent to the treasurer of the American Library Association in Washington for the purchase of technical books.

Most of the books sent in from the Eastern States will go direct to France, where there are representatives of the American Library Association, who will take charge of them. They will be placed in the camps, Y. M. C. A., Salvation Army and other organization rest-rooms and in the hospitals. The life of a book in service is only about three months, so that the supply must be constantly renewed.

The books arrive at the Boston Library by every possible means. Often the library receives notice that books are waiting for them at some club or branch library. Telephone calls are received constantly asking whether more books are wanted. To this the answer is always emphatically "Yes."

The handling of the books is done in the new part of the building, which is to be used for the branch department work. The campaign will probably continue for several months, for the library officials are very anxious to secure the 40,000 more volumes which, added to the 42,000 brought in this far drive last Fall, will make up Boston's 100,000.

Boston Record
Friday, May 27, 1918

At the Library

To the Editor:—It was a pleasure for me to read Mr. Sidel's able article in your paper on conditions at the Central Public Library, facetiously termed the "book factory," and I know you will readily grant me space in your issue there. God bless Sidel.

We have in Boston a Finance Commission, of which John E. Murphy is chairman, a body created by statute law to pry into the affairs of different departments. Despite this fact the management of the library invited a smelly committee of three to come to the institution and investigate the employees. Is this a sign at John R. Murphy's committee? My, I wonder! This committee has only designated the "survey triumvirate" and the question naturally suggests itself: "Who is to pay the travelling and hotel expenses of its members?" This is something Mr. Murphy ought to look into.

"Think of it, Mr. Editor, the 'survey triumvirate' summoned the same wage earners at the library before it—against presence and asked certain pointed questions, the nature of which was insulting in the extreme and has since caused much comment and unfavorable criticism in all quarters."

President Wilson believes in making the world safe for democracy. We believe in making the library of Transcendentalism and silkstockingism. Your paper can and will help us, and I have no hesitations in saying that you will receive the blessings of a class of men and women workers at the Central Public Library who are perfectly paid and whose chances for advancement and an increase in living wages is blocked at every turn by an oligarchy which is worse than the Commission of ancient Rome or the decadent Bonaparte form of government.

For fear of despotism and loss of employment at the library I am compelled to sign myself, "Tenney."

Christian Science Monitor
Friday May 24, 1918

PROPOSED LIBRARY UNION PLANS WORK

Direct Appeal to Boston City Council for Higher Wages Is Foreshadowed by Michael McCarthy, Temporary Chair.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Direct appeal to the City Council for higher wages by employees of the Boston Public Library through their proposed labor union, has been foreshadowed by Michael McCarthy, temporary chairman of that body. Mr. McCarthy informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that cooperation with the library trustees and the librarians was sought in forming the union. There was no wish to antagonize anyone. He said that the trustees had recommended a 15 per cent raise of wages for all library workers, but had been unable to secure the necessary appropriation from the Mayor and City Council. The employees who had voted to organize, therefore, hoped that by going directly to the council as a union, they would assist the trustees in carrying out their wishes, without laying themselves open to the charge of "playing politics."

Only one meeting for organizing purposes has yet been held, according to temporary officers. It was attended by 47 employees in different departments of the library, who had been called together by invitation cards from the local organizer of the American Federation of Labor. The cards were not sent to heads of departments, and a number of other employees. All but three of the 47 employees present are reported to have voted in favor of forming a union affiliated with the federation. Since then no further work in regard to enrolling members in the proposed union has been done. The work will be proceeded with, according to the temporary officers, upon receipt of the charter, application for which has now been filed by the local organizer with the American Federation of Labor in Washington.

The idea of organizing came to the library employees, according to temporary officers, from the establishment of a similar union in the New York libraries last year. The latter, however, from special inquiries made with the authorities in New York, is quite inconsiderable and has not been able to establish itself as a factor in adjusting the wages or conditions of work; neither has it succeeded in enrolling more than a very small percentage of the library employees.

Asked what qualifications would be demanded by the proposed union from intending members, Frank H. McCarthy, local organizer, told The Christian Science Monitor that any person working at the Boston Public Library who had not the authority to hire or dismiss, would be eligible, except the printers and binders, who were already organized and so would not enroll. He admitted that there was nothing in this qualification to insure a minimum of efficiency amongst the membership of the union, but explained that the librarian himself was presumably the best judge of the efficiency of the workers, and for the time being the union would abide by his decisions. In the eventuality of future differences of opinion arising between the union and the librarians, such as the removal of a member of the union from the library staff, the matter would be taken up as it arose and the policy of the union shaped to deal with it to the best advantage.

Boston Globe
Sat. June 1, 1918

VISIT OF FRENCH SANITARY DELEGATES

They View Public Library, Y. M. C. A. and Fore River Express Appreciation of What the Knights of Columbus Are Doing

Accompanied by the French consul, M. Joseph J. C. Flamand, M. Justin Godart, head of the French Sanitary Commission sent to this country "to bring the homage and thanks of France to all the committees and organizations which have worked in behalf of France and the French soldiers," with his two aids, Maj. Edward Rist and Maj. Edwin Lo. formed this morning in a series of personal visits, expressing the appreciation of France, and welcomed the heads of the organizations.

The tour started at the Public Library, where the French delegates were welcomed by William F. Kenney, president of the board of trustees, and Librarian C. F. D. Belden. Mr. Kenney presented the guests with a copy of the history of the library and the story of Alexander Vattmeyer, the Frenchman who in Boston started the public library movement. The guests spent an hour inspecting the library, and were particularly pleased with the grand staircase, where M. Viviani made his address last year, and the Puits de Chavannes paintings, which Maj. Rist saw in France before they were sent here.

The children's library also excited great interest because of the fact that such libraries are few and undeveloped in France. Many of their librarians write to the Boston Public Library for advice and information on establishing such special collections. On leaving the library M. Godart expressed in flattering terms his "profound admiration" for the library and his appreciation of the reception given him.

The party then proceeded to the Christian Science Church, where they were shown over the edifice, and to the Y. M. C. A., where Arthur S. Johnson, president of the association, and George W. McHaffey, its general secretary, welcomed the guests. The French flag was in the place of honor in the lobby, where a general reception was held for the benefit of the staff of the association and its members.

The morning's trip ended at the office of Dist. Atty. Pelletier, where M. Godart expressed to Daniel J. Gallagher, State deputy supreme knight, his appreciation of what the Knights of Columbus are doing in France today. M. Godart and his aids, with M. Flamand, were the guests of Mayor Peters at luncheon this noon, and left afterward to visit the Fore River shipyards at Quincy. This evening they will be the guests of honor at a dinner given to them by J. E. Millet at the Tavern Club.

Deputy Supreme Knight Gallagher assured his distinguished visitors that there would be no relaxation of the work which had been undertaken by the Knights of Columbus, and that the United States would stand by its allies to the end.

Tomorrow the French delegation, at the invitation of Mr. Gallagher, will occupy seats on the platform of Mechanics' Building at the concert to be given by John McCormack.

Boston Record
Monday June 4, 1918

The Unknown Library

To the Editor:—Probably no other Municipal Department of the city of Boston requires the searchlight of publicity thrown upon it as much as does the Boston Public Library.

As a former employee of the Library for some years, I believe I can make the above statement with some degree of assurance. As my service therein increased, the more apparent its truth became.

The trouble is that the general public know very little about the multifarious operations of the Library. As public spirited citizens, who pay taxes to help maintain the Library, they ought to know it. Stop the average man on the street and ask him, "What do you know about the Boston Public Library?" He will answer, "The Library?" Oh, yes, it's on Copley sq." Another will reply, "It contains famous paintings." What do they know about the Library is trivial and commonplace. Of that which is worth while for them to know they know little.

For instance, how many of the public know how the Library selects its books, and how they are purchased; of the amount of money appropriated for the Library Department, and how it is divided—what proportion is spent for boys, for salaries, etc.; of the attitude of the Library authorities towards the general public as a whole, and as divided into certain favored classes; of the Library's employees—the disproportionately too high and too low salaries paid them as a whole, and the conditions amongst which they work?

The public ought to know these facts. Some of these facts are not complimentary to the library; parts will cause them to wonder and ask, "can such things be?"

East Boston, June 3. Isaac Sidel.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918

BOSTON OF THE HIGH BROW

And Yet There Is Considerable Low Brow and Medium Brow About It, According to an English Visitor—The Public Library as the Parish Church of the City

(Special correspondence of P. W. Wilson in London Daily News)

Boston, U. S. A.
Boston is formidable, but kindly and appreciative. They are very hearty, wonderfully considerate, and without any gush over guests, for they have so many—everybody is heard and tested by Boston—that they are experienced. The people one meets are Anglo-Saxon; yet Anglo-Saxons are a minority. Six people in succession were asked the way by a colleague of mine; and all answered in the language of Dante, not Shakespeare. Moreover, there is quite a dash of Irish, which is one reason why some Bostonians have a secret sympathy with Ulster. Boston is nearer Dublin than is London, England—much nearer. Distance lends no enchantment to the views of old-time Presbyterians with friends in Belfast.

I met Dr. Bridgman, editor of The Congregationalist, with whom Mr. Sylvester Horne spent his last day alive. No one realized it was the end. And he was deeply loved by Americans—quite a peculiarly warm affection. I also heard about the Archbishop of York, who has been a great success everywhere. I can pay his Grace no higher compliment than to say that Boston almost pardoned his prelate. Dr. Lang labored under the initial handicap of an ecclesiastical reputation, and unfortunately the fierce light that beats in England upon an episcopal throne was emphasized by his press agents, who unkindly informed this republic that the eminent divine ranked fourth under the monarchy, and was an ancient personage at Magna Charta. This was to visit on the archbishop all the sins of his predecessors; and it is wonderful how he lived them down. "They approved of his sermons," said a candid informant, "but I heard them saying afterwards, 'Of course, he is just doing it because he is aristocratic.'"

Rather Low on English High Church

America rather likes our antique ways—beefeaters, for instance; but establishment of religion injures the soul. When Lord Bryce was leaving Dr. Jowett, at a farewell luncheon, referred to Bishop David H. Greer as "my lord"—and centuries hence the story will be told at Boston Tea Parties. Sheer elemental piety preserved Dr. Jowett from instant annihilation. A Methodist bishop recently made a speech, somewhat cool towards England—in fact, quite chilly. The point was that he had visited Europe, and come across an English bishop. This bishop was just the usual English bishop—the kind of person that a Suffragan seems to be when he also is called "My Lord," and one friendly chat was quite enough for the Methodist—even in war-time. Anglican pretensions simply don't happen here, and without disestablishment soon have no real community of faith between British and American Christians. The theory of the English episcopacy is that America is a nation of village dissenters. But dissenter and nonconformist are words unknown here. We are citizens—and don't let any patronizing person from Oxford or Winchester forget it. Here in Boston still stands the silver bowl, presented to Daniel Webster in 1835—as "Defender" not of the faith—but of the Constitution of the United States.

The Majority Cast Out Caste

Let me illustrate. I am the only individual, except one other, who ever spent a happy honeymoon in a free library. It was at Boston, and after nineteen years to the day I revisited this remarkable building. Free libraries, all by yourself, are not quite the same as when you have company; but what did I find? Children and teachers and all sorts really using the palace of knowledge and art as their own; their club; and as they pass in and out—hundreds, thousands a day—what statue do they salute? Here is the inscription:

Sir Henry Vane, Governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, 1636, born 1612. Beheld 1692. An ardent defender of civil liberty and advocate of free thought in religion. He maintained that GOD, LAW and PARLIAMENT are superior to the King.

That little misunderstanding over Sir Henry Vane's head occurred one hundred years before 1776 and German George III. It was a thoroughly English incident—the parson prayed, the quire gave the order, and the laborer did the chopping. Until our bishops beg pardon and behave like other people, they will have no chance with the New World, and the Old World will have quietly but firmly to disavow them by explaining that India also has caste.

A Community of Scholarship

There is no gloom in this building, no sanctified pessimism, no dim religious light. The priests (or priestesses) of this worship do not need to wear special vestments. It is the mind they adorn—not the body. There is silence as of Quakerism—only it is not a silence that feeds on itself. From child to septuagenarian there is one community, not a caste.

June 14, 1918

Library's Low Salaries

To the Editor:—
Ernest Inquirers seeking enlightenment on the question, "What is wrong with the Boston Public Library, and why?" will soon find themselves confronted by the great fountain-head of most of the trouble—the salary situation—a situation so startling and tangled as to cause the average person to exclaim, "Is such a condition of affairs really allowed to exist, in an institution that is one of the prides of the City of Boston, and that its people delight to point out and boast about?"

Unfortunately, it is true. These are the facts:—
It is doubtful whether any other municipal department of the City of Boston pays such a low living wage to its majority of employees as does the Library Department. Length of service means hardly anything. Of all its employees, about half earn about fifteen dollars weekly regularly. Some who have been in the service 40 years are earning today only from ten to fifteen dollars weekly; others in the service twenty years receive only ten dollars weekly.

The only way that they can make both ends meet is by working overtime. Take away this overtime work, and soon they would practically starve. In proportion, they earn more by overtime work per hour, than they regularly; if they received the same compensation per hour daily, their plight would not be so bad. As it is, the married men have their home life disrupted; having to work day and night to earn an apology for decent salary. The younger men hardly indulge in recreation; they have not the funds to pay for it. Most depend on their weekly salary—so-called—without it, for a time, and their financial plight would be pitiful.

The Boston Public Library is the graveyard of all ambition and hope. Most of the women and girls cannot work overtime—the need of the men is so much more pressing—and so have to get along as best they can on their regular meagre weekly salary. Just think of girls paid only six dollars per week, and this condition at the present time, when it is so very hard for one to get along on a little, in fact, almost an impossibility! Isaac Sidel.

East Boston, June 10.

NEW BOOKS

New books recently added to the Brighton Branch Library include the following:

- Angeliotti—The Firefly of France.
- Gerard—Face to Face with Kaiserism.
- Jordan—The Wings of Youth.
- Kahn—Right About Face.
- Lauder—A Minstrel in France.
- MacFall—Germany at Bay.
- Marcossan—The Business of War.
- Marshall—Watermeads.
- Miller—Camp Craft.
- Porter—Oh, Money, Money.
- Steel—Mistress of Men.
- Weir—Merry Andrew.
- Wells—Vicky Van.

June 18, 1918

"FOUR G'S" ILLUSTRATED

Public Library Workers Contribute to Collection of Posters Shown in the South Cove Reading Room

By "apt alliteration's artful aid," George W. Coleman, since his return from Europe, has worked out a phrase which Public Library workers have turned to excellent account. "Four g's" will win the war," he says; "British grit, French genius, Italian gallantry and Frankie gumption." This idea pleased Miss Olga L. Stewart, librarian of the South Cove reading room, corner of Tyler and oak streets, and she wrote, a few days ago, to others of her associates, all of whom realize the impression which the pictorial arts make upon children and their elders as well. The result is a display of posters showing originality in arrangement and admirable selection from the vast amount of material printed in America and the allied countries.

Miss Stewart's particular poster has its "four g's" legends in Arabic, since her duties bring her into close association with some 8000 Syrians of the neighborhood. All the Chinese residents of the city, it may be said in passing, live in the zone of this library, as well as large numbers of Greeks, Russian Jews, representing, for the most part, people of distinct literary tastes, many Albanians and those of Irish descent. To all these the war is a matter of vital concern and absorbing interest.

Among the librarians who responded to Miss Stewart's suggestion were those in the children's department of the main library, City Point, South Boston, South End, Codman square, Upham's Corner and West Roxbury. Simmons College also contributes a stirring poster. The national characteristics of the "four g's" are shown in a variety of ways and one poster-maker chose a picture of women workers in cement to illustrate Yankee gumption. Another shows a motor car with Columbia at the wheel and Uncle Sam blowing a bugle call for "three speeds forward and no reverse."

In addition to these, the glass case where the flags and emblems of different nations repose holds some war relics sent home by Major Maurice Burbank, formerly of Plymouth. They include a German helmet with the owner's name inside, and a service epaulet of a Prussian guard.

Thursday, July 18, 1918

The Fine Arts THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Interesting Exhibition of Illustrations, Books, Manuscripts, Etc., in Fine Arts Department of Public Library

Opening on the fourteenth of July, Bastille Day, the Boston Public Library has arranged a special exhibition of material illustrative of the French Revolution, which will be on view in the fine arts department this week and next. Many engravings, lithographs, color prints, and book illustrations, with a few manuscripts, are included in the collection. The prints comprise portraits of Danton, Robespierre, Marat, Carnot, Brissot, Necker, Carrier, Mirabeau, Condorcet, Le Pelletier de St. Fargeau, Charlotte Corday, Louis XVI, Louis XVII, and Marie Antoinette.

There are several pictures of the Fall of the Bastille, of the Bastille itself before the Revolution, and of the section of Paris in which it stood. A reproduction of the "Place de la Bastille" and a large lithograph of the square and the Column of July give a good impression of the nobility of the bronze column, crowned by Dumont's spirited figure of the Genius of Liberty. J. Rigaud's "Vue de la Bastille" is interesting as showing the relation of the castle itself to the old fortifications of which it formed a part. The various prints of the siege of the Bastille are in the main based on C. Monnet's "Prise de la Bastille," though some of them profess to be made by eye-witnesses of the event.

The most abundant historic illustrations of the Revolution in the collection are Prieur's series of scenes, including his drawings of the seizure of arms by the populace at the Invalides, the burning of the Bastille de la Conférence, the proclamation of the constitution in the Place du Marché des Innocents, the fetes and the mimations in the Champs Elysees, and the pillaging of the Garde-Meuble.

Familiar pictures of persons and events connected with the Revolution are brought to light—such as the stirring "Appel des Dernieres Victimes de la Terreur," and "Marie Antoinette in the Conciergerie," and "Charlotte Corday in Prison," all by Charles Louis Muller. The first-named composition was shown in the Salon of 1850, and made a great sensation; it is now in the Louvre. Muller was one of the few painters of historical subjects who could paint the Revolution with the very spirit of the period he treated. Another interesting old popular favorite is Pils's picture of Roger de l'Isle singing the "Marseillaise" for the first time, also in the Louvre.

Among the other pictures, reproduced in black-and-white may be mentioned Jean Paul Laurens's "L'Etat-Major d'Antichien devant le Corps de Marceau," Girardet's "Fugitive de la Terreur," 14 Juillet 1793," Paul Delaroche's "Trial of Marie Antoinette," Barrias's "Camille Desmoulins au Palais Royal," Weerts's "Death of Joseph Barras" (Luxembourg), Aviat's "Charlotte Corday," J. Le Blanc's "Death of General d'Elbée," E. Boutigny's "Episode des Guerres de Vendée en 1793," Julian Story's "Charlotte Corday," Delort's "French Hussars Capturing the Dutch Fleet," etc. There are also reproductions of pictures of "Louis XVII. au Temple," unsigned, but looking like a Delaroche, and "La Voute d'Arles," with a print of Rude's superb "War" relief on the triumphal arch of the Star. All this material goes to show how well equipped the library is to provide timely illustrative collections on any given historic event, from the Flood down to the Great War of today. W. H. D.

Wednesday August 2, 1918

The Bibliographer

ROBERT MURRAY PARMELEE, a former member of the Rowfant Club of Cleveland, has given to the Boston Public Library, together with other books, a large collection of the Rowfant publications, books, prints and kindred material—one hundred in all.

The gift includes the "Code of Regulations," the club's first issue in 1892, which states the object of the club "to be primarily the critical study of books in their various capacities to please the mind of man and secondly, the publication from time to time of privately printed books for its members," and subsequent publications down to the Auction List printed in 1915.

From the year 1892 to the present the club has put forth an array of literature ranging from grave to gay, printed in limited editions, and characterized by great typographical excellence. Among its undertakings represented in Mr. Parmelee's gift are reissues of scarce originals, notably, bibliographical notes of the book known as "Puckle's Club," (a contemporary of the Spectator) illustrated with reproductions of engravings, with a signed etching of Puckle's portrait by T. Johnson; Lovell's "Lectures on English Poets"; "The Culprit Fay," by Drake; Landor's "Letter to Emerson"; "The Dial," reprinted in Nos. 1-16, Boston, 1840-44; and "Rowfant's Rhymes" by Frederick Locker, with an introduction by Austin Dobson, an exquisite little book printed on vellum with embossed vellum covers, with title page and decorative etchings by Edmund H. Garrett, issued as the ninth publication in 1893.

In 1900 the club printed as its sixteenth publication, "Letters of Artemus Ward to Charles E. Wilson," 1850-1861. They were written to an associate in Cleveland journalism who contributes to the little volume a brief sketch of his friend's life. An early and rare portrait of Ward not previously published is the frontispiece.

Others are a "Bibliography of Thoreau," compiled by Samuel Arthur Jones; a "Bibliography of Hawthorne," by Wallace Hugh Cathcart; "Notes on the Life of John B. Fernald," by E. H. Hays; "Notes on the Origin and History of the Ark," by Eckstein Case, describing a little-known naturalists' club of Cleveland of the early fifties. This quarto volume contains an interesting group portrait of the original "Arkites," including William and Leonard Case, Dr. Maynard and Bushnell White. "Fine Book Binding," by the manager of the Rowfant bindery, a little volume bound in full morocco with the Rowfant bindery device—a groundhog seated on a book holding a candlestick—typifies the kind of work done by the Rowfant bindery.

In lighter vein are the broadsides, leaflets, booklets, candle smokes, annual address, etc., etc., and a clever skit entitled "Some Remarks Concerning Mr. Longfellow's Excelsior," by a Fellow of the Rowfant Club (Francis A. Hillard), of which only sixty-nine copies were printed. A four-page leaflet for the birthday dinner of William H. Gaylord at the Owl's Nest contains a poem, "The Ungrammatical Owl," by Robert Murray Parmelee.

Included in the gift is a set (3) of the Club Ex Libris, one of fifteen hand-colored sets, mounted and bound in full morocco. One of the plates, on vellum, too, is signed by the artist, Will H. Low, and one by William H. Gaylord, president of the club. This was issued as the seventh publication.

These, with a file of the Club Year Books, 1898-1912, the Club Auctions, 1900-1915, and other occasional publications called "Rowfantiana" make an unusual and interesting collection showing the activities of the club during its existence.

A founder and one of the moving spirits of the club, for eleven years its president, was William Henry Gaylord who died in 1905. The club's tribute to him is embodied in a small beautifully bound volume containing the memorial addresses, a sketch of his life and two portraits, one as a youthful soldier in 1862 and one in his maturer years in 1897. His interest in books was one of the influences which gave birth to the Rowfant Club.

Robert Murray Parmelee of Cleveland and Peterborough, New Hampshire, became for a short time a resident of Boston after his marriage in 1914 to Miss Alice Parker, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Parker. After the death of his wife Mr. Parmelee decided to dispose of his library, and on learning that his collection of Rowfant Publications and also a large collection of works on Epithetism and Buntings which he had accumulated during many years of foreign travel, would be greatly appreciated by the Boston Public Library, he presented them to that institution, giving at the same time some 600 volumes of popular books to the Soldiers' Camp Library.

GET TOGETHER OUTING OF BOSTON LIBRARY

Many Employees Went to Lake Pearl Yesterday

WRENTHAM, Mass. Sept 3.—The first "get together" outing of the employees of the Boston Public Library, at Lake Pearl, yesterday, was a complete success. Three hundred of the Boston employees, arriving at Lake Pearl about noon, lunch and refreshments were enjoyed by all in the restaurant dining hall. Recitations and songs, together with the "famous trio of impersonators," were the source of great enjoyment. Otto A. Herman, as chairman of the executive committee, made good.

Former members of the library force now in service include John Barry, George Donahue, George Gallagher, James Gannon, James L. Kennedy, Frank Krieger, William McGowan, Chas. J. Mackin, James P. Moers and Edward Sullivan.

After dinner, Librarian Belden spoke upon "Closely Related," advocating the getting together of all members of the library staff, to the mutual advantage of all. Mr. Belden's popularity is very evident and "Chief" Belden got many a warm word of praise from his associates and helpers.

At 3 the dance hall was opened and from that time until late evening dancing was enjoyed. For sports, the schedule included a foot race, potato race, sack races for boys and girls, three-legged race and swimming races for both sexes.

The Library Association is doing very valuable service, especially at this time. One feature of its work, under charge of Dr. Mawson, includes its overseas shipments of books to boys in the service "over there." Last month's total being 122,000 volumes. Technical and language books are in great demand by the enlisted men, nearly 60 percent of Camp Devens' books called for being nonfiction. Ninety percent of the books sent across are public donations or contributions, and a drive for a \$3,500,000 fund to carry on the work overseas and among the cantonments will be included in the Y. M. C. A. campaign this Fall.

Boston Globe
August 31, 1918

PUBLIC LIBRARY WORKERS TO HAVE OUTING LABOR DAY

The annual outing of the Boston Library Employees will be held at Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Labor Day. The trip will be made in motor trucks, starting from Copley sq. at 9 a. m. At Lake Pearl there will be ball games, swimming races and track sports. The winners of the various events will be awarded prizes.

Among the invited guests are Free William F. Kenney of the Board of Trustees of the Library, Librarian Charles E. D. Belden, Otto Fleischnor and Thomas Pielan. The committee in charge is composed of Otto H. Helman, chairman, Miss Margaret Keenan, Miss Ellen Cummings, John O'Brien, Robert F. Dixon and Francis J. Harrington.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918

BOSTON OF THE HIGH BROW

And Yet There Is Considerable Low Brow and Medium Brow About It, According to an English Visitor—The Public Library as the Parish Church of the City

(Special correspondence of P. W. Wilson in London Daily News)

Boston, U. S. A.—Boston is formidable, but kindly and appreciative. They are very hearty, wonderfully considerate, and without any rush over guests, for they have so many—everybody is heard and tested by Boston—that they are experienced. The people one meets are Anglo-Saxon; yet Anglo-Saxons are a minority. Six people in succession were asked the way by a colleague of mine; and all answered in the language of Dante, not Shakespeare. Moreover, there is quite a dash of Irish, which is one reason why some Bostonians have a secret sympathy with Mister. Boston is nearer Dublin than London. England—much nearer. Distance lends no enchantment to the views of old-time Presbyterians with friends in Belfast.

I met Dr. Bridgeman, editor of The Congregationalist, with whom Mr. Sylvester Home spent his last day alive. No one realized it was the end. And he was dearly loved by Americans—quite a peculiarly warm affection. I also heard about the Archbishop of York, who has been a great success everywhere. I can pay his Grace no higher compliment than to say that Boston almost pardoned his prelate. Dr. Lang labored under the initial handicap of an ecclesiastical reputation, and unfortunately the fierce light that beats in England upon an episcopal throne was emphasized by his press agents, who unkindly informed this republic that the eminent divine ranked fourth under the monarchy, and was an ancient personage at Magna Charta. This was to visit the archbishop all the sins of his predecessors; and it is wonderful how he lived them down. "They approved of his sermons," said a candid informant, "but I heard them saying afterwards, 'Of course, he is just doing it because he is aristocratic.'"

Rather Low on English High Church

America rather likes our antique ways—beefsteaks, for instance; but establishment of religion injures the soul. When Lord Bryce was leaving Dr. Jowett, at a farewell luncheon, referred to Bishop Davies, H. Greer as "my lord"—and centuries hence the story will be told at Boston Tea Parties. Sheer elemental piety preserved Dr. Jowett from instant annihilation. A Methodist bishop recently made a speech, somewhat cool towards England—in fact, quite chilly. The point was that he had visited Europe, and come across an English bishop. This bishop was just the usual English bishop—the kind of person that a Suffragan seems to be when he also is called "My Lord," and one friendly chat was quite enough for the Methodist—even in war-time. Anglican pretensions simply don't happen here, and without disestablishment you can have no real community of faith between British and American Christians. The theory of the English episcopacy is that America is a nation of village dissenters. But dissent and nonconformity are words unknown here. We are citizens—and don't let any patronizing person from Oxford or Winchester forget it. Here in Boston still stands the silver bowl presented to Daniel Webster in 1835—as "Defender" not of the faith—but "of the Constitution of the United States."

The Majority Cast Out Caste

Let me illustrate. I am the only individual, except one other, who ever spent a happy honeymoon in a free library. It was at Boston, and after nineteen years to the day I revisited this remarkable building. Free libraries, all by yourself, are not quite the same as when you have company; but what did I find? Children and teachers and all sorts really using the palace of knowledge and art as their own; their club; and as they pass in and out—hundreds, thousands a day—what statue do they salute? Here is the inscription:

Sir Henry Vane, Governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, 1620, born 1612. Beheaded 1662. An ardent defender of civil liberty and He maintained that GOD, LAW and PARLIAMENT are superior to the King.

That little misunderstanding over Sir Henry Vane's head occurred a hundred years before 1776 and German George III. It was a thoroughly English incident—the parson prayed, the squire gave the order, and the laborer did the chopping. Until our bishops beg pardon and behave like other people, they will have no chance with the New World, and the Old World will have quietly but firmly disavowed them by explaining that India also has caste.

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There is no gloom in this building, no sanctified pessimism, no dim religious light. The priests (or priestesses) of this worship do not need to wear special vestments. It is the mind they adore—not the body. There is silence as of Quakerism—only it is not a silence that feeds on itself. From child to septuagenarian there is one community, not perhaps of saints, but certainly of scholarship. Here is the true modern temple for daily reverence. The Public Library is the Parish Church of Boston—raised by the people themselves—absolutely regardless of cost. Exclusive of the land, which was one of the finest sites in the city, the building absorbed no less than £500,000, and it looks far more in dollars.

Library's Low Salaries

To the Editor:—Ernest inquirers seeking enlightenment on the question, "What is wrong with the Boston Public Library, and why?" will soon find themselves confronted by the great fountain-head of most of the trouble—the salary situation—a situation so startling and tragic as to cause the average person to exclaim, "Is such a condition of affairs really allowed to exist, in an institution that is one of the prides of the City of Boston, and that its people delight to point out and boast about?"

Unfortunately, it is true. These are the facts:—It is doubtful whether any other municipal department of the City of Boston pays such a low living wage to its majority of employees as does the Library Department. Length of service means hardly anything. Of all its employees, about half earn about fifteen dollars weekly regularly. Some who have been in the service 40 years are earning today only from ten to fifteen dollars weekly; others in the service twenty years receive only ten dollars weekly.

The only way that they can make both ends meet is by working overtime. Take away this overtime work, and soon they would practically starve. In proportion, they earn more by overtime work per hour, than they regularly; if they received the same compensation per hour daily, their plight would not be so bad. As it is, the married men have their home life disrupted having to work day and night to earn an apology for a decent salary. The younger men hardly indulge in recreation; they have not the funds to pay for it. Most depend on their weekly salary—so-called—withhold it for a time, and their financial plight would be pitiful.

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East Boston, June 10.

NEW BOOKS

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- Gerard—Face to Face with Kaiserism.
- Jordan—The Wings of Youth.
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- Lauder—A Minstrel in France.
- MacPhail—Germany at Bay.
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- Steel—Mistress of Men.
- Weir—Merry Andrew.
- Wells—Vicky Van.

"FOUR G'S" ILLUSTRATED

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By "apt alliteration's artful aid," George W. Coleman, since his return from Europe, has worked out a phrase which Public Library workers have turned to excellent account. "Four g's will win the war," he says. "Four g's," French genius, Italian gallantry and Miss Gump's gumption." This idea pleased Miss Clara L. Stewart, librarian of the South Cove reading room, corner of Tyler and oak streets, and she wrote, a few days ago, to others of her associates, all of whom realize the impression which the pictorial arts make upon children and their elders as well. The result is a display of posters showing originality, in arrangement and admirable selection from the vast amount of material printed in America and the allied countries.

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Thursday, July 18, 1918

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The most abundant historic illustrations of the Revolution in the collection are of the Revolution in scenes, including his drawings of the seizure of arms by the populace at the Invalides, the burning of the Bastille de la Conférence, the proclamation of the constitution in the Place du Marché des Innocents, the fetes and illuminations in the Champs Elysees, and the pillaging of the Garde-Meuble.

Familiar pictures of persons and events connected with the Revolution are brought to light—such as the striking "Appel des Verdieres Victimes de la Terreur," and "Marie Antoinette in the Conciergerie," and "Charlotte Corday in Prison," all by sent home by Major Maurice Burbank, formerly of Plymouth. They include a German helmet with the owner's name inside, and a service epaulet of a Prussian guard.

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Those, with a file of the Club Year Books, 1898-1912, the Club Auctions, 1901-1912, and other occasional publications called "Rowfantiana" make an unusual and interesting collection showing the activities of the club during its existence.

A founder and one of the moving spirits of the club, for eleven years its president, was William Henry Gaylord who died in 1905. His tribune to him is embodied in a small beautifully bound volume containing the memorial addresses, a sketch of his life and two portraits, one as a youthful soldier in 1862 and one in his maturer years in 1897. His interest in books was one of the influences which gave birth to the Rowfant Club.

Robert Murray Parmelee of Cleveland and Peterborough, New Hampshire, became for a short time a resident of Boston after his marriage in 1914 to Miss Alice Parker, a niece of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Parker. After the death of his wife Mr. Parmelee decided to dispose of his library, and on learning that his collection of Rowfant Publications and also a large collection of works on Epithaphs and Burials which he had accumulated during many years of foreign travel, would be greatly appreciated by the Boston Public Library, he presented them to that institution, giving at the same time some 600 volumes of popular books to the Soldiers' Camp Library.

GET TOGETHER OUTING OF BOSTON LIBRARY

Many Employees Went to Lake Pearl Yesterday

WRENTHAM, Mass., Sept. 2.—The first "get together" outing of the employees of the Boston Public Library, at Lake Pearl, yesterday, was a complete success. Three barges left Boston at 10 a. m., arriving at Lake Pearl about noon. Lunch and refreshments were enjoyed by all in the restaurant dining hall. Recitations and songs, together with the famous trio of impersonators, were the source of great enjoyment. Otto A. Herman, as chairman of the executive committee, made good.

Former members of the library force now in service include John Barry, George Donahue, George Gallagher, James Gannon, James L. Kennedy, Frank Krieger, William McGowan, Chas. J. Mackin, James P. Moores and Edward Sullivan. After dinner, Librarian, Belden spoke upon "Closer Relations," advocating the getting together of all members of the library staff, to the mutual advantage of all. Mr. Belden's popularity is very evident and "Chief" Belden got many a warm word of praise from his associates and helpers. At 8 the dance hall was opened and from that time until late evening dancing was enjoyed. For sports the schedule included a boat race, potato race, sack race for boys and girls, three-legged race and swimming races for both sexes.

The Library Association is doing very valuable service, especially at this time. One feature of its work, under charge of Dr. Mawson, includes its overseas shipments of books to boys in the service "over there," last month's total being 152,000 volumes. Technical and language books are in great demand by the enlisted men, nearly 60 percent of Camp Devens' books called for being nonfiction. Ninety percent of the books sent across are public donations or contributions, and a drive for a \$3,500,000 fund to carry on the work overseas and among the cantonnments will be included in the Y. M. C. A. campaign this Fall.

300 - Globe

Aug 25/26, 1918

PUBLIC LIBRARY WORKERS TO HAVE OUTING LABOR DAY

The annual outing of the Boston Library Employees will be held at Lake Pearl, Wrentham, Labor Day. The trip will be made in motor trucks, starting from Copley sq. at 9 a. m. At Lake Pearl there will be ball games, swimming races and track sports. The winners of the various events will be awarded prizes.

Among the invited guests are Pres. William E. Kenney of the Board of Trustees of the Library, Librarian Charles E. D. Belden, Otto Fleischer and Thomas Thelan. The committee in charge is composed of Otto H. Heiman, chairman; Miss Margaret Keenan, Miss Ellen Cummings, John O'Brien, Robert F. Dixon and Francis J. Harrington.

of the wall and the plaster an impervious stratum which serves as a protection against the action of dampness or any other chemical action liable to injure the work.

The wall is first plastered solidly and smoothly, so as to avoid the possibility of cracking. Then on the plaster surface is laid a stiff mixture of white lead and strong varnish, and onto this preparation the canvas is pressed with rollers and wide-bladed steel knives until it firmly adheres in every part. The lead and varnish harden into an impervious mass, which holds the canvas firmly in place and guards it from moisture from behind.

Poussin de Chavannes, in most of his large panels, was said to be accustomed to employ, in addition to the usual oil medium, some wax, and he probably did so in making his Boston decorations. His principal vehicle, however, was oil. The purity of his palette is undoubtedly a strong factor in the durability and unchangeableness of his works. John Sargent has employed in his Boston Public Library decorations for the most part an oil medium, but he also used, when occasion seemed to call for it, distemper, and, as everyone can see for himself, he also made frequent use of relief work painted and gilded in a very elaborate manner. As distemper is a method or process in which the colors are mixed with a medium soluble in water, such as the yolk of eggs, the white of eggs, vinegar, wine or ox gall, paintings made in this way are, in a manner of speaking, watercolors, and should not be washed; whereas oil paintings may be cleaned with lukewarm water.

In distemper work the earliest diluent used to reduce the pigments to a proper consistency for working and to hold them together when dry were the yolks of eggs. The colors were ground into a paste, and the egg vehicle then added in the desired proportions. Later this medium was replaced by size or gum, and distemper mixed with these materials is still commonly used by theatrical scene painters as it dries quickly and retains a dead surface. Our readers will remember, perhaps, that only a short time ago, when Amiens was within range of the German guns, the French authorities of the ministry of the fine arts removed the Poussin de Chavannes mural paintings from the walls of the Musée de l'Éclaire and placed them in a safe spot out of reach of the Huns. What methods were employed in this operation do not yet know. If the canvases were rolled on wire-lath plaster walls, it may be that entire sections of the wall were cut away with the canvases on it and transported to the place of safety. Before doing this appears probable that a thick coat of plaster-of-Paris must have been spread over the faces of the paintings, to protect the surface, as is done by restorers in the case of easel paintings which are to be "treated" from the back. W. H. D.

Low original photographs which were the photographs delivered to the library by members of the family still living at Marshfield. These make an interesting addition to pieces from other sources, which include the hand-written scores of Prof. J. K. Hays' "Soprano" (Boston, 1880), Frederick S. Converse's "The Soprano," a book of exercises written for his pupils by Louis Frank, organ from George W. Chadwick and Arthur Foote, and various other articles.

The Phillips collection is, in many respects, one of the important gifts

As She Was Lithographed for the Frontispiece of a Collection of Her Favorite Songs.



IN THE SENTIMENTAL STYLE.

A Reminder of the Popular Ballads of the Olden Time.

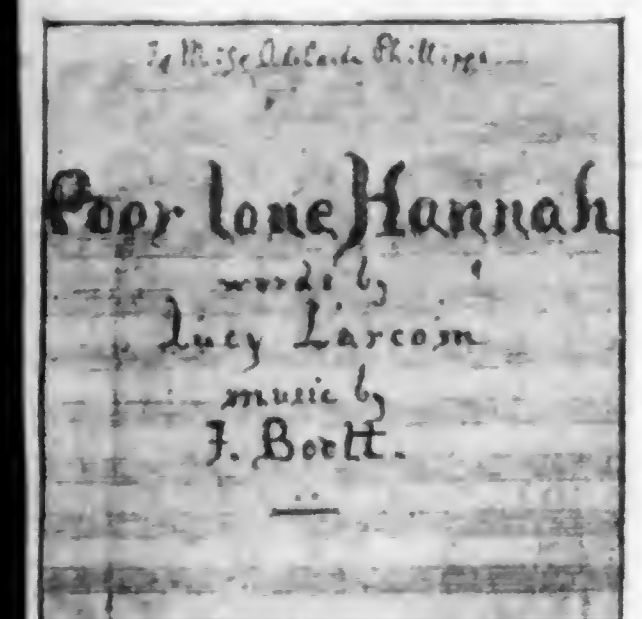
that has come to the Public Library of late years, and one destined to help to perpetuate a name that the older generation of Bostonians believed already to be surely immortal.

The life story of Adelaide Phillips has been prettily told in a little biography by her friend and admirer, Mrs. R. C. Watterston of Boston.

A Singer From Shakespeare's Town

The family was English. Adelaide was born at Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon. When a young child she was brought by her parents to Canada and thence to Boston.

At a little girl in one of the public schools Adelaide began to show talent for acting and when she was eight years old her father, who had had experience



"POOR LONE HANNAH"

The Title Page of an Unpublished Manuscript Dedicated to Miss Phillips by Francis Boott.

in the theatrical business, coached her in several of the parts of the then popular comedy "Old and Young." A theatre was engaged and the child was fantastically advertised in "The Flat Appearance of the Celebrated Infant Prodigy, called 'The Child of Avon, Adelaide Phillips.'"

This was in the forties. The child was immediately and immensely successful. She was taken on for juvenile roles in the Boston Museum stock company then beginning an honorable existence which was terminated not so many years ago. The child was versatile. Her singing soon had equal popularity with her acting. She frequently danced nautical hornpipes between acts.

Little Adelaide's service at the Museum was under the management of William H. Smith, the first director. She had as associates in the cast Mr. and Mrs. Thoman, Mr. and Mrs. Gorman, Thomas Comer, C. W. Hunt, G. H. Webb, C. H. Davis and others. In 1849 a youth made his debut on these boards who like Adelaide Phillips was due to become internationally celebrated. His name was Edwin Booth.

Technical cultivation of Adelaide's voice presently appeared to be desirable. In 1853, following a great benefit concert which attested the favor of the Boston public, she went abroad to study with Manuel Garcia, then as for many years the leading teacher of singing in London.

Garcia saw at once that he had no ordinary pupil in the young woman from America. After some months of work with her voice he sent her to Italy to make her debut.

Garcia's letters of introduction aided the Boston girl in gaining a hearing from Italian impresarios. She made a first appearance with marked success at Brescia. Soon afterwards she was engaged to sing at Crema and Rovereto. Because of her love for the work and the country, she might have stayed in Italy indefinitely but for the Italian habit of paying the most successful young American musicians in compliments rather than in coin.

"If the young prima donna could have fed upon sonnets, flowers and applause," writes Mrs. Watterston, "her stay in Italy would have been longer."

Debut in Philadelphia

To replenish the exchequer Adelaide Phillips returned to America. The story of her Italian triumphs had preceded her, and a vast welcome awaited her when she landed in Boston in October, 1855.

Her mother died shortly after her arrival but, though much distressed, Adelaide managed to keep her engagement for an American debut in Philadelphia. She was honored as Grace in "Semiramide," the role in which she had first appeared at Brescia. In March, 1856, Max Maretzek brought her out in New York in "Il Trovatore."

Even a list of Adelaide Phillips's subsequent appearances would be formidable. Her powerful contralto voice, the more remarkable as coming from an apparently frail little person, became familiar throughout North America. She sang in concerts, recitals and Italian operas. She was frequently in Havana, where her mastery of the Spanish language as well as her exquisite art made her a prime favorite.

Throughout her wanderings Boston always remained home to Miss Phillips.

Whenever the Handel and Haydn Society gave one of its great triennial musical festivals the management could count on secure Adelaide Phillips as a chief attraction. In 1858, at the first of Mr. Gilmore's peace jubilees, the Boston singer was the leading contralto whose popularity was not inferior to that of Madame Parepa-Parepa, soprano, who had been brought to this country for the occasion.

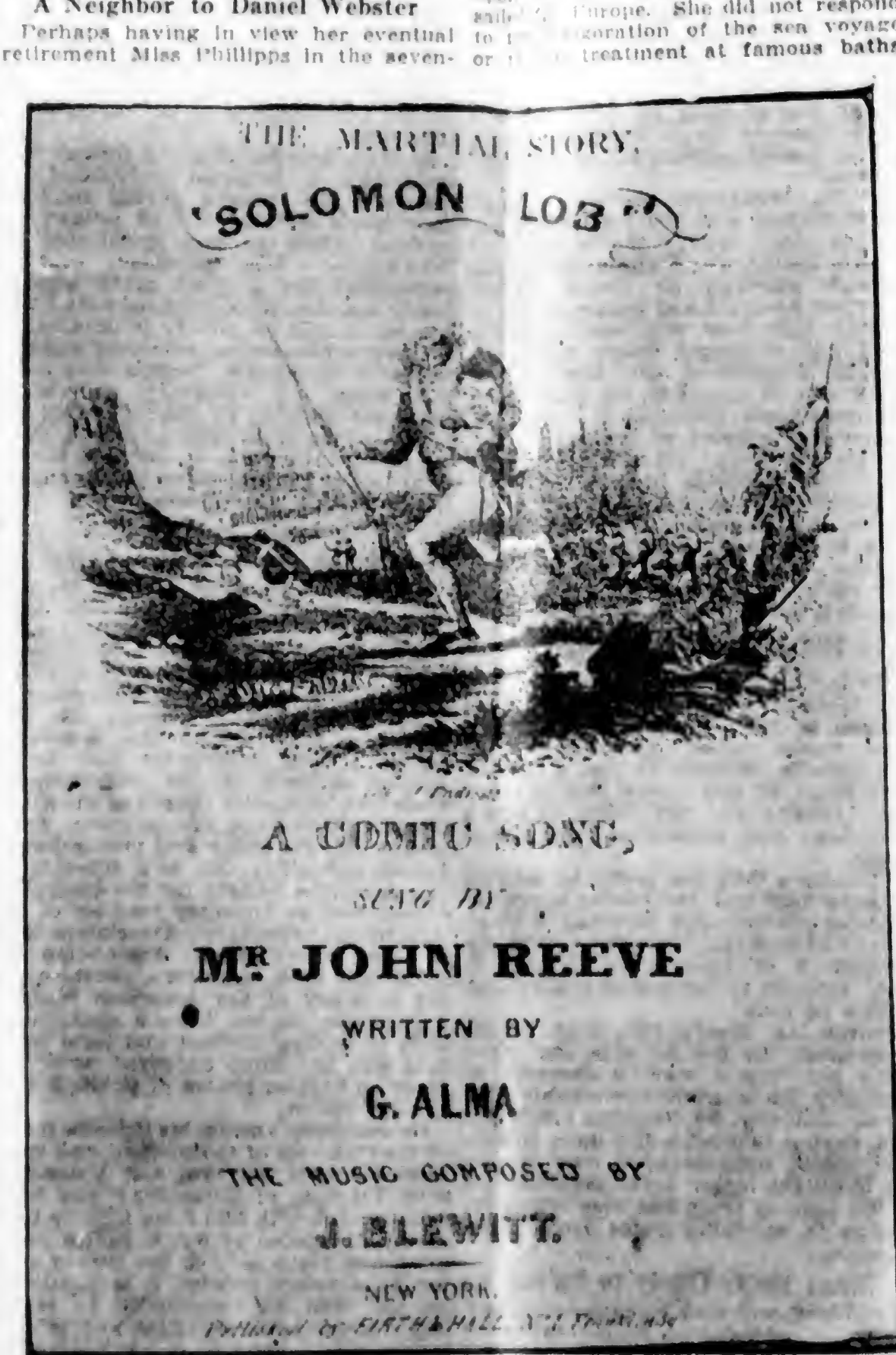
The latter years of Miss Phillips's life were hurt by infectious venereal disease. She was not inferior to her colleagues who like Adelaide Phillips was due to become internationally celebrated. His name was Edwin Booth.



A REMINDER OF THE JENNY LIND FUREOR

The Musicians in This Picture Are the Swedish Nightingale, Sig. Belletti and Sig. Benedetti

she had purchased at Marshfield an attractive house adjoining the old Daniel Webster estate. There she spent her vacation. Thither she went when taken ill. At the end of the following year she had another and more serious breakdown and she went to Naples in the hope of recuperating. During the winter and spring months she was in the care of her physician, she was able to recover as expected and, upon the advice of her physician, she sailed for Europe. She did not respond to the suggestion of the sea voyage or to treatment at famous baths



One of the Comic Songs Which the Great Opera Singer Liked Well Enough to Keep.



"IN SEARCH OF HIM WILD"

The Title Page of One of Francis Boott's Musical Settings for a Bret Harte Poem.

which followed, and on Oct. 2, 1882, she died at Carlbad.

Miss Phillips's remains were brought back to this country and buried at Marshfield on the ground now controlled by the Webster Historical Association. This great singer was a competent student of Italian opera and she collected scores, some of them quite rare, which she sometimes annotated with suggestions as to the best manner of singing certain passages. She was also a singer of popular songs and many pieces of which, evidently, were given to her by admiring composers and friends. These latter, of course, are among the most popularly entertaining of the works that may now be looked over at the library.

What this small, dignified person with the great resonant voice looked like to her contemporaries is indicated by the lithograph likeness that adorns a copy of No. 2 of the "Miss Adelaide Phillips Songs." A fine frank head over good shoulders and a constant smile of which she was the owner even the classifying instinct of Miss Duncan, curator of the musical collections.

Perhaps you wonder what kind of songs were set forth as Miss Phillips's own. On the other side of the page you find the golden words of "The Danube River," beginning:

"Do you recall that night in June,
When the Danube river
We listened to a Landler tune,
We watched the moonbeams quiver,
I left since then have watched the moon,
But never, love, oh nevermore
Can I forget that night in June,
Upon the Danube river."

All sorts of composers gave their productions to the gifted opera singer, usually with pithy expressions of personal regard.

One wonders just what was the appropriateness of her receiving two of "F. B.'s" musical settings for California barroom songs by Bret Harte. The composer, presumably the late Francis Boott, could hardly have expected the refined contralto to warble the measures which he devised to—

"Say, there, 'Frappé' some of you claps
Must sing 'Jim Wild'
Well, no offense,
That ain't the sense
In goldin' child
Jim was my chum
You'd a why I come
Down from up var
'Lucky' for Jim."

Rather less unlikely it is that at some "sacred concert" Miss Phillips gratified the hope that probably went with a presentation copy of George W. Birdseye's "You'll Find Them at Jesus's Feet." In the simpler days of the sixties and seventies even a great opera singer might venture to present such a folk song with real heart interest as is the famous one beginning thus:

"Oh, mother, you've lost your darlings
I wish,
And the house is now lonely and drear."

unique productions of one kind or another. One unpublished piece, at least, was dedicated to the singer herself: a setting made for Lucy Larcom's "Poor Lone Hannah" by Francis Boott, composer and musician, whose will not so many years ago endowed the music department of Harvard University.

Another piece by a prolific American composer is a "Messa Notta-Romanza," dedicated to Barbieri. Its author was Harrison Millard, born in Boston, in 1830, a tenor of some reputation, a teacher in New York city and composer of more than 250 published songs. A second Millard work in manuscript is an

War Activities Committee have joined the movement and representatives of these bodies were on the platform, together with Dr. M. L. Raney, who has been working for the A. L. A., under the direction of Dr. Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Congressional Library, Charles F. D. Holden, the librarian, and others. A joint State meeting will be held in Boston on Sept. 26.

Boston Transcript
Sept. 28 1918

One of the most important preventive measures today is the thorough cleaning of all cars operated by the Boston Elevated, every car starting out clean this morning. Another move in the same direction is the abandonment by most of the Protestant churches of Sunday services. Working along the same line, the librarian of the Boston Public Library has closed all the reading rooms. Meantime physicians and nurses are speeding toward Massachusetts from all directions to reinforce the overworked local practitioners and hospital attendants, and arrangements for additional hospital accommodations have been made, notable among these being the opening of an emergency Red Cross hospital in Newton. Practically no school sessions will be held next week in the Greater Boston district.

Boston Globe
Sept. 29 1918

CLOSE LIBRARY DOORS.

These circulars, which are going to householders and doctors, give advice as to the best possible means of handling influenza cases. The circular offers instructions for treating such cases and urges their use by all who have any occasion to do so. Announcement was made that until such time as the epidemic is under control the reading rooms of the Boston Public Library and all its branches would be closed to the public. Cardholders may go to the library to return or withdraw books, but they may not use the reading rooms.

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Boston Herald
Sept. 29, 1918

The Public Library reading room and the entire library system will remain closed until further notice, but card holders may draw new books. The Museum of Fine Arts will be closed today and will remain closed until Oct. 7. The American Fund for French Wounded has postponed the opening of its surgical dressings department until Oct. 7.

Transcript, Jan 7, 1918

BOSTON OF THE HIGH BROW

BOSTON'S IMPRESSION UPON AN ENGLISH VISITOR

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I was much complimented by Nomad's remarks, as quoted in the New York Times, on the little description which I sent to the Daily News, of my always pleasant experiences in Boston. You are doubtless aware that we in England are very short of print paper, yet the Journal which I represent found one column of space, in the middle of a great battle, in order to publish a special appreciation of one American city. That appreciation has already been printed in full at Boston, and with approval—so at least I am informed. I was glad to bear my testimony that Bostonians are "kindly and appreciative"—"very hearty, wonderfully considerate." I referred to Sir Harry Vane not in any grudging spirit, but as illustrating the love of liberty which has distinguished Boston for centuries. And much of the article was an outspoken tribute to that wonderful institution—the Boston Public Library.

Will Nomad allow me to suggest that amid the mass of material through which he has to read, he may have been compelled to glance through my little contribution rather hastily? It was not Lord Bryce who referred to Bishop Greer as "my lord," but Dr. Jowett, and the occasion was not Boston, but New York. Similarly, the object of what I wrote was only to allow English people to realize how favorable an impression is created by American life on English guests in this country.

I am very glad that Nomad should have allowed me the opportunity of making this clear. P. W. Wilson
New York, Aug. 14.

to say laborer. You get the better of which reference is made. I can pay his Grace no higher compliment than to say that Boston almost pardoned his prelate. Dr. Lang under the initial handicap of an ecclesiastical reputation, and unfortunately the fierce light that beats in England upon an episcopal throne was emphasized by his press agents, who unkindly informed this republic that the eminent divine ranked fourth under the monarchy, and was an ancient personage at Magna Charta. This was to visit on the archbishop all the sins of his predecessors; and it is wonderful how he lived them down. "They approved of his sermons," said a candid informant, "but I heard them saying afterwards, 'Of course, he is just doing it because he is aristocratic.'"

RAATHER LOW ON ENGLISH HIGH CHURCH

America rather likes our antique ways - beefeaters, for instance; but establishment of religion injures the soul.

There is Considerable Low Brow and Medium Brow, According to an English Visitor - The Public as the Parish Church of the City.

Correspondence of P. W. Wilson in London Daily News)

Boston, U.S.A.,

Boston is formidable, but kindly and appreciative. Very hearty, wonderfully considerate, and without over guests, for they have so many - everybody is tested by Boston - that they are experienced. The meets are Anglo-Saxon; yet Anglo-Saxons are a minority people in succession were asked the way by a of mine: and all answered in the language of Dante peers. Moreover, there is quite a dash of Irish, the reason why some Bostonians have a secret sympathy for Boston is nearer Dublin than is London, England - r. Distance lends no enchantment to the views of resbyterians with the friends in Belfast.

met Dr. Bridgeman, editor of The Congregationalist, Mr. Sylvester Horne spent his last day alive. No led it was the end. And he was dearly loved by - quite a peculiarly warm affection. I also heard Archbishop of York, who has been a great success. I can pay his Grace no higher compliment than to say that Boston almost pardoned his prelate. Dr. Lang under the initial handicap of an ecclesiastical reputation, and unfortunately the fierce light that beats in England upon an episcopal throne was emphasized by his press agents, who unkindly informed this republic that the eminent divine ranked fourth under the monarchy, and was an ancient personage at Magna Charta. This was to visit on the archbishop all the sins of his predecessors; and it is wonderful how he lived them down. "They approved of his sermons," said a candid informant, "but I heard them saying afterwards, 'Of course, he is just doing it because he is aristocratic.'"

Boston Transcript
Monday, Sept. 16, 1918.

TALKS ON MANY SUBJECTS

Free Winter Course of Lectures in the Boston Public Library on Thursday Evenings and Sunday Afternoons Show Variety

Announcement is made by the Boston Public Library trustees of the regular winter course of free lectures to be given in the hall on Thursday evening at eight and Sunday afternoons at 3.30 P. M. Lantern slides are a part of all the evening talks and there are occasional illustrated lectures on Sundays. Following is a complete list of the dates, speakers and their subjects:

- Thursday, Oct. 17—Germany vs. America—In History, Statesmen and Deeds. Albert H. Gilmer, A. M., Tufts College.
- Sunday, Oct. 20—Lecture-Recital. La Guerre en Chansons. Chansons des Poilus. Mme. Helene Statton-Porter.
- Thursday, Oct. 24—China—Its Marvel and Mystery. Fred E. Marble, Ph. D.
- Sunday, Oct. 27—William Makepeace Thackeray. Francis Henry Wade, M. D. With illustrations.
- Thursday, Oct. 31—A Visit to Labrador in the Summer of 1918. William Russell Morse, Ph. D.
- Sunday, Nov. 3—War Pictures. European and American. Cartoons—Posters—Paintings. Professor George Brewster, Dartmouth College. With lantern illustrations.
- Thursday, Nov. 7—Sargent's Decorative Work in the Boston Public Library. I. The Subjects taken from the Old Testament. Rev. John T. Glidd, S. M.
- Sunday, Nov. 10—Bird Architecture. (Nest building habits of birds.) Stanley Bacon Townsend. With lantern illustrations.
- Thursday, Nov. 14—National Wonders of the United States. Canada. Leroy F. R. G. S. (Field and Forest Club Course.)
- Sunday, Nov. 17—The Use of Animals in Modern Warfare. Ernest Harold Baynes.
- Thursday, Nov. 21—Sargent's Decorative Work in the Boston Public Library. II. The Subjects taken from the New Testament. Rev. John T. Glidd, S. M.
- Sunday, Nov. 24—The Drama of the Allies: War Plays. Professor Robert E. Rogers, A. M., Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Drama League Course.)
- Sunday, Dec. 1—The American Indian. Fred W. Glader. With lantern illustrations.
- Thursday, Dec. 5—Sandro Botticelli: The Unique Interpreter of the Spirit of the Renaissance. Charles Theodore Carruth.
- Sunday, Dec. 8—Cardinal John Henry Newman as a Man of Letters. John J. Kelly, Ph. D.
- Thursday, Dec. 12—Present Day Problems in Forestry. Colonel Henry S. Graves, U. S. Forester. (Joint auspices of the Field and Forest Club and the Massachusetts Forestry Association.)
- Sunday, Dec. 15—Korea, the Hermit Kingdom. Fred E. Marble, Ph. D. With lantern illustrations.
- Thursday, Dec. 19—Housing Problems of a Large City. Charles Leconte (chairman, Boston Housing Commission).
- Sunday, Dec. 22—The Music of Russia. Olin Downes. With musical illustrations.
- Thursday, Dec. 26—Pageants for War Service. Lolla A. Clark.
- Sunday, Dec. 29—The Drama of the Allies Great Britain. Frank Cheney Hersey, A. M., Harvard University. (Drama League Course.)
- Thursday, Jan. 2—The Boston of William Morris Hunt. Mrs. A. S. Shannon.
- Sunday, Jan. 5—The Adventure of a Sagebrush Tourist in Wyoming. Professor W. Lyman Underwood, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With lantern illustrations.
- Thursday, Jan. 9—The Holy Land. Harvey N. Shepard, A. B.
- Sunday, Jan. 12—A Struggle for Nationality: Czech-Slovakia and the National Enemy of Pan-Germanism. Albert H. Gilmer, A. M., Tufts College. With lantern illustrations.
- Thursday, Jan. 16—Trent and Trieste, from the Brenner Pass to the Coast of the Adriatic. Col. L. Melano Ross.
- Sunday, Jan. 19—Lecture-recital: Creole and Afro-American Music. Miss Cuney Hale. With vocal illustrations by William H. Richardson.
- Thursday, Jan. 23—The Geography of Northern France. Professor Emeritus William Morris Davis, Ph. D., Harvard University.
- Sunday, Jan. 26—The Drama of the Allies: Italy. George Benson Weston, A. M., Harvard University. (Drama League Course.)
- Thursday, Jan. 30—A Day's Walk in Modern Athens. Euphrosine Corinna Canotakis.
- Sunday, Feb. 2—Our Enemies of the Insect World. The Mosquito and the House Fly. Professor W. Lyman Underwood, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With lantern illustrations.
- Thursday, Feb. 6—Heart of Europe: the Sanctuary Laid Waste. Professor Ralph Adams Cross, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Sunday, Feb. 9—Scotland. Mrs. Arthur Dudley Hope. With lantern illustrations.
- Thursday, Feb. 13—Characteristics of High Mountain Forests. Philip W. Ayres, Ph. D. (Forester of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.) (Field and Forest Club Course.)
- Sunday, Feb. 16—Family Names and Their Story. William Russell Morse, Ph. D.
- Thursday, Feb. 20—"Over There." Literary associations of Paris and the War Zone of France. Frank Cheney Hersey, A. M., Harvard University.
- Sunday, Feb. 23—The Music of Spain. Benedict Fitz Gerald. With musical illustrations.
- Thursday, Feb. 27—Historic Fredericksburg, Va., and Its Associations with the Washington Family. Frank Chouteau Brown.
- Sunday, March 2—The Drama of the Allies: France. Professor Louis Allard, Harvard University. (Drama League Course.)
- Thursday, March 6—Daily Life in Palestine. Anton Hanania.
- Sunday, March 9—The Arnold Arboretum: The Museum of Living Trees. Edward Irving Farrington. With lantern illustrations.
- Thursday, March 13—The Resources and Opportunities of Boston. George Winthrop Lee. (Field and Forest Club Course.)
- Sunday, March 16—The Music of America. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gideon. With musical illustrations.
- Thursday, March 20—The Water Powers of New England. Henry I. Harriman, president New England Water Power Company.
- Sunday, March 23—The School as a Socializing Agency. Jeremiah E. Burke, Litt. D. (Assistant Superintendent, Boston Public Schools.)
- Thursday, March 27—Famous Actors. New. Francis Henry Wade, M. D.
- Sunday, March 30—The Drama of the Allies: Russia. Professor Leo Wiener, Harvard University. (Drama League Course.)

BOSTON EVENING
TRANSCRIPT, FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 11, 1918
The Listener

It was anything but a felicitous choice of expressions to remark that the new Guide to Serial Publications Received in this vicinity, in preparation for publication by that beneficent promoter of the humanities, the Boston Public Library, would attract our browsing bookworms. It was based on a too narrow conception of the immense scope of the work planned and carried on by the compiler and editor, Mr. Thomas Johnston Homer, with the cooperation not only of the library itself, splendid in resources and reference tools for a compilation world-wide in scope, but also of more than sixty other libraries, which, for the most part, highly specialized in character, have been able to contribute rare quotas to the extensive array of publications recorded, and hence to make the undertaking far more comprehensive than if it merely listed the collections (premier in quality and colossal in quantity though they are) of the Public Library of the City of Boston and of the Library of Harvard College. In addition to these many valuable services, the enterprise has had, at one stage of its progress, the benefit of a special assistant generously provided by the Harvard College Library. Moreover, it has the cooperation of a distinctly eminent committee of librarians and other experts; and the support of many subscribers, although the work has developed so encyclopedically that the editor is often somewhat ruefully reminded, as to the latter group, of that poignant line in the unforgettable glee club song—"Sometimes I wish there were more."

In this connection, it should be also noted that the custody of the funds is attended to through the courtesy of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. And there have been many other phases of helpfulness, which have contributed to the upbuilding of the collection, and for which the editor especially is grateful; but space is lacking for their enumeration here. It will be the driving business man, or the specialist in any one of the seventeen branches of pure science, rather than the browsing reader—who will rush to the new catalogue with such questions as, "What are the principal papers of Tokio, Japan?" or, "Has the Merrimack Chemical Company received the June number of the Journal of Economic Entomology?" The scope of the compilation is nothing less than the serial record of the civilized world. With certain exceptions (for one instance, laws and court reports; for another, matter mainly administrative or industrial and hence not commonly coming within the domain of what is known by the term "Contributions to Knowledge"), nothing human in print is alien to the Guide, in the line of serial publications—which include not only newspapers and magazines, but also the transactions, memoirs, bulletins, and other series of hundreds of learned societies and similar establishments contributing to the advancement of knowledge. In brief, in the Bacon-Ticknor room of the Boston Public Library may be found the key to the record of the world's progress, so far as such record is being received in serial form, in amazing quantity and variety, by this community.

A feature of the catalogue is its subject-index (in itself no inconsiderable undertaking) but of course that will not provide an intensive analysis of the contents of the periodicals. It would require an enormous appropriation to analyze and index many thousands of publications, especially as a surprisingly large number of them are in rarely-known languages. Indeed, in the galley proofs of the first 102 titles (the 1024 reaching into the alphabet only as far as the "Académie royale de médecine de Belgique"), the following languages make their successive entrances upon the scene: English, German, Swedish, Norwegian, French, Latin, Portuguese, Spanish and Roumanian. And if one includes the "reference" entries, scattered along the road on the way to "Main entry" 102, Italian, Danish, Finnish, Croatian, Hungarian, Russian, Bulgarian, Polish and Bohemian also begin to tread the boards. It is lucky for the "rueful" editor that "caviar" is not maintained throughout the work in any such proportion as this.

It is enough, and more than has been undertaken hitherto, for more than twenty years, if one is enabled to find out if publications desired are available in this vicinity, and where. For instance, one wishing to consult a back number of the "Mercure de France" asks that the record of the "Guide" may be examined, and finds with such record the date of the foundation of this serial, and beneath that the mysterious legend B1. H2, which means that the Boston Public Library has a complete, or substantially complete, set of the Mercure de France, while Harvard College has a set that is strong, but not so strong as to be styled H1. The literary worker, therefore, would save his journey to Cambridge and take to the home library for a complete set. Another sort of example: Some rising literary genius is in desperate need

Boston Transcript
Friday, Oct. 18, 1918
BOURNE TAKES LIBRARY POST

Boston Architect Is Appointed Head of Fine Arts Department, to Develop Resources, Especially to Meet Demands of Reconstruction Days

Beginning today Frank A. Bourne becomes temporary head of the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library. It is expected that under Mr. Bourne's direction the department will take on a new lease of life and find favor with a class of people who heretofore may have been unacquainted with its resources along architectural lines.

To create a wider popularity for this department has been one of the aims of Librarian Charles F. D. Belden, and with the appointment of Mr. Bourne, who is a Boston architect, there is reason to believe that the department will develop rapidly. During the days of reconstruction following the war the Fine Arts Department cannot fail to be a rendezvous of a large class of persons immediately interested in the future planning of Europe, for it is in Mr. Bourne's programme to assemble a large amount of important data that will prove first-hand information and a guide to many who may be in a position to contribute to this gigantic task.

Mr. Bourne is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of the class of '85. He received his master's degree the following year when he made a design for a free port of Boston to be located in Dorchester Bay, his place singularly enough including the territory now occupied by the Victory plant. His design included the idea of covered piers, which were not then popular, but are today in common use. Soon after his graduation he became interested in the Fine Arts Department of the Public Library and he has since then given much time, principally evenings, to furthering its work. Now, however, he will give a large part of his time, both day and evening, to the department, which does not mean that he will relinquish his office in the Mason building. In his new undertaking he will have the hearty cooperation of a number of persons who have been associated with the department, some time. Mr. Bourne's predecessor as head of this department was Frank A. Chase, who a year and a half ago was transferred to another department of the library.

Both Librarian Belden and Mr. Bourne are anxious that the department be brought before the attention of schools and all those interested in the fine arts. The entire upper floor of the library building will be devoted to its uses. As time goes on, the housing problem, touching European reconstruction, will be more and more brought to the front because of its growing importance. In connection with this attention must be paid, in the rehabilitation process, to the construction of hospitals and camps, ports and harbors, even townships and map-making. That the best results may be obtained, great care will be exercised in the grouping of architectural literature.

Mr. Bourne's formal appointment by the board of trustees was made on Tuesday.

Keen Interest in Lectures on History

The course of lectures on current history given by the department of university extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education has been transferred from the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library to the auditorium in the east wing of the State House. The change was necessary in order to accommodate the large number of enrolled students, ticket holders and others. Dr. Lincoln Wirt will lecture at eight o'clock Wednesday evening, and his topic will be "With Our Armies in Europe."

Libraries Close

Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian, announced today that at the suggestion of the health department, approved by Mayor Peters, the reading rooms in the entire Boston Public Library system would remain closed until further notice.

Card-holders who wish to return books or withdraw books for home use, may do so at the various issue desks in the Central Library, Copple square, at the branches and the reading rooms.

The Public Library reading rooms and the entire library system will remain closed until further notice, but card holders may draw new books. The Museum of Fine Arts will be closed today and will remain closed until Oct. 7. The American Fund for French Wounded has postponed the opening of its surgical dressings department until Oct. 7.

BOSTON OF THE HIGH BROW

(Special correspondence of P.W. Wilson in London Daily News)

Boston is formidable, but kindly and appreciative. They are very hearty, wonderfully considerate, and without any gush over guests, for they have so many - everybody is heard and tested by Boston - that they are experienced. The people one meets are Anglo-Saxon; yet Anglo-Saxons are a minority. Six people in succession were asked the way by a colleague of mine: and all answered in the language of Dante not Shakespeare. Moreover, there is quite a dash of Irish, which is one reason why some Bostonians have a secret sympathy with Ulster. Boston is nearer Dublin than is London, England - much nearer. Distance lends no enchantment to the views of old-time Presbyterians with the friends in Belfast.

I met Dr. Bridgeman, editor of The Congregationalist, with whom Mr. Sylvester Horne spent his last day alive. No one realized it was the end. And he was dearly loved by Americans - quite a peculiarly warm affection. I also heard about the Archbishop of York, who has been a great success everywhere. I can pay his Grace no higher compliment than to say that Boston almost pardoned his prelacy. Dr. Lang labored under the initial handicap of an ecclesiastical reputation, and unfortunately the fierce light that beats in England upon an episcopal throne was emphasized by his press agents, who unkindly informed this republic that the eminent divine ranked fourth under the monarchy, and was an ancient personage at Magna Charta. This was to visit on the archbishop all the sins of his predecessors; and it is wonderful how he lived them down. " They approved of his sermons, " said a candid informant, " but I heard them saying afterwards. " Of course, he is just doing it because he is aristocratic !

RATHER LOW ON ENGLISH HIGH CHURCH

America rather likes our antique ways - beefeaters, for instance; but establishment of religion injures the soul.

TALKS ON MANY SUBJECTS

Free Winter Course of Lectures in the Boston Public Library on Thursday Evenings and Sunday Afternoons Show Variety

Announcement is made by the Boston Public Library trustees of the regular winter course of free lectures to be given in the hall on Thursday evening at eight and Sunday afternoons at 3.30 P. M. Lantern slides are a part of all the evening talks and there are occasional illustrated lectures on Sundays. Following is a complete list of the dates, speakers and their subjects:

subjects:

Thursday, Oct. 17—Germany vs. America—in History, Statesmen and Deeds. Albert H. Glimmer, A. M., Tufts College.

and Sunday, Oct. 20—The Rev. L. La Guerre en Chansons: Chansons des Poilus. Mme. Helene Statoff-Portier.

Thursday, Oct. 24—Charlie, His Marvel and Mystery. Fred E. Marble, Ph. D.

and Sunday, Oct. 27—William Makepeace Thackeray. Francis Henry Wade, M. D. With illustrative readings.

Thursday, Oct. 31—A Visit to Labrador in the Summer of 1913. William Russell Moore, Ph.D.

Ph. D.
Sunday, Nov. 3.—War Pictures, European and American. Cartoons — Posters — Paintings. Professor George Bred Zuk, Dartmouth College. With lantern illustrations.
Thursday, Nov. 7.—Sargent's Decorative Work in the Boston Public Library: 1. The subjects taken from the Old Testament. Rev. John T. Glodt, S. M.
Sunday, Nov. 10.—Bird Architecture. (Nest building habits of birds.) Manley Bacon Town-

ing machine, and a collection of Bacon Town-
Thursday, Nov. 14—National Wonders of the
United States and Canada. Leroy Jeffers,
F. R. G. S. (Field and Forest Club Course.)
Friday, Nov. 17—The Use of Animals in Modern
Warfare. Ernest Harold Bayne.
Thursday, Nov. 21—Sargent's Decorative Work in
the Boston Public Library: II. The Subjects
taken from the New Testament. Rev. John T.
Glodt, S. M.
The Dreams of the Allies: How

Sunday, Nov. 24—The Drama of the Allises: War Plays. Professor Robert E. Rogers, A. M., Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Drama League Course.)

Sunday, Dec. 1—The American Indian. Fred W. Glazier. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Dec. 5—Sandro Botticelli: The Unique Interpreter of the Spirit of the Renaissance. Charles Theodore Carruth.

Friday, Dec. 6—Cardinal John Henry Newman at

Monday, Dec. 8—Cardinal John Henry Newman as a Man of Letters. John J. Reilly, Ph. D.
Thursday, Dec. 12—Present Day Problems in Forestry. Colonel Henry S. Graves, U. S. Forester. (Joint auspices of the Field and Forest Clubs and the Massachusetts Forestry Association.)
Sunday, Dec. 15—Korea, the Hermit Kingdom. Fred E. Marble, Ph. D. With lantern illustrations.
Thursday, Dec. 19—Housing Problems of a Large

Thursday, Dec. 19—Housing Problems of a Large City. Clyde Logue (chairman, Boston Housing Commission).
 Sunday, Dec. 22—The Music of Russia. Olin Downes. With musical illustrations.
 Thursday, Dec. 26—Pageants for War Service. Lotta A. Clark.
 Sunday, Dec. 29—The Drama of the Allies Great Britain. Frank Cheney Hersey, A. M., Harvard University. (Drama League Course.)
 Saturday, Jan. 2—The Boston of William Morris

Hunt, Martha A. 8—St. William Morris
Sunday, Jan. 6—"Adventures of a Sagebrush
Tourist in Wyoming." Professor W. Lyman
Underwood, Massachusetts Institute of Techno-
logy. With lantern illustrations.
Tuesday, Jan. 9—"The Holy Land. Harvey N.
Shepard. A. B.
Sunday, Jan. 12—"A Struggle for Nationality:
Czechs, Slovaks, the Natural Enemy of Pan-
Germanism." Albert H. Gilmer. A. M., Tufts
College. With lantern illustrations.

College. With lantern illustrations.
 Thursday, Jan. 16—Trent and Trieste, from the
 Brenner Pass to the Coast of the Adriatic.
 Cal. I. Melano Rossi
 Friday, Jan. 19—Lecture-recital: Creola and
 Afro-American Music. Maud Cuney Hare,
 With vocal illustrations by William H. Rich-
 ardson.
 Saturday, Jan. 23—The Geography of Northern
 France. Professor Emeritus William Morris
 Davis, Ph. D., Harvard University.

Monday, Jan. 20.—*The Drama of the Ailles: Italy.*
George Benson Weston, A. M. Harvard University.
(Drama League Course.)
Thursday, Jan. 30.—*A Day's Walk in Modern Athens.* Euphrosine Corinna Canotus.
Sunday, Feb. 2.—*Our Enemies of the Insect World.* (The Mosquito and the House Fly.)
Professor W. Lyman Underwood, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With lantern illustrations.
Thursday, Feb. 6.—*Heart of Europe: the Sanato-*

Thursday, Feb. 6—Heart of Europe: the Sanctuary Laid Waste. Professor Ralph Adams Cram, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Friday, Feb. 8—England. Mrs. Arthur Dudley Cope. With lantern illustrations.
Thursday, Feb. 13—Characteristics of High Mountain Forests. Philip W. Ayres, Ph. D. (For-
eater of the Society for the Protection of New
Hampshire Forests). (Field and Forest Club
Course).
Sunday, Feb. 16—Family Names and Their Story.
W. B. E. D.

William Russell Morse, Ph. D.
Thursday, Feb. 20—"Over There." Literary associations of Paris and the War Zone of France.
Frank Cheney Hersey, A. M., Harvard University.
Sunday, Feb. 23—"The Music of Spain." Benedict Fitz Gerald. With musical illustrations.
Thursday, Feb. 27—"Historic Fredericksburg, Va., and Its Associations with the Washington Family." Frank Chouteau Brown.
Sunday, March 2—"The Drama of the Allies:

Monday, March 2—The Drama of the Allies:
France. Professor Louis Allard, Harvard
University. (Drama League Course.)
Thursday, March 6—Daily Life in Palestine. An-
ton Hanania.
Sunday, March 9—The Arnold Arboretum: The
Museum of Living Trees. Edward Irving
Farrington. With lantern illustrations.
Thursday, March 13—The Resources and Oppor-
tunities of Boston. George Winthrop Lee.
(Field and Forest Club Course.)
Sunday, March 16—The Museum.

Sunday, March 16—The Music of America. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Glideon. With musical illustrations.

Thursday, March 20—The Water Powers of New England. Henry L. Liverman, president New England Water Power Company.

Sunday, March 23—The School as a Socializing Agency. Jeremiah E. Burke, Litt. D. (assistant superintendent, Boston public schools).

Thursday, March 27—Famous Actors. Old and New. Francis Henry Wade, M. D.

Sunday, March 30—The American People.

Sunday, March 30—The Drama of the Allies: Russia. Professor Leo Wiesner, Harvard University. (Drama League Course.)

It was anything but a felicitous choice of expressions to remark that the new Guide to Serial Publications Received in this Vicinity, in preparation for publication by that beneficent promoter of the humanities, the Boston Public Library, would attract our browsing bookworms. It was based on a too narrow conception of the immense scope of the work planned and carried on by the compiler and editor, Mr. Thomas Johnston Homer, with the coöperation not of the library itself, splendid in resources and reference tools for a compilation world-wide in scope but also of more than sixty other libraries, which, for the most part, highly specialized in character, have been able to contribute rare, quotable to the extensive array of subjects, and to the diligence to make the undertaking far more comprehensive than if it merely listed the collections (preeminent in quality and extensive in quantity though they are) of the Public Library of the City of Boston, and of the Library of Harvard College. In addition to these many valuable services, the enterprise has had, at one stage, the aid of the services of a special assistant generously provided by the Harvard College Library. Moreover, it has the coöperation of a distinctly distinguished committee of librarians and eminent other experts, and the support of subscribers, although the work has developed so encyclopedically that the editor is often somewhat ruefully reminded, as he is in the foreword, of that poignant line in the unforgettable gleaming song— "Sometimes I wish there were more."

In this connection, it should be also noted that the custody of the funds is attended to through the courtesy of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. And there have been many other phases of the problem, such as the selection related to the upbuilding of the collection, and for which the editor especially is grateful; but space is lacking for their enumeration. It is the use of the services of a business man, or the specialist in any one of the seventeen branches of pure science, or still rather the the browsing reader, who will raise the questions, "What are the principal papers of Tokio, Japan?" or "Has the Merrimac Chemical Company received the June number of the *Journal of Economic Zoology*?" and the answer to the question of the completion is nothing less than the serial record of the civilized world. With certain exceptions (for one instance, laws of the United States), the records are either mainly administrative or industrial and hence not commonly coming within the domain of what is connoted by the term "human spirit." The *Journal of Economic Zoology* is alien to the Guide, in the line of serial publications—which include not only newspapers and magazines, but also the transactions, memoirs, and the like, of the learned societies and similar establishments contributing to the advancement of knowledge. In brief, in the Barton Library may be found the key to the record of the world's progress, so far as such record is being received in serial form, in amazing quantity and variety.

A feature of the catalogue is its subject-index (in itself no inconsiderable undertaking) but of course that will not provide an intensive analysis of the contents. The index is carefully compiled and requires an enormous appropriation to analyze and index many thousands of languages, especially as a surprisingly large number of languages are not well-known languages. Indeed, in the gallery proofs of the first 102 titles (the 1024 titles of the 1959 edition) are included as the "Académie royale de médecine de Belgique", the following languages make their successive entrances upon the boards: Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Polish, Norwegian, French, Latin, Portuguese, Spanish and Roumanian. And if one includes the "reference" entries, scattered throughout the index, the languages are: "Main entry" 102, Italian, Danish, Finnish, Croatian, Hungarian, Russian, Bulgarian, Greek, Latin, Polish, Norwegian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Polish, Norwegian, French, Latin, Portuguese, Spanish and the boards. It is lucky for the "refuél" editor that "caviar" is not maintained throughout the work in any such proportion.

It is enough, and more than has been undertaken heretofore, for more than twenty years, if one is enabled to find out if publications desired are available in this vicinity, and where. For instance, one wishing to consult the *Annuaire de la Ville de Paris* for 1890, "France" asks that the record of the "Guide" may be examined, and finds with such record the date of the foundation of this series, and beneath that the mysterious legend, "The record of the *Annuaire de la Ville de Paris* has a complete, or substantially complete, set of the *Mercur de France*, White Hall College has a set that is strong, but not so strong as to be called a duplicate. It is not so strong, therefore, would save his journey to Cambridge and take to the home library for a complete set. Another sort of example. Some rising literary genius is in desperate need

Boston Architect Is Appointed Head of Fine Arts Department, to Develop Resources, Especially to Meet Demands of Reconstruction Days

Beginning today Frank A. Bourne becomes temporary head of the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library. It is expected that under Mr. Bourne's direction the department will take on a new lease of life and find favor with a class of people who heretofore may have been unacquainted with its resources along architectural lines.

architectural lines. To create a wider popularity for this department has been one of the aims of Librarian Charles F. D. Belden, and with the appointment of Mr. Bourne, who is a Boston architect, there is reason to believe that the department will develop rapidly. During the days of reconstruction following the war the Fine Arts Department cannot but have a status as a nucleus of a large class of persons immediately interested in the future planning of Europe, for it is in Mr. Bourne's programme to assemble a large amount of important data that will provide first-hand information and a guide to many who may be in a position to contribute

to this gigantic task.

After receiving a graduate's degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Bozeman was a member of the class of '06. He received his master's degree the following year when he made his first visit to Boston to see his father, who was then located in Dorchester Bay. His father, a shipbuilder, was, significantly enough, including the territory now occupied by the Victory plant. His father's business had added to the city's population, which were not then popular, but are today in common use. Soon after his graduation, Mr. Bozeman joined the Fine Arts Department of the Public Library and has since then given much time, principally evenings, to furthering its work. He now, however, has a large part of his time, both day and evening, to the department, but this does not mean that he is neglecting his duties at the Mason building. In his new undertaking he will have the hearty cooperation of a number of persons who have been associated with the department since Mr. Bozeman's predecessor as head of this department was Frank A. Chase, who a year and a half ago was transferred to Hartford.

Both Librarian Belden and Mr. Bourne are anxious that the department be brought before the attention of schools and all those interested in the architectural side of the door of the library building will be devoted to its uses. As time goes on, the housing problem, touching European reconstruction, will be more and more brought to the front because of its growing importance. In connection with this attention must be paid, in the rehabilitation process, to the construction of hospitals and camps, ports and harbors, even camouflage and map-reading. That the best results may be obtained, our work will be concentrated in the grouping of architectural literature.

Mr. Bourne's formal appointment by the board of trustees was made on Tuesday.

Keen Interest in Lectures on History

The course of lectures on current history given by the department of university extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education has been transferred from the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library to the auditorium in the east wing of the State House. The change was necessary in order to accommodate the large number of enrolled students, ticket holders and others. Dr. Lincoln Wirt will lecture at eight o'clock Wednesday evening, and his topic will be "With Our Armies in Europe."

Libraries Close

Charles F. D. Reiden, librarian, announced today that at the suggestion of the health department, approved by Mayor Peters, the reading rooms in the entire Boston Public Library system would remain closed until further notice.

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Boston Herald
Sept. 29, 1918

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2

When Lord Bryce was leaving, Dr. Jowett, at a farewell luncheon, referred to Bishop David H. Greer as "my lord" - and centuries hence the story will be told at Boston Tea Parties. Sheer elemental piety preserved Dr. Jowett from instant annihilation. A Methodist bishop recently made a speech, somewhat cool towards England - in fact, quite chilly. The point was that he had visited Europe, and come across an English bishop - the kind of person 'hat a Suffragan seems to be when he also is called "My Lord" and one friendly chat was quite enough for the Methodist - even in war-time. Anglican pretensions simply don't happen here, and without disestablishment you can have no real community of faith between British and American Christians. The theory of the English episcopacy is that America is a nation of village dissenters. But dissenter and nonconformist are words unknown here. We are citizens - and don't let any patronizing person from Oxford or Winchester forget it. Here in Boston still stands the silver bowl, presented to Daniel Webster in 1835 - as "Defender" not of the faith - but "of the Constitution of the United States".

THE MAJORITY CAST OUT CASTE

Let me illustrate. I am the only individual, except one other, who ever spent a happy honeymoon in a free library. It was at Boston, and after nineteen years to the day I revisited this remarkable building. Free libraries, all by themselves, are not quite the same as when you had company; but what did I find? Children and teachers and all sorts really using the palace of knowledge and art as their own - their club; and as they pass in and out - hundreds, thousands a day - what statue do they salute? Here is the inscription: Sir Henry Vane. Governor of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, 1636, Born 1612. Beheaded 1662. An ardent defender of civil liberty and advocate of free thought in religion. He maintained that GOD, LAW and PARLIAMENT are superior to the King.

That little misunderstanding over Sir Henry Vane's head occurred a hundred years before 1776 and German George III. It was a thoroughly English incident - the parson prayed, the squire gave the order, and the laborer did the chopping. Until our bishops pardon and behave like other people, they will have no chance with the New World, and the Old World will have quietly and firmly to disavow them by explaining that India also has caste.

COMMUNITY OF SCHOLARSHIP

There is no gloom in this building, no sanctified pessimism, no dim religious light. The priests (or priestesses) of this worship do not need to wear special vestments. It is the mind they adorn - not the body. There is the silence of Quakerism - only it is not a silence that feeds on self.

Boston Transcript
Monday, Sept. 16, 1918.

TALKS ON MANY SUBJECTS

Free Winter Course of Lectures in the Boston Public Library on Thursday Evenings and Sunday Afternoons Show Variety

Announcement is made by the Boston Public Library trustees of the regular winter course of free lectures to be given in hall on Thursday evening at eight o'clock and on Sunday afternoon at 2.30 P. M. Lectures are a part of all the evening and there are occasional illustrated lectures on Sundays. Following is a complete list of the dates, speakers and their subjects:

- Oct. 17—Germany vs. America—In His-
tories and Deeds. Albert H. Gil-
M. Tufts College.
Oct. 20—Lecture-Recital. La Guerre en
Chanson des Poilus. Mme.
Stator-Fortier.
Oct. 24—China—Its Marvel and Mys-
tery. E. M. Marlin, Ph. D.
Oct. 27—William Makepeace Thackeray.
Henry Wade, M. D. With illustra-
tions.
Oct. 31—A Visit to Labrador in the
foot of Louis. William Russell Morse.
Nov. 3—War Pictures. European and
American. Cartoons—Posters—Paintings.
Professor George Fred Zieg, Dartmouth Col-
lege. With lantern illustrations.
Nov. 7—Sargent's Decorative Work in
the Public Library. I. The Subject
from the Old Testament. Rev. John T.
O'Sullivan.
Nov. 10—Bird Architecture. (Next build-
ings of birds.) Manly Bacon Town-
send. With lantern illustrations.
Nov. 14—National Wonders of the
States and Canada. Leroy Jeffers.
Nov. 17—The Use of Animals in Modern
War. Ernest Harold Baynes.
Nov. 21—Sargent's Decorative Work in
the Public Library. II. The Subject
from the New Testament. Rev. John T.
O'Sullivan.
Nov. 24—The Drama of the Allies: War
Professor Robert E. Rogers, A. M.,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Dec. 1—The American Indian. Fred W.
With lantern illustrations.
Dec. 5—Sandro Botticelli: The Unique
of the Spirit of the Renaissance.
Theodore Carruth.
Dec. 8—Cardinal John Henry Newman as
of Letters. John J. Reilly, Ph. D.
Dec. 12—Present Day Problems in Eng-
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Joint auspices of the Field and Forest
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Dec. 15—Korea, the Hermit Kingdom.
Marble, Ph. D. With lantern illus-
trations.
Dec. 19—Housing Problems of a Large
Charles Logue (chairman, Boston Hous-
ing Commission).
Dec. 22—The Music of Russia. Olin
Clark.
Dec. 26—Pageants for War Service.
Jan. 2—The Drama of the Allies: Great
Frank Cheney Hersey, A. M., Har-
vard University. (Drama League Course).
Jan. 5—The Boston of William Morris.
Martha A. S. Shannon.
Jan. 7—"Adventures of a Sagebrush
in Wyoming." Professor W. Lyman
Wood, Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
With lantern illustrations.
Jan. 8—The Holy Land. Harvey N.
A. B.
Jan. 12—A Struggle for Nationality:
Bosnia, the Natural Enemy of Pan-
Slavism. Albert H. Gilmer, A. M., Tufts
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Jan. 16—Trent and Trieste, from the
Peace to the Coast of the Adriatic.
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American Music. Maud Cuney Hare.
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ardson.
Jan. 23—The Geography of Northern
Professor Emeritus William Morris
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Jan. 30—A Day's Walk in Modern
Euphrates Corinna Canotias.
Feb. 2—Our Enemies of the Past
(The Mosquito and the House Fly).
W. Lyman Underwood, Massachu-
setts Institute of Technology. With lantern
illustrations.
Feb. 6—Heart of Europe: the Sanctu-
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Feb. 13—Scotland. Mrs. Arthur Dudley
With lantern illustrations.
Feb. 19—Characteristics of High Moun-
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the Society for the Protection of New
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Russell Morse, Ph. D.
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of Paris and the War Zone of France.
Cheney Hersey, A. M., Harvard Uni-
versity.
Mar. 5—The Music of Spain. Benedict
Wald. With musical illustrations.
Mar. 12—Historic Fredericksburg. Van-
derbilt University.
Mar. 15—Associations with the Washington
Family. Frank Chouteau Brown.
Mar. 22—The Drama of the Allies: France.
Professor Louis Alard, Harvard
University. (Drama League Course).
Mar. 29—Daily Life in Palestine. An-
thon Harnham.
Mar. 30—The Arnold Arboretum: The
Museum of Living Trees. Edward Irving
Farrington. With lantern illustrations.
Mar. 31—The Resources and Oppor-
tunities of Boston. George Winthrop Lee.
(Field and Forest Club Course).
Sunday, March 16—The Music of America. Mr.
and Mrs. Henry Gideon. With musical illus-
trations.
Sunday, March 24—The Water Powers of New
England. Henry I. Harriman, president New
England Water Power Company.
Sunday, March 25—The School as a Socializing
Agency. Jeremiah E. Burke, Litt. D. (assis-
tant superintendent, Boston public schools).
Thursday, March 27—Famous Actors, Old and
New. Francis Henry Wade, M. D.
Sunday, March 30—The Drama of the Allies: Rus-
sia. Professor Leo Wiener, Harvard Univer-
sity. (Drama League Course).

BOSTON EVENING
TRANSCRIPT, FRIDAY,
OCTOBER 11, 1918
The Listener

It was anything but a felicitous choice of expressions to remark that the new Guide to Serial Publications Received in this vicinity, in preparation for publication by that beneficent promoter of the humanities, the Boston Public Library, would attract our browsing bookworms. It was based on a too narrow conception of the immense scope of the work planned and carried on by the compiler and editor, Mr. Thomas Johnston Homer, with the cooperation not only of the library itself, splendid in resources and reference tools for a compilation world-wide in scope, but also of more than sixty other libraries, which, for the most part, highly specialized in character, have been able to contribute rare quotas to the extensive array of publications far more com- prehensive than if it merely listed the collections (preliminary in quality and colossal in quantity though they are) of the Public Library of the City of Boston and of the Library of Harvard College. In addition to these many valuable services, the enterprise has had, at one stage of its progress, the benefit of a special assistant generously provided by the Harvard College Library. Moreover, it has the cooperation of a distinctly defined committee of librarians and other experts; and the support of many subscribers, although the work has de- veloped so encyclopedically that the editor is often somewhat ruefully reminded, as to the latter group, of that poignant line in the unforgettable glee club song—"Sometimes I wish there were more."

In this connection, it should be also noted that the custody of the funds is attended to through the courtesy of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. And there have been many other phases of helpfulness, which have contributed to the upbuilding of the collection, and for which the editor especially is grate- ful, but space is lacking for their enu- meration here. It will be the driving busi- ness man, or the specialist in any one of the seventeen branches of pure sci- ence, rather than the browsing reader—who will rush to the new catalogue with such questions as, "What are the prin- cipal papers of Tokio, Japan?" or, "Has the Merrimac Chemical Company received the June number of the Journal of Eco- nomic Entomology?" The scope of the compilation is nothing less than the serial record of the civilized world. With certain exceptions (for one instance, law, and court reports; for another, matter mainly administrative or industrial and hence not commonly coming within the domain of what is connoted by the term "Contributions to Knowledge"), nothing human in print is alien to the Guide, in the line of serial publications—which in- clude not only newspapers and maga- zines, but also the transactions, memoirs, bulletins, and other series of hundreds of learned societies and similar establish- ments contributing to the advancement of knowledge. In brief, in the Barto- tick room of the Boston Public Li- brary may be found the key to the rec- ord of the world's progress, so far as such record is being received in serial form, in amazing quantity and variety, by this community.

A feature of the catalogue is its sub- ject-index (in itself no inconsiderable undertaking) but of course that will not provide an intensive analysis of the con- tents of the periodicals. It would re- quire an enormous appropriation to analyze and index many thousands of publications, especially as a surprisingly large number of them are in rarely- known languages. Indeed, in the galley proofs of the first 102 titles (the 1024 reaching into the alphabet only as far as the "Academie royale de médecine de Belgique"), the following languages make their successive entrances upon the scene: English, German, Swedish, Norwegian, French, Latin, Portuguese, Spanish and Roumanian. And if one in- cludes the "reference" entries, scattered along the road on the way to "Main entry" 102, Italian, Danish, Finnish, Croa- tian, Hungarian, Russian, Bulgarian, Polish and Bohemian also begin to tread the boards. It is lucky for the "rueful" editor that "caviar" is not maintained throughout the work in any such propor- tion as this.

It is enough, and more than has been undertaken heretofore for more than twenty years, if one is enabled to find out if publications desired are available in this vicinity, and where. For instance, one wishing to consult a back number of the "Mercure de France" asks that the record of the "Guide" may be exam- ined, and finds with such record the date of the foundation of this serial, and be- neath that the mysterious legend B1. H2, which means that the Boston Public Li- brary has a complete, or substantially complete, set of the Mercure de France, while Harvard College has a set that is strong, but not so strong as to be styled B1. The literary worker, therefore, would save his journey to Cambridge and take to the home library for a complete set. Another sort of example: Some rising literary genius is in desperate need of her story printed in the "Seven Arts." Turning to the section devoted to serials

Boston Transcript
Friday, Oct. 18, 1918

BOURNE TAKES LIBRARY POST

Boston Architect Is Appointed Head of Fine Arts Department, to Develop Resources, Especially to Meet Demands of Reconstruction Days

Beginning today Frank A. Bourne be- comes temporary head of the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library. It is expected that under Mr. Bourne's direction the department will take on a new lease of life and find favor with a class of people who heretofore may have been unacquainted with its resources along architectural lines.

To create a wider popularity for this department has been one of the aims of Librarian Charles F. D. Belden, and with the ap- pointment of Mr. Bourne, who is a Boston architect, there is reason to believe that the department will develop rapidly. Dur- ing the days of reconstruction following the war the Fine Arts Department cannot fail to be a rendezvous of a large class of persons immediately interested in the future planning of Europe, for it is in Mr. Bourne's programme to assemble a large amount of important data that will prove first-hand information and a guide to many who may be in a position to contribute to this gigantic task.

Mr. Bourne is a graduate of the Massa- chusetts Institute of Technology of the class of '86. He received his master's degree the following year when he made a design for a free port of Boston to be located in Dorchester Bay, his place singularly enough including the territory now occupied by the Victory plant. His design included the idea of covered piers, which were not then popular, but are today in common use. Soon after his graduation he became interested in the Fine Arts Department of the Public Li- brary and he has since then given much time, principally evenings, to furthering its work. Now, however, he will give a large part of his time, both day and evening, to the department, but this does not mean that he will relinquish his offices in the Mason building. In his new undertaking he will have the hearty cooperation of a number of persons who have been asso- ciated with the department, some time. Mr. Bourne's predecessor as head of this department was Frank A. Chase, who a year and a half ago was transferred to another department of the library.

Both Librarian Belden and Mr. Bourne are anxious that the department be brought before the attention of schools and all those interested in the fine arts. The en- tire upper floor of the library building will be devoted to its uses. As time goes on the housing problem, touching European reconstruction, will be more and more brought to the front because of its growing importance. In connection with this, the housing must be paid, in the rehabilitation camps, to the construction of hospitals and camps, ports and harbors, even camouflage and map-reading. That the best results may be obtained, great care will be ex- ercised in the grouping of architectural literature.

Mr. Bourne's formal appointment by the board of trustees was made on Tuesday.

Keen Interest in Lectures on History
The course of lectures on current history given by the department of university extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education has been transferred from the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library to the auditorium in the east wing of the State House. The change was necessary in order to accommodate the large number of enrolled students, ticket holders and others. Dr. Lincoln Wirt will lecture at eight o'clock Wednesday evening, and his topic will be "With Our Armies in Europe."

Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian, an-
nounced today that at the suggestion of
Major F. B. the reading rooms in the
entire Boston Public Library system
would remain closed until further no-
tice.

Libraries Close

Card-holders who wish to return books or withdraw books for home use, may do so at the various issue desks in the General Library, the Copy square, at the branches and the reading rooms.

Sept. 29, 1918

The Public Library reading room and the entire library system will remain closed until further notice, but card holders may draw new books. The Museum of Fine Arts will be closed today and will remain closed until Oct. 7. The American Fund for French Wounded has postponed the opening of its surgical dressings department until Oct. 7.

VISITORS to the Public Library note the bust of L. C. Stone which has been placed at the head of the main staircase, and which commemorates the 100th anniversary of her birth. The bust is appropriately inscribed with name and dates, and is surrounded by a wreath of laurel, which makes it all the more effective.

From child to septuagenarian there is one community, not perhaps of saints, but certainly of scholarship. Here is the true modern temple for daily reverence.

The Public Library is the Parish Church of Boston—raised by the people themselves—absolutely regardless of cost. Exclusive of the land, which was one of the finest sites in the city, the building absorbed no less than \$550,000, and it looks far more in dollars.

Monday, Sept. 16, 1918.

TALKS ON MANY SUBJECTS

Free Winter Course of Lectures in the Boston Public Library on Thursday Evenings and Sunday Afternoons Show Variety

Announcement is made by the Boston Public Library trustees of the regular winter course of free lectures to be given in the hall on Thursday evening at eight and Sunday afternoons at 3.30 P. M. Lantern slides are a part of all the evening talks and there are occasional illustrated lectures on Sundays. Following is a complete list of the dates, speakers and their subjects:

- Thursday, Oct. 17—Germany vs. America—In History, Statesmen and Deeds. Albert H. Gilmer, A. M., Tufts College.
- Sunday, Oct. 20—Lecture-Recital. La Guerre en Chanson. Chateaux des Valais. Mme. Helene Stator-Portier.
- Thursday, Oct. 24—China. Its Marvel and Mystery. Fred E. Marble, Ph. D.
- Sunday, Oct. 27—William Makepeace Thackeray. Francis Henry Wade, M. D. With illustrative readings.
- Thursday, Oct. 31—A Visit to Labrador in the Summer of 1918. William Russell Morse, Ph. D.
- Sunday, Nov. 3—War Pictures. European and American. Cartoons—Posters—Paintings. Professor George H. Chase, Dartmouth College. With lantern illustrations.
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NOTE TO READER

TRANSCRIPT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1918

The Listener

It was anything but a felicitous choice of expressions to remark that the new Guide to Serial Publications Received in this vicinity, in preparation for publication by that beneficent promoter of the humanities, the Boston Public Library, would attract our browsing bookworms. It was based on a too narrow conception of the immense scope of the work planned and carried on by the compiler and editor, Mr. Thomas Johnston Homer, with the cooperation not only of the library itself, splendid in resources and reference tools for a compilation world-wide in scope, but also of more than sixty other libraries, which, for the most part, highly specialized in character, have been able to contribute rare quotas to the extensive array of publications recorded, and hence to make the undertaking far more comprehensive than if it merely listed the collections (premier in quality and colossal in quantity though they are) of the Public Library of the City of Boston and of the Library of Harvard College. In addition to these many valuable services, the enterprise has had, at one stage of its progress, the benefit of a special assistant generously provided by the Harvard College Library. Moreover, it has the cooperation of a distinctly eminent committee of librarians and other experts; and the support of many subscribers, although the work has developed so encyclopedically that the editor is often somewhat ruefully reminded, as to the latter group, of that poignant line in the unforgettable glee club song—"Sometimes I wish there were more."

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Libraries Close

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Card-holders who wish to return books or withdraw books for home use, may do so at the various issue desks in the Central Library, Copple square, at the branches and the reading rooms.

BOSTON'S IMPRESSION UPON AN ENGLISH VISITOR

To the Editor of the Transcript

I was much complimented by Nomad's remarks, as quoted in the New York Times, on the little description which I sent to the Daily News, of my always pleasant experiences in Boston. You are doubtless aware that we in England are very short of print paper, yet the Journal which I represent found one column of space in the middle of a great battle of order to publish a special appreciation of one American city. That appreciation has already been printed in full in the Transcript, and with approval—so at least I am informed. I was glad to hear my testimony that Bostonians are "kindly and appreciative"—very hearty, wonderfully considerate." I referred to Sir Harry Vane not in any glowing spirit, but as illustrating the love of liberty which has distinguished Boston for centuries. And much of the article was an outspoken tribute to that wonderful institution—the Boston Public Library.

Will Nomad allow me to suggest that amid the mass of material through which he has to read, he may have been compelled to glance through my little contribution rather hastily? It was not Lord Bryce who referred to Bishop Greer as "my lord," but Dr. Jowett, and the occasion was not Boston, but New York. Similarly, the object of what I wrote was only to allow English people to realize how favorable an impression is created by American life on English guests in this country.

I am very glad that Nomad should have allowed me the opportunity of making this clear. P. W. Wilson
New York, At 14.

RATHER LOW ON ENGLISH HIGH CHURCH

America rather likes our antique ways - beefeaters, for instance; but establishment of religion injures the soul.

There is Considerable Low Brow and Medium Brow It, According to an English Visitor - The Public as the Parish Church of the City.

correspondence of P.W. Wilson in London Daily News)

Boston, U.S.A.,

Boston is formidable, but kindly and appreciative. Very hearty, wonderfully considerate, and without over guests, for they have so many - everybody is tested by Boston - that they are experienced. The one meets are Anglo-Saxon; yet Anglo-Saxons are a minority. Six people in succession were asked the way by a e of mine: and all answered in the language of Dante espeare. Moreover, there is quite a dash of Irish, one reason why some Bostonians have a secret sympathy ter. Boston is nearer Dublin than is London, England - rer. Distance lends no enchantment to the views of Presbyterians with the friends in Belfast. I met Dr. Bridgeman, editor of The Congregationalist, m Mr. Sylvester Horne spent his last day alive. No sized it was the end. And he was dearly loved by s - quite a peculiarly warm affection. I also heard e Archbishop of York, who has been a great success re. I can pay his Grace no higher compliment than at Boston almost pardoned his prelate. Dr. Lang under the initial handicap of an ecclesiastical repu on, and unfortunately the fierce light that beats in England upon an episcopal throne was emphasized by his press agents, who unkindly informed this republic that the eminent divine ranked fourth under the monarchy, and was an ancient personage at Magna Charta. This was to visit on the arch-bishop all the sins of his predecessors; and it is wonderful how he lived them down. "They approved of his sermons," said a candid informant, "but I heard them saying afterwards. Of course, he is just doing it because he is aristocratic."

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NOTE TO READER

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Sunday, March 30—The Drama of the Allies: Russia. Professor Leo Wiesse, Harvard University. (Drama League Course.)

collections than it merely listed the colossal in quantity though they are) of the Public Library of the City of Boston and of the Library of Harvard College. In addition to these many valuable services, the enterprise has had, at one stage of its progress, the benefit of a special assistant generously provided by the Harvard College Library. Moreover, it has the cooperation of a distinctly eminent committee of librarians and other experts; and the support of many subscribers, although the work has developed so encyclopedically that the editor is often somewhat ruefully reminded, as to the latter group, of that poignant line in the unforgettable glee club song—"Sometimes I wish there were more."

In this connection, it should be also noted that the custody of the funds is attended to through the courtesy of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. And there have been many other phases of helpfulness which have contributed to the upbuilding of the collection, and for which the editor especially is grateful; but space is lacking for their enumeration here. It will be the driving business man, or the specialist in any one of the seventeen branches of pure science, rather than the browsing reader—who will push to the new catalogue with such questions as, "What are the principal papers of Tokio, Japan?" or, "Has the Merrimack Chemical Company received the June number of the Journal of Economic Entomology?" The scope of the compilation is nothing less than the serial record of the civilized world. With certain exceptions (for one instance, laws and court reports; for another, masterly administrative or industrial and hence not commonly coming within the domain of what is connected by the term "Contributions to Knowledge"), nothing human in print is alien to the Guide, in the line of serial publications—which include not only newspapers and magazines, but also the transactions, memoirs, bulletins, and other series of hundreds of learned societies and similar establishments contributing to the advancement of knowledge. In brief, in the Barton-Ticknor room of the Boston Public Library may be found the key to the record of the world's progress, so far as such record is being received in serial form, in amazing quantity and variety, by this community.

A feature of the catalogue is its subject-index (in itself no inconsiderable undertaking) but of course that will not provide an intensive analysis of the contents of the periodicals. It would require an enormous appropriation to analyze and index many thousands of publications, especially as a surprisingly large number of them are in rarely-known languages. Indeed, in the galley proofs of the first 102 titles (the 102d reaching into the alphabet only as far as the "Académie royale de médecine de Belgique"), the following languages make their successive entrances upon the scene: English, German, Swedish, Norwegian, French, Latin, Portuguese, Spanish and Roumanian. And if one includes the "reference" entries, scattered along the road on the way to "Main entry" 102, Italian, Danish, Finnish, Croatian, Hungarian, Russian, Bulgarian, Polish and Bohemian also begin to tread the boards. It is lucky for the "rueful" editor that "caviar" is not maintained throughout the work in any such proportion as this.

It is enough, and more than has been undertaken hereabouts for more than twenty years, if one is enabled to find out if publications desired are available in this vicinity, and where. For instance, one wishing to consult a back number of the "Mercure de France" asks that the record of the "Guide" may be examined, and finds with such record the date of the foundation of this serial, and beneath that the mysterious legend B1. H2., which means that the Boston Public Library has a complete, or substantially complete, set of the Mercure de France, while Harvard College has a set that is strong, but not so strong as to be styled H1. The literary worker, therefore, would save his journey to Cambridge and take to the home library for a complete set. Another sort of example: Some rising literary genius is in desperate need of her story printed in the "Seven Arts." Turning to the section devoted to serials beginning with S, the appropriate card shows that the "Seven Arts" has ceased publication, and the date of that catastrophe is appended. The basic idea is to furnish, at a glance, a birdseye view of the libraries receiving the serial in question. Now, of course, for a record strictly up-to-date, this requires the continuous cooperation of librarians generally in this vicinity, in order to gather the choicest fruits of a "Community Catalogue"—the clearing-house of catalogues.

Mr. Bourne is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of the class of '93. He received his master's degree the following year when he made a design for a free port of Boston to be located in Dorchester Bay, his place singularly enough including the territory now occupied by the Victory plant. His design included the idea of covered piers, which were not then popular, but are today in common use. Soon after his graduation he became interested in the Fine Arts Department of the Public Library and he has since then given much time, principally evenings, to furthering its work. Now, however, he will give a large part of his time, both day and evening, to the department, but this does not mean that he will relinquish his offices in the Mason Building. In his new undertaking he will have the hearty cooperation of a number of persons who have been associated with the department some time. Mr. Bourne's predecessor as head of this department was Frank A. Chase, who a year and a half ago was transferred to another department of the library.

Both Librarian Beiden and Mr. Bourne are anxious that the department be brought before the attention of schools and all those interested in the fine arts. The entire upper floor of the library building will be devoted to its uses. As time goes on, the housing problem, touching European reconstruction, will be more and more brought to the front because of its growing importance. In connection with this attention must be paid, in the rehabilitation process, to the construction of hospitals and camps, ports and harbors, even canals and map-reading. That the best results may be obtained, great care will be exercised in the grouping of architectural literature. Mr. Bourne's formal appointment by the board of trustees was made on Tuesday.

Keen Interest in Lectures on History

The course of lectures on current history given by the department of university extension of the Massachusetts Board of Education has been transferred from the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library to the auditorium in the east wing of the State House. The change was necessary in order to accommodate the large number of enrolled students, ticket holders and others. Dr. Lincoln Wirt will lecture at eight o'clock Wednesday evening, and his topic will be "With Our Armies in Europe."

Enter 1024 for Oct. 10, 1918

Libraries Close

Charles P. D. Belden, Librarian, announced today that at the suggestion of the health department, approved by Mayor Peters, the reading rooms in the entire Boston Public Library system would remain closed until further notice. Card-holders who wish to return books or withdraw books for home use may do so at the various issue desks in the Central Library, Copley square, at the branches and the reading rooms.

GERMANY MUST PAY HUGE SUM

France to Insist on Full
Reparation for All
Crimes, Says Morize

DIFFICULT TO DEFINE WAR AIMS JUST NOW

Capt. Andre Morize, official lecturer in the United States of the French high commission, told a large audience in the Lecture room of the Boston Public Library last evening that "the withdrawal of the German armies to the right bank of the Rhine is not only a necessary condition for an armistice but also for a durable peace."

This lecture was the first in a course on current history that will be given during the winter at the library by the department of university extension of the state board of education. Because of the unusual interest shown in the lecture, Capt. Morize will repeat it tonight at 8 o'clock in the east wing of the State House. Admission will be by ticket, which may be had on application at the library or room 193, State House.

To Insist on Reparation

Capt. Morize, who spoke on the subject, "French War Aims and Ideals," declared that under present war conditions it is most difficult to give a definite statement on French war aims. However, he said France would insist on reparation for devastation in France and other invaded countries and demand liberty for Belgium, Serbia, Roumania, and the peoples crushed under the Austrian yoke, and the return of Alsace-Lorraine.

"France will demand justice—no more, no less," he declared. "It is the realization of this justice which France is seeking in all her war aims and after-war ideals. The choicest land which France possesses has been devastated. Factory machinery has been carried off by the Germans and her merchant marine has suffered terrible losses. For these crimes Germany must pay in full."

"That France has ever sought after peace, in spite of frequent humiliations, was emphasized by the speaker. "France," he said, "resigned herself to the wounds of 1871 and to the temporary separation of Alsace-Lorraine. After that war she devoted her energies to colonial expansion, and not to continental aggression. She did not believe there existed a maniac criminal enough to let loose the catapasm."

If the league of nations becomes a reality, he said, it may be necessary for France to keep her frontier facing Germany protected in great strength "in order to put the league of democratic nations beyond the pale of accident or surprise."

Prior to the address James A. Moyer, director of the department, explained the objects of the extension lecture course and the present important development of this system in Massachusetts. He pointed out that the popularity of the courses is indicated by the present enrollment of more than 10,000 in this state.

MY friend at the Boston Public Library hands me the following: "A young girl came into the library in quest of a book. She couldn't remember the name of it, but it was a story of a young man who was brought up by the monkeys. The librarian tried her with 'The Monkey and the Boy,' 'The Monks of Malabar,' 'Freaky Tuck' and 'Mystery Bells.' Then she cross-examined her and found she wanted 'Tarzan of the Apes.'"

Boston Evening Transcript

Tuesday Nov 19, 1918.

The Fine Arts

Exhibitions now open:
Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by Mrs. Page.
Boston Art Club—Mr. Norrell's Paintings.
Brooks Reed Gallery—Mr. Perkins's Paintings.
Public Library—War Medals.
Goodspeed Bookshop—Mr. Smith's Watercolor.
Vose's Gallery—Mrs. Hallman's Paintings.
Doll & Richards—Mr. Sena's Watercolor.
Cobb's Gallery—Old English Color Prints.
Copley Gallery—Original Drawings.
Copley Gallery—Mrs. Allen's Paintings.
Copley Gallery—Miss Hyatt's Sculptures.
Copley Gallery—Miss Putnam's Sculptures.

WAR MEDALS AT THE LIBRARY

Extensive Loan Collection of French, German, Belgian, Italian and Other Examples, Including the Lusitania Medal

That astounding and hideous revelation of human hatred and incredible depravity, the Lusitania medal, made in Germany to commemorate and glorify the murder of civilians on the high seas, is included in the extensive loan collection of war medals which has just been placed on view in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library. The medals are lent by Horace L. Wheeler, John T. Spaulding and Mrs. Samuel W. Waxman. "It goes without saying that the work of the French medallists is distinguished by its superiority of design and workmanship. The medals are in gold, silver and bronze. The majority in the last-named metal, have been struck to do honor to naval and military heroes of the war and to commemorate various notable events. Portraits of design and workmanship. The designs, but there is also frequent opportunity and occasion for allegorical composition and figurative allusion."

There is a French medal celebrating the defense of Verdun, with the inscription: "On ne passe pas." Simple, but sufficient, as the Boston lady said about the inscription on the milestone. Another military event of capital consequence, the first battle of the Marne, 1914, is commemorated by a spirited medal. In a small silver medal struck to commemorate the Verdun defense, 1916, the French cock is shown standing with one foot planted on Fort Fleury and the other on Fort Douaumont. A silver medal issued by the French Red Cross, July 14, 1916, has a beautiful symbolical head of France, and, on the reverse, the full-length figure of France leading on to victory, with the inscription taken from the first line of the Marseillaise.

Many and elegant are the artistic tributes to the valor and tenacity of the poilu. He is represented in a number of dramatic attitudes, and with various surroundings typical of his spirit and cause. There is a medal illustrating "The Call to the Arms"; there is a "Gallia" medal in silver; and there are several very well designed Alsace-Lorraine medals. On one of these there is the head of an Alsatian peasant girl; on another are two heads, those of girls of the two redeemed provinces in the picturesque to all head-dresses.

A handsome silver medal is that issued by the City of Paris two years ago last July to commemorate the transfer of the remains of Rouget de Lisle to Paris. On the obverse is a detail of one of Rude's masterly reliefs on the Arc de Triomphe.

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WILL LECTURE ON WAR PLAYS

Professor Robert E. Rogers to Open Drama League's Part of Public Library Course

Professor Robert E. Rogers of the English department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will lecture on "War Plays: American and Allied," on Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, in the Boston Public Library. This is the first of five lectures on "The Drama of the Allies," to be given throughout the winter as the Drama League's part of the usual Sunday afternoon free lectures.

do l'Etoile, and on the reverse are the ancient arms of the City of Paris.

There is an amusing "Nach Paris" medal in silver, and there is a "Pro Belgica" medal in silver; there is a medal to commemorate the great sea fight off Jutland in 1916; and there is a tiny medal to remind posterity of the bombardment of Scarborough. There is a Joan of Arc medal, of course, with a fine head of the Maid of Orleans and the cross of Lorraine. "La Paille" medal has on the obverse the standing figure of a French infantry private, with the snappy inscription: "On les aura." A medal struck in 1915 has the head of a pelu with the words "Honneur au Poilu." The "Pro Patria" medal bears a portrait of General Joffre on the obverse, and on the reverse a Solovante-quize gun is pictured above the heads of two pretty peasant maids of Alsace and Lorraine.

There are several medals in honor of Woodrow Wilson, and General Pershing; and there is a whole series of medals with Joffre's benevolent head for their chief feature. Other military, naval, royal and official personages who have been thus honored include King Albert, Queen Elizabeth, Lord Kitchener, Cardinal Mercier, General Castelnau, General Pau, General Cadorna, Grand Duke Nicholas, Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, General Leman, defender of Lille, General Emmich, Admiral von Tirpitz, Burgomaster Max of Brussels and others.

We must not omit mention of a Hun Hate medal bearing the inscription "Gott strafe England." There is also a medal devoted to the commemoration of the Battle of the Yser.

In the group of medals made by the artist-medallists of France for the French Red Cross, and lent by Mrs. Waxman, there are several brooches, chains, bracelets, pins, etc., which are of silver and aluminum and enamel. A brooch made in 1914 shows the flags of the then Allies and the French cock trampling on a German sword and helmet. Another brooch shows the colors of the Allies in enamel. Still another is in the shape of a branch of the French mayflower, which is regarded as a port-honneur or mascot, and there is one in the form of a basket of flowers "gathered for victory."

A pendant modelled in the form of a tiny "seventy-five" is also worn as a mascot. And there is a pin which is a small model of the war cross. One of the brooches bears the arms of the heroic city of Verdun. Several enamel ornaments placed on the market in Paris just after the United States entered the war in the spring of 1917 are of interest: there is an American flag pin, a shield pin with the United States colors, and a small brooch showing the American eagle and the flag.

There is a chain composed of seven medallions in enamel bearing the colors of the Allies and the United States. Finally, there are bracelets, one of ten medallions containing the coats-of-arms of the beleaguered cities of eastern France, "les villes martyres," and another composed of a model of the croix de guerre with an enamel drop with the colors of the ribbon worn with this cross.

W. H. D.

Boston Evening Transcript

Wednesday,
Nov. 27, 1918.

LIBRARY COMPILES HOUSING DATA

Index Catalogue of Publications on the Subject

The Boston Public Library has issued a list of books relating to housing. This list includes data on housing literature dating back for thirty or forty years.

It is the hope of those who have compiled the list that such information will tend to bring those who are interested in research work to Boston for this subject. Attention is called to the temporary reference collection of books on housing which are placed in an alcove of the west reading room of the department of the fine arts on the third floor of the Public Library where they may be consulted for the next few weeks.

Boston Evening Globe

Nov. 28, 1918.

WAR-TIME EXHIBITION AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Some of the propaganda which American, French and British armies have been dropping inside the German lines the past year may be seen in the remarkable exhibition of war medals, brooches, pictures, cartoons and books that has been opened in the art gallery of the Boston Public Library.

The propaganda which the armies dropped was certainly of a nature to disturb the equanimity of the most phlegmatic German soldier, and give him food for serious thought. There is one flaming red broadside with the word "Hunger" in large type as a headline for an article describing the literal condition of Germany and how the folks at home in the Fatherland were starving.

President Wilson's famous speech to Congress of Dec. 8, 1917, was done into German and hundreds of thousands of copies distributed over the German empire from the skies.

President Wilson's speech of April 2, 1917, containing the 14 articles of peace, was also translated into German and distributed broadcast by the airman. Another effective sheet is a "Greeting to the Homeland from German prisoners," in which photographs of the prisoners are reproduced showing them seated at tables, eating, and happy. Another is an appeal to the Basarian patriots. Another contains a picture showing the Kaiser mounting the steps of a guillotine to be beheaded by a German peasant. There are others in Polish and Russian.

There is also a splendid collection of souvenir medals and medallions in silver and copper, loaned by Horace Wheeler, John T. Spaulding and Mrs. Samuel W. Waxman. These include has relief portraits of nearly all the prominent personages identified with the war, and symbolical medals for such events as the sinking of the Lusitania, the Defense of Verdun, the attitude of Belgium to the United States, the Jutland

glut to the United States, the Jutland

Boston Herald (?)

Dec. 2, 1918

TO EXHIBIT FOOD CONSERVATION

Work of State Administration
to Be Shown

An exhibit to show what the Massachusetts food administration and co-operating organizations have done to further food conservation will be opened to the public tomorrow in the exhibition hall of the Boston Public Library, as a feature of the national conservation week program in this state. The show has been arranged by the library exhibits committee of the state food administration, of which Miss Edith Guerrier is chairman.

A complete file of all food conserva-

tion publications issued under its direction, a list of personnel covering the whole state, a calendar of important events and a diagram of the organization will be the contribution from the state food administration.

The food facts bureau of the Women's City Club will contribute a sample library exhibit, up-to-date and graphic. The Women's Municipal League will also a poster collection and some interesting photographs.

The Civic Federation will contribute photographs of demonstrations given by Aunt Portia Smiley, and the child welfare division of the Boston public safety committee will exhibit interesting photographs of scenes in its cottage on the Common.

This exhibition will continue at the Boston Public Library during the entire conservation week and later will be taken to Washington as a part of the national permanent exhibit.

A New Lecture on Sandro Botticelli

Tomorrow evening, at eight o'clock, in the Boston Public Library course, Mr. Charles Theodore Carruth of Cambridge is to deliver his new lecture on "Sandro Botticelli, the Unique Interpreter of the Spirit of the Renaissance." Mr. Carruth's studies of the masters of the Quattrocento are well and favorably known, and the beautiful reproductions in color that are shown upon the screen give an added attraction to the subject matter presented. Lovers of Italian art will find the lecture both entertaining and instructive.

Boston Transcript Dec 3, 1918

FOOD CONSERVATION DISPLAY

Massachusetts Food Administration Exhibits Committee Opens Display in the Public Library

Under the direction of the library exhibits committee of the Massachusetts Food Administration, a historical exhibit of war-time food conservation work, with suggestions for the new peace programme, was opened in the exhibition room, first floor of the Boston Public Library, today. It will be continued during Food Conservation Week for world relief from 9 to 6 daily. A volunteer attendant is in charge to answer questions and distribute literature.

The exhibit includes records, printed material, photographs, posters, etc., from the Massachusetts Food Administration, and a number of local women's organizations. The State Food Administration is represented by a complete file of printed material, form letters, a list of personnel, calendar of important events, a photograph collection, and a chart showing the organization through which the Administration has carried out its programme of conservation, production and regulation.

The Food Facts Bureau of the Women's City Club, representing the library section of the Massachusetts Food Administration, has arranged a small library exhibit to illustrate in dramatic form the new peace programme of food saving for the starving people of liberated Europe. The Women's Municipal League shows a number of food posters and a collection of photographs of exhibits arranged by the league as part of its food conservation programme during the war. The National Civic Federation presents a report with photographs of demonstrations and classes in its cottage on the Common. Other organizations represented are the Boston Women's Committee on Food Conservation, the Child Welfare Committee, the Liberty Bread Shop and the League for Permanent Peace.

Boston Globe

Dec. 2, 1918

FOOD CONSERVATION EXHIBIT AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

In the hall of the Boston Public Library an exhibit opened this morning to show what the Massachusetts Food Administration and co-operative organizations have done to further food conservation. This exhibit is a feature of the National conservation week program in this state and has been arranged by the Library exhibits committee of the State Food Administration, of which Miss Edith Guerrier is chairman. There is a complete file of all food conservation programs issued under its direction, a calendar of important events and a diagram of the organization.

The food facts bureau of the Women's City Club has contributed a sample library exhibit. The Women's Municipal League has contributed a poster collection and photographs. The Civic Federation contributes photographs of demonstrations, and there are photographs of scenes in the cottage on the Common of the child welfare division of the Boston Public Safety Committee.

This exhibition will continue at the Boston Public Library during conservation week and later will be sent to Washington as a part of the National permanent exhibit.

Boston Post

Oct. 10, 1918

The Boston Post

Today is also the 130th anniversary of the birth of Joshua Bates, whose memory is perpetuated in Bates Hall in the Boston Public Library. Mr. Bates was a banker and statesman, and a man of high literary tastes. The story is told that when Boston's public library was projected he wrote to the Mayor and offered \$50,000 cash contribution on condition that the library be open "perfectly free to all" and afterwards he added fully \$50,000 worth of books to his donation.

Boston
Herald & Journal
Dec. 16, 1918

WILL LECTURE ON WAR HISTORY

Series to Be Given at Public
Library by Eminent
Authorities

FOR BENEFIT OF "MAN IN THE STREET"

The department of university extension of the state education board has arranged a series of 12 lectures on current history as developed by the great war by eminent historians and men in close touch with the military and diplomatic features of the struggle, designed to meet not only the needs of the student, but to give information to "the man in the street."

They are available to all men and women who desire to attend. James A. Moyer, director of the department, announced last night that the great outstanding figures of the war will be described, motives will be analyzed and cause and effect explained.

First Lecture Nov. 6
The first lecture will be held Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock, in the Boston Public Library. The lecturer will be Capt. Andre Moriz of the French military mission, a veteran of many important engagements, and now assigned to the department of the northeast. His topic will be "French War Aims." Other speakers in the series will be:

Nov. 13—Dr. Lincoln Wirt of the American Red Cross; topic, "With Our Armies in Europe."
Nov. 20—Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard; "Shall East Be West?"
Nov. 27—William Roscoe Thayer, "Italy and the War."

Dec. 4—Prof. J. C. Whipple of Harvard; "Industrial Development."
Dec. 11—Prof. Paul H. Hanus of Harvard; "German Education."

The remaining six lectures will be given according to present plans, after the Christmas holidays, on dates to be announced later.

Among the speakers in the lectures to be given after Christmas are President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard, on "Democratic Society in the Past and in the Future," and Prof. Arthur J. Andrews of Tufts College, on "Questions of Nationality in Russia and Questions of Nationality in the Balkans." Additional speakers and subjects will be announced later.

Further information relative to the series may be had on application personally or by letter to the office of the department, room 109, State House.

Boston Transcript
Feb. 4, 1919 (?)

The Sanctuary Laid Waste
In the list of free lectures to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, it is to be noted that on Thursday evening, Feb. 6, Professor Ralph Adams Cram is to speak on "The Heart of Europe, The Sanctuary Laid Waste," which he is to deal with the subject of the destruction of art works in France and Belgium.

Boston Evening Transcript
December 17, 1918

WITH YANKEES ON THE RHINE

Photographs on Exhibition at the Public Library Give Relatives at Home a Chance to Share Rhineland Views with the Soldiers

The bridge of boats on which a division of the American Army of Occupation crossed the Rhine at Coblenz, is the subject of one of the views in a collection of photographs of the Rhineland now on exhibition in the Boston Public Library. The photographs cover the walls of the two exhibition rooms on the ground floor. Many of them were given to the library by Mrs. Bayard Thayer.

In addition to the pictures of the bridge of boats, there are other views taken in Coblenz. Especially interesting are the photographs taken in Trarbach, the first large German city entered by the advancing Americans. There are views of the remains of the Roman palace and baths and of the well-preserved Porta Nigra, which is supposed to date from the fourth century. There are also pictures of the cathedral, the market place, and one of the modern buildings, which is not likely to create admiration for the German architecture of today.

The views of Cologne Cathedral are fine examples of the work of the photographer and give an adequate idea of the appearance of that monument of medieval art which has come unscathed through a war that has seen the virtual destruction of the Cathedral at Rheims. It is a source of satisfaction to remember that the buildings in Metz and Strasbourg, which have also escaped injury, will never be returned to German hands. Incidentally, it may be remarked that the Imperial palace in the latter city has probably been renamed.

Included in the collection are views of the wooded slopes of the Rhine valley with the crumbling castles of the Huns of other days perched upon the hillsides. Mainz, Dusseldorf, Aix-la-Chapelle and Bonn are among the cities represented in the collection. It is one which gives the folks at home an excellent idea of the Rhineland through which columns of American troops have marched.

Boston Herald
Sunday, Feb. 9, 1919

RUSKIN CLUB PAYS TRIBUTE TO SEER

Boston devotees of John Ruskin and lovers and followers of his art and philosophy yesterday in all quarters of the city commemorated the 100th anniversary of the great seer's birth with Ruskin meetings and lectures on his works and influence.

The Boston Ruskin Club marked the centennial by a Ruskin meeting, held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, attended by more than 200 members of the club.

Professor Ralph Adams Cram of Harvard, and his influence on his own life. Miss Sarah Norton, daughter of Mrs. Charles Norton, told reminiscences of Ruskin's life. Miss Laura H. Dudley of the Fogg Art Museum gave an outline of Ruskin's works of art seen in Boston and Cambridge. Other speakers were Miss Vida Scudder of Wellesley, Mr. Louis Berways, English consul in Boston, the Rev. Basil King and the Rev. Henry Sartoris.

Boston Transcript
Date Unknown

War Medals at Public Library
At the Boston Public Library, in the department of fine arts, a special exhibition of war medals has just been opened. The medals are for the most part of French make, and include some very fine examples. The notorious, not to say infamous, German medal struck in celebration of the sinking of the Lusitania, and other German medals, are included in the collection.

Boston Transcript

January 3, 1918

The Fine Arts COPLEY'S HISTORICAL WORK

His Big Canvas in Trustees' Room of Public Library Should Be Hung Where Public Can See It

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Few citizens of Boston know of the existence here of a masterpiece of historical portraiture by John Singleton Copley, and few visitors to our city, unless they are genuine explorers, ever see this fine picture. I refer to the large canvas, measuring 7½ by 10 feet, "King Charles I. Demanding the House of Commons the Five Impeached Members," now hanging in the trustees' room of the Boston Public Library. The room is dark, and is only lighted (artificially) when used by the trustees, and is rarely entered except by some official of the library.

The picture contains 58 portrait heads. The event which the painting commemorates took place on Jan. 4, 1642. King Charles I., by the advice of Lord Digby, had prepared accusations of treason against Lord Kimbolton, of the House of Peers, and five members of Parliament, Pym, Hampden, Denzil Holles, Haslerig and Strode. A sergeant-at-arms was sent to the Commons to demand the persons of the impeached members. The officer returned without reply, and an evasive message was sent to the King. In the afternoon of the following day the King, accompanied by Prince Rupert, visited the House, proceeded to the speaker's chair, and demanded to know "if any of the members in question were present." To this the speaker, William Lenthall, replied: "I have, sir, neither eyes to see nor tongue to speak in this place but as the House is pleased to direct me, whose servant I am here, and I humbly ask pardon that I cannot give any other answer than this to what your majesty is pleased to demand of me."

This is the particular point in the historic event which Copley chose for the subject of this picture. The King is supposed to have just finished speaking, and the speaker, on his knees before the King, making his reply. In painting this important picture Copley worked from 1785, when the work was first projected, to 1791, when it was completed. Expanding not only great effort with pencil and brush, but in the search for authentic portraits of the several historic characters. These portraits were collected sometimes from original pictures, and when this proved impossible, from copies, medals, busts and engravings.

The portrait of Sir Edmund Verney, the king's standardbearer, is from a superb picture by Van Dyck. That of Giles Strangways is from a portrait by Dobson. Sir Ralph Hopton's portrait is after an original by Van Dyck. The figure of Prince Rupert is from a portrait by Verelst. John Selden's portrait is after a picture by Lely. That of King Charles is after the well known portrait by Van Dyck. Richard Lord Buckhurst's portrait is from a miniature by Humphrey. John Bellasis and Sir John Harrison are from miniatures by Cooper. Sir Henry Vane, Jr., from a portrait by Lely, as also the likenesses of Sir Henry Vane, Sr., Geoffrey Palmer, and Sir Philip Warwick. The fine portrait of Colonel George Goring is after a Van Dyck, as is also that of Lord Viscount Falkland. In the portrait of Oliver Cromwell, Copley made a composite of two portraits by Walker, a drawing by Cipriani, and a life-mask.

Other portraits in the picture are those of Orlando Bridgeman, Sir Peter Temple, Sir Thomas Fanshawe, Lord Herbert, Major General Richard Brown, Sir Robert Harley, Sir Martin Lyster, Sir John Coke, Isaac Pennington, Sir Edward Desiring, Nathaniel Barnardiston, Sir Philip Stapylton, Endimion Porter, Sir T. Roe, Sergeant Glynn, Thomas Lord Grey, Oliver St. John, Earl of Clarendon, Sir Edward Nicholas, Sir Benjamin Rudyard, Henry Cromwell, John Leslie, Arthur Goodwin, Francis Rowe, William Harrison, Sergeant Maynard, Sir Henry Slingsby, Sir John Hotham, Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bunsrode Whitlocke, Sir William Widdington, Edmund Waller (the poet), Sydney Godolphin, Roger Hill and Rushworth, clerk of the House.

The picture was presented to the Boston Public Library by the citizens of Boston, and it should be hung where it can be seen and appreciated. I understand the authorities at the library claim that there is no suitable place to hang it. This may be so, but, if so, the picture must be deposited in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as have other valuable pictures belonging to the city. FRANK C. BUCKLEY
Boston, July 20.

Boston Transcript
Jan. 30, 1919

NOTHING FOR SOMETHING

To the Editor of the Herald:
Under my principle that the sole object of government is good government there is no reason why not only President Elliot, but also the citizens of Cambridge generally should be reconciled to annexation to Boston. The change would give them neither better nor worse government than that under which they live. They elect the same sort of men to office, with the same ideas of the object of government, as they find in Boston. But there is no other city or town in Mayor Peters' list where the change would not be distinctly for worse government.

If any one will analyze Mayor Peters' argument for annexation he will find nothing in it but cant and flattery business. There would be no actual increase, but only an appearance of it. Roxbury, he tells us, has multiplied so many times, date it we pretend that Jimmy Malony, who lives in the outskirts of Dedham, is a citizen of Boston, the city will have 200,000 inhabitants. What of it? Who would be in any way benefited by the pretence?

Indeed, who in Dedham or Brookline or Newton wishes to have them bigger? Who desires to have his pleasant suburban home spoiled by sandwiching apartment houses and three-deckers between the country cottages, and his quiet resting place after his day's work made noisy by the din of trolley cars night and day through the streets that have been cut up by railway tracks? Whoever does long to see our suburbs multiply their population as Dorchester has done should take a trip from the Dudley street station on any outward line, keeping his eyes open, and ask himself if he wishes his own neighborhood made to look like what he sees.

Liberals! The average citizen in any of the outlying cities and towns is better accommodated now by his local library, with its open shelves and its popular books, than he would be if he had to wait half an hour—as he must—for the book he wants at the Copley square jumble, and he prefers to be dependent on a library under a different, more efficient, more broad-minded, than one under the dictation of its own staff, whom it shall employ.

Wherever you cross the Boston line in entering one of the suburbs you see the difference at once in the better surface of the streets. What chance would any one of the towns have for proper care of its roads in a city that wastes one-half of its street money in making bad roads in its present limits? Shall we sacrifice our advantages, pay higher taxes, submit to government by men who have no interest in our neighborhoods and are in politics in order to get jobs for themselves and their friends, and all that for the sole object of striving to make Boston a 200,000 city some time in the future?

EDWARD STANWOOD
Brookline, Jan. 28.

Boston Transcript
Feb. 5, 1919 (?)

WILL HONOR JOHN RUSKIN

Author's Centenary to Be Observed, by Club Bearing His Name, in Public Library Hall on Saturday Afternoon

John Ruskin's centenary is to be observed by the Boston Ruskin Club at a meeting to which all who are interested are invited. It will be held in the Boston Public Library hall on Saturday at three o'clock. Mrs. Mary Smith Dean of Brookline, the president, is to preside.

Professor Ralph Adams Cram, author and architect, will tell of the influence of Ruskin on his own life and work. Miss Laura H. Dudley of the Fogg Museum is to describe some of the Ruskin and Turner drawings and paintings in the museums of Boston and Cambridge. Miss Sara Norton, whose father, the late Charles Elliot Norton, was Ruskin's friend, will speak from personal recollections.

Louis Berways, the British vice consul; Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley, past president of the club; Rev. Basil King, Mrs. W. E. Birdsell, president of the Boston City Federation and others are to take part. The programme will include musical numbers.

Boston Herald
Sunday, Feb. 9, 1919

SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF RUSKIN'S WORKS

In commemoration of the Ruskin centenary, the Boston Public Library management has placed in the department of fine arts, on the top floor of the library building, an exhibit of Ruskin bibliography that is probably unsurpassed in this country at least. Included in the exhibit is the do luxe "Library Edition" of Ruskin's complete works, in 38 volumes, embellished with some of Ruskin's own drawings and one or two by Turner, the original edition of "Stones of Venice" and the 1861 edition of "The Architecture of Venice," both of which are considered exceptionally rare. The exhibition was opened yesterday morning and will remain open until Tuesday during the regular library hours, 2 A. M. to 10 P. M., and today will be open from 12 M. to 10 P. M.

This exhibition is to be followed shortly by a Browning exhibition and that, in turn, by a wonderful exhibition of posters by J. J. Jones, the famous French illustrator.

Boston Transcript
Saturday, Feb. 8, 1919

FICTION FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Miss Mabel Williams of the New York Public Library Gives Second Conference Talk at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union

In Perkins Hall, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, this morning, the second in a series of book conferences was held with Miss Mabel Williams of the New York Public Library as the speaker. Her topic was "High School Fiction."

The books Miss Williams mentioned included many used for the purpose of discussions among the listeners, members of the New England Association of School Libraries and the Union Bookshop for Boys and Girls, who arranged these joint conferences for mutual helplessness.

Miss Marguerite Clément of the University of Paris will speak March 8 on "French Books for Young Americans."

Boston Transcript
Feb. 10, 1919

POLICE RECOVER 'LIBRARY COATS'

If you have spent a pleasant hour at the Public Library of an evening and later missed your overcoat, go up to police headquarters and look over three coats the police recovered when Charles White was arrested by Officers Flaherty and Finn. White had five coats. Two of them have been identified by library reading room victims.

White, who was once an expert seaman, told Judge Dowd that drink spoiled his life. He was given a year at Deer Island.

Boston Transcript
Feb. 12, 1919

RUSKINIANA AT LIBRARY

Portraits and Drawings and First Editions Shown in Centenary Exhibition in the Fine Arts Department

In the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library a Ruskin exhibition has been arranged, to continue for a few days only. The material comes from the library's own possessions. A major part of the collection is the library edition of Ruskin's writings in thirty-nine volumes, arranged so as to show some of the most significant of the illustrations. There is also the first edition of the "Stones of Venice," with illustrations from the author's drawings. There are several portraits of Ruskin, including those by Sir John E. Millais, Hubert Herkomer, and other painters, besides the portrait statue by Gutzon Borgum, in which he is represented unconventionally as sitting, lost in thought, and sunk down in his chair, with bowed head, a rather melancholy figure. Millais's portrait is a stiff affair, made in the period when the artist was working under the handicap of the Præaphaelite theories, which precluded "sacrifices." It will be generally recognized, we think, that the likeness by Herkomer, showing the full face, and with a dreamy expression in the eyes, is the most satisfactory of all.

Among the illustrations in the various books exhibited, there are interesting views of Brantwood, the home on the east bank of Coniston Water, and of the Denmark Hill house, as well as some fine reproductions of pictures by Turner, reminding that of his dramatic delineation of the "Devil's Bridge" on the St. Gothard Pass. To be remarked are the original drawings by Ruskin in the first edition of the "Stones of Venice," which comprise many of his most characteristic works with the pencil.

This exhibition is to be followed by a James Russell Lowell exhibition. Later there will be shown a collection of Lucien Jonas's lithographs.

In 1870, John Ruskin was lecturing at the University of Oxford, and among other things he said:

"Hitherto, great artists, though always gentlemen, have yet been too exclusively craftsmen. Art has been less thoughtful than we supposed; it has taught much, but much, also, falsely. Many of the greatest pictures are enigmas; others, beautiful toys, others, harmful and corrupting toys. The loveliest there is something weak in the greatest there is something guilty."

It is interesting and pertinent to recall John La Farge's quietly stinging comment on the above declaration. La Farge wrote: "There was with him [Ruskin], and there still is with many minds like his a certainty that everything can be divided into wrong and right, and that the processes of the Last Judgment can always be applied by us finite beings."

Through the many beautiful or absurd inquiries, statements and declarations of Mr. Ruskin, it is possible to see a thread of influence; an impression produced upon a mind incapable of supposing itself to be in error—a mind thoroughly respectable and middle-class—the impression perhaps of his first teaching in art or in drawing; the teaching of the drawing-master, say of Harding of the Drawing Books, or any others. There is perpetually recurring the notion that there is one excellent manner, in reality the very best, of drawing a tree or anything else. . . . And anything that cannot explain what will reach the mind of that person for whom the tree is supposed to be drawn. . . . is wrong and vaguely criminal. . . . This error Mr. Ruskin has ennobled as he has lived longer and seen more of greater things; he has asked of art to teach us as science does, and to uplift us as does religion or morality."

This was the seasoned verdict of the artist upon the kind of art criticism represented by Ruskin. Yet, in justice to Ruskin, Mr. La Farge would have admitted, no doubt, that the general tendency of Ruskin's doctrines was not to be despised. If he asked too much of art, if he asked impossible things, it was, on the whole, better than asking too little of it.

W. H. D.

Does New York Know New York?—Its Library, for Instance

By Edward J. O'Brien

Of wide repute as a judge of short stories, but a judge of public affairs as well.

THE astonishment began on the evening of the day when the armistice was signed. Two Bostonians timidly elbowed their way down Fifth Avenue from Forty-fourth Street to the Public Library. All New York had declared a holiday and was making carnival, but they had a pressing need to fill before they could join the crowd. One of them knew what the New York Public Library could do, the other did not, and was frankly incredulous. He knew what the Boston Public Library did not do. He was a poor editor who had just come to New York and he needed quickly a photograph of Napoleon's house of exile at St. Helena. The Bostonian who knew the New York Public Library said that was easy and that he could have a gelatin print of the picture delivered immediately to the engraver. It was a challenge which the editor accepted.

To drop the third person, for it was a personal matter, we checked our coats and rode upstairs to the general reading room, walked immediately to the open reference shelves and picked out a rare book with the very picture we sought. It was wonderful, for in the city we came from such a book would have been looked up for fear of theft. We were rather surprised, of course, to find the Public Library open on such a night of jubilation, and even more surprised when we walked with some timidly up to the delivery desk and inquired if there was any method by which we could have the desired picture photographed. Three experts immediately sprang up out of the ground and gave us a competent lecture on the most efficient way of preparing a print for rotogravure, promised to have a gelatin print made by the library photographer and to deliver it to the engraver before 11 o'clock the next morning, although it was then close to library closing time. As a crowning evidence of their faith in human nature they agreed to send the editor a bill for services rendered.

It was really most instructive. We learned more about the mysteries of technical processes connected with rotogravure supplements than we had ever known before, and at a slack hour in the greatest holiday night New York had seen since the close of the Civil War there were three experts ready and eager to assist the public with highly specialized information. One of us was glad that he was settling in New York, the other went ruefully back to Boston, and is occasionally heard even now murmuring "photostat" in his sleep.



But he decided that the adventure would not end here. He wanted to know why such wonderful things should happen to him, and he decided to stay over in New York two days longer to find out. And he found, strangely enough, the library was still glad to help him. He saw everything but the boiler plant, and he computed it with Boston. As a result he has almost decided to move to New York.

Before going further I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Anderson, the director, Mr. Lydenberg, chief of the reference department, Mr. Harper, acting chief of the branch library department and the circulation department, and to Mr. McComb, chief of the reference reading room, for their cordial and painstaking cooperation in making this article a success.

Alert Where Boston Is Mediæval

It should be clearly understood at the outset that the New York Public Library is an organization uniting two equally important departments. The central reference library, in which the books are available for outside circulation, is a separate unit from the circulating department, and branch libraries exist in all parts of the city.

special fields watch this collection from day to day and are quick to add to it the latest contributions to knowledge in every branch of human activity. It is in refreshing contrast to the reference collection in the Boston Public Library, which was selected more than twenty-five years ago and is now largely obsolete.

But there are also many special libraries in the building freely open to the public, and in these, as Mr. Anderson pointed out to me, it has been a point of honor to use the same standing in their particular fields as an assistant professor in such a university as Columbia or Harvard. I know of no other library in the United States of which this could be said truthfully. It carries on honorably in this respect the great tradition of the British Museum, whose department custodians are, for the most part, men of letters whom England is thus proud to honor.

Did space permit I should like to enlarge on the unique special collections of the New York Public Library, but I must content myself with calling attention to the fact that in the central building the scholar will find the largest and richest collection of Americana in the world.

Benefits of Scientific Arrangement

Before entering the general reading room, where all these treasures are placed immediately at the reader's disposal, one enters the spacious catalogue room, and, if he is a Bostonian, is at once amazed at the service which is placed at his disposal. Not only does he find a complete card catalogue under one alphabet of the New York Public Library's reference collection, but on the opposite wall he discovers an equally complete catalogue of the resources of the Library of Congress. This catalogue has a bibliographical importance greater than at first appears. When it is remembered that, as a condition of American copyright, one copy of each book published in this country must be deposited in the Library of Congress, the tremendous bibliographical value of this catalogue will be at once perceived.

But to return to the catalogue of your own Public Library. A Bostonian at once recognizes several startling features in which your catalogue is superior. Not only does it contain a complete record by author and title of every book in the library, but it indexes by subject under the main alphabet every magazine article in the library's vast files, and this magazine index is as recent as it includes last month's periodicals. Moreover, the special subject divisions are exhaustively catalogued and grouped much more fully under main divisions than in our Boston Library. For example, the reader who wishes to know the precise resources of the New York Public Library in French fiction, Spanish poetry or Gaelic folk lore will find all the individual works on these subjects separately grouped as a unit of the main catalogue. The advantage of this thoughtfulness to the reader who is not already an expert in the subject which he is looking up will be at once apparent. The scholar may also discover at once by quickly running over the cards what special resources the New York Public Library has to offer which his own library in Boston, Chicago or Brooklyn does not offer him.

Having selected the books which he needs, he writes out on call slips furnished to him the shelf mark, author and title of the book, and signs the slip with his name and address. If the library has several editions of the book and he has a special preference for one of them he may indicate this fact on the slip.

When he has filled out the slips, he takes them to a desk in the same room, where they are carefully examined by the attendant in charge, who is specially trained for this purpose, and if there are any obvious errors on a slip they are pointed out to him for correction. Such forethought as this in the Boston Public Library would save much time and friction not only to the reader, but to the library staff.

If no obvious errors appear on the call slips, they are filed and sent at once by pneumatic tube to the correct book stack, and the reader is given a card with a number on it. Half of these cards have even numbers, and half have odd numbers. These numbers bear no relation to seat numbers

Every Branch a Combination of Good American Citizenship in a True Democracy of Learning

In the hall, but simply direct the reader to a desk either to the left or right of the central issue desk. The advantage of this system, when the hall is crowded, is to direct the flow of readers evenly either to the left or right hand side of the great room, according to the congestion problem which arises. If, however, a reader expresses a preference as to which end of the hall he wishes to work in, or if he wishes to be near certain open reference shelves, his request is honored at once.

Should he wish to have his books delivered by a page to a special seat in the hall he may write the number of the seat on his slips, but as delivery is more prompt if he waives this service, the great majority of readers probably prefer to do so.

Before sending the reader's slips to the appropriate stacks, the attendant in the catalogue room who files them writes on each slip the number of the card with which the reader has been provided, and also the total number of slips which the reader has filed. The reader then enters either the left or right section of the general reading room, as his card may indicate, and sits down in front of an electric indicator. When his books are ready the number of his card is flashed on the electric indicator, and the books are delivered to him immediately, whereupon he may take them to any vacant seat in the hall, on condition that he returns them to the desk before leaving the room.



In the catalogue room there is an information desk at which an expert is ready to assist any reader who is unfamiliar with the catalogue or desires any special information as to his privileges or as to the technique of using the library. At this desk a surprising amount of miscellaneous knowledge must be instantly available, and I have never known the attendant to fail

in giving what is an unimpeachable answer to a large number of questions which the average reader is inclined to ask. An admirable stamp on each slip is filed and the book is ready for delivery to the reader.

As the books of the New York Public Library do not circulate outside the building, the reader is not troubled by the fact that the book is not available at a very great distance from the library. The fact is noted, and after a short wait the book is removed.

Moreover, the facilities for reserving books are so arranged that any reader may reserve for himself a considerable number of books necessary to his study, subject to the convenience of other readers. Such a reservation is held in the main reading room by other readers, and they are returned to the desk when the original reservation expires. This is in pleasant contrast to the system at the Boston Public Library, where such books, if called for by a reader, are lost to him.

Of the photographs which I have already mentioned, this service is unique in America, and the fact is widely and justly commended. The many photographs which the library undertakes ordinary commercial

made at cost, and by means of it many of the library's treasures are rendered accessible to libraries and scholars at a great distance from New York, with a great saving of travelling expenses and laborious research.

As the library is one of the largest book buyers in the world, its method of selecting books should prove of interest. Contrary to the practice of the Boston Public Library, all books are selected by noted experts in their field. The purchase of books published in America is not limited to one bookseller or jobber, but distributed equally throughout the New York book trade. The library has an arrangement with the chief booksellers by which one copy of every book published in America, when procurable through ordinary channels, is automatically submitted to the library for approval on the date of publication. These books are instantly classified by subject and allotted to experts in the library service for quick decision. Such decisions are usually made within a couple of days and are final.



Furthermore, experts continually read all foreign book catalogues, trade journals and bibliographical lists, and make their selections instantly. If the book is already bound, as is the case with most English and American books, the volume is carefully catalogued, and is available for public use from ten to fourteen days after publication. If it requires binding, this is done by the library's special binding service with remarkable promptitude, and the book is available for public use, as a general rule, about one month after its purchase by the library.

The question of amateur censorship, which is so unfortunate an influence in most large public libraries, does not enter here. If a book is a contribution to knowledge or to creative literature or the arts, it is at once added to the reference collection, though if its influence is likely to be harmful

ful to the young or untrained reader, suitable precautions are taken by the library staff to see that its use is not abused.

I had a welcome opportunity to visit the stacks of the central building, and was compelled to admire their wise arrangement with regard to quick service, lighting and accurate book arrangement.

When the building in Forty-second Street was first planned the New York Public Library was able to take advantage of the lessons learned by other architects' mistakes. It was decided to place the main reading room on the top floor, on the assumption that the reader who was in earnest would be willing to go as far as possible from the street, and in the hope, which has been borne out admirably by events, that the mere idler and foot warmer, who crowds out serious readers in most libraries, would be discouraged before he got there. For the same reason a much smaller appropriation is awarded annually for the purchase of newspapers, as experience has shown that the newspaper room of a large library tends to degenerate into a tramps' shelter. Furthermore, the newspaper room has been thoughtfully placed on the ground floor.

The Electric Carrier System

The stacks which occupy the main portion of the central library building are arranged in tiers directly under the main reading room, and brightly illuminated by natural light. A system of electric book carriers descends from the central desk in the main reading room to each stack, and books are directly loaded and unloaded from bookshelves running to and fro between the main reading room and each stack. Each stack is in charge of a separate superintendent, assisted by a corps of ladies, who procure the books directly from the shelves and transfer them to the appropriate electric carrier. One of the most vexatious features of the Boston Public Library and many other libraries is the distance from the stacks to the main reading room and the excessive number of hands necessary to handle the complicated machinery required to find a book and deliver it to the reader. These complications are reduced to a minimum in the New York Public Library through the excellence of its administrative system. In each stack there is a special shelf list showing the arrangement of books on this shelf, and this is an added precaution against the misplacing of books. Only the most experienced attendants are permitted to replace books on the shelves, as to all intents and purposes a misplaced book is a lost book in a collection so vast as that of the New York Public Library.

The visitor cannot but admire the admirable esprit de corps of the library staff, their friendly and helpful human relations to one another and to the public and their perpetual good will and ambition for the library's betterment. In this respect they serve as a counsel of perfection for other libraries.

I wish that I had space to speak of the many other special services which the New York Public Library renders to the public—its remarkably extensive periodical collections, its linguistic treasures, its special library for the blind, in charge of specially trained attendants; its art galleries, print collections and exhibition rooms, and the valuable bibliographical lists which it publishes. But the little which I have outlined is surely enough to show why a mere Bostonian is envious of the riches which New Yorkers often take entirely for granted.

Every Branch a Public University

Of your branch library service I am hesitant to speak. The sense of leadership necessary to weld together into an organic whole the vast number of small independent circulating libraries and reference collections previously scattered over the various boroughs of New York must have been tremendous. To resolve local differences of opinion, to study the social problems presented by such a vast and unorganized welter of communities and to bring new and untrained immigrant publics to such public libraries was a feat which would have taxed the energies of the greatest administrative leaders. Even as it is, it requires the active cooperation of men and

women having expert knowledge of practically every race and country on the globe. Such buildings had to be not only Yiddish, Bohemian, Italian, Russian or Syrian libraries, with the special resources and training that these connote, but they had to be melting pots of Americanism in order to fulfill completely what they really are—the people's university.

I wish, for example, that I could take you down to the Seward Park branch of the New York Public Library on a busy afternoon. I could show you what is practically a library, college, settlement house, lecture foundation, clubroom and children's recreation room so admirably and efficiently conducted that there is no friction or failure to achieve the end which is sought. That end is to bring Yiddish and Russian literature to the most exacting of the Jewish intelligentsia, while at the same time acting as the first and most potent introduction of the immigrant to American ideals of life. I found there no attempt to destroy the foundations of Jewish and Russian culture, which are the richest gift that these immigrants have brought to our American life, but on the contrary, to develop them to their utmost potentialities for the benefit of American citizenship, and to use them as a basis upon which to interpret the American democratic ideal which we have to offer them in return.

On the afternoon when I visited the branch, in what was described to me as a quiet lull in the day's work, there were hundreds of keenly alert children making the uttermost use of a children's collection more extensive and well chosen than that of the main library in Boston. I was told that the library cooperates with the other social organizations of the district in every possible way. The following instance will illustrate my point, though it is less valid now than before the war shut off the great tide of European immigration: It has been the custom of one Hebrew organization in the district to provide the librarian of this branch regularly with the name of every new immigrant from Europe who has come to reside in the district. Every informal effort was then made to inform this resident, who rarely could speak English, that there was a national library in his own language entirely at his disposal, and that it wished to cooperate with him in every possible way to make him acquainted with his new environment and to assist his material success. In this manner, the library has been able to come into personal relations with practically every immigrant a few days after he has landed, to counsel him wisely, and to integrate him into the social life of his neighborhood. This prevents him from making a wrong start, while, on the other hand, no attentions are impressed upon him in such a way as to make them unwelcome to him. The library staff feels that it has more to learn than to teach and is keenly aware of the vulgarity of condescension.



In the matter of popular fiction, for which there seems likely to be a general demand, even though somewhat ephemeral in character, the library is less conservative than most other large metropolitan libraries. The books are bought in suitable numbers, but not replaced when they are worn out. The library is also less conservative in the matter of censorship than many other libraries, though special care is taken to avoid purchasing books of a destructive and immoral tendency for general circulation. The problem is usually solved by purchasing reference copies, if the book is of literary value, and imposing suitable limitations on their consultation by readers.

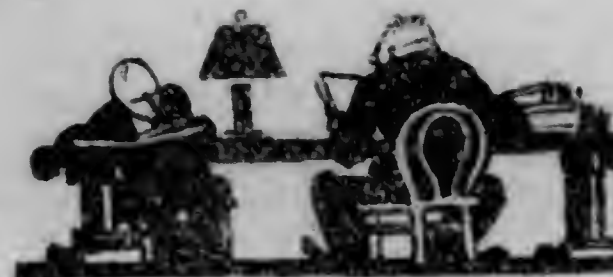
Wisely, I think, the library makes no attempt to duplicate the special collections of the Columbia University Library, the American Museum of Natural History and other special libraries which are open to the serious student.

A Catalogue of Library Merits

There are many more points which I

To drop the third person, for was a personal matter, we checked our coats and rode upstairs to the general reading room, walked immediately to the open reference shelves and picked out a rare book with the very picture we sought. It was wonderful, for in the city we came from such a book would have been locked up for fear of theft. We were rather surprised, of course, to find the Public Library open on such a night of jubilation, and even more surprised when we walked with one leading us to the delivery desk and inquired if there was any method by which we could have the desired picture photographed. Three experts immediately sprang up out of the ground and gave us a competent lecture on the most efficient way of preparing a print for rotogravure, promised to have a gelatine print made by the library photostats and to deliver it to the engraver before 11 o'clock the next morning, although it was then close to library closing time. As a crowning evidence of their faith in human nature they agreed to send the editor a bill for services rendered.

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Before going further I wish to express my gratitude to Mr. Anderson, the director, Mr. Lydenberg, chief of the reference department, Mr. Harper, acting chief of branch library department and the circulation department, and to Mr. McComb, chief of the reference reading room, for their cordial and painstaking cooperation in making this article a success.

Alert Where Boston Is Mediæval

I should be clearly understood at outset that the New York Public Lib is an organization uniting two equal important departments. The central library, in which the books are available for outside circulation, is a separate unit from the circulation department and branch library system in which the books circulate freely and easily. The building of the two departments is present, very different, and the present administrative provisions. The central library is a scholar's library in the old Astor, Lenox and Tilden traditions are now united for the good. This library is supported by endowment and occupies its present magnificent building simply as a perpetual tenant of the City of New York, and is not a landlord. The branch libraries and books are now one system maintained by the city, which appropriates about \$900,000 for that purpose. Many local libraries have been turned into administrative systems and are considered the two systems separate ways. These two systems should be regarded as a single service, not only to the citizens of New York but to the whole country.

The main reference collection second only to the Library of the number of books, and which the Library of Congress has so freely open for consultation reading to any reader without restriction. To those who know it, which obtain in the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Library at the Harvard College, and most other great collections New York Public Library must necessarily compare, though valuable. But the New York City has obtained so long series of New York probably granted. A large part of changed on open shelves for examination by the reader. Boston is at once improved the large extent of this catholicity of choice which gives the fear that it is a collection of a single race. It perfectly shows that ex-

Benefits of Scientific Arrangement

Before entering the general reading room, where all these treasures are placed, one directly at the reader's disposal, one enters the spacious catalogue room, and, if he is a Hestonian, is at once amazed at the service which is placed at his disposal. Not only does he find a complete card catalogue under one alphabet of the New York Public Library's reference collection, but on the opposite wall he discovers an equally complete catalogue of the resources of the Library of Congress. This catalogue has a bibliographical importance greater than that first appears. When it is remembered that, as a condition of American copyright, one copy of each book published in this country must be deposited in the Library of Congress, the tremendous bibliographical value of this catalogue will be at once perceived.

But to return to the catalogue of your own Public Library. A Bostonian at once recognizes several startling features in which your catalogue is superior. Not only does it contain a complete record by author and title of every book in the library, but it indexes by subject under the same alphabet every magazine article in the library's vast files, and this magazine index is so recent that it includes last month's periodicals. Moreover, the special subject divisions are exhaustively catalogued and grouped much more fully under main divisions than in our Boston Library. For example, the reader who wishes to know the precise resources of the New York Public Library in French fiction, Spanish poetry or Gaelic folk lore will find all the individual works on these subjects separately grouped as a unit of the main subject groups. The advantage of this thoroughfulness to the reader who is not so readily an expert in the subject which he is looking up will be at once apparent. The scholar may also discover at once by quickly running over the card what special resources the New York Public Library has to offer which his own library in Boston, Chicago or Brooklyn does not offer him.

Having selected the books which he needs he writes out on call slips furnished him the shelf mark, author and title of the book, and signs the slip with his name and address. If the library has several editions of the book and he has a special preference for one of them he may indicate this fact on the slip.

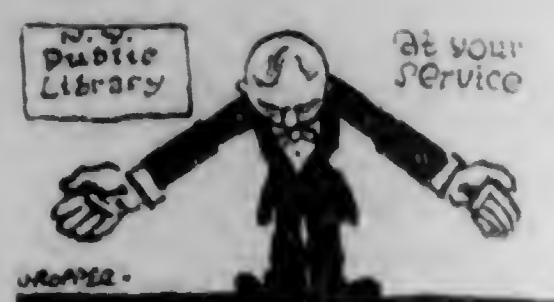
When he has filled out the slips, he takes them to a desk in the same room, where they are carefully examined by the attendant in charge, who is specially trained for this purpose, and if there are any obvious errors on a slip they are pointed out to him for correction. Such forethought on this in the Boston Public Library would save much time and friction not only to the reader, but to the library staff.

If no obvious errors appear on the c
slips, they are filed and sent at once
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and the reader is given a card with a nu
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numbers, and half have odd numbers. Th
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which the reader has been provided, and also the total number of slips which the reader has filed. The reader then enters either the left or right section of the general reading room, as his card may indicate, and sits down in front of an electric indicator. When his books are ready the number of his card is flashed on the electric indicator, and the books are delivered to him immediately. Whereupon he may take them to any vacant seat in the hall, on condition that he returns them to the desk before leaving the room.



In the catalogue room there is an information desk at which an expert is ready to assist any reader who is unfamiliar with the catalogue or desires any special information as to his privileges or as to the technique of using the library. At this desk a surprising amount of miscellaneous knowledge must be instantly available, and I have never known the attendant to fail

book is definitely missing, which the fact is noted, and after a brief of precautionary waiting its removal.

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spoken. So far, the service I have already known, this service is unique in America. Its promptness and reliability are noteworthy, and the fact that the service is being used widely and is so reliable is attested by the many orders which come to the library every by letter and telegram. It is a service which provides that the library can undertake ordinary commercial work, such as the photographs and

experts in the library service.
decision. Such decisions are usually made
and are final.



Furthermore, experts continually read a foreign book catalogues, trade journals and bibliographical lists, and make their selections instantly. If the book is already bound, as is the case with most English and American books, the volume is carefully catalogued, and is available for public use from ten to fourteen days after publication. If it requires binding, this is done by the library's special binding service with remarkable promptitude, and the book is available for public use, as a general rule, about a month after its purchase by the library.

The question of amateur censorship, which is so unfortunate an influence in most large public libraries, does not enter here. If a book is a contribution to knowledge to creative literature or the arts, it is once added to the reference collection, though if its influence is likely to be harmful.

The stacks which occupy the main portion of the central library building are arranged in tiers directly under the main reading room, and brightly illuminated by natural light. A system of electric book carriers descends from the central deck to the main reading room to each stack, and books are directly loaded and unloaded from dumbwaiters running to and fro between the main reading room and each stack. Each stack is in charge of a separate superintendent, assisted by a corps of ladies, who procure the books directly from the shelves and transfer them to the appropriate electric carrier. One of the most vexatious features of the Boston Public Library and many other libraries is the distance from the stacks to the main reading room and the excessive number of hands necessary to handle the complicated machinery required to find a book and deliver it to the reader. These complications are reduced to a minimum in the New York Public Library through the excellence of its administrative system. In each stack there is a special shelf list showing the arrangement of books on this shelf, and this is an added precaution against the misplacing of books. Only the most experienced attendants are permitted to replace books on the shelves, as to all intents and purposes a misplaced book is a lost book in a collection so vast as that of the New York Public Library.

The visitor cannot but admire the admirable esprit de corps of the library staff, their friendly and helpful human relations to one another and to the public and the perpetual good will and ambition for the library's betterment. In this respect they serve as a counsel of perfection for other libraries.

I wish that I had space to speak of the many other special services which the New York Public Library renders to the public. Its remarkably extensive periodical collections, its linguistic treasures, its special library for the blind, in charge of specially trained attendants; its art galleries, print collections and exhibition rooms, and its valuable bibliographical lists which it publishes. But the little which I have outlined is surely enough to show why a modest Bostonian is envious of the riches which New Yorkers often take entirely for granted.

Every Branch a
Public University

Of 3 or 4 branch library service I am hesitant to speak. The sense of leadership necessary to weld together into an organization the vast number of small independent circulating libraries and reference collections previously scattered over the various boroughs of New York must have been tremendous. To resolve local differences of opinion, to study the social problems presented by such a vast and unorganized welter of communities and to bring to the untrained immigrant public to the public libraries was a feat which would have taxed the energies of the greatest administrative leaders. Even as it is, it requires the active cooperation of men

branch, in what was described to me as a quiet hall in the day's work, there making hundreds of keenly alert children making the uttermost use of a children's collection more extensive and well chosen than that of the main library in Boston. I was told that this library cooperates with other such libraries of the district in every possible way. The following instance will illustrate my point, though it is less valid now than before the war shut off the great tide of European immigration: It has been the custom of one Hebrew organization in the district to provide the librarian of this branch regularly with the name of every new immigrant from Europe who has come to reside in the district. Every informal effort was then made to inform this reader, who rarely could speak English, that there was a national library in his own language entirely at his disposal, and that it wished to cooperate with him in every possible way to make him acquainted with his new environment and to assist his material success. In this manner, the library has been able to come into personal relations with practically every immigrant, a few days after he has landed, and to counsel him wisely, and to integrate him into the social life of his neighborhood. This prevents him from making a wrong start, while, on the other hand, no attentions are impressed upon him in such a way as to make them unwelcome to him. The library staff feels that it has more to learn than to teach and is keenly aware of the vulgarity of condescension.



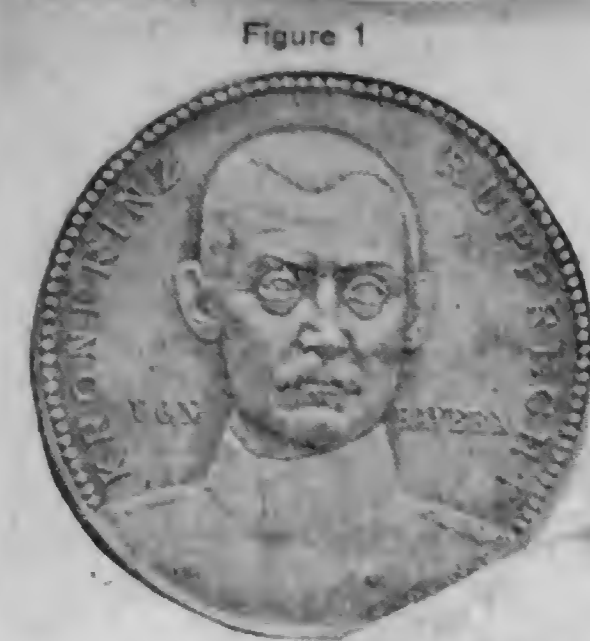
In the matter of popular fiction, for which there seems likely to be a general demand, even though the books are of somewhat ephemeral literary character, the library is less conservative than most other large metropolitan libraries. The books are bought in suitable numbers, but are replaced when they are worn out. The library is also less conservative in the matter of censorship than many other libraries, though special care is taken to avoid purchasing books of a destructive and immoral tendency for general circulation. The problem is usually solved by purchasing reference copies, if the book is of literary value, and imposing suitable limitations on their consultation by readers.

Wisely, I think, the library makes no attempt to duplicate the special collections of the Columbia University Library, the American Museum of Natural History and other special libraries which are open to the serious student.

A Catalogue of Library Merits

There are many more points which should like to take up, but as a pilgrim from Boston I must not begin to preach and I think the best thing I can do is closing is to summarize briefly some of the many advantages which New York enjoys over other cities in this respect, and particularly over Boston. Your library has no amateur reading collection of uneducated ladies who seek without pay for the privilege of such use; the new books are not kept before you; you have a reference collection on open shelves in your main reading room beside which the Bates Hall collection in the Boston Public Library is medieval; you have access to a larger collection of current periodicals; you may see the important books immediately, and have them delivered to you in half the time taken by other libraries; you have good ventilation, restful lights and a scholarly atmosphere; your books are seldom reported as not available for use; you have a much larger purchase fund for new books than most libraries; you have expert advice to guide you and no censorship to hinder your intellectual development; and the spirit of service is strong in the staff which administers to your wants. Your library represents the best standards of the American Library Association, to which the rank and file of the staff in our Boston Public Library is devotedly hostile; it has not yet developed the union to commercialize the standards of your service, and to trail them in the mud of city politics; and, best of all, the director of your library is assumed by his trustees to be a competent executive with freedom to act as he thinks best and to develop the utmost practicalities of library service. Such as it is to-day, the administration of the New York Public Library is the norm of excellence for the United States, if not for the world. It is a proud distinction which a Bostonian can only envy and seek to emulate by a comparison which is surely not invidious.

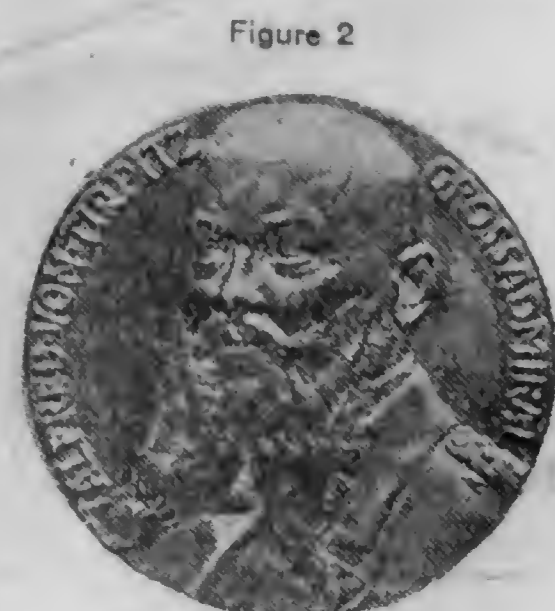
Defeated German Victory War Medals



Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria



"To Paris"—1914



Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz



German Eagle Taking Paris



Uncle Sam



Neptune On Submarine



Gott Strafe England

In viewing the collection of commemorative medals on exhibition in the Fine Arts department of the Boston Public Library, one has an opportunity to study one of the most curious of the campaigns conducted by Germany in the interest of her warfare. Obviously, her object in producing these medals was two-fold—an attempt to influence the minds of neutrals and to maintain enthusiasm among her own people. Every so-called victory, real or imaginary, was commemorated in strikingly designed medals of silver and bronze. These made of bronze, however, are very difficult to obtain. Their place has been taken by pieces of iron or zinc with a galvanic copper finish.

The subjects are numerous and varied, always interesting, sometimes grotesque, even horrible, but no less spirited. In most instances the craftsmanship is exceedingly fine, some of the most distinguished sculptors of the empire having been employed in making the designs.

It is strange to say that one of the series of the medals bears no inscription at all, and seems to commemorate no special event.

For the enlightenment of the populace they depicted such scenes as the bombardment of a foreign city with 42-centimetre mortars. Practically the first medals issued at the beginning of the war began with the bombardment of Liège, and were fashioned after the style of those struck in the days of Napoleon I.

Some of the pieces are very small, measuring from one and a quarter to one and a half inches. On the other hand, many of the bronze specimens are two and a half, three, and even three and a half inches in diameter.

Germany's tendency for hero worship is quite apparent in these medallion craft, for portraits, not only of the military leaders of royal birth, but the well-known leaders of less exalted origin, were chosen for this form of glory. This list includes Field Marshal von Falkenhayn, Field Marshal von der Goltz, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, General von Kluck, Field Marshal von Mackensen, Vice Admiral von Spee, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and Count Zeppelin. There are also portraits of heroes of more modest rank, such as von Mueller, the captain of the Emden, and of Weddigen, who torpedoed the three cruisers, along with the professor, named Rausenberger, who invented the 42-centimetre mortar.

These portraits are a singular array, particularly striking on account of what appears to be the official expression of frightfulness said to characterize most of the military leaders. But not all of them have succeeded in picturing the

Much Metal Wasted in Striking Medallions Commemorating Events That Were Planned to Happen, but Did Not

By A. Hammer

desired degree of fervor. For example, in Crown Prince Rupprecht (Fig. 1) the expression is wistful, almost to the verge of tears. Count Zeppelin looks merely stolid, while Admiral von Tirpitz (Fig. 2) is nothing if not genial.

The last named likeness is the work of Karl Goetz of Munich, one of the most competent of the metal craftsmen. This medal, whether consciously or not, is pronounced by G. P. of the department of coins and medals of the British Museum to be artistically a lineal descendant of Joachim Neuberger's medal of Hieronymus Baumgarten, a Nuremberg church warden of the sixteenth century.

Goetz is also the author of a satirical representation of President Wilson, wearing a laurel wreath, the fillets embroidered with eagles. Below are the words "Humanity, Neutrality."

The reverse shows Uncle Sam (Fig. 3), sitting on a pile of cannon balls, with a cannon just behind him. He holds a ship in one hand in a money bag of the other, the words "America's Naval Trade."

The medals now on exhibition here are the property of Mr. Horace L. Wheeler, president of the Boston Numismatic Society, who began collecting them in the early part of the war, the specimens coming by way of Amsterdam. With the war at its end, the collection, aside from its artistic value, is sure to attain an added attraction owing to the rareness of many of the pieces. This is especially true of the bronze named "To Paris" (Fig. 4), which unlike the one in Mr. Wheeler's possession, containing the figures 1914, was afterwards struck without the figures.

This is a significant feature, and is of considerable interest to numismatists. The design is by Loewental, and represents a naked Paris on horseback, brandishing a flaming torch, and riding "To Paris, 1914." The obverse of this medal has a portrait of General von Kluck by Gertel.

The German eagle taking possession of Paris is the work of a sculptor named Lutz (Fig. 5). The design shows the eagle astride the eastern hemispheres, where Europe and North Africa are plainly marked. The obverse inscription declares: "We Germans fear only God—nothing else in the world." The reverse gives a German infantry soldier with flag and rifle, striding over the body of a French soldier.

The medals of the submarine campaign serve to illustrate an odd phase of German idealism. Mr. Wheeler's collection contains two medals bearing the words, "Gott Strafe England," and the date of the initiation of the campaign, 18th of February, 1915. (Fig. 6.)

The German Neptune (Fig. 6), sitting between the periscopes of a submarine, shaking his fist at the British ships as they sink in the offing, betrays nothing but a combination of glee and rage. In a companion piece (Fig. 7) he has a conch at his mouth through which he blows defiance at the shores of England, and which is so modelled as to resemble a paper bag about to burst with due effect, while submarines and destroyers are attacking the shores. The inscription indicates a favorite theme at that time—"The destruction of England."

A Zeppelin medal shows a good likeness of the redoubtable inventor. The reverse (Fig. 8) shows one of the big airships bombarding Paris.

Figure 9, Sir Edward Grey is seen covering against the mast of a ship that flies the flag of the United States prominently, and elsewhere the flags of four neutral nations. His attitude betrays abject fear. Towering over him is the real captain of the ship—a spectral figure of Death. On the reverse is the inscription "Mit neutralen Flaggen hehliges Gebot stellt sich zur Wehr der edle Dritte der Weltmeere beherrscher nach Seemanns Sitte."

The centennial of Bismarck (Fig. 10), occurring during the war was the signal for the issuing of a large quantity of medals. One in Mr. Wheeler's collection pictures the great statesman rising from a cloud and directing the victorious German hosts, to whom he calls—"I am with you."

The war session of the Reichstag, Aug. 4, 1914, is seen in Fig. 11. The reverse is a well defined and most attractive rendering of German and Austrian eagles towering above the English bulldog, the French cock and the Russian bear.

"Durch," is one of the early medals (Fig. 12). The modelling of the stalwart youth of determined countenance, with sword in hand, is indicative of his desire to encourage the young men of Deutschland, Oesterreich und Ungarn, to believe that in "union there is strength."

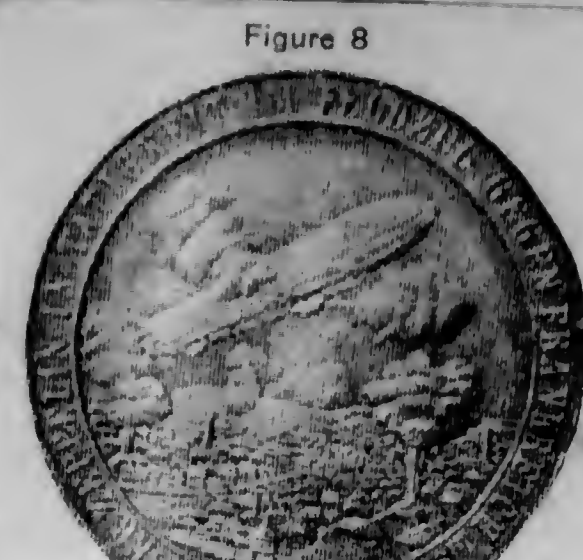
Medals of the war from France are not numerous, although Mr. Wheeler has many beautiful pieces wrought in bronze. One of the most pleasing is the "Day of France" (Fig. 13.) The title is "Aux Armes Citoyens," with the figures "1914-1918."

One of even greater beauty is that of the "Battle of the Yser," with Jeanne d'Arc surrounded by her soldiers. At her feet lies the defeated German eagle, with the French cock near by, his head uplifted in triumph. (Fig. 14.)

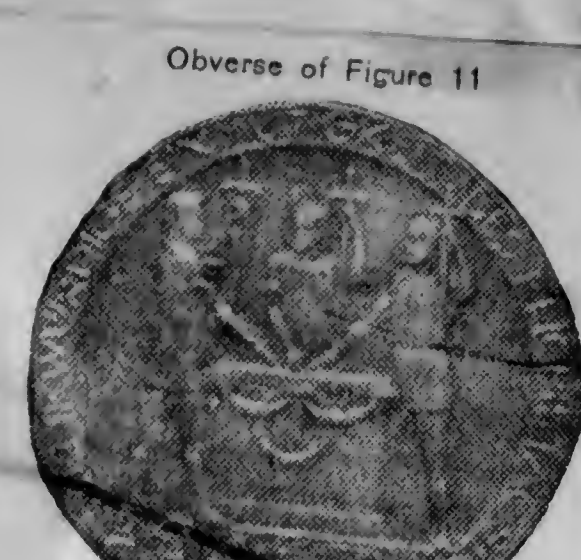
Another represents "Verdun—They Shall Not Pass," (Fig. 15.) and "Alsace, 1870-1914," (Fig. 16.)

Belgium's gratitude to the United States is an exquisite example of the metallic form of art. (Fig. 17.) This is also true of the one entitled "National War Relief of France," and the "International Red Cross."

The Wheeler collection also includes a fine likeness of Marshal Joffre, by J. P. Legastefols, General Leman, defender of Liege, General Pau, Lord Kitchener and General Cadorna, the Italian commander.



Zeppelin Raid



War Session of Reichstag



Hoisting Neutral Flags



Eagles Over Bulldog, Bear and Cock



Bismarck—"I Am With You"



Durch



An Ideal German, by Prof. Hahn

The Medals Pictured Below Are Also in the Collection of Mr. Wheeler, But Time and Art Were Not Wasted in the Making



International Red Cross



General Cadorna



Joffre



Lord Kitchener



General Leman, the Defender of Liege



General Pau



Swiss Army Mobilization



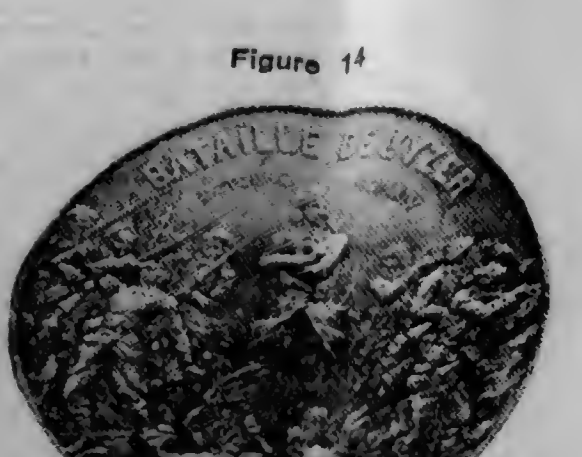
Netherlands Artist Aid Committee



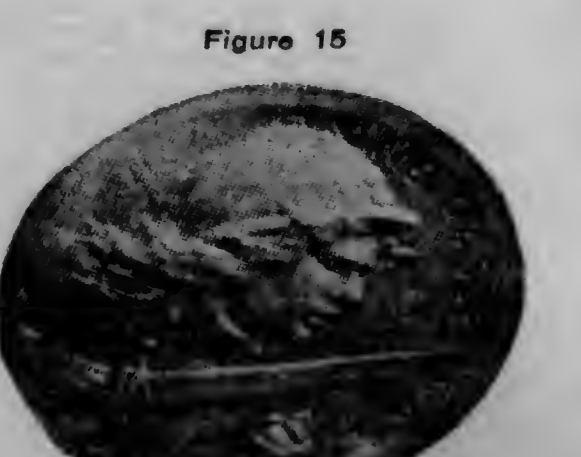
National War Relief, France



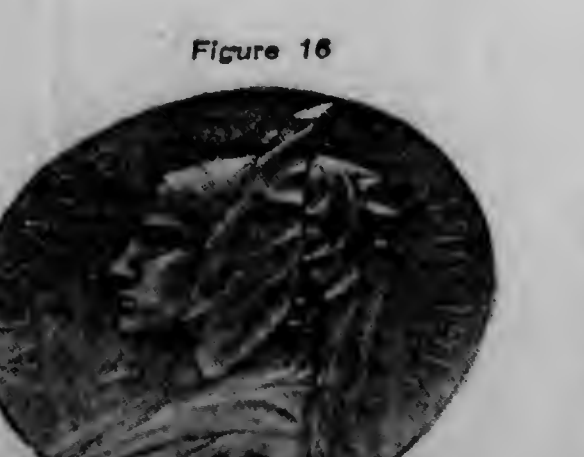
Day of France—1915



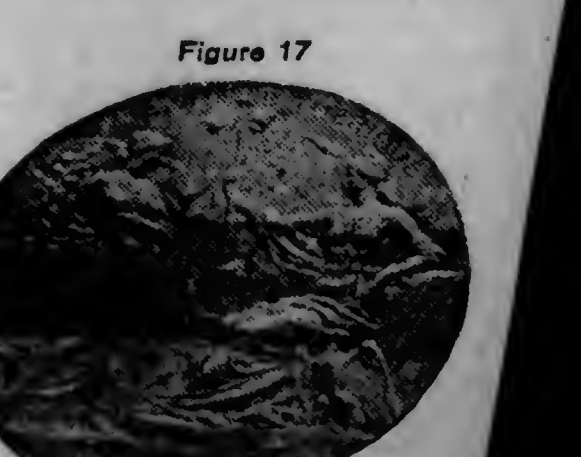
Battle of the Yser



Verdun—"They Shall Not Pass"



Alsace, 1870-1914



Belgium's Gratitude to the United States

as diplomat and man of action.

Jonas's style is beautifully measured, restrained, modest, sincere, and truthful; it is entirely in conformity with the best traditions of French graphic art. Moreover, he is a master of his process. His illustrations are rich in the quality of color and in tone peculiar to the medium, and they are made with a thorough realization of all the resources of the medium. Admirable, well-nigh impeccable drawing, the drawing of an artist who is instinctively right in all matters of form, gives him the line and the tone which he is able to say all that is in his mind and heart, with splendid freedom and spontaneity and pertinence. Nothing less than this perfectly adapted instrumentality would have permitted him to record for all time in so moving and eloquent a fashion the sad limit of the human voice through the tempestuous hours of the historic struggle, never before so nobly interpreted in terms of noble art.

series of pictures. The dead Huns whose corpses lay on the slope in the foreground of 'Before the Ramparts of Verdun' are but a small group of that vast horde of slaves so vainly and so mercilessly sacrificed by their cruel masters in that long-drawn-out and murderous campaign of the Crown Prince's army. They are types—imagined, it is not possible—this ghastly group multiplied by the hundreds of thousands, and you would in some faint measure realize all that is implied in the name of that little town on the Meuse, which itself has been the scene of all the horrors and the terrible sufferings, and last of all the

[illegible]

**THE BOSTON
RUSKIN CLUB**

mer.

The Fine Arts
LECTURES ON ART

Sunday Talks at the Museum Tomorrow—
Free Lectures at Boston Public Library—
Ruskin Club Topics

French Gothic sculpture is well represented in the Museum of Fine Arts, a number of important pieces being shown in the Gothic Room. Mr. Beaver, of the department of English in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on a lecture tour of the country, will on Saturday give a series of talks on French art. The sculpture of the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries forms a natural starting point for the study of the art of the Middle Ages. The works of a figure of the Virgin and Child, of the fourteenth century, a group almost life-size of great devotional and beautiful in line and treatment. There are other fine groups and single figures, the materials employed including ivory and wood. Among the works of minor art a group of stone capitals and a group of decorative carvings of great charm.

The Ruskin Club will continue its meetings at the Public Library on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. P. M. Among the free lectures announced: Nov. 10, "Democracy" by Mrs. Marie A. Moore; March 10, "Ruskin and Some of the Eastern Masters" by Ellen E. Paxe (with lantern slides) and on April 10 there are to be two lectures from the fifth volume of "Modern Painters" by members of the club.

The \$100,000 is but a small part of the eventual bounty, as the will provided that the residue of the estate, which will amount to more than \$1,000,000, should be left to trust for the widow and upon her death turned over to the trustees of the library, one-half of the net income to be applied to the purchase of books, maps, and other library material, and the other half to be held as an accumulation fund. The interest and income to be added to the principal until the total shall be \$2,000,000, and the fund then used for building purposes.

Never has the Boston city government appropriated for library purposes a sum closely approximating Mr. Benton's demand. Last year the trustees asked for \$570,000, which was not within \$75,000 of meeting the 3 per cent stipulation, and Mayor Peters allowed \$491,300, or \$78,700 less than the request. Even with this decided cut the library trustees turned back to the city treasury at the end of the financial year 1918, an unexpended balance of \$12,094.11.

The amount available for the department from taxes and income for the present \$6.52 per \$1000 tax would be \$15,115.44, and three per cent of that amount is \$453.524. But if Mayor Peters is successful again this year at the Legislature, and secures an additional \$3 in the tax limit, there would be made available from taxes and income for the city department \$19,074.288, and three per cent of that amount would be \$570.238, or practically \$20,000 more than the amount asked for as the library appropriation.

they are well under the circumstances.

taken up during the last century. The French Gothic sculpture is well represented in the Museum of Fine Arts. A number of important pieces being shown in the Gothic Room. Mr. Beaver, of the department of English in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is on hand to answer questions. On Saturday, the French art. The sculpture of the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries forms a natural starting point for these works of art. A figure of the Virgin and Child, of the fourteenth century, a group almost life-size of great devotional feeling, useful in one and the same sentiment. The materials employed including ivory and wood. Among the works of mind and a group of the capital of the decorative charm.

unusual decorative character. In addition, public lectures will be delivered in the lecture hall of the Fine Arts Library this season, one or a number of items being given relative to the Fine Arts. These lectures are given on Thursday evenings and on Sunday afternoons. The Thursday lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Thursday, Oct. 28, at 8 P. M., Mr. H. S. Elliott, supervisor of the Department of Western Art, will give a lecture on "War Memorials, Old and New."

On Thursday, Oct. 30, at 8 P. M., J. C. Jenkins, keeper in charge of the Department of Western Art, Museum of Fine Arts, will give a lecture on "The Chicago House," its Furnishings, etc.

Thursday, Nov. 7, at 8 P. M., Dr. W. B. Raymond Nywer, director of the Department of Museums, will give a lecture on "An Art Museum, Its Concept and Development," with special reference to the University of Chicago. On Thursday, Nov. 14, at 8 P. M., Mr. John E. Lynch, A. M., will give a lecture on "Ancient Irish Art." On Thursday, Nov. 21, at 8 P. M., Mr. Theodore M. Willard, Jr., will repeat his lecture on "The Art of Chirlandajo, the great Peruvian artist." On Friday, Nov. 22, at 8 P. M., Mrs. Mary Carruth will give his lecture on "The Art of the Renaissance." On Saturday, Nov. 23, at 8 P. M., Dr. R. D. Botticelli, the favorite painter of the

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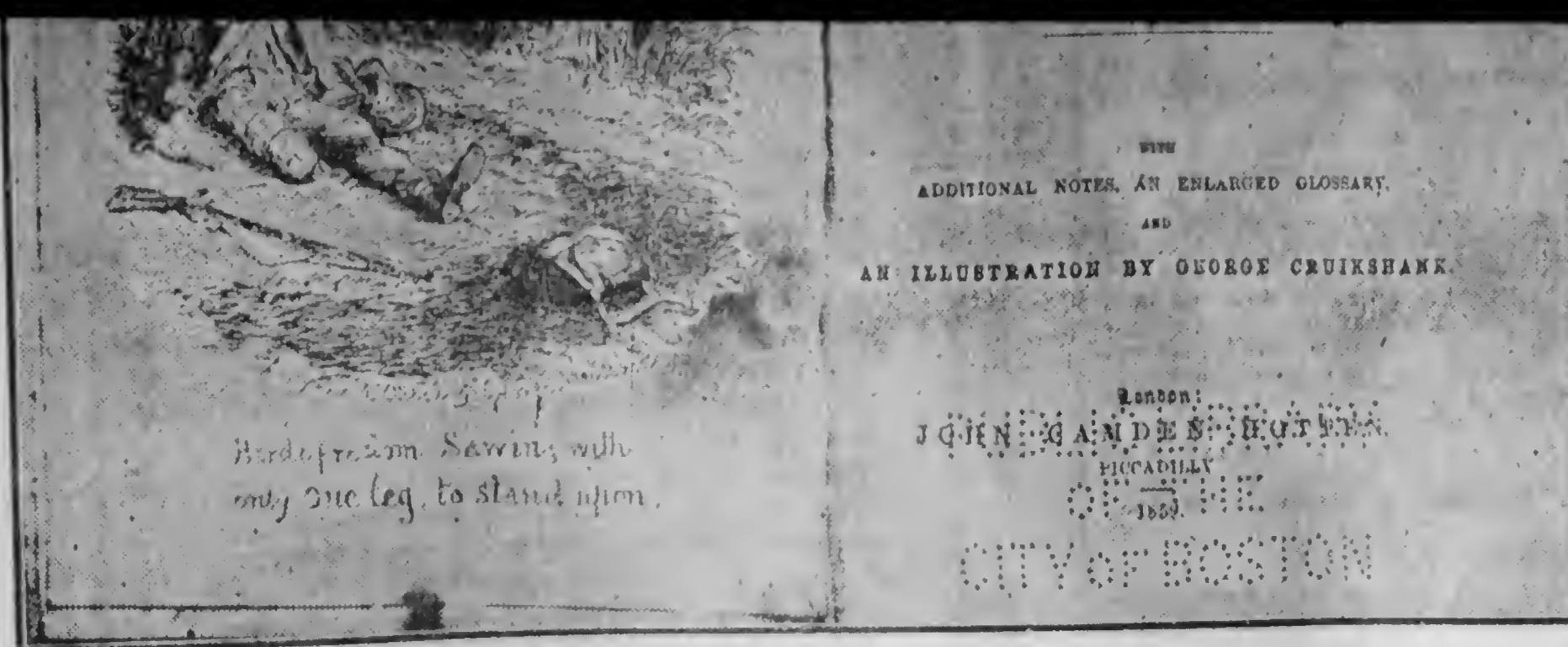
unusual decorative character. In addition, public lectures will be delivered in the lecture hall of the Fine Arts Library this season, one or a number of items being given relative to the Fine Arts. These lectures are given on Thursday evenings and on Sunday afternoons. The Thursday lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Thursday, Oct. 28, at 8 P. M., Mr. H. S. Elliott, supervisor of the Department of Western Art, will give a lecture on "War Memorials, Old and New."

On Thursday, Oct. 30, at 8 P. M., J. C. Jenkins, keeper in charge of the Department of Western Art, Museum of Fine Arts, will give a lecture on "The Chicago House," its Furnishings, etc.

Thursday, Nov. 7, at 8 P. M., Dr. W. B. Raymond Nywer, director of the Department of Museums, will give a lecture on "An Art Museum, Its Concept and Development," with special reference to the University of Chicago. On Thursday, Nov. 20, Mr. John E. Lynch, A. M., will give a lecture on "Ancient Irish Art." On Thursday, Nov. 24, Mr. Theodore M. Willard will repeat his lecture on "The Art of Chirlandajo, the great Pre-Columbian artist." On Friday, November 26, Mrs. Mary Carruth will give his lecture on "The Art of the Middle Ages." On Saturday, December 1, Dr. Bettellie, the favorite painter of the

The Russian Club will continue its meetings at the Public Library on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 8 P. M. Among the free lectures announced: Nov. 10, "Democracy" by Mrs. Marie A. Moore; March 10, "The Old Masters" by Mrs. Ellen E. Pace (with lantern illustrations) and on April 26 there are to be read from the fifth volume of "Madame de Medici" by members of the club.



Pirated the Biglow Papers

[illegible]

Lowell and Tennyson

"A Year's Life," published in 1841 by C. C. Little and J. Brown of Boston, is included in the collection. It was in another copy of this edition that there was found on the flyleaf an inscription reading "To Alfred Tennyson from the Author, Boston, U. S.," a circumstance that has led to the belief that Lowell's correspondence with Tennyson began at about this time.

A little volume which will cause smiles

A Noteworthy Contribution

Taken as a whole the exhibition is a noteworthy contribution to the observance of the centenary in Boston. It is so comprehensive in character that it brings before the visitor both the great volume and the wide range of Lowell's work. It shows him first as the class poet who could not read his effort because he had been "so

1 as diplomat and man of affairs.

The Harvard Ode as Privately Printed

Lowell wrote for the edition a dedication which is printed on page 7 and which reads as follows:

"This dedication of my Commemorative
is printed for friends, is inscribed to

Ode, printed for friends, is inscribed

Pirated the Biglow Papers

My Dear Sydney—Your having edited a pirated edition of the "Biglow Papers" puts me in mind of what happened to a classmate of mine. . . . But never mind,

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Mar. 15, 1919.

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Importance of Site—Exhibition of Illustrations of Arches at the Boston Public Library.

The great difficulty in connection with any project of a triumphal arch as a monument arises from the problem of the right site. An ideal site is such a place as that occupied by the Triumphal arch of the Star in Paris, but such sites are extremely rare. It is safe to say there is no such site in Boston. Nevertheless it is a timely exhibition that has been assembled in the fine arts room of the Boston Public Library in illustration of the world's most famous and meritorious triumphal arches. The number of these arches in existence will come as a surprise to many visitors. It. Phené Spiers, an authority on this subject, says in the Encyclopedia Britannica that the arch of Titus in Rome (A. D. 81) was the first one enriched with bas relief sculpture. The next sculptural arch of triumph is that built at Benevento by Trajan, recording the Dacian victories. Then came the arch of Septimius Severus, and the last important arch in Rome, that of Constantine. He also mentions the arches at St. Remy and at Orange; these at Carpentras and Cavalillon. These and many others are included in the collection of prints, photographs, etc., at the library. Among other sources drawn upon are the great folios of the engravings of Piranesi.

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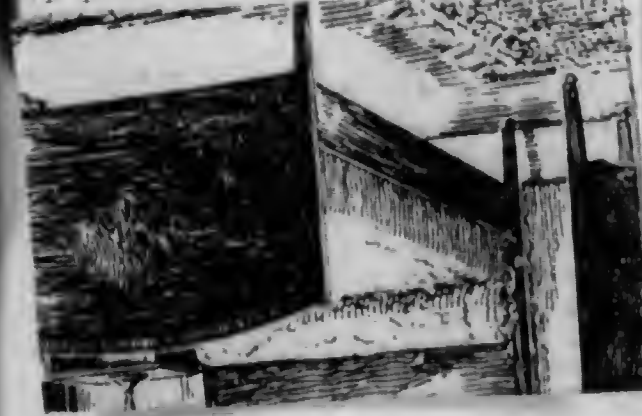
MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1919

Our Library Readers

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The war lessened the use of the library; it sent many readers abroad; it filled the time and the minds of others with war work. The coming of peace finds readers more eager than for a long time past to devour "real" books and assimilate the contents for profitable use. Works upon Russia are in great demand. What may be called "Americanization" books are popular. Alien readers are poring over the pages of works upon civics and citizenship. Fiction still leads in circulation, war books of an intimate character come next, and then the solid technical volumes. There is much demand for poetry; readers who used to shun verse learned to like it during the war and now are appreciative of poems in other fields, so that poetry is actually competing with such salary-raising subjects as engineering, chemistry and navigation. In general, the reading of our library patrons indicates a return to normal lines of thought and life. People are busy with the old problems that bulked big before the war, plus one new subject of vast importance—the league of peace.

Throughout the wartime the library continued to serve large numbers of non-resident patrons. Sixteen college professors spent last summer here because of the facilities afforded by the famous book collections in Copley square and the Harvard yard. The floating student population, in peace times making a



Boston Traveler, Mar. 25, 1919

Same also in

Boston Herald

Mar. 25, 1919

Librarians Will Assist Disabled Soldiers Who Seek Vocational Books

Three Federal Boards and Red Cross Institute Stand Ready to Aid Maimed Men in Re-training Themselves

By ESTHER HARNEY

Librarians of Greater Boston have a new task before them, one which is not primarily concerned with serving the whim and caprice in fact and fiction of the general public. They are to help definitely in the vocational guidance of boys and girls and of men in uniform who patronize their bookshelves or reading rooms.

Hitherto the libraries have always cooperated with the public schools, working hand in hand with the teachers and with the vocational directors of the Boston public schools for the educational advantages of young people. Henceforth they will include in their care the returned soldier or sailor and make a very special effort to meet his needs and demands. Already the Boston Public Library has published a selected list of references on the re-education of disabled soldiers and sailors.

In a sense, too, they will be "carrying on" the good work done during the war by the American Library Association in the naval stations and army training camps in supplying the men with reading material. The lesson that we all learned from those centres was that the demand of the soldiers and sailors for technical, industrial and military subjects surprisingly surpassed the demand for recreational reading.

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It will be remembered that the vocational guidance movement started in Boston. In the West, however, the movement has recently taken on great impetus. Last year found Iowa and Nebraska registering all the young men from the ages of 16 to 21 years to discover what line of activity these citizens-in-the-making were to follow. Then the states planned to start them forward in the right direction for their ultimate goal.

Plans for assisting in the vocational guidance of their patrons were outlined yesterday to the librarians of Greater Boston, meeting in a conference at the Boston Public Library, by George A. Deveneau, former Librarian of the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, now a member of the federal vocational bureau at Washington. Mr. Deveneau called the attention of the librarians to their of vocational reading which have been prepared by the bureau to meet the needs of young people who are looking about to determine what profession, trade or business they will espouse as their career. "The librarian coming into contact constantly with young people has the opportunity to point out these lists to them," he said. "He can thus create in the young people a desire and interest in work and encourage self-analysis which will help them find out what they are fit to do."

Wealth of Material

Such lists include a wealth of material, he said. They include the different fields of activity, the training necessary for achievement in each field and the opportunities present in putting that knowledge and training into practice. They help direct young people to schools where they can get the necessary training in the various lines of business. In working for the returned disabled soldiers, Mr. Deveneau stated that the librarian can be of great assistance. Many soldiers are returning unit to resume their former positions and many are coming back determined not to take their former positions, he said. They will need guidance in finding the right kind of work. The librarian comes in contact with friends of soldiers as well as the soldiers themselves and can do much to distribute this necessary information.

Four agencies are working for the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors, he said. They are the surgeon-general's office in Washington, which is working directly with the disabled men in the army hospitals; the war risk insurance bureau at Washington, which also has an office for investigation here in Boston at 15 Tremont street; the Red Cross Institute for disabled men in New York, which is supported by private funds; and the federal board for vocational education.

Has Local Offices

The board has offices in the Little building on Boston street, which is in charge of district one, a territory that includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. There are 14 such boards in as many districts in the country.

The board is responsible for getting his old job or a new job for every disabled soldier or sailor entitled to compensation under the war risk insurance law who wants that kind of

help. It was created under the vocational rehabilitation law passed unanimously by Congress and signed by the President last June. The board is required furthermore to give the handicapped men who need and desire training before going into employment, so much education, at the expense of the government, as the man may elect. While the man is taking that training he is to be supported by the federal board and the war risk insurance bureau jointly, and should he have dependents they are also to receive federal aid. The district one board is in charge of Fred T. A. McLeod.

Despite the very general circulation of the information regarding what the government is prepared to do for our disabled men, Mr. Deveneau said 12,000 handicapped men have already been discharged from camps without availing themselves of the provisions made for them by law.

Boston Traveler, Mar. 25/19

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Boston Traveler, Mar. 25, 1919

Same also in

Boston Herald

Mar. 25, 1919

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given a free hand by the trustees, thereby developing initiative and a more centralized control.

The trustees performed duties which usually are a part of the work of the librarian, leaving him little discretion, and that a lack of "confidential relation" between the trustees and the librarian was working an injury to the institution.

The experts also reported it was the general opinion among librarians that the Boston Public Library has lost its high standing in comparison with other large libraries of the country. "Its position was once one of pre-eminence," the report says, "but it is no longer."

It was found, the investigators said, that the staff of the library was "out of touch with the trend of the library movement in other cities," because few members have ever worked in any other library.

It was suggested that the infusion of new blood from outside libraries would improve matters, also that the employment of more trained library workers was desirable.

The trustees replied to several of the points of criticism and showed that a number of the recommendations have already been carried out.

The library received for its maintenance last year \$659,622.35, which includes the annual appropriation, income from trust funds and the unexpended balance of trust fund incomes from previous years. The library received from fines, sale of waste paper, commissions on telephone stations and other items a total of \$68,845, which was turned over to the city treasurer for general municipal expense.

Much satisfaction is expressed at the completion, within the appropriation, of the biennial annex to the central library, which allows for the expansion

of several departments. Applications have been received from many sections for reading rooms and branches and the report states that investigation may prove that with a change of location to quarters that may prove more desirable, additional expense may be obviated.

Of the \$5,700 books which the central library sent out through its branch system, 30,425 went to schools.

The librarian has been instructed to cooperate with Simmons College in bringing about such relations as will produce the best results in training employees for efficient service as members of the library staff. This is in consequence of the agreement entered into between the trustees and the corporation of Simmons College whereby each year a class of students for instruction in library work and in return the college will admit to any of its regular courses in library training such employees as the librarian may designate.

Sept. 18, 1915, presumably in order to become incorporated in the annual report of the library department, just issued. They confirm articles which the Transcript has published from time to time as to the defects of the system and opinions which have privately been expressed by habitual visitors to the library for cursory reading or research.

Criticism Forced Inquiry

The investigation was decided upon by the trustees in view of the widespread criticism of the library management and of the inadequacies of the service. The trustees chose Edwin M. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, and Arthur E. Hestwick, librarian of the Public Library of St. Louis, these gentlemen being given the privilege of choosing a third member of the committee, who was William H. Brett of the Public Library at Cleveland.

Mr. Brett died before the report was written, but his associates regard him as having been in sympathy with it.

The Library trustees asked the board to consider specifically the following subjects: Collections, methods of acquisition, classification, cataloging, publications, service to the public, and buildings and equipment. "The board was able to stay in Boston but a week and was therefore unable to make a detailed investigation, but limited its inquiry to a few fundamental matters."

The board found that the trustees, by meeting weekly, takes upon itself a great amount of administrative work that should be left to the librarian and recommends that the trustees hold monthly meetings and permit the librarian to develop more initiative; that the library force is somewhat out of touch with the trend of the library movement; that no effort has been made to secure special training for the force; that the income of the department should be increased.

What the Board Says

The complete report follows:

To Mr. William F. Kenney, Dr. Alexander Mann, Mr. Charles D. Beiden, trustees of the Boston Public Library: The commission invited by your committee to make a survey of the Boston Public Library, having had only a week at its disposal for its actual stay in Boston, believes that the board of trustees will appreciate that any detailed examination of such matters as the library's system of classification, its cataloging, its methods of book selection and purchase, and the acquisition and distribution of supplies has been quite beyond its power. An adequate report on such details would require preliminary work by a large corps of investigators for a period of at least several months. Nor, as we understand the situation, would it be worth the time and expense that it would involve. Such details should not only conform to the standards generally adopted by the best libraries, but they should also be adjusted to local conditions and conditions only so will they produce the best results. Your own librarian is eminently able to report to you on these matters in detail and to advise and encourage the changes which, in every growing library, must be constantly made to keep it abreast of the times and in close correspondence with the varying demands of its service to the public.

We have therefore limited our inquiry to a few fundamental relations and have sought to ascertain whether the way in which these are affected by your rules and customs is susceptible of change to the advantage of the public service. We have gone over the central library, visiting each department, and have viewed a considerable number of the branch libraries and reading rooms, and we have talked with members of the library staff of all grades and periods of service. From these sources the following conclusions have been reached:

We believe that a lack of this confidential relation between the board and the librarian has been an injury to the library in the past and is so at the present time.

Trustees Assume Too Much Power

1. The Boston board of trustees controls directly a large amount of administrative detail that in other libraries is under the charge of the librarian. It must approve all book purchases by title and authorizes expenditures for supplies by itemized lists. It does not necessarily approve the librarian's recommendations for appointments or promotions; and it, or its individual members, receive and act upon applications and complaints from members of the staff, independently of action thereon by the librarian. These things are done, so far as we know, in no other American library. The usual custom is for the board to convene but once a month, and then either directly or through committees to act on recommendations of the librarian in such a way as to give him large discretion, so that separate items need not necessarily be discussed or acted upon by the board. This course seems to us most likely to develop a strong executive with initiative, such as is needed by every large institution, public or private. The board, of course, is the ultimate authority in the library. The librarian, however, is not only its executive, subject to its orders, but also its professional expert and adviser. If the board is not willing to place matters of administrative detail in his hands and to follow his advice in all important professional matters, he should be replaced by an executive who does have the confidence of the board.

We believe that a lack of this confidential relation between the board and the librarian has been an injury to the library in the past and is so at the present time.

Training as an Essential

2. We find that the library staff, although in the main composed of intelligent and interested assistants, and with some exceptions of professional skill and experience, is somewhat out of touch with the trend of the library movement in other cities throughout the country. Few members of it have ever worked in any other library or have any familiarity with methods outside of their own institution. Few have been trained in library schools where the teaching of comparative methods gives a broad view. Although there is in Boston a library school of the first grade—that at Simmons College—there seems to have been no effort to make use of it in training material for the Public Library work.

The feeling among a large number of the staff is distinctly hostile to the employment of persons outside of Boston. This under the conditions already noted means very largely the employment of untrained persons, often of limited education, receiving these in the lower grades of the staff and promoting them from time to time. This works well in some instances, but it is not a desirable general policy. A large public library should receive new blood from without continually and it should itself

train its own staff. The Public Library of late years retained its relative standing as one of the best in the country, but it is no longer. We find that this opinion is shared to a greater or less degree by the officials of Boston whose influence should be heavily in such matters as these.

It is possible that indications of a change of policy, together with a clear demonstration that further change must be made, might be so solidly behind the library that the staff support would follow as a matter of course.

Our recommendations, so far as they can be formulated, are:

(1) That the by-laws of the board be amended so as to admit of monthly meetings and that the routine of these meetings be so changed as not to require approval of all purchases or appointments in detail by the entire board.

(2) That the board discourage, by formal resolution, the reception of complaints or requests from members of the staff, singly or collectively, either by the whole board or by individual members.

(3) That an effort be made to develop in the staff a feeling of professional esprit de corps as librarians and to discourage the attitude that consideration is due to the members as a local body of municipal officers; that high-grade positions be filled from without, and that long service in one grade be not regarded as prima facie evidence of fitness for promotion to a higher grade.

(4) That for all library positions, other than those of messengers and the clerical and janitorial force, preliminary training or experience should be a sine qua non, and that steps should be taken to secure inexperienced persons an opportunity for training, either in direct connection with the library or through some school in affiliation with it.

(5) That an effort be made through well-considered publicity to inform the public with regard to the benefits of these changes of policy and of the fact that the library is in a position to realize, in an increased income.

The tragic death, in Cleveland, on Aug. 24, of Mr. William H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, and the third member of this commission, make it necessary to send in this report without his signature. We know, however, that he was fully in accord with us as to the substance and spirit of the report as here presented.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) E. H. Anderson,
Arthur E. Hestwick.

Sept. 18, 1915.

Comment by the Trustees

The Library trustees make the following comment:

"It is to be regretted that the committee did not have time to take up the subjects which the Board of Trustees regard as important in any survey made of the Boston Public Library."

"The report of the Survey Committee has been discussed by the trustees at several meetings. Several of the recommendations suggested have already been carried out by the trustees. The conclusion that certain criticisms made in the survey report were shared by some citizens of Boston is not borne out by any evidence in the possession of the trustees. No communication has ever come to the board in the form of letters or complaints that would indicate the existence of such a feeling in this community. The trustees, now as always, welcome constructive criticism from any source over the signature of the writer, believing that the best way to accomplish things is to register your disapproval and opinion with those who are responsible for the conduct of the institution. The board has an open mind on all questions affecting the library and the more interest the citizens manifest in it the better will be the results."

"Another criticism made in the report 'lack of organic connection with some training body' has long been recognized by the trustees and an affiliation has recently been formed with Simmons College which is mentioned in another part of this report."

"The main subjects which the trustees desired to take up in the survey, namely: 1. Collections. 2. Methods of acquisition. 3. Classification. 4. Cataloging. 5. Publications. 6. Service in its inner relation. 7. Service to the public, etc., and 8. Buildings and equipment, still remain as questions which should be gone into carefully by expert authority either now or periodically as occasion demands."

"The idea of a more detailed survey about the lines indicated in our letter to the survey committee has not been abandoned. Now that our own librarian has had eighteen months' experience as the head of the institution, he is in a position to know the weak spots in the system, and the main purposes sought by the trustees will be accomplished through his systematic investigation and study of each department."

plaints of officials and employees other than the librarian; that the staff in part has not had good training for its work; that employees come almost entirely from Boston itself and that

there is a lack of "new blood" in the institution that should come from without continually. These things, says the report, have resulted in the fact that the library's position is "no longer pre-eminence."

It admits that the institution ought to have more money. That some of the suggestions made are helpful there is no doubt. In many respects the relations between the public and its great library can be improved. But it is not right that the impression should go abroad that a wholesale condemnation of it has been made, or would be justified if it had been.

The complete report follows:

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Boston Post
April 15, 1919

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Mistake to Confine
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Criticism of the Boston Public Li-
brary, its staff and the lack of con-
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of trustees and the librarian, which
was made by a survey commission
composed of the heads of the Public
Libraries in New York, St. Louis and
Cleveland, is contained in the 67th an-
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In the opinion of the commission of
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THREE MADE SURVEY

Edwin H. Anderson, director of the
New York Public Library; and Arthur
E. Postwick, librarian of the Public Li-
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by the trustees of the local library as
a survey commission to make a study
of the library system. These two men

chose the third member of the com-
mission, who was William H. Brett of
the Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio,
now deceased.

The experts were asked to survey
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Because of their inability to be long-
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An adequate report on details, the
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However, they did reach some con-
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it should itself act as a feeder to other
libraries. By continual exchange of as-
sistants, some entering from without
and others leaving, promotion on the
whole is facilitated, contact with the li-
brary world is secured and stagnation
due to in-breeding is prevented."

"Lack of such contact is particularly
apt to foster an idea that an institution
is operated, not for the benefit of the
public, but for that of the employees
themselves, that the length of service
is in itself a sufficient reason for pro-
motion, and that an appointment from
without is primarily an act of injustice
to the staff."

"The commission is deeply sensible of
the library's inadequate income and of
the fact that some of the changes of
policy recommended by us are in part
dependent on the provision of adequate
funds by the city. Professional librar-
ians of training and experience cannot
be attracted from other fields without
the offer of adequate salaries. Public
opinion has often forced from a city
government reluctant support of a pub-
lic institution."

Library Has Lost Standard

"Now, there is a general opinion
among librarians, whether well-founded
or not," the experts point out, "that the
Boston Public Library has not of late
years retained its relative standing
among American libraries. Its position
was once one of pre-eminence, but it is
no longer. We find that this opinion
is shared to a greater or less degree
by many citizens of Boston whose in-
fluence should count heavily in such
matters as these."

Commenting on the report of the sur-
vey committee, the trustees in their an-
nual report say: "Several of the rec-
ommendations suggested have already
been carried out by the trustees. The
conclusion that certain criticisms made
in the survey report were shared by
some citizens of Boston is not borne
out by any evidence in the possession of
the trustees."

"No communication has ever come to
the board in the form of letters or com-
plaints that would indicate the existence
of such a feeling in this community.
The trustees, now as always, welcome
over the signature of the writer, believ-
ing that the best way to accomplish
things is to register your disapproval
and opinion with those who are respon-
sible for the conduct of the institu-
tion."

In other parts of the annual report
the board of trustees recommend legis-
lation that will permit the establishing
of a fund from fines imposed and col-

lected upon overdue books, to provide
for the creation of a pension fund for
employees.

The need of repairs to the central
library, especially to the roof and mar-
ble floors of the building, is pointed out.
The estimate of expenses necessary for
1919 totals \$262,378, of which \$400,000 is
for salaries and \$162,378 for general
maintenance.

THE BOSTON HERALD TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1919.

What Is the Matter with Our Public Library?

The survey committee of the Pub-
lic Library, which made its examina-
tion something over eleven
months ago, submitted its report to
the trustees on Sept. 18, 1918. In
no spirit of undue haste the trust-
ees have just printed this report in
their own sixty-seventh annual
report for the year ending Jan. 31,
1919. In some respects this survey
report makes, as was once said of
another matter, "mighty interesting
reading," but it is not calculated
to excite local pride or to tickle the
vanity, if they have any, of the five
respectable gentlemen who comprise
the present board of trustees.

It is unfortunate that the commit-
tee were able to devote only a week
to an examination of our greatest
secular institution, but of such time
as was at their disposal they have
made creditable and it may be said,
thorough use. The committee was cer-
tainly panoplied with its own excel-
lences; no better men for the task
could have been found in this coun-
try than Dr. Anderson, director of
the New York Public Library; Mr.
Postwick, librarian of the St. Louis
Public Library, and Mr. Brett, librar-
ian of the Cleveland Public Library,

whose sudden death in August last
left the issuance of the report to
the two remaining members. What
they say is clear, direct and fear-
less to a degree—the suaver and
the fortiter keep an even balance,
but there is no mistaking their find-
ings or their conclusions.

In their opinion the trustees have
erred, to the detriment of the librar-
y, in wielding both administrative
and executive powers. Intelligent
observers here in Boston have known
for a long time that this was true,
and that the downward or upward
trend of the library may be traced
as accurately as on a fever chart,
according as the trustees have tried
to exercise both functions or have
left to the executive, the librarian,
the duties and opportunities prop-
erly vested in his department. No
one for a moment questions the zeal
or the high purpose of the various
administrations, but of their wis-
dom there unhappily seems to be
some doubt.

According to the survey commit-
tee it has put our cherished and
popular institution almost out of
the running in comparison with
the advance of other libraries of
equal size and importance. They
freely criticize also the failure of
our library to co-operate with the
general library movement through-
out the whole country. This attitude
of isolation and indifference they
find to be a strong element of what
appears from their investigations to
be close to internal demoralization.

Going still deeper into this rather
painful scrutiny they stigmatize
without mercy a narrow, provincial,
even parochial, attitude among far
too many of the employees against
the introduction of "new blood" or
of grafting upon the present biblio-
theical body other trained and
specialized assistants, if by some
evil chance these trained librarians
have had the misfortune to be born
or reared elsewhere than in Boston.

Such are the main points brought
forward by this competent commit-
tee; it is about as unpalatable read-
ing as a Bostonian has had an op-
portunity to read for many a day.
But there is one bright spot in this
sombre review. If this report is
taken in the same frank, honestly-
intentioned spirit in which it has
been conceived it ought to give the
present librarian a chance which
comes only too seldom to any offi-
cial; to infuse a new spirit of ser-
vice and performance.

Christian Science Monitor April 22, 1919.



had hung on the wall. It repel-
ed, surrounded by deep, black water,
enveloped it with vapor, and by
the sky above the tower was mo-
st full of hideous clouds. Ever
after saying my prayers and be-
fore I studied this picture—Recom-
mendations Are Made

One day I asked the servant re-
tirement of the name of the tower. Shaking a possible
ed, crossing herself piously, she
Hatto, the wicked archbishop of
who tormented his people, and
is obliged to flee before the eve of
from which the high walls of the
could not protect him."

Without a Name

burg sans Nom," a veritable com-
symphony, which Hugo composed
in April, 1837, is believed to be
adaptation of a sketch of a tower
score of years before and which, de-
scribed in "Le Rhin" (Lore), carried out. In
on Heidelberg: "This admirable
ion has no name, no history, no
to speak, is almost without form
is thrillingly formidable. It is
longer a fable, it is no longer a
building possessing human form
man that confers form upon it,
which con-
ing the original of "Le Grand
roulé," another stupendous ac-
of decay, Hugo wrote, in the sam-
arg Letter: "It is no more a ruin,
block, a cavernous mass, a rock, of the
like a lunk, with holes and com-
it is an enormous madrepore which week in which
aculous poyp vegetation penetrates, which,
inextricably with its proboscis to a few funda-
anna, its feet, its fingers, its neck
la, its backs, its hairy fingers."

Trustees Control Much Detail

"The Boston Board of Trustees,"
says the report, "controls directly a
large amount of administrative detail
that in other libraries is under the
charge of the librarian. It meets
weekly, approves all book purchases
by title, and authorizes expenditures
for supplies by itemized lists. It does
not necessarily approve the librarian's
recommendations for appointments or
promotions; and it, or its individual
members, receive and act upon appli-
cations and complaints from mem-
bers of the staff, independently of action
thereon by the librarian. These things
are done, so far as we know, in no
other American library."

"We find that the main composed of in-
telligent and interested assistants, and
with some notable instances of pro-
fessional skill and knowledge, is
somewhat out of touch with the trend
of the library movement in other
cities throughout the country. Al-
though there is in Boston a library
school of the first grade—that at Sim-
mons College—there seems to have
been no effort to make use of it in
training material for the Public
Library work."

"The feeling among a large num-
ber of the staff is distinctly hostile to
the employment of persons outside of
Boston. This, under the conditions
already noted means very largely the
employment of untrained persons,
often of limited education, receiving
these in the lower grades of the staff
and promoting them from time to
time. This works well in some in-
stances, but it is not a desirable gen-
eral policy."

"Public opinion has often forced,
from a city government, reluctant sup-
port of a public institution. Now there
is a general opinion among librarians,

whether well founded or not, that the
Boston Public Library has not of late
years retained its relative standing
among American libraries. Its posi-
tion was once one of pre-eminence, but
it is so no longer. We find that this
opinion is shared to a greater or less
degree by many citizens of Boston
whose influence should count heavily
in such matters as these. It is pos-
sible that indications of a change of
policy, together with a clear demon-
stration that further change must be
dependent on increased income, might
be effective in placing the public opin-
ion of the city so solidly behind the
library that adequate support would
follow as a matter of course.

Recommendations Are Made

"Our recommendations, so far as
they can be formulated, are:

"That the by-laws of the board be
amended so as to admit of monthly
meetings, and that the routine of these
meetings be so changed as not to re-
quire approval of all purchases or ap-
pointments in detail by the entire
board."

"That the board discourage, by for-
mal resolution, the reception of com-
plaints or requests from members of
the staff, singly or collectively, either
by the whole board, or by individual
members."

"That effort be made to develop in
the staff a feeling of professional
esprit de corps as librarians, and to
discourage the attitude that consid-
eration is due its members as a local
body of municipal office holders; that
high-grade positions be filled freely
where necessary by appointments from
without, and that long service in one
grade be not regarded as prima facie
evidence of fitness for promotion to a
higher grade."

"That for all library positions, other
than those of messengers and the
clerical and janitorial force, prelim-
inary training or experience should be
a sine qua non, and that steps should
be taken to give inexperienced per-
sons an opportunity for training, either
in direct connection with the library
or through some school in affiliation
with it."

"That an effort be made through
well-considered publicity to inform the
public with regard to the benefits of
these changes of policy and of the fact
that these require, for their complete
realization, an increased income."

Christian Science Monitor May 14, 1919.

READING BOOKS FOR WORLD VIEW

Supervisor for Children at Boston
Public Library Tells of Large
Interest in Other Countries

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As wit-
ness to the fact that participation in
the war has brought about a desire
among Americans for a more interna-
tional viewpoint, pains are being taken
to familiarize boys and girls with such
literature of other lands as is within
their comprehension. Miss Alice M.
Jordan, supervisor of work with chil-
dren, at the Boston Public Library,
recently gave an interesting talk be-
fore the New England Association of
School Libraries, in cooperation with
The Bookshop for Boys and Girls, at
264 Boylston Street, upon "Books
About Other Countries."

"What some one has referred to as
the 'broken link between classes' is
one of the great hindrances to our
understanding of the ideals and cus-
toms of distant lands," declared Miss
Jordan. "There is often a curious
inclination to turn from the ways of
others as so odd as to be beyond our
grasp. This failure to understand
another's point of view is one of our
outstanding modern lacks, particularly
in this country where the cry of

'Americanization' is so frequently
heard."

"What is really meant by this popu-
lar term is, perhaps, first and fore-
most, that the need is felt to bring
foreign born Americans more closely
together and, also, to induce native
born Americans to study the charac-
teristics of the foreign born. At this
moment, when so many nations have
been united by a common cause, when
a number of new nations are emerg-
ing and coming into the realization of
their national ideals, the task of
Americanization should be an easier
one, if only because of the keener in-
terest which has lately been aroused."

"The books which I have selected
for discussion today are connected
with peoples whose habits and en-
vironment are very different from
those to be found about us here in the
United States; for it has been my
experience that, whereas grown people
delight in reading literature and trav-
eling in countries closely related to
their own, children prefer to investi-
gate conditions which differ widely
from theirs. It acts as a stimulant to
their imaginations."

There followed an unusually helpful
talk on what Miss Jordan considers
appropriate books for boys and girls
of high school age, these volumes be-
ing stories of the Balkan states, prin-
cipally, ending with a few books of
travel and exploration in Asia and
Africa, as well as two stories of
France, one before, one since, the
great war.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1919

Allen A. Brown Dramatic

A catalogue of the Allen A. Brown collection of books relating to the stage in the Public Library of the City of Boston has been issued by the trustees of that institution. It is a quarto volume of 862 pages and includes with the Brown Dramatic Collection all the other books in the library concerning the history of the stage. The catalogue of the Allen A. Brown Music Collection was issued by the library during the years 1908-1916, in four volumes, the contents of which were limited to material actually belonging to the collection.

The Brown Dramatic Collection in the Boston Public Library consists of about 3500 volumes relating to the drama and the stage, with special emphasis on the history of the theatre. It includes biographies of actors, criticism of plays, a large number of American and foreign playbills including those of the earliest Boston theatres, rare dramatic periodicals, autograph letters of actors and actresses, photographic and other portraits, and a great collection of newspaper clippings on theatrical matters, arranged and indexed in scrap books. The main catalogue, arranged in dictionary form, is of books on the history of the stage. Two shorter lists contain titles of other books in the Brown Dramatic Collection which relate to the drama rather than the stage and a supplementary list of books received since the first part of the catalogue was printed.

The library is rich in material on the drama and its history which is only slightly represented in the present catalogue, including the important Barton collection of Shakespeareana and other Elizabethan literature. The catalogue, like that of the Music Collection, is published in accordance with Mr. Brown's wish when he gave the collections. Through more than twenty years he had devoted his time, thought, money and effort to building up these two great collections, which became the central interest of his life. The Music Collection was given to the library on Oct. 13, 1894, and placed in a special room built for it in the new building. His books on the stage remained in his Boston home until December, 1909, when they were removed to the Barton-Ticknor Room of the Public Library. Mr. Brown spent many hours each week among his books, enriching the volumes and adding to the collections. Before his death, Oct. 2, 1916, he had increased the original Music Collection from 3500 volumes to more than 11,000 in 1916. Among the benefactors of the Public Library of Boston he holds a unique place. Others have given time, books or money to the library. He gave all three, and his will contained substantial provisions for maintaining the steady growth of his collections.

The present catalogue is an excellent piece of work and serves as a bibliography of the history of the American stage. The main dictionary catalogue contains hundreds of titles of items now almost unprocurable and many which are unique. Authors, titles and subjects are given in a single alphabet, with sub-alphabets under the various subject headings. It will prove a useful book, not only to those who are in a position to make use of the Boston Public Library, but to anyone interested in the history of the drama or the stage.

Boston Record

May 17, 1919

Daniel O'Shea, chairman of the Examining Board of the Boston Public Library, a graduate of Harvard '97, and favored by Francis N. Balch for the chairmanship of the Americanization Committee, is deeply interested in the library system of Boston. He has mastered the report of the New York committee and has most decided views on the splendid library system this city has built up. Many of his friends believe that he would make a splendid trustee.

Boston Transcript

May 21, 1919

WILL AID THE FOREIGN-BORN

Public Library Examining Committee at Work on Programme of Americanization

Greater use of the lecture halls at the Public Library and the branches for public lectures and educational pictures forms one of the most important features of the Americanization work which is being planned by the examining committee. A subcommittee consisting of William F. Kenney, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Daniel J. Shea, Francis N. Balch and Mrs. Edwin A. Shuman has been appointed.

The consensus of opinion of the examining committee as to the best method to cooperate with the trustees and librarian is summarized by Mr. Kenney as follows:

"Foreign books form the bridge between the old country and the new, and are the most practical and direct means of increasing the circulation of books in English, particularly books on learning the English language, books on American history, biography, citizenship, etc."

"The foreign-born woman has suffered morally and economically because of her ignorance of our language."

"Public support should sustain the trustees in making the library the heart of the community. No longer must the foreign-born be detached from us, lonely, isolated. They must make themselves felt. We know that the Bolshevik ideas that were we must meet the foreign-born more than half-way."

A meeting of the committee has been called for May 27 at the Public Library, and C. F. D. Belden, librarian, and Miss J. Maud Campbell, director of work with aliens of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, have been invited to attend.

Boston Herald

May 21, 1919

WILL WORK FOR AMERICANIZATION

Public Library Committee Mapping Out Program on This Line

An Americanization program is being mapped out by the examining committee of the Boston Public Library, which has appointed itself a committee of the whole for this purpose. The plan embodies the appointment of committees on publicity and lectures, and the greater use of the lecture halls at the central library and the branches for public lectures and educational pictures.

W. F. Kenney, president of the library trustees, has just appointed a subcommittee, consisting of himself, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Daniel J. Shea, Francis N. Balch and Mrs. Edwin Shuman, to find ways and means of cooperating with the trustees and other committees and co-ordinating the work of the library. This committee has power to do its own work without the necessity of reporting back to the general committee.

Mr. Kenney declares that the Boston Public Library is doing a splendid work and the usefulness of public libraries will be measured during the next few years by their ability to aid in improving the quality of our national life. "We must meet the foreign-born more than half-way," he asserts.

A meeting of the committee has been called for Monday, May 27, at the public library and C. F. D. Belden, librarian, and Miss J. Maud Campbell, director of work with aliens of the Massachusetts free public library commission, have been invited to attend.

Boston Sunday Globe

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1919

Long live Copley Square, nevertheless.

Rather startling, the published report of dancing in the Public Library—until it appears that the festive occasion was a welcome to the library employees returned from service overseas. That explains everything.

Boston Transcript

May 22, 1919

NEWS OF THE THEATRES

Books About the Stage in the Boston Library Monumentally Catalogued—Ring Lardner as Playwright—"Hamlet" Revised—Miss Arthur and Shakespeare

IN a volume of 862 pages, which are as many models of bold arrangement and clear printing, the trustees of the Public Library have issued "A Catalogue of the Allen A. Brown Collection of Books Relating to the Stage," as they stand upon their shelves. Scarcely to be compared in extent, variety and usefulness with Mr. Brown's and with the library's own additions to it; while no such catalogue, unless memory slips, has ever before been published in America. The prefatory note does not name the compilers who deserve no small credit for a long and exacting job well done, while printers and proof-readers are in degree as praiseworthy. A paragraph or two in the preface does disclose the origins and the scope of the collection.

On Oct. 13, 1894, Mr. Brown presented to the Public Library his great collection of music and musical literature, which was housed in a special room, known as the Allen A. Brown Music Library, on the upper floor of the new building in Copley square; his books on the history of the stage remained in his home until December, 1909, when they also were given to the library, and assigned to a location among the treasures of the Barton-Ticknor Room. Mr. Brown continued to live with his books, devoting many hours each week to the arrangement of material, to the enrichment of the collection, to the enlargement of the collection. Before his death he had more than doubled the original Music Library, which grew under his hands from 3500 volumes in 1894, to more than 11,000 in 1916. He died Oct. 2, 1916, deeply mourned by the library staff and by the music-lovers of Boston; his will contained provision for maintaining the steady growth of his collections.

It was Mr. Brown's wish that his two gifts to the library should be adequately catalogued, and the catalogues published. The catalogue of the Brown Music Collection was issued by the library during the years 1908-16, in four volumes, the contents of which were limited to material actually belonging to the collection. The present catalogue of the Brown Dramatic Collection includes with it all the other books in the library concerning the history of the stage. The Brown Dramatic Collection consists of about 3500 volumes relating to the drama and the stage, with special emphasis on the history of the theatre. It includes biographies of actors, criticism of plays, a large mass of American and foreign playbills, including those of the earliest Boston theatres, rare dramatic periodicals, autograph letters of actors, photographic and other portraits, and a great collection of newspaper and magazine clippings on theatrical affairs, obituaries of actors, etc., arranged in scrapbooks and full index.

The body of the present catalogue includes the titles of all the books in the library which deal with the history of the stage. This is followed by two shorter lists, of which the first contains that portion of the Brown Dramatic Collection relating to the drama rather than to the stage; the second is a supplement consisting of material added to the collection during the printing of the catalogue.

Boston Transcript

May 22, 1919

IN HONOR OF TWO AUTHORS

Boston Library Observing Centennials of Julia Ward Howe and Walt Whitman

The Boston Public Library is observing the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Julia Ward Howe, which occurs on May 27, by showing in the exhibition room of the fine arts department a collection of her writings and of books written about her, including some portraits of Mrs. Howe.

The centennial of the birth of Walt Whitman falls on May 31 and the library has now on exhibition in its fine arts department various editions of "Leaves of Grass" and of his other works, including books about the "Good Gray Poet" with some portraits and manuscripts.

Boston Post, May 23, 1919

City Gets Gift From Boston in England



SECTION OF RAIL, FROM OLD GUILD HOUSE.

This historic section of the rail from the Old Guild House at Boston, England, where the Pilgrims were tried, has been sent here, and will be accepted by the Mayor with appropriate ceremony next week.

A section of the rail from the Old Guild Hall in Boston, England, where the Pilgrim Fathers were tried, has been set up in the Boston Public Library, and will be formally presented to the city next Thursday at 2:30 o'clock. The section of rail is in the nature of an arm or hand rest which was used by witnesses, and was sent here as a gift by the officials of the English Boston. The presentation will be made by Alfred J. Osgood, acting British consul, and Mayor Peters will accept the gift in behalf of the city.

Boston Globe

May 24, 1919

Councilman Moriarty waxed wrathful when Chairman William F. Kenney appeared to explain the Library Department budget, particularly upon the matter of non-resident employees of the department.

Estimating that \$30,664 is paid in salaries to library employees who live outside the city limits Mr. Kenney said it is his personal opinion that all city employees should become residents after they are employed, but that the trustees had seen fit to take no action within the past year to compel non-residents to move to Boston.

Councilman Moriarty said he will vote to tie up the entire department appropriation until the trustees carry out their implied promise along this line. Then Councilman Moriarty attacked Librarian Belden, a Cambridge resident.

Boston Herald

May 24, 1919

ASKS TRUSTEES TO KEEP WORD

Councilman Wants Non-Resident Library Help Forced to Move in

UNTIL THEN WILL FIGHT SALARY ITEM

Councilman James T. Moriarty, at yesterday's budget hearing of the City Council, declared that he intended to do everything in his power to hold up the public library appropriation until the trustees have carried out what he asserted to be an implied promise to make employees of the library who live outside the city move into Boston.

Councilman Moriarty read to William F. Kenney, chairman of the library trustees, McKenney's testimony of last year in which he said it was "the intention of the trustees that all employees living outside of the city have got to come in by a certain time."

Non-Residents Get Money
Mr. Kenney admitted that \$30,664 of the city payroll went to non-residents in the library department. It is his personal opinion that every employee should be a resident of the city.

Concerning Librarian Belden, Councilman Moriarty exclaimed:
"Mr. Belden, living in Cambridge, says he doesn't want to change his church, Sunday school and club associations. If he thinks more of them than of his job, I say it's time the trustees gave it to a Boston man—somebody who thinks more of Boston."

Boston Post

May 26, 1919

LABOR WANTS PUBLIC LIBRARY TRUSTEE

Following a conference with a committee from the Boston Central Labor Union, Mayor Peters has agreed to call in all contractors on municipal work, for the purpose of urging them to pay the outside prevailing rates of wages of the respective crafts, on all city work.

Agent Jennings declares the Mayor agreed to call in the contractors in an effort to be made by him to induce them to live up to the wage requirements of the unions on all municipal work, and stated he is in favor of eliminating the employment of non-citizens, in so far as it is practical and possible.

Messrs. Jennings and Moriarty will call on the Mayor today to demand that a labor man be named on the board of trustees of the public library and city hospital.

Boston Transcript

May 27, 1919

Library Trustees Criticized

Last night the Council, led by Mr. Moriarty, made a threat against the library department, "announcing that the trustees would have to make the employees live in Boston if the department were to receive its annual appropriation. Of course, nothing will come of such an admonition, but it revealed the hocking temper of the Council regarding labor. More than a year ago the library trustees started the movement for Boston habitation, but Chairman Kenney admitted last night that \$30,664 of the department payroll went to non-residents."

Boston Post

May 28, 1919

LIBRARY HAS HOWE EXHIBIT

Autographed Book of Poems Is Feature

A book of poems, written when she was only 12 years old and autographed to her father, was one of the most interesting features of the Julia Ward Howe centennial exhibit at the Boston Public Library yesterday.

Inside the front of the book she wrote:

"Dedicated to Samuel Ward, Esq., by his affectionate daughter, Julia Ward. Let Me Be Thine. Regard Not With a Critic's Eye."
Poetry and manuscripts of Walt Whitman, whose centennial falls on May 31, were also exhibited. "Leaves of Grass" and the "Good Gray Poet" were among the things shown.

Of Interest to Boston Is the Original Manuscript of Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Fourth of July Oration," Delivered in 1863—It Covers Forty-Eight Pages, and Is Entirely in Holmes's Handwriting, with His Changes and Corrections

By Sargent Warner

TO collectors of Americana and other rare books, the announcement that the fine private library of Theodore B. De Vinne of New York City (with some additions) is to come into the auction room this season, will be hailed as an opportunity to secure some books which have successfully eluded the earnest book-hunter for years. The De Vinne library should not be confounded with that of Theodore Low De Vinne, the master of the typographic art who collected old books as specimens of printing, and innumerable, largely Italian. The Theodore B. De Vinne library is not a large one. It is one of those small collections of choice books of exceeding scarcity, largely relating to the history of America, although with it there are rare dramatic books, works of English literature and some very valuable authors' original manuscripts. It is to be sold by Scott & O'Shaughnessy on Thursday morning and afternoon, May 22, and is dispersed in of particular interest to Massachusetts collectors on account of the unique and rare Boston items to be sold.

Notable among the items of Boston interest is a copy of William Hubbard's Election Sermon of May 3, 1676. The earliest known Election Sermon, preached annually before the General Court of Massachusetts, is the unique copy of John Davenport's sermon of 1689, printed either at Cambridge or in London in 1770, now in the Boston Public Library. The Hubbard sermon is by no means unique, but it has great interest as being one of the first books printed in Boston. It is dated 1676, and the first book issued from the press of John Foster, the first Boston printer, was dated 1675. Of greater value is Hubbard's "A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England," printed by Foster at Boston in 1677. "The London imprint of the same date brought \$375 in one of the Huntington sales last year. The author, in an age of prejudice and bigotry, wrote with moderation and fairness, and his history was regarded for 200 years as an authentic narrative. The "Eliot Indian Tracts," as they are called, are also of superlative interest in Massachusetts. These include Henry Stevens's copy of the original edition of "New England's First Fruits," containing the first printed account of Harvard College, 1643; Thomas

The Happiness of a People
In the Wisdom of their Rulers
DIRECTING
And in the Obedience of their Brethren
ATTENDING
Unto what Israel ought to do:
RECOMMENDED IN A
SERMON
Before the Honourable GOVERNOUR and COUNCIL, and the Respected DEPUTIES of the Massachusetts Colony in New-England.
Preached at Boston, May 3d. 1676. being the day of ELECTION there.
By WILLIAM HUBBARD Minister of Ipswich.
Exod. 18. 17. *Narrator thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, wise of truth.*
Rom. 13. 1. *Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but of God.*
Ps. 145. 1. *Happy is the people that is in such a case, see happy is that people whose God is the Lord.*
Use: Obedience doth the exhortation in aere colmina, in terra commodiora, in mari insulariora, in corporibus agilitudo, in orbibus, seditiones, in armibus preces, Obedi conner Caleth, terretria, Ordo est in intelligibilibus, Ordo in sensibilibus, Ordo in alia, Ordo in omnia. Nax

BOSTON, Printed by John Fofur. 1 6 7 6.

First Election Sermon Printed in Boston
One of the very earliest issues of the first press established in this city.

Shepard's "Clear Sun Shine of the Gospel," giving an account of the results of the English missions among the Indians, 1648; Henry Whitfield's "The Light Appearing," a copy of the earliest issue of 1661, with typographical errors, and the same author's "Strength Out of Weakness," 1632, which contains two letters of John Eliot. Other books relating to the Indians are the Indian Prayer Book, printed at Quebec in 1767, in the Montaignais Indian language (the Cree dialect) and notable as being one of the first books printed in Canada; one of three copies known of the "Minutes of the Eastern Treaty," printed at Woodbridge, N. J., in 1758; "The Answer made by the Indians of the Five Nations," 1723, in original binding, from the library of Lord

Cornwallis, with his bookplate, and the rare early edition of the "Narrative of the Captivity of Mrs. Jemison," Canandaigua, N. Y., 1824.

A Theological Emigration Agent
An exceedingly rare discourse relating to the colony at Jamestown, Va., the first permanent English settlement in what is now the U. S.
S. mounds, preached at Whitechapel, London, April 25, 1607, to a party of "settlers" who were about to set out for the New World. The expedition consisted of nine vessels and carried 200 colonists. "Absolute gallants, broken tradesmen, gentlemen impoverished in spirit and fortune, rakes, libertines," etc., under the

THE
FASHIONABLE LADY;
OR
HARLEQUIN'S OPERA.
In the Manner of a
REHEARSAL.
As it is perform'd at the
THEATRE in Goodman's-Fields.
Written by Mr. RALPH.

LONDON:
Printed for J. WATTS, at the Printing-Office in Wild-Court Lane, Lincolns-Inn Fields.
MDCXXX. [Price 1s. 6d.]

First Acting Play by a Native-Born American
By Benjamin Franklin's friend, Whose alienation is explained in the autobiography.

command of Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers and Christopher Newport. Only seven of the ships reached their destination. The preacher of the sermon sought to reply to those who had ridiculed emigration to Virginia, and his glowing account of the new colony would have thrown a modern immigration agent into ecstasies. After drawing a melancholy picture of the condition of the London poor, he contrasts the allegiances of the new land, "with the fruitfulness whereof England, our mistress, cannot compare, no not when she is in her greatest pride. For if I count rightly this land giveth five hundred fold at one harvest. For the ears of Wheat which I have sene are ten in square and fiftie long, and yet they

Continued from Page Three

extricate her from her difficulties, I sent her all the mould I could spare. I felt a little too much fondness for her. Having at that time no ties of religion, and taking advantage of her necessities, I attempted libertie (another error of life), which she repelled with becoming indignation. She informed Ralph of my conduct; and the affair occasioned a breach between us. When he returned to London he gave me to understand that he considered all the obligations he owed me as annihilated.
The first American edition of Shakespeare, printed at Philadelphia in 1793-96, in eight volumes, with the first portrait of Shakespeare engraved in this country by R. Field, is another dramatic item of great interest. It is one of the rarest works of American literature in a complete and perfect copy, and the number of copies known is less than that of the First Folio. The De Vinne copy is complete and while somewhat out down by the binder, is in practically unused condition. Another dramatic item is "A Description of the West Indies, A Poem, in four Books," London, 1710. It was written by a member of the first regular theatrical company that came to America, arriving at Yorktown, Va., June 28, 1752, and opening a few months later at Williamsburg in "The Merchant of Venice." So far as can be traced, only one other copy of this has been sold.

Cotton Mather's Diary
Of the many valuable manuscripts in the De Vinne sale the most interesting to Massachusetts collectors is the original manuscript of that portion of the diary of Cotton Mather which covers the year 1732, leaves. The complete manuscript of Cotton Mather's Diary is not known to exist. Portions of it are scattered through various New England libraries, the American Antiquarian Society having a large portion covering part of the period from 1681 to 1724. All the available fragments were collected and published by the Massachusetts Historical Society several years ago, but known in private hands, was not included. Mather's diaries are filled with important

contributions to bibliography and the history of the Congregational Church in New England and with an introspective record of his own experiences. For bibliography, the diary is the highest authority. Mather had an obsession for having his words recorded and the opportunity to do so was seized upon. A manuscript letter book containing contemporary transcriptions of letters of Ebenezer Gerry, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and John Marshall, commissioners to the French Republic, 1797, on 183 pages, is a valuable item to history. As is known, the commissioners would not recognize the American flag, but Talleyrand tried to induce them to bribe him and the Directory refused this end. They rejected his proposal, and a new decree was issued against the American commerce. Upon the return of the commissioners the papers were published, the names of the persons who acted as "go-betweens" being given as "X," "Y," and "Z." In this manuscript, however, the names are revealed in full. Another historical manuscript is the "Minutes of the Continental principal Movements of the Continental Army towards the hand-writing of Benjamin Franklin, written on the manuscript of the Connecticut Historical Society in 1800 give a different text from that of this manuscript, entries which in that of this manuscript are in a few words or lines the printed text are in a few words or lines being here elaborated into whole paragraphs or pages. It appears that this journal was written up later from notes jotted down at the time.
A signed autograph letter of George Washington, covering ten quarto pages, addressed to Lord Washington and dated at Middlebrook, Dec. 17, 1778, is devoted to the management of Mount Vernon. While Washington was in headquarters in New Jersey, he kept his eye upon his home interests, and this letter is full of details of ancient landmarks and matters of detail, although Washington was then occupied with the gravest of military matters. He warns his kinsmen of the necessity of making contracts.
We daily see the folly of leaving barter unbound by solemn covenants. I see

so many instances of the rascality of mankind that I am almost out of conceit of my own species; and I am convinced that the only way to make men honest is to prevent their being otherwise, by tying them firmly to the accomplishment of their contracts.
Literary Manuscripts
Some important manuscripts which have not appeared in the auction room, at least for many years, are in the De Vinne collection. Written on 635 pages, containing much more than is in the printed volume, and entirely in the author's handwriting, is Eliza Burritt's "A Walk from London to Land's End and Back," the work of the "learned blacksmith" who was one of the organizers of the first peace congress. "Reminiscences of My Irish Journey" is a manuscript wholly in the writing of Thomas Carlyle, on 101 pages, written in 1840.
Of the greatest Boston interest is the original manuscript of Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Fourth of July Oration," delivered before the city authorities of Boston in 1863. It covers forty-eight pages and is entirely in Holmes's handwriting, with his changes and corrections. This speech went through several editions, the earliest being one of twelve copies printed for Holmes's own use by the city of Boston. A copy of this issue, with some changes in Holmes's handwriting and two of his letters, was sold in the Chamberlain sale in New York for \$400 in 1900. The original manuscript of the famous essay of Horace Walpole and on the Macaulay on Horace Walpole are bound in one volume. Both are wholly in Macaulay's handwriting, the first on 207 pages, the latter on 122. The manuscripts were presented by Professor Napier of the Edinburgh Review to James Craig as they were received from the author. One of the rarest manuscripts of the great writers of the eighteenth century is that of Laurence Sterne, here in twenty-two pages in his writing, being Chapter I. of his "Familiar Letters." The manuscript text is different from that of the printed copy, some of the expressions being too coarse for type.

A
SERMON
PREACHED AT
WHITE-CHAPEL, IN THE
presence of many, Honourable and
Worshipfull, the Adventurers and Planters
for VIRGINIA.
25. April. 1609.
PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT
AND USE OF THE COLONY, PLANTED,
And to bee Planted there, and for the Advancement of their CHRISTIAN Purpose.
By WILLIAM SYMONDS, Preacher at Saint Saviors in Southwark.
I V D E, 22. 23.
Have compassion of some, in putting out difference:
And other save with feare, pulling them out of the fire.
LONDON
Printed by I. WINDET, for ELEAZAR EDGAR, and William Welby, and are to be sold in Pauls Church-yard at the Signe of the Windmill.
1 6 0 9.

An Emigration Tract in Disguise
A sermon that was preached to induce settlers to go to the Jamestown colony.

Van Der Donck's "New Netherlands" which contains the view of New York city as it appeared in the year 1630. The view shows Manhattan Island with a fort, a collection of perhaps a dozen houses and a windmill several times the height of the Woolworth Building, if the view is drawn to accurate scale. William Wood's "New Englands Prospect," the earliest printed account of the colony of Massachusetts, is represented by the second edition of 1639, and books and broadsides relating to the American Revolution, the Stamp Act and colonial history are to be found in the De Vinne library.

The First Play by an American
Students of early American drama will

Of the Many Valuable Manuscripts in the De Vinne Sale, the Most Interesting Is the Original of That Portion of the Diary of Cotton Mather Which Covers the Year 1712. Closely Written in His Handwriting on Sixty Leaves

be particularly interested in a copy of what is said to be the original edition of the first play written by an American. The early American drama has presented many difficulties, and "Androboros" was considered the earliest "American" drama until the late Frederick L. Gay pointed out that the first American play was performed by the Sieur De Monts and his company of French colonists at Port Royal in Acadia, in 1606. The entire text is found in Marc Lescarbot's "Les Muses de la Nouvelle France," published at Paris in 1609. The play in the De Vinne collection, however, was the work of an American born in Philadelphia around the year 1700, and James Ralph is claimed to be the first native American who wrote a play for the stage which was actually presented in a regular theatre. It is entitled "The Fashionable Lady; or Harlequin's Opera in the Manner of a Rehearsal. As it is Performed at the Theatre in Goodman's-Fields. Written by Mr. Ralph London." Printed for J. Watts, at the Printing-Office in Wild-Court Lane, Lincolns-Inn Fields, 1730.
The author was by no means an obscure figure in London. He wrote several plays, a history and several pamphlets, was lampooned in "The Dunciad," quarrelled with Pope, Gay, Swift and Garrick, and had one of his epilogues spoken by Peg Woffington. The association of the author with Benjamin Franklin gives this work a peculiar interest to the American collector. Franklin and Ralph went to London together in 1725, and the former refers to Ralph frequently in his "Autobiography." They were inseparable companions in youth and together debated, wrote poetry, criticised each other's work and took "charming walks on Sundays in the woods that border the Skuykill." The cause of their estrangement in London is frankly told by the philosopher in his own words in the pages of his autobiography:
There looked in the same house with us a young woman (a Mrs. T.), a milliner, who had a shon by the side of the exchange. Lively and sensible, and having received an education somewhat above her rank, her conversation was very agreeable. Ralph read plays to her every evening. They became intimate. She took another lodging, and he followed her. They lived for some time together, but Ralph being without employment, she having a child, and the profits of her business not sufficing for the maintenance of three, he resolved to forsake her and try a country school. Meanwhile, Mrs. T. had been having lost on his account, both her friends and business, was frequently in distress. In this dilemma she had recourse to me, and, to

Continued on Last Page

YOUR LIBRARY AND BETTER

HOUSING

As one method of advertising housing as a subject for general consideration, why not interest the library in your city to print for distribution a list of the books, pamphlets and magazine articles to be found in its files, or, if it cannot afford to print the list to type-write it and post it on the bulletin board? This has been done in a number of cities in which there has been agitation for better housing, but it could be used equally as well as a method of stimulating interest in cities not yet aroused.

The best list of this nature that has been printed recently is that which the Public Library of Boston prepared on the Seventh National Conference on Housing in Boston in November. It is a pamphlet of 22 pages, in which works on the subject are classified under the following heads, "Housing"; "Housing Problem and Social Surveys"; "Town Surveys and Reports"; "Housing Reform"; "Houses for Workingmen"; "War-Time Housing"; "Industrial or Community Housing"; "Building and Cooperative Associations"; "Housing Law"; "Town-planning Laws"; "Building Codes"; "Society Publications"; "Magazine Articles".

from

HOUSING BETTERMENT of February, 1919.

Boston Globe May 30, 1919 BOSTON, ENG. GIVES RELIC TO NAMESAKE

Barrier Is From Courthouse Where
Puritans Were Tried

A section of the rail from the Old Guild Hall in Boston, Eng., where the Pilgrim Fathers were tried, which has been set up in the Boston Public Library, was presented to the city by Alfred J. Ozston, acting British consul, in the Public Library at 2:30 yesterday afternoon and accepted by Mayor Andrew J. Peters and the City Council.

The rail has been placed in the delivery room, on the second floor. Present at the ceremony were Pres William F. Kenney of the library trustees, other members of the board and the library personnel.

Not the Ones to Be Pensioned
As the World Wags:
I see by the press that the employees of the Boston Public Library think that they ought to be pensioned, but I don't believe that those who use the library are of that way of thinking. Consider the trials and tribulations endured by those who use the library, it seems to me that they, rather than the employees of the library, are the ones who should be pensioned.
Boston.
BIBLIOPHILE.

Boston Herald June 10, 1919

Our Public Library

As the World Wags:

Miss Lillian Whiting, whose rhapsody over the service at "our splendid Public Library," was published in the Herald last Friday, has been more fortunate in her adventures there than some of us have been. It is true that the custodians of special libraries on the third floor are intelligent and courteous, willing to help anyone in quest of information. But there is no excuse for the delay in serving readers in Bates Hall. I have more than once been informed that this or that book I needed was misplaced and could not be found; nor was there any marked effort made to find the misplaced volumes. I need hardly refer to the capricious system of "starving" volumes that in the opinion of the authorities are unfit reading for the general public. I have been told—I do not speak from personal knowledge—that certain novels of Zola have been put in the "inferno," not on account of indecency, but because they were supposed to reflect on a certain sect. I hope that I was mistaken. Miss Whiting's enthusiasm was evidently not dampened by the report of experts, who, called on to express an opinion, denied our library a place among those first in the land. I do not believe that the faults in management are due to the librarian or to his chief assistants. Having read carefully the report of the trustees, of whom some were surely not selected on account of marked literary or business qualifications. W. T. R. Boston.

THE BOSTON HERALD TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1919.

The Employees of the B. P. L.

As the World Wags:

In this morning's Herald "Bibliophile" makes a savage attack on the employees of the Boston Public Library. Without expressing an opinion on the matter of pensions for the employees, or on the question of what if any, is wrong with the management of the library, I yet wish to deny that in an experience of more than 40 years I have found the employees uniformly courteous and exceedingly obliging.
ALBERT MATTHEWS.
May 21, 1919.

Boston Transcript June 7, 1919

Petite Bunkum, pseudonym—See Bunkum, Petite, pseudonym.
Thus does a conscientious cataloguer obey the rules about putting last names first in a catalogue. It appears in that highly interesting catalogue of a highly interesting group of books—the Allen A. Brown Collection of Books relating to the Stage, in the Boston Public Library. The naive entry proves to refer to a satire upon Phineas Barnum.

Boston Herald May 30, 1919

OLD BOSTON IS DONOR TO NEW

Presents Railing 300 Years
Old to Namesake in
Massachusetts

ANTIQUITY TO ADORN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

A section of railing more than 300 years old, from the Old Guild Hall, Boston, Eng., was formally presented to the city yesterday afternoon at the Public Library. Alfred J. Ozston, acting British consul, made the presentation and Mayor Peters accepted in behalf of the city.

Invitations had been extended to members of the city council and board of trustees of the library to attend the ceremonies. When Councilman James A. Watson was informed of the invitation he said that he would not attend any presentation from England until England presented Ireland with freedom. President William F. Kenney, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann and C. F. D. Belden represented the library trustees at the exercises; and the Rev. Arthur J. Connolly was also present.

In presenting the railing, Mr. Ozston said: "I have the pleasure of requesting your acceptance of this ancient railing as a token of the kindly and cordial feeling entertained by the city of Boston in England, for the city of Boston in New England, and emblematic of the love and esteem which exists between the two nations."

Mayor Peters, in his address of acceptance, associated the railing with the Pilgrims, several of whom, he said, including Elder Brewster, were tried in the Old Guild Hall. "I assure you of my satisfaction that a place of honor will be kept in the Public Library for this precious memorial," he said. "It will furnish a fresh bond between ourselves and the people of Boston in Lincolnshire. As a memento of the younger city bearing that honored name, I send back sympathetic greetings and warm appreciation to our kindred across the ocean who have been inspired to this act of gracious courtesy."

The railing will be permanently set up in the delivery room at the library.

Boston Herald June 6, 1919

Public Library Readers

As the World Wags:

Your correspondent signing "Bibliophile" records his conviction that if there are pensions to be granted they should go, not to the attendants in the Public Library of Boston, but to the readers, as some compensation for the "trials and tribulations" they endure in process of their learned labors. Of course we quite realize that "Bibliophile" does not intend his humorous criticism to be taken too literally, and when a booklover is in a state of impassioned fervor for a given volume, and every copy is "out," one can fully realize his personal conviction that the universe in general is very badly managed. You are simply perishing, for instance, to read "The Education of Henry Adams," and to every application is returned the same legend of its absence. If this is not a "trial" and a "tribulation," what indeed could be? But as for these unfortunate conditions of mind being directly due to any fault of the library attendants, that is quite another matter. Taking the library service day by day, year by year, and the unfamiliar observer, the habitue, can hardly fail to admit the practically unvarying courtesy, the unvaried personal kindness, and the intelligent and helpful aid freely given by the heads of the various departments, and almost invariably by all the attendants. The staff of the Public Library is composed of highly educated men and women. Without this education and wide culture they could not be there. It is the fundamental requisite for the positions. Added to these, and hardly of secondary importance, is the tact, the insight, the sympathy, essential for harmonious relations with the mass of readers and students. Dr. William T. Harris used to define as almost the first essential of conduct "the art of living well with people." In this art one may take many lessons during his hours passed in the library. There are, perhaps, few habits of this institution who are not daily impressed by the patience, the unselfish aid, the unceasing kindness of the men and women in attendance. Many foreigners come to the library for books, or for information which they are illly able to specify or to make clear; and the ingenious manner in which their scanty and imperfect idea of what they want is interpreted by the official to whom they apply is not infrequently something interesting to observe. The bystander could hardly imagine just what the applicant is seeking; but the library attendant will suggest if it is not so-and-so, a list of books is sent for; the applicant is made happy, and though too unfamiliar with language and methods to know how to clearly prefer his request, he is assisted to the matter he desires. The same illustration is true regarding a vast number of applicants who are not foreigners. Neither librarians or librarians are exempt from human defects; but the fact that there are a constant tide of visitors to Boston, students and writers, much in evidence in the group of hotels adjacent to Copley square, who are here largely, or solely, for the privileges and resources of the library, which offers them greater facilities for their work than can be enjoyed elsewhere in the country, this fact is a commentary on our splendid Public Library and its courteous and faithful attendants, of which Boston may well be proud.
Boston.
LILLIAN WHITING.

Boston Record June 23

A change is made in the personnel of the Public Library. Louis E. Kirstein of 506 Commonwealth ave., being named in place of Atty. Daniel H. Coakley, whose term expired April 30. Mr. Kirstein is merchandise manager for the William Filene's Sons Co.

Boston Herald July 3, 1919

Latest Library Trustee

In the nomination of Louis E. Kirstein as trustee of the Public Library Mayor Peters has made an altogether admirable selection. Mr. Kirstein is a man of affairs who has given unsparingly of his time and energy to war work. On his return to the city he has been persuaded by the mayor to take a part in the direction of the great educational plant which has its headquarters in Copley square. It has long needed more men of Mr. Kirstein's type. By such an appointment as this Mayor Peters is justifying the promise of better things which his election gave to us.
He died July 3-50

Boston Transcript June 23, 1919

PARK BOARD REORGANIZED

Mayor Peters Fulfills Long-Time Ambition

—Architect and a Lawyer Receive Positions — Business Men Go Into Library Board

Mayor Peters has fulfilled his long-time purpose of reorganizing the Park and Recreation Department by the appointment today of Charles A. Coolidge and James E. McConnell as commissioners, and has started a reorganization of the Library Department by the appointment of Louis E. Kirstein. He also names Irvin McDowell Garfield of 127 Marlboro street, well-known lawyer, as director of the Collateral Loan Company, to succeed Clarence W. Rowley, whose term expired in December, 1918.

Practically since Mr. Peters' advent as mayor the park and recreation department problem has been acute. Under the late chairman, John H. Dillon, faults developed which the new mayor believed should have early correction. Mr. Dillon finally resigned and James Shea, superintendent for years, was appointed to leadership. The two other commissioners, John K. M. L. Farquhar and David Stoneham, were placed in office during the last few months of the Curley administration.

The two commissioners held on and gossip ceased. It was reported from time to time that the mayor could have their resignations when he wanted them, if he had not actually received them. A year ago the finance commission made a scathing report on the manner in which certain supplies for the department were purchased, yet the mayor failed to take summary action. After, it became known that he was trying to induce several men to accept the unpaid positions. Leading men of the city interested in the party system development were said to have been approached, but for one reason or another had declined. The new appointments are therefore of added interest.

Charles A. Coolidge of 82 Marlboro street, is appointed to succeed Mr. Farquhar, who, the mayor announces, resigned. Mr. Coolidge is a member of the firm of Coolidge & Shattuck, architects. Mr. McConnell of 14 Chamber street, Dorchester, is appointed to succeed Mr. Stoneham, whose term expired in 1918. Mr. McConnell is a member of the firm of McConnell & McConnell, lawyers.

The appointment to the board of library trustees is of more than ordinary interest because of the recent agitation by the Boston Central Labor Union for labor representation on the board. Mr. Kirstein, who lives at 506 Commonwealth avenue, is merchandise manager of William Filene's Sons Company. He will succeed Daniel H. Coakley, whose term expired April 30, 1919.

Boston Globe June 23, 1919

LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN ON LIBRARY BOARD

D. H. Coakley's Term Expires on April 30

Mayor Peters announced today the appointment of Louis E. Kirstein merchandise manager of the William



LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN.

Filene's Sons Company, to be a Library Trustee, in place of D. H. Coakley, whose term expired April 30.

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Boston Post, May 30, 1919

Memento of Old Boston Is Gift to Namesake



OLD RELIC PRESENTED TO BOSTON.

Piece of the old rail before which the Pilgrim Fathers grimly received sentences at the hands of English court in the 17th century. The presentation took place at the Public Library, where the relic will be exhibited. Acting British Consul A. J. Ogston (seated at left) made the presentation, Mayor Peters (also seated) accepting the gift. William F. Kenney is standing.

The railing before which the Puritan fathers, back in the 17th century, accepted judgment from the bewigged barristers on the high bench of the ancient courthouse in Boston, England, yesterday became the property of the city of Boston, U. S. A. It was presented by acting British Consul Alfred J. Ogston at a formal ceremony in the delivery room of the Boston Public Library. Mayor Peters receiving it for the city and William F. Kenney, president of the board of trustees of the library, being present to insure its being a permanent fixture in the institution. Consul Ogston gave it as "a token of kindly and cordial feeling" that, he said, exists between the Boston of the old world and the Boston of the new.

Boston Transcript
July 13, 1919

New Officials Confirmed
Mayor Peters's appointments of Louis E. Kirstein of the William Filene Sons Company as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library to succeed Daniel H. Conkley, and of Charles A. Coolidge and James C. McConnell as members of the Park and Recreation Commission, have been approved by the Civil Service Commission.

Boston Transcript
July 12, 1919
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY BULLETIN

The July number of the rehabilitated Public Library Bulletin fulfils the promise of the first issue. Besides the customary lists of new books in all the departments of the library system, a desirable enumeration of recent donors and their gifts, and other timely news relating to the institution, there is given the second of a choice series of reproductions of old Tremont street views—this time looking towards Park street from West street, and showing the wooden fence and arch as it stood in about the year 1800. The original was probably painted by a daughter of General Knox, and is now in the Public Library. The leading feature of the issue is, however, an account of the presentation of the ancient railing before which stood, in 1607, some of the Plymouth Pilgrims, among them Elder Brewster, when it was part of the dock of the Guildhall of Boston, Lincolnshire. It is a gift from old to new Boston, and now stands in the simple dignity of its more than three hundred years in the Delivery Room of the Central Library. Two pictures, one of the railing as it stood in the Guildhall, and another, showing it in its present position, add to the interest of this historic relic. To supplement this incident of our early history is also given a facsimile of a Boston Public Library manuscript showing the autographs of Governor Bradford, Miles Standish, Thomas Pierce, Dr. Samuel Fuller and John Alden, all of the Plymouth Plantation. This manuscript—one of the choicest in America—is concerned with the relations of the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies in regard to indentured servants and "sojourners."

The Bulletin is regularly distributed without cost to the users of the Public Library.

THE SUNDAY HERALD

SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1919.

At the Public Library

The annual reports of the Boston Public Library are usually divided, like Gaul, into three parts—one field is occupied by the trustees, a second by the examining committee, and the last, and by far the most important, by the librarian. In general the traditions of many years have been followed; but there is in the few pages taken up by the trustees a new and, as one might say, a subdued note, as though something had happened of late to disturb the complacency of earlier years. Still it is a courageous and forward-looking report, speaking hopefully of some things well performed and of better things to come, especially in the direction of better pay for the library employees and of means to be offered them by co-operation with Simmons College for so equipping themselves intellectually and technically that they can make a fair claim for just compensation. The report on the whole is hopeful as indicating that trustees are after all human beings and not mere functionaries, and that in Boston as everywhere they must be eternally "on their job" or raise the inevitable storm which sooner or later in these days beats upon all social imperfections. The first evidence of a change of heart is contrition, and these respectable gentlemen might have cleared the air and brushed away much dust by admitting that the trouble with this still revered institution has for some years been politics, and mighty bad politics, too.

The examining committee—one of the time-honored and occasionally futile Boston institutions—makes a radical departure from its custom of commenting at length on the defects and excellencies, the needs and limitations of the library and have apparently filed its conclusions with the trustees, contenting itself with a few general observations mostly commendatory. One sentence is worth quoting: "The success of the policies adopted by the trustees depends on the efficiency of the staff in carrying out these policies, led by the executive head of the library." This is a truism, but one worth keeping in mind. The word "efficiency" looms large in the minds both of trustees and this committee, but we should have been still more pleased had they defined it.

The report of Mr. Belden, the librarian, and his second is quite another story. The huge craft he has undertaken to steer begins to feel the controlling hand of a new pilot. Already he has safely shot some rather ominous rocks and shoals, and his report shows that open water is in sight. His summary of the actual condition of the present fitness of the library force is searching, fearless, yet not unkindly. He finds much to praise in the older employees, sixteen of whom have served for more than forty years and were, therefore, born before they could enjoy the covenanted mercies of a library school training. For the younger members of the staff Mr. Belden holds out rich cornucopias of hope and encouragement by furnishing a generous opportunity for systematic instruction at Simmons College and in other stimulating ways. It is easy to see that Mr. Belden is fully committed to definite methods of preparation for library work, and regards with little favor the haphazard of securing an occasional assistant of ability by the mere throw of the dice.

There are now in the library system 1,173,695 volumes, of which over 286,000 are in the branches and reading rooms, 47,822 volumes were added in 1918 to all departments, and just over two millions were lent for "home use." No count is made of this institution of works used "on the premises." The users (or "divorced board holders," of the privilege of taking books home numbered 14,559, considerably more than half being persons under 16 years of age.

Other statistics reveal a perfectly normal and satisfactory condition of affairs. As an example of what is going on in this greatly busy and perhaps underestimated Boston library, the following extract of a branch librarian's report will be found interesting:

It grew upon us that our war work was already done. This was to run a library so as to meet the needs of the moment and of the community. In a foreign district where many boys were being drafted for the army and many more would be, there was

one wanted to go and the mothers feared, and oft the grandmothers, they knew warfare and they died to bring it to the policy of the house. They had so rejoiced that their families were safe in America. And now had come this horror that they did not understand. It was a time of lamentation. Here was a chance to present another side. It was possible for the library to get together clippings and magazine articles that helped. The Sunday New York Times and the Century helped the most. Some of the clippings, which circulated freely, reached great numbers of boys outside the library. Some of the boys returned, were worn almost beyond illness. Boys who had never been inside the library said in to read the war articles and to talk it over with the boys who came every night. It was even possible to illustrate; for after a friend came back from three months at the front and passed on his patriotic slogan that the war would be won by the gift of the English, the gallantry of the Italians and the gumption of the Yankees, a group of branches got together thirteen posters representing their ideas on the four qualities and put them on exhibition here and elsewhere—to the real waking up of the men—some of them already in uniform at Devens.

The war activities of this library are already well and favorably known. Mr. Belden, who has served in five other war library committees and associations, besides steering his own immediate war tasks, has expressed himself modestly as to his performances, but they are recognized and will not be soon forgotten. The friends of the Boston Public Library—and they are everywhere throughout this country—will find the sixtieth anniversary a most encouraging them. As for the critics, let them read it twice—something that critics seldom do.

139
Spring Field Republican
July 19, 1919.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY Defense of Its Management and Accommodations

To the Editor of The Republican:—
A friend calls my attention to an editorial paragraph in your issue of July 10 with some speculation regarding the public library of Boston. Two or three complaints that have been in the air are alluded to; not asserted to be true, but mentioned.

One is that of undue delay in getting books. With all respect to those who sometimes make this complaint, I think it is quite unfounded, and that the French truism, "to understand all is to pardon all," would well stand all is to pardon all, would well apply. Since the enlargement of the library, there are a certain proportion of bookshelves not yet equipped with the electric railway to bring them to the delivery room. The delay in putting this equipment in, I suppose, wholly due to economic causes and limitations which we are all meeting, in the high cost of materials and of labor at this time. Now when a book in these stacks is called for, an attendant has to walk almost for a length of a block and back again, to bring it. So to understand this difficulty is to cease to be impatient with the service that is being given with as much celerity as the conditions allow.

Again, about that legend of the "expurgatus," the censorship, on books; the judgment of the powers that be whether you, or I, should be allowed to read a given volume. In a general sense this is absolutely untrue. There is, to be sure, a certain assortment of books, and I believe (though this has never been a matter of personal inquiry on my part) that the library probably contains some volumes for specialists and experts on some themes that are kept by themselves to serve those who require them.

But this has nothing to do with general literature. There are not unfrequently certain technical difficulties, or temporary impediments, that the public does not understand; nor are librarians and attendants an entire exception to the human race in being totally free from human fallibility.

Living within two minutes' walk of our library, knowing fairly well how to "get at" things, it chanced that I am one of the almost daily habitués, and that I have constant contact with the workings of the library in many of its departments. It is also on my conscience to confess that in natural impatience of temperament, in the wanting the thing I do not want instantaneously, in feeling that the only ideal of life is in the wireless method by which (its experts declare) a message arrives before it starts; in my desire for things before they start, and a book before I have ever asked for it—in all this impatience of temperament I am well equipped to sympathize with even the most unreasonably impatient persons. If I did not endeavor to exercise some little degree of self-control over this impatience of temperament, I should certainly not find myself tolerated on the planet! Add to this that I am by no means one of "the leisure classes" (if any exist any more), and it would seem that I could read my title clear to being one of the public who are emphatically desirous of swift consummations.

Yet, I almost never am conscious of any delay in procuring books that even I (on tiptoe for eager haste) could feel was any longer than was inevitable in the physical world. When we find ourselves in the ethereal environment, and have "the powers of the ether" at our command, why, things may be much more felicitous. This is a clumsy world, at best; but for the present

I do not see any way save to try to make the best of it. In the meantime, let me recommend my own patient patience when things are past bearing. . . . to read that sublime poem of Stephen Phillips, "Midnight; Nineteen Hundred," and thus may we solace our souls with the magic and marvel of the life just ahead, which we shall fully realize some happy day. To a considerable extent we realize it even here and now.

LILIAN WHITING.
The Brunswick, Boston, July 18, 1919.

Spring Field Republican
July 10, 1919.

The more the shortcomings of the Boston public library are discussed the better it will be for that institution in the long run. Miss Lilian Whiting's letter in the Boston Herald the other day was, to be sure, a eulogy of the library, but other critics say that Miss Whiting has been more fortunate than they in getting the service sought. Delays in serving readers and indifference on the part of the staff are charged. A more serious complaint is that certain books have been placed on the restricted list—a modified index expurgatorius—not because they contain indecency that unfits them for general circulation, but because of the religious views and criticisms expressed in them. It is to be hoped that there is no foundation for this charge. A public library would be grossly misinterpreting its function of laying worthy and serious literature before the public if it sought to censor books on religious or political grounds. If an historical book errs in describing the past as a novel or play misrepresents a fact or a sect, the library takes the view that its readers should judge the book for themselves. The case with contemporary fiction is different, because there the library must choose from a large mass of books, and its selections must be placed indiscriminately before readers of all ages, seeking for entertainment.

Boston Post
July 18, 1919

Why not give the children a treat one of these mornings? Here's a hint: Mrs. J. J. Cronin, official story teller at the Boston Public Library, and Mrs. L. Scales, museum instructor, are favoring the children of Greater Boston with talks at the Museum of Fine Arts every weekday morning during the present month.

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Christian Science Monitor
July 25, 1919.

A low oak-raftered room, a circular bench and judge's seat, a dock for the prisoners, and a stout oaken railing to separate them from the rest of the world—it is all ancient looking, solid, lighted only from one side; it has the general appearance of a place where things have happened. It is the court room of the old Guildhall of Boston, England, and one of the things that happened there was the arraignment, in 1607, of a number of those good people later to be known as Pilgrim Fathers, charged with having attempted to escape to Holland, where, as Bradford says, "they heard was freedom of religion for all men"; and being betrayed by the master of the ship, were brought back to stand before this railing, and to receive sentence of imprisonment. Elder William Brewster, of saintly memory, was among them.

All this was in 1607. In 1843 the court ceased to be held in the room, and the balustrade was removed. Through the intervention of Mr. George W. Coleman, of Boston, Massachusetts, the older city presented to the younger a part of the balustrade; and in May of the present year the formal presentation of the gift was made by the Honorable Alfred J. Ogston, the acting British Consul, and accepted on behalf of the city by Mayor Andrew J. Peters. The presentation took place at the Public Library, where the rail will occupy a place in the delivery room, under the large window overlooking Huntington Avenue.

Abbey's series of paintings of the story of the Holy Grail are on the walls of this room; and henceforth they will look down upon this touching memorial of those who, in their differing time and way, were also searching for the Holy Grail. A reproduction of a photograph of the court room, with the rail in its original position, is the frontispiece of the new quarterly bulletin of the Boston, Massachusetts, Public Library, which also contains a photograph of the chief participants in the ceremony of presentation, namely, the Consul, the Mayor, the president and two members of the Library Board, and the librarian. The bulletin also is enriched by a reproduction of a water color of Tremont Street in 1800, the original of which is in the possession of the library.

Boston Post
July 13, 1919
KIRSTEIN ON
LIBRARYBOARD
Appointment to Succeed
Conkley Confirmed

Confirmation of Mayor Peters' appointment of Louis E. Kirstein of the William Filene Sons Company as a member of the board of library trustees to succeed Daniel H. Conkley, was announced by the Civil Service Commission, last night.

The commission also issued notice of approval on the Mayor's appointment of Charles A. Coolidge and James C. McConnell as members of the Park and Recreation Commission.

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Boston Transcript
July 24, 1919.

PROGRESS AT THE LIBRARY

A move of the right kind at the Boston Public Library comes to light in the issue of a circular announcing a group of special courses which will soon be offered to members of the library's staff to help them perform their work "with the greatest possible facility, pleasure and profit to themselves, the fullest satisfaction to the public and the utmost economy" to the library. Two of the courses will be conducted at the central building in Copley square, and two at Simmons College, but in all four the expert teachers of the Simmons Library School will assist. Surely this cooperation will be for the good of the service. It has been for some time a passing strange anomaly that Boston, home of a school which trains each year a large percentage of the country's most skilled library workers, should have at its own public library only a small percentage of employees either possessing special professional training or apparently interested in obtaining it. In part this situation must have been due, one is inclined to believe, to the fact that opportunities of instruction have not been made sufficiently accessible to the staff in Copley square and at the branch libraries. In good part, therefore, one must believe also, this wide-open offer of educational opportunity will lead to early correction of past deficiencies.

One becomes the more assured of this result upon reading in full the prospectus of the new courses. Take even the first of the two series at the central building, simple and preparatory in nature though it is. It gives promises of being a most valuable introduction to "the general elementary methods of library work now used in progressive libraries" and of providing also to special instruction in the organization and resources of the Boston Public Library system. This part of the course, as the circular says, will be of value even "to the more experienced members of the staff who, while already familiar with the elements of library economy, desire a better acquaintance with the whole library than their necessary absorption in their special tasks will permit them to obtain." This, in itself, sounds like the death-knell of that excessive departmentalization which is always the bane of large institutions that take no unusual steps to secure coordination. With the more technical and advanced courses taken into account which are to be included in the groups given at Simmons, and with the growth of the instruction as that growth is planned for the future at the central building itself, this educational plan has in it the possibility of important improvement of the public library's service to Boston.

Springfield
Republican
July 26, 1919

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Charge That Was Shown in the Exclusion of Medical Books

It happened that I was passing the Brunswick on that "Midnight, 1900," of which Lillian Whiting writes you, speaking of the "potent panacea" of Stephen Phillips' "sublime poem" on that subject; but in the great blaze of electrical display about Copley square which welcomed the 20th century, it seemed to me that the Boston "Public" library should also stand out as a shining light of bright sunshine "instead of being then, or already begun to be, but a moonlight effulgence" of some past age, or of a dead world which that library, so-day, seems to reflect—say the dark days of 1900 or prior, rather than 1900, and after.

The complaints against it in your editorial paragraph of July 10, are well founded in fact, as probably a majority of people would testify, who go to the library—in its methods—of all the large libraries of the country. Regarding what your correspondent styles "the legend of the expurgator; the censorship of books; the judgment of the powers that be whether you, or I, should be allowed to read a given volume," she says: "In a general sense this is absolutely untrue." Yet, in particular, my own experience has been otherwise; for since this century, I have seen books have been taken out of the catalog and marked "condemned, thrown out," and, even before my eyes, cards, so marked, have been torn through and thrown in the waste basket, from which I rescued them, and still have in proof that "the common people" could not read certain books and pamphlets left them by former patrons of this "public" library.

Of course, one could not blame "interests" involved for trying to throw down that title of "The Massachusetts Medical Society Kicked Out of the American Medical Association for Quackery," and "Homeopathy," 1871. But no "censor" should be "condemned," as was done on the book "Beach's American Practice; the Scientific System of Medicine," for which the author was awarded five gold medals from as many kings, with commendations galore of minor officials, eminent physicians and statesmen.

One facsimile letter in this work should have preserved it from the nonpatriotic, un-American "censors," namely:—

La Grange, Aug. 4th, 1835.

Dear Doctor:—
I have with much gratitude and pleasure received the highly valued copy of your medical book. He pleased to accept my affectionate acknowledgments. The copy intended for the king, with your letter, has been carefully sent by his aid-de-camp, the Hon. General, I am happy for this opportunity to have so very kindly given me to the cordial and thankful regards of your sincere friend,
(Real, with effigy of Washington.)
Dr. Beach, New York.

A certain paper called the "American Citizen," was, by itself, devoted to Boston "public" library. During the last years of its publication, it has been seen only by those "in the know" who sought it—not on the "special library floor," but "under the desk" of its custodian! But in Cambridge library it was not found at all, although the Mormon "Deseret News" was filed, and that too in a building provided by Protestant gift. One could not, and cannot, find the Protestant Magazine, the Magazine of Freedom, the Truth Magazine, the Open Door, or even the Living Tissue, a Boston monthly. In either library. And, of course, one could not hope to have such sheets as the Menace, the Truth-Teller, the People's Pulpit or Bible Student's Monthly, (of the I. B. S. A.), in public places, without starting a riot. And, as for the Good Health Clinic, Health Culture or even Physical Culture, they are out of place for they tell the "hear people" how to have health without the "drug-to-kill" doctors who depend on "practice" among these people, as patients, for a living. But then, during the past year, every volume of "medicine" was removed from two sides of the rear right hand corner of Bates Hall reading room, and now not a real medical book is left to refer to, but a few, not worthy the name, were thought of as little value for human information that they are sandwiched, on the left hand, with books on diseases of horses, dogs, cats, cows, pigs, poultry and goats! There are some references to insects; and of special interest are, of course, the cooties; and then, too, "germs" are mentioned, although "as a theory it is passing," says one of the books on "Immunity." In fine, for 25 years of more or less reference and research, I find to-day nothing where once were many volumes—they have been gradually "condemned" and thrown out and when "worn out," as I was told, they "would not be rebound or replaced."

The Boston "public" library has, also, somewhat of a nucleus of a law library, although the textbooks are old, out of date and poorly kept up, except in two sets, but then mostly law students use them; why not their convenience, when, consistently, they belong to Boston university law library?

B. H. JUDKIN, L.J., B. M. D.
Salem, July 24, 1919.

It is not necessary to implore those, whose religious or medical to a library have been removed to a

Boston Globe
July 28, 1919.

EDWARD F. RICE DIES
AT HIS ROXBURY HOME

Famous as a Magician,
Also as a Book Lover

Edward F. Rice died last evening at his home, 29 Riverview st., West Roxbury, after a short illness. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the chapel in the Forest Hills Crematory. Rev. J. C. Kent of Northboro will conduct the services.

Edwin F. Rice was born in Northboro in 1849. As soon as he was big enough to become interested in anything, young Rice was captivated by the acts of Prof. James Harrington, a famous New England magician and determined to become one also. He secured an engagement with Prof. W. H. Young, another magician, and with him traveled all over the States east of the Mississippi. One by one he picked up the professor's acts.

In Holcombe, Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 1, 1873, young Rice gave his first performance and the next season took the road on his own account. He played in Brighton Town Hall on July 4, 1874, and kept up his Boston Fourth of July appearance until 1885, when he showed for the last time in the Frothingham School Hall at Charlestown. During all those years about every school child in Boston knew him and enjoyed his wonderful performance. One season in 1876-77 Prof. Rice traveled with Alf Burnett, the musical wonder.

Subsequently Prof. Rice traveled over Europe. A few years ago he retired from the stage and became connected with the Boston Public Library as curator of the card catalogue system.

He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy having entered that famous school in 1869. There he cultivated a liking for good literature, which continued throughout his life. He gathered a wonderful library, collections of autobiographies, autographs, pictures and souvenirs. Prof. Rice's home in Northboro was for years a treasure house on wonderfully interesting things.

Early in 1900 Prof. Rice presented his library comprising some 6000 volumes to Phillips Exeter.

At the time of making gift Prof. Rice said: "My library is not catalogued and I am unable to give the number of books it contains. There are several hundred on the French revolution, the Napoleonic wars, the restoration, Louis Philippe and the second empire. Many on French men, manners and customs; general history, including biographies of authors; fiction, including early English; three editions of the works of Charles Dickens, each noted for some special reason; many books, gravings, pamphlets and prints to illustrate his life; many extra illustrated books, absolutely unique, they being the only copies of each extant; and a general collection such as a bookish man would secure in many years of research. In addition, there is a large collection of autographs of famous literary, political and literary characters."

Boston Transcript
July 30, 1919

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The excellent service rendered by the Boston Public Library deserves recognition.

Recently a scrap of paper came into my hands, upon which was printed a portion of an address by Rudyard Kipling. It interested me and I desired to know the occasion of the address and if possible to secure a copy of it. I called upon the Public Library, asking for the information, and in a few moments I received a telephone message giving me the page and monthly issue of a publication printed in 1908 which contained the address.

This experience will, I hope, cause the library to be used in a similar way by others.

Jno. K. Allen
Boston, July 29, 1919.

Boston Transcript
July 29, 1919

WAS A COLLECTOR OF BOOKS

Edwin Fay Rice, Long at the Boston Public Library, Made Special Study of Dickens and Napoleon

Edwin Fay Rice, widely known as a book collector and for his unusual autographs, which he likewise had collected, died on Sunday at his home in River View street, West Roxbury. He had been ill since the early part of April. Born in Northboro, in 1849, he became as a young man a magician, and as such had travelled extensively, in his chosen work. In recent years he had practised this acquired art only privately, or in semi-public, to help entertain Sunday schools or like organizations. Since 1885, Mr. Rice had been at the Boston Public Library, where he was curator of public catalogues, work to which he brought special ability.

As a collector of books, Mr. Rice had given great study to rare or first editions of the works of Dickens and his assembly of these and of prints and autographs was considered as remarkable, like his collection of books regarding Napoleon and his life, with prints and other matter relating to that noted man of history.

Mr. Rice was deeply interested in Phillips Exeter Academy, which he attended as a young man, and he helped with advice and in other ways when a new library was erected at that academy. One room there is named the "Rice Room" in his honor, because of his contributions of books and prints to which he from time to time made additions, so that it now forms a notable collection. He arranged special exhibitions there which were of great educational interest. Mr. Rice is survived by his wife, Georgiana Rice. There are no children.

Funeral services for Mr. Rice were held today at the Forest Hills Crematory Chapel, Rev. J. C. Kent of Northboro, officiating.

Boston Transcript
Sept. 3, 1919.

HEED BOSTON WOMAN'S PLEA

Senate Committee, Following Miss Guerrier's Recommendation, Will Urge Library Information Service in Federal Bureau of Education

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, Sept. 3.—The members of the Senate sub-committee on education and labor were so impressed with the testimony today of Miss Edith Guerrier of the Boston public library that they agreed unanimously to report a bill to create a library information service in the Bureau of Education. It will be the purpose and duty of the proposed division to increase the efficiency of libraries throughout the country by providing current information concerning Government activities. It shall collect and organize information regarding printed matter issued by the Government and shall make the sources of such information available to the libraries. Digests of the material will be provided, with suggestions as to its use, in order that the material may be made quickly available to patrons of the libraries. The sub-committee, the members of which are Senators Kenyon, Walsh of Massachusetts, and McKellar of Tennessee, were agreed that such a service would be very beneficial to the country.

Boston Herald
Sept. 5, 1919

BOSTON LIBRARY
OFFICIAL HEARD

Miss Edith Guerrier Before Senate Sub-Committee

HERALD BUREAU, 1

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3

Miss Edith Guerrier of the staff of the Boston Public Library today appeared before a Senate sub-committee on education and labor, of which Senator

Walsh of Massachusetts is chairman, to urge the approval of the committee for a pending bill to create a library information service in the bureau of education. The proposed new division, she said, would provide information regarding public documents and devise means for making such printed matter readily available to the libraries of the country. It is understood that the sub-committee, of which Senator Walsh, Senator Kenyon of Iowa and Senator McKellar of Tennessee are members, will report the bill.

Boston Transcript
Sept. 9, 1919.

TAPPING FEDERAL NEWS

EASY ACCESS TO PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Valuable Suggestions and Work by Miss Edith Guerrier of the Boston Public Library — Documents That Now Are Wasted Will Be Made Available Through a Digest That Will Be Put in Every Library — Secretary Lane's Cordial Cooperation in the Plan Which Is Embodied in a Bill That Is Expected to Be Passed by Congress

[Regular Correspondence of the Transcript]

Washington, Sept. 6
CONNECTING link between the Government and the people, intended to distribute authoritative information regarding the functions and accomplishments of the executive and legislative departments in Washington, will be established, providing Congress enacts a bill authorizing the creation of what will be known as the Library Service of the Department of the Interior. For a small expenditure, probably less than \$20,000 a year, the 15,000 libraries in the United States will be given a reliable digest of governmental printed matter. Where persons interested in any particular subject have been compelled heretofore to be satisfied with ancient reports or to wade through masses of publications, they will need, if the pending bill is enacted, only to step into a library in any city or town in the land and ask for the latest information concerning that particular governmental activity. Developments on Capitol Hill within the last week would indicate that the measure will be passed. The Senate Committee on Education and Labor has reported the bill unanimously and similar action by the House Committee on Education is believed to be probable. Miss Edith Guerrier of the Boston Public Library has been the active sponsor of the measure. She has been supported by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, who expressed the views of executives of other departments when he said that enactment of the bill will make it possible for librarians to place before their patrons Government reports and documents which always have been printed for the benefit of the people but which rarely have reached those most interested. In other words, the service is expected to bring the Government and the people closer together and to give the one a better understanding of the other.

Timely Documents Almost Unknown

The need of such a service as is now proposed, was impressed upon Miss Guerrier soon after she became associated with the Women's City Club of Boston in the spring of 1917. Miss Guerrier was asked to establish what was called "An information bureau and directory of food facts." This necessitated the collecting of authentic Government documents and making the information available to the public. She tried to get pamphlets from Washington, but when her letters were not answered she came down to the capital, gathered the printed information and returned with it to the capital of the Bay State. This was the first time that her attention had been called to the difficulty of getting the material the Government really wants to place before the people. Furthermore, it gave her the idea that a general library information service would be valuable. A little later she was called to Washington to do the same thing for the Food Administration that she had done for the club. Her first act was to create a central bureau of information for libraries all over the United States. In order that the service might not be too paternal, directors were appointed in every State, and the business of the main office was transacted through the directors, who, in most instances, were the heads of library commissions. In addition to issuing bulletins suggesting very definite methods dealing with food matters, publications issued by different departments bearing on the subject were sent to the libraries—approximately 1,500,000 documents in all. While conducting this work, Miss Guerrier travelled 20,000 miles and visited libraries throughout the country. As a result of the trips, she found that practically no use was being made of Government material other than that sent out by her office, and, furthermore, that many libraries had not even heard of valuable and timely Government publications.

An Economy and Efficiency Service

When Miss Guerrier completed her term of service with the Food Administration she asked permission to go over to the Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior and demonstrate the need for a general Government information service such as she was sponsoring. For six months she made an intensive study of the Government departments, issued six bulletins of suggestions and information and sent 70,000 departmental publications to libraries in every section of the country. As a result of the experiment, librarians from Canada to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have written to the department requesting that the service be continued. That Secretary Lane became enthusiastic is shown by the following excerpt from a letter he sent to Chairman Kenyon of the Senate committee: "The work accomplished in the last six months justifies the statement that it is literally an economy and efficiency service. At a very moderate cost and with the simplest possible organization, it has helped thousands of librarians to place before their patrons the general information the various Government departments print for the benefit of the people. I believe the libraries can go far toward creating a proper spirit and understanding of government by giving intelligent publicity to the informational material printed and published by the Government. I am confident that the continuation of this work will accomplish results which will fully justify the expenditure of the modest sum needed for its maintenance. I therefore urge the passage of the bill before your committee."

The proposed service is expected to provide an economic, selective, up-to-date distribution of Government printed matter to every library in the United States. The proposed service will issue brief, readable digests of material and will offer definite suggestions as to the use of that material to the end that librarians may become sufficiently acquainted with these publications to make them popular. In short, the purpose of the office will be to make the acts, functions and accomplishments of the Government understandable to the people. The service will do away with duplication; will route requests where they belong; and will make one publication serve hundreds of readers. Indeed, it is hoped that the service will eliminate the present waste of a million publications a year, at an annual loss of more than twenty-three times the sum that the service proposed by the Massachusetts woman will cost the Government.

PROGRESS AT THE LIBRARY

A move of the right kind at the Boston Public Library comes to light in the issue of a circular announcing a group of special courses which will soon be offered to members of the library's staff to help them perform their work "with the greatest possible facility, pleasure and profit to themselves, the fullest satisfaction to the public and the utmost economy" to the library. Two of the courses will be conducted at the central building in Copley square, and two at Simmons College, but in all four the expert teachers of the Simmons Library School will assist. Surely this cooperation will be for the good of the service. It has been for some time a passing strange anomaly that Boston, home of a school which trains each year a large percentage of the country's most skilled library workers, should have at its own public library only a small percentage of employees either possessing special professional training or apparently interested in obtaining it. In part this situation must have been due, one is inclined to believe, to the fact that opportunities of instruction have not been made sufficiently accessible to the staff in Copley square and at the branch libraries. In good part, therefore, one must believe also, this wide-open offer of educational opportunity will lead to early correction of past deficiencies.

One becomes the more assured of this result upon reading in full the prospectus of the new courses. Take even the first of the two series at the central building, simple and preparatory in nature though it is. It gives promises of being a most valuable introduction to "the general elementary methods of library work now used in progressive libraries" and of proceeding also to special instruction in the organization and resources of the Boston Public Library system. This part of the course, as the circular says, will be of value even to the more experienced members of the staff who, while already familiar with the elements of library economy, desire a better acquaintance with the whole library than their necessary absorption in their special tasks will permit them to obtain. This, in itself, sounds like the death-knell of that excessive departmentation which is always the bane of large institutions that take no unusual steps to secure coordination. With the more technical and advanced courses taken into account which are to be included in the groups given at Simmons, and with the growth of the instruction as that growth is planned for the future at the central building itself, this educational plan has in it the possibility of important improvement of the public library's service to Boston.

It happened that I was passing the Brunswick on that "Midnight" 1909, of which Lillian Whiting writes you, speaking of the—to her—"potent panacea" of Stephen Phillips's "sublime poem" on that subject; but in the great blaze of electrical display about the Copley square, which welcomed the 20th century, it seemed to me that the Boston "Public" Library should also stand out as a shining light "of bright sunshining" instead of being the one already begun to be, but a "moonlight effulgence" of some past age, or of a dead world which that library, to-day, seems to reflect—say the dark age of 1200 or prior, rather than 1900, and after.

The complaints assumed to in your editorial paragraph of July 10, are well founded in fact, as probably a majority of people would testify, who go to the library—in its methods—of all the large libraries of the country. Regarding what your correspondent styles "the legends of the expurgators: the censorship on books, the judgment of the powers that be whether you, or I, should be allowed to read a given volume," she says: "In a general sense this is absolutely untrue." Yet, in particular, my own experience has been otherwise for since this country, the gan, books have been taken out of the catalog and marked "Condemned, thrown out," and even before my own eyes, cards so marked have been torn through and thrown in the waste basket, from which I rescued them, and still have in proof that "the common people" could not read certain books and pamphlets left them by former patrons of this "public" library.

Of course, one could not blame "the powers" involved for this, to throw down that title of "The Massachusetts Medical Society Kicked Out of the American Medical Association for Quackery," and "Jonestown," 1871. But no "censor" should write "condemned," as was done on the book "Beach's American Practice: the Scientific System of Medicine," by the author was awarded two gold medals from as many kings, with commendations galore of minor officials, eminent physicians and statesmen.

One facsimile letter in this work should have preserved it from the nonpartisan, un-American "censors," namely: La Grange, Aug. 4th, 1853. Dear Doctor:—I have with much gratitude and pleasure received the highly valued copy of your medical book. He pleased to accept my affectionate acknowledgments. The copy is being sent for the king, with your letter, has been carefully sent by his aid-camp, Gen. Herd, with my request to present them to him. I am happy for this opportunity you have so very kindly made to me, after the cordial and thankful regards of your sincere friend, with offer of LAFAYETTE, (read, with offer of Washington).

A certain paper called the "American Citizen," was by will, directed to Boston "public" library. During the last years of its publication, it could be seen only by those "in the know" who sought it—not on the "special library floor," but "under the counter" of its custodian! But in Cambridge library it was not found at all, although the "Mormon" "Deseret News" was read, and that too in a building provided by Protestant gift. One could not, and cannot, find the Protestant Magazine, the Magazine of Freedom, the Truth Magazine, the Open Door, or even the Living Tissue, a Boston monthly, in either library. And, of course, one could not hope to have such sheets as the "Mormon," the "Truth-Teller," the "People's Pulpit" or Bible Students Monthly, (of the I. B. S. A.), in public places, without starting a riot. And, as for the Good Health Clinic, Health Culture or even Physical Culture, they are out of place for they tell the "dear people" how to have health without the "drug-to-kill" doctors who depend on "practice" among these people, say patients, for a living. But then, during the past year, every volume of "medicine" was removed from two sides of the rear right hand corner of Bates Hall reading room, and now not a real medical book is left to refer to, but a few, not worthy the name, were thought of so little value for human information that they are sandwiched, on the left hand, with books on diseases of horses, dogs, cats, cows, pigs, poultry and goats! There are some references to insects; and of special interest are, of course, the cooties; and then, too, "germs" are mentioned, although "as a theory it is passing," says one of the books on "Immunity." In fine, for 25 years of more or less reference and research, I find to-day nothing where once were many volumes—they have been gradually condemned and thrown out and when "worn out," as I was told, they "would not be re-bound or replaced."

The Boston "public" library has, also, somewhat of a nucleus of a law library, although the textbooks are old, out of date and poorly kept up, except in two sets; but then, mostly law students use them; why suit their convenience, when, consistently, they belong to Boston university law school?

E. H. JUDKINS, LL. B., M. D.
Melrose, July 24, 1919.

It is not necessary to impute bias, either religious or medical, to a library because certain books and papers are not found there. It is the common practice of libraries not to replace books which have become obsolete unless they contain material important enough to be preserved for purposes of research. No public library pretends to supply all the current periodicals. A library cannot be blamed unless prejudice can be shown to have been responsible for the exclusion of a particular periodical. The librarian is not the owner of the views presented to his patrons. But he properly excludes the trivial.

EDWIN F. RICE DIES AT HIS ROXBURY HOME

Famous as a Magician,
Also as a Book Lover

Edward F. Rice died last evening at his home, 29 Riverview st., West Roxbury, after a short illness. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the chapel in the Forest Hills Crematory, Rev. J. C. Kent of Northboro will conduct the services.

Edwin F. Rice was born in Northboro in 1840. As soon as he was big enough to become interested in anything, young Rice was captivated by the acts of Prof. James Harrington, a famous New England magician and a famous New Englander. He secured an engagement with Prof. W. H. Young, another magician, and with him traveled all over the States east of the Mississippi. One by one he picked up the professor's acts.

In Holcombe, Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 1, 1873, young Rice gave his first performance and the next season took the road on his own account. He played in Brighton Town Hall on July 5, 1874, and kept up his Boston tour of July appearances until 1880, when he showed for the last time in the Frothingham School Hall at Charlestown. During all those years about every school child in Boston knew him and enjoyed his wonderful performance. One season in 1877 Prof. Rice traveled with Alf Burnett, the musical wonder.

Subsequently Prof. Rice traveled over Europe. A few years ago he retired from the stage and became connected with the Boston Public Library as curator of the card catalogue system. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy having entered that famous school in 1859. There he cultivated a liking for good literature, which continued throughout his life.

He gathered a wonderful library, collections of autobiographies, autographs, pictures and souvenirs. Prof. Rice's home in Northboro was for years a treasure house on wonderfully interesting things.

Early in life Prof. Rice presented his library comprising some 600 volumes to Phillips Exeter. At the time of making the gift Prof. Rice said: "My library is not catalogued and I am unable to give the number of books it contains. There are several hundred on the French revolution, the Napoleonic wars, the restoration, Louis Philippe and the second empire. Many on French men, manners and customs; general history, including biographies of authors; fiction, including early English; three editions of the works of Charles Dickens, each noted for some special merit, and many books, gravures, pamphlets and prints to illustrate his life; many extra illustrated books, absolutely unused, being the only copies of each extant, and a general collection such as a bookish man would secure in many years of research. In addition, there is a large collection of autographs of famous military, political and literary characters."

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EDWIN F. RICE, LONG AT THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, MADE SPECIAL STUDY OF DICKENS AND NAPOLEON

Edwin F. Rice, widely known as a book collector and for his unusual autographs, which he likewise had collected, died on Sunday at his home in River View street, West Roxbury. He had been ill since the early part of April. Born in Northboro, in 1840, he became as a young man a magician, and as such had travelled extensively, in his chosen work. In recent years he had practised this acquired art only privately, or in semi-public, to help entertain Sunday schools or like organizations. Since 1885, Mr. Rice had been at the Boston Public Library, where he was curator of public catalogues, work to which he brought special ability.

As a collector of books, Mr. Rice had given great study to rare or first editions of the works of Dickens and his assembly of these and of prints and autographs was considered as remarkable, like his collection of books regarding Napoleon and his life, with prints and other matter relating to that noted man of history.

Mr. Rice was deeply interested in Phillips Exeter Academy, which he attended as a young man, and he helped with advice and in other ways when a new library was erected at that academy. One room there is named the "Rice Room" in his honor, because of his contributions of books and prints to which he from time to time made additions, so that it now forms a notable collection. He arranged special exhibitions there which were of great educational interest. Mr. Rice is survived by his wife, Georgiana Rice. There are no children.

Funeral services for Mr. Rice were held today at the Forest Hills Crematory Chapel, Rev. J. C. Kent of Northboro, officiating.

Boston Transcript Sept. 3, 1919.

HEED BOSTON WOMAN'S PLEA

Senate Committee, Following Miss Guerrier's Recommendation, Will Urge Library Information Service in Federal Bureau of Education

Special to the Transcript:—Washington, Sept. 3.—The members of the Senate sub-committee on education and labor were so impressed with the testimony today of Miss Edith Guerrier of the Boston public library that they agreed unanimously to report a bill to create a library information service in the Bureau of Education. It will be the purpose and duty of the proposed division to increase the efficiency of libraries throughout the country by providing current information concerning Government activities. It shall collect and organize information regarding printed matter issued by the Government and shall make the sources of such information available to the libraries. Digests of the material will be provided, with suggestions as to its use, in order that the material may be made quickly available to patrons of the libraries. The sub-committee, the members of which are Senators Kenyon, Walsh of Massachusetts, and McKellar, were agreed that such a service would be very beneficial to the country.

BOSTON LIBRARY OFFICIAL HEARD

Miss Edith Guerrier Before Senate Sub-Committee

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Miss Edith Guerrier of the staff of the Boston Public Library today appeared before a Senate sub-committee on education and labor, of which Senator Walsh of Massachusetts is chairman, to urge the approval of the committee for a pending bill to create a library information service in the bureau of education. The proposed new division, she said, would provide information regarding public documents and device means for making such printed matter readily available to the libraries of the country. It is understood that the sub-committee, of which Senator Walsh, Senator Kenyon of Iowa and Senator McKellar of Tennessee are members, will report the bill.

Boston Transcript Sept. 9, 1919.

TAPPING FEDERAL NEWS

EASY ACCESS TO PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Valuable Suggestions and Work by Miss Edith Guerrier of the Boston Public Library — Documents That Now Are Wasted Will Be Made Available Through a Digest That Will Be Put in Every Library — Secretary Lane's Cordial Cooperation in the Plan Which Is Embodied in a Bill That Is Expected to Be Passed by Congress

[Regular Correspondence of the Transcript]

Washington, Sept. 6. CONNECTING link between the Government and the people, intended to distribute authoritative information regarding the functions and accomplishments of the executive and legislative departments in Washington, will be established, providing Congress enacts a bill authorizing the creation of what will be known as the Library Service of the Department of the Interior. For a small expenditure, probably less than \$20,000 a year, the 18,000 libraries in the United States will be given a reliable digest of governmental printed matter. Where persons interested in any particular subject have been compelled heretofore to be satisfied with ancient reports or to wade through masses of publications, they will need, if the pending bill is enacted, only to step into a library in any city or town in the land and ask for the latest information concerning that particular governmental activity. Developments on Capitol Hill within the last week would indicate that the measure will be passed. The Senate Committee on Education and Labor has reported the bill unanimously and similar action by the House Committee on Education is believed to be probable. Miss Edith Guerrier of the Boston Public Library has been the active sponsor of the measure. She has been supported by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, who expressed the views of executives of other departments when he said that enactment of the bill will make it possible for librarians to place before their patrons Government reports and documents which always have been printed for the benefit of the people but which rarely have reached those most interested. In other words, the service is expected to bring the Government and the people closer together and to give the one a better understanding of the other.

to establish what was called "An Information Bureau and directory of food facts." This necessitated the collecting of authentic Government documents and making the information available to the public. She tried to get pamphlets from Washington, but when her letters were not answered she came down to the capital, gathered the printed information and returned with it to the capital of the Bay State. This was the first time that her attention had been called to the difficulty of getting the material the Government really wants to place before the people. Furthermore, it gave her the idea that a general library information service would be valuable. A little later she was called to Washington to do the same thing for the Food Administration that she had done for the club. Her first act was to create a central bureau of information for libraries all over the United States. In order that the service might not be too paternal, directors were appointed in every State, and the business of the main office was transacted through the directors, who, in most instances, were the heads of library commissions. In addition to leasing libraries suggesting very definite methods of dealing with food matters, publications issued by different departments bearing on the subject were sent to the libraries—approximately 1,500,000 documents in all, including conducting the work Miss Guerrier travelled 20,000 miles and visited libraries throughout the country. As a result of the trips, she found that practically no use was being made of Government material other than that sent out by her office, and, furthermore, that many librarians had even heard of valuable and timely Government publications.

An Economy and Efficiency Service

When Miss Guerrier completed her term of service with the Food Administration she asked permission to go over to the Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior and demonstrate the need for a general Government information service such as she was sponsoring. For six months she made an intensive study of the Government departments, issued six bulletins of suggestions and information and sent 70,000 departmental publications to libraries in every section of the country. As a result of the experiment, librarians from Canada to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, have written to the department requesting that the service be continued. That Secretary Lane became enthusiastic is shown by the following excerpt from a letter he sent to Chairman Kenyon of the Senate committee: "The work accomplished in the last six months justifies the statement that it is literally an economy and efficiency service. At a very moderate cost and with the simplest possible organization, it has helped thousands of librarians to place before their patrons the general information the various Government departments print for the benefit of the people. I believe the libraries can go far toward creating a proper spirit and understanding of government by giving intelligent publicity to the informational material printed and published by the Government. I am confident that the continuation of this work will accomplish results which will fully justify the expenditure of the modest sum needed for its maintenance. I therefore urge the passage of the bill before your committee."

The proposed service is expected to provide an economic, selective, up-to-date distribution of Government printed matter to every library in the United States. The proposed service will issue brief, readable digests of material and will offer definite suggestions as to the use of that material to the end that librarians may become sufficiently acquainted with these publications to make them popular. In short, the purpose of the office will be to make the acts, functions and accomplishments of the Government understandable to the people. The service will do away with duplication of requests where they belong; and will make one publication serve hundreds of readers. Indeed, it is hoped that the service will eliminate the present waste of a million publications a year, at an annual loss of more than twenty-three times the sum that the service proposed by the Massachusetts woman will cost the Government.

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Boston Transcript
August 13, 1919

The Bibliographer

SINCE the Yates Thompson sale of illuminated manuscripts, with its unheard-of prices, it seems to be pretty definitely settled that the Public Library, as a depository of these precious productions of the days before the invention of printing, will practically cease to function, except in so far as it may be permitted to do so by generous donors. The high cost of living has struck the libraries, like everything else, and there is not the slightest opportunity for the library to appear in the role of profligate. The demands for increased salaries, the increased cost of fuel and light and the actual necessities of operation, constantly decrease the proportion of the funds available for the purchase of books, especially those which never see the delivery room. Illuminated manuscripts, which are consulted by only a few, are plainly out of reach of the average public library in these days. Fortunately most of the manuscripts go into the hands of collectors who are willing to allow the average student of history before printing might despair of having an opportunity to see these precious treasures, except for the fleeting glance to be given them as they pass through the auction room.

The British Museum did secure one of the Yates Thompson manuscripts, but this was under peculiar circumstances. The MS. in this case was "La Sainte Abbaye," etc., a fourteenth century manuscript, which appears to have been a part of a work which contained five religious treatises in one volume. About a century after it was written it belonged to the great book collector Jacques d'Armagnac. It was subsequently in the possession of the Comte de Bastard, and then, or later, it was divided. Mr. Yates Thompson secured the first portion, containing four tracts relating principally to the convent life of the period, from the eldest family in 1865. The longest tract, "La Somme le Roy" had in the meantime passed into the possession of the British Museum. At the Yates Thompson sale the Museum secured the first four tracts, which have now been reunited to their original companion, but it cost them something in excess of \$200 (\$21,000 which Mr. Dring of Quaritch's paid for the precious item. The library simply had to buy the manuscript to complete its own.

Public Library Manuscripts

In the good old days of low prices the Boston Public Library was fortunate in securing a number of early illuminated manuscripts, so that its collection of books before printing is by no means insignificant and is worthy of the attention of any student of illumination. In the early days of the library, too, many bequests contained manuscripts which the owner had picked up for a small sum, or what seems a small sum in these times. The purpose of the Boston Public Library is not to collect manuscripts as curiosities or because of their age and value, but because they serve a very useful purpose to students of typography and are at the disposal of scholars who are interested in incunabula as well as those whose interest lies in illumination and the manuscript itself.

As durable as the makers of the manuscript books most of those in the Boston Public Library are on vellum, which outlasts any kind of paper. The earliest specimen in the library is St. Faustina's "Liber de Anima," which is undated but which is known to have been made in the late eleventh or early twelfth century. An undoubted manuscript of this period and a noted work is Peter Comestor's "Historia Scholastica," which is written on vellum. The Bible was the principal book before the invention of printing on which the scribes worked, and in this collection may be found several copies, differing considerably in workmanship. One is a Latin Bible of the thirteenth century, on vellum, made by French writers; another is a more beautiful French copy of the Bible on vellum, which has particular interest as having belonged to William Morris, who started the modern revival of printing in England. A copy of the Psalms in Latin is an English manuscript on vellum, dating back to the fifteenth century. Another is in the library and there is a copy of St. Ambrosius's "Commentaries on the Psalms of David," written in Latin in the fifteenth century on vellum. Other devotional manuscripts are St. Augustine's "Super Genesim," a French manuscript on vellum of the fourteenth century; a Roman missal, written about 1350 in Latin, and another, a manuscript in Flemish on vellum, fifteenth century. A work of great interest and value is the "Martyrologium," written by Usuardus, a monk of St. Germain, in the fifteenth century. This manuscript is on vellum, and is contained in the original binding, which is of hogskin of the fifteenth century. A copy of the "Divine Liturgy" is a Venetian manuscript, dated 1500, in a Venetian binding. This work was in the library of William Morris.

While most of the manuscripts

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Boston Transcript
Sept. 13, 1919

TAPPING FEDERAL NEWS EASY ACCESS TO PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Valuable Suggestions and Work by Miss Edith Guerrier of the Boston Public Library — Documents That Now Are Wasted Will Be Made Available Through a Digest That Will Be Put in Every Library — Secretary Lane's Cordial Cooperation in the Plan Which Is Embodied in a Bill That Is Expected to Be Passed by Congress

(Regular Correspondence of the Transcript)

Washington, Sept. 6. — A CONNECTING link between the Government and the people, intended to distribute authoritative information regarding the functions and accomplishments of the executive and legislative departments in Washington, will be established, providing Congress enacts a bill authorizing the creation of what will be known as the Library Service of the Department of the Interior. For a small expenditure, probably less than \$20,000 a year, the 15,000 libraries in the United States will be given a reliable digest of governmental printed matter. Where persons interested in any particular subject have been compelled heretofore to be satisfied with ancient reports or to wade through masses of publications, they will need, if the pending bill is enacted, only to step into a library in any city or town in the land and ask for the latest information concerning that particular governmental activity. Developments on Capitol Hill within the last week would indicate that the measure will be passed. The Senate Committee on Education and Labor has reported the bill unanimously and similar action by the House Committee on Education is believed to be probable. Miss Edith Guerrier of the Boston Public Library has been the active sponsor of the measure. She has been supported by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, who expressed the views of executives of other departments when he said that enactment of the bill will make it possible for librarians to place before their patrons Government reports and documents which always have been printed for the benefit of the people but which rarely have reached those most interested. In other words, the service is expected to bring the Government and the people closer together and to give the one a better understanding of the other.

Timely Documents Almost Unknown

The need of such a service as is now proposed was impressed upon Miss Guerrier soon after she became associated with the Women's City Club of Boston in the spring of 1917. Miss Guerrier was asked to establish what was called "An Information Bureau and directory of food facts." This necessitated the collecting of authentic Government documents and making the information available to the public. She tried to get pamphlets from Washington, but when her letters were not answered she came down to the capital, rather than the printed information and returned with it to the capital of the Bay State. This was the first time that her attention had been called to the difficulty of getting the material before the people. Furthermore, it gave her the idea that a general library information service would be valuable. A little later she was called to Washington to do the same thing for the Food Administration that she had done for the club. Her first act was to create a central bureau of information for libraries all over the United States. In order that the service might not be too paternal, directors were appointed in every State, and the business of the main office was transacted through the directors, who, in most instances, were the heads of library commissions. In addition to issuing bulletins suggesting very definite methods dealing with food matters, publications issued by different departments bearing on the subject were sent to the libraries. While conducting the work Miss Guerrier travelled 20,000 miles and visited libraries throughout the country. As a result of the trips, she found that practically no use was being made of Government material other than that sent out by her office, and, furthermore, that many libraries had not even heard of valuable and timely Government publications.

An Economy and Efficiency Service

When Miss Guerrier completed her term of service with the Food Administration she asked permission to go over to the Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior and demonstrate the need for a general Government information service such as she had made an intensive study of the Government departments, issued six bulletins of suggestions and information and sent 70,000 departmental publications to libraries in every section of the

SUNDAY HERALD
SEPTEMBER 14, 1919
By F. W. COBURN

John Singer Sargent's two remaining pictorial panels for the Boston Public Library are to be installed this afternoon in the spaces previously designated over the stairway leading up to the long gallery already decorated. No special ceremony will mark the completion of this great undertaking.

The subject of the paintings to be seen by the public early this week is the Church and the Synagogue, following custom of medieval art in contrasting these two great cultural institutions. Without attempting to tell how Mr. Sargent has treated the theme one is reminded of its possibilities by souvenirs of the "Triumph of Christianity Over Judaism," as vividly portrayed in sculpture in the Cologne cathedral. There are good reproductions of these figures. It is recalled, at the German Museum, Harvard University: "Eccelesia" wearing a flowing mantle, holding the cross in her right hand, and, accordingly over at her adversary, "Synagoga," without crown or ring, a tablet of Mosaic law, and wearing a banner as a symbol of the truth. In the religious amenity in the one hopes that Mr. Sargent the old middle-age history out the perils thereof, as has done.

Boston Post
Sept. 18, 1919

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT TOWN

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Of all those who love and of the Boston Public Library, probably few who have seen a remarkable painting which is "Charles I. Demanding the Peached Members." This painting the directors' room of the library that it is practically secluded from the gaze.

The scene is laid in the English of Commons and the moment when the speaker of the House has left his chair, is kneeling before King, who has demanded of him any of the accused are then. The speaker's reply was: "I neither eyes to see nor tongue to speak in this place but as the House direct me." The impeached are even then making their exit point behind the speaker's chair he could have seen them all.

When this painting was exhibited at Somerset House for the convenience of the then reigning sovereigns, the Queen was silent for some time and said, "You have chosen, Mr. Copley, a most unfortunate subject for the exercise of your pencil." Recollections of Hampden and Cromwell and of the execution of Charles I. were naturally somewhat unpalatable to royalty.

The coloring of this painting is rich and harmonious. It reminds one of what Benjamin West said when Copley, as a young man here in Boston, sent him the portrait of his half-brother, Henry Pelham. This picture is known as "The Boy and the Flying Squirrel." When Mr. West looked at it, he said: "What delicious coloring, worthy of Titian himself."

And then the subject of this painting is closely related to the history of America, to the history of Boston, to the history of the battle for liberty, but Winthrop and his company came to Boston and made New England a fact. The tyranny of Charles I. was ended by this painting, was the moving cause that actuated alike the conduct of those who came and those who stayed.

What a treat we have here in Boston in the splendid Copleys at our Museum of Fine Arts! After seeing the Charles I. of course, we wish to go there and look again at those portraits of Hancock and of Adams, at the "Youth Rescued From a Shark," at the "Family Picture" and at the other noble examples of the art of John Singleton Copley.

He was not a "tory," as I have seen suggested. He was a friend of the cause of independence. Born in Boston, he married the daughter of Richard Clarke, a wealthy Boston merchant, agent for the East India Company, and accordingly involved in the tea troubles. Mr. Clarke went to London with his family and there Copley lived the latter part of his life. But he was never, I thought or act, untrue to the land of birth and of his home for so many years.

LIFE

ma with the first American aviator, but owing to delays was detailed to Ellington Flying Field, near

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From the first Mr. Lankester has always worked with a grain of the wood and not against it. In other words, he has made wood cuts, not wood engravings. He has set up a press of his own and evidently seeks to get good impressions, though necessarily without the mechanical perfection that a commercial printer, trained to overlay work, would secure.

In two years' time Mr. Lankester has already proceeded far enough to secure gratifying recognition. A few of his prints have been exhibited at the Arts Club, Buffalo, and the Albright Art Gallery of the same city. Individual



"The Church," by Julius J. Lankester. One of a Series of Woodcuts Made in the Spirit of the Older Engravers by an Architectural Draughtsman Who Makes Wood Cuts in His Spare Time.

prints have been added to the permanent collections of the Boston Public Library and the New York Public Library. This exhibition in Boston represents a real debut. It is a very interesting exhibition, too, with much of sentiment expressed by means of the alternation of white and black lines. It is, of course, the art of the older makers of wood, blocks before Thomas Bewick started in England and the mode of engraving on wood which culminated in the remarkable American school of the seventies and eighties. There is less drama, less philosophy in these modern prints than the classics which Bewick drew upon wood to be engraved by Lincolnton but in dark-and-light effectiveness they are hardly inferior.

Mr. Lankester is especially successful in

Boston American
Sept. 3, 1919
SONG LEADERS' SCHOOL
CLOSED BY POLICE STRIKE

Announcement is made of the closing of the volunteer song leaders' school held at the lecture hall of Boston Public Library by the War Camp Community Service, until further notice. This school, which was designed to continue throughout September is closed on account of the strike.

Boston Globe
Sept. 16, 1919

Provides Reading Matter for Troops

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, representing the American Library Assn., has authorized Dr. Dawson of the Overseas Dispatch Office in Cambridge to provide books for the members of the State Guard and special officers quartered in the various armories, Faneuil Hall, police stations, etc., throughout the city.

Mr. Belden will be glad to receive at the Boston Public Library or at any of its branches for distribution, current magazines and volumes of good recent fiction.

Boston Transcript
Sept. 16, 1919

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Boston Transcript

Boston Post
Sept. 23, 1919

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

If we had to go to Europe to see them, they should say, "How wonderful!" they are right in our Public Library and many people pass by them and scarcely notice them. I mean Puvion de Chavannes' mural paintings. As we ascend the stairs to go to Bates Hall or to the delivery room, there they are in front of us and around us, if we will only stop to look around. They will not force themselves upon us; their coloring is too delicate, too unobtrusive for that, but if we stop long enough to get acquainted with them, their pervasive and exquisite charm will steal over us and remain long with us.

I am not going to describe these paintings here. Some of you know them well, and those who do not will find a descriptive card conveniently at hand on the marble railing. A word or two about the artist may not, however, be out of place. When Puvion de Chavannes began the work in 1884, and it took him several years to complete it. Samples were sent him of the colored marbles which form the rich setting of the work. These he had constantly before him and he established a wonderful harmony with them. The artist himself never saw his completed work melodiously blending with its marble setting.

Perhaps you are a busy man or woman and go to the library with some special task in hand which gives you little time to linger. But that central "fountain" figure of "genius," whom the museum are acclimating, is pretty sure to speak to you. Sometimes he seems to be welcoming you and holding out high hopes of achievement for you. At other times you are discouraged and say: "He is only beguiling me." One thing, however, is certain: whether you notice these paintings much or not, there is a soothing atmosphere about them. It is an abiding spirit of beauty, that is beneficent and healing.

Puvion de Chavannes had a long and hard struggle for recognition. He had need to take to heart the French saying that "genius is patience." Jealousy, detraction, and lack of appreciation were no strangers to him. But he worked on, having always in mind his favorite maxim that a painter should never paint except when he has something to say. He had much to say, and he felt the imperative need of saying it, that need which Millet said creates the power of expression.

If you really wish to enjoy these paintings and to understand the artist, go up to the Fine Arts Department in the library and consult one of the books which tell of his life and works. We are nearer France than we used to be, and we like to become better acquainted with its children of genius. When you look at the reproductions of the works which he has left there, at his "Poor Fisherman," at his "Saint Genet," whom no dangers could turn back from bringing food to besieged Paris; at all the rest, you will say with me that this man is well worth knowing.

Boston Transcript

A POSSIBLE DANGER TO BOSTON

(From the New York Evening Post)

Boston is getting along fairly well with the police on strike, but she shivers with apprehension over what might follow a walkout of her librarians.

IS A FRIEND OF THE 'PUB. DOCS.'

Library Expert Urges a
Wider Use of Many Gov-
ernment Publications

MISS GUERRIER HEADS NEW WORK

Declaring the Congressional Record to be "the most important publication issued in the United States," Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of circulation at the Boston Public Library, advocates that this much-maligned government publication be placed on the subscription list of every library worthy the name. Moreover she declares that librarians should be urged to read it and be prepared to interest their patrons in the discussion by the people's own chosen representatives of the most vital and important questions of the hour.

In championing the government document, containing the spoken and unspoken words of members of Congress, and which has more than once had its value in dispute, Miss Guerrier says that she would venture to state "that not more than one librarian in fifty has ever seen it." She admits that she herself had never seen it until she went to Washington, two years ago.

Two Years in Washington

Failure of libraries to keep abreast of the times, Miss Guerrier says, has caused the business man to turn from the doors of libraries, while the workmen slum them and characterize them as "highbrow" because they have nothing that appears to connect him with daily life.

Miss Guerrier returned last week to Boston after two years' service in Washington. On Sept. 1, 1917, she obtained a leave of absence and joined the federal food administration, with headquarters at Washington, as chief of libraries and exhibits. Her specific work was to aid in the dissemination of propaganda in libraries having to do with food conservation. During 16 months' service with the food administration, she traveled more than 25,000 miles in the United States, speaking before a large number of audiences and arranging exhibits in libraries.

She left the food administration on Jan. 4 of this year, and then made a study of the various government departments with the bureau of education of the department of the interior, with a view to learning their methods and work and devising a system whereby libraries might obtain in simple published form the most valuable of government activities. She was also special collaborator for the bureau. It was during this study that she became a devotee of the Congressional Record.

Good Citizenship Work

Her work in Washington brought her in such close contact with government activities that she conceived the idea of a current government information library to be inaugurated in libraries of the country. Its object would be to increase the efficiency of American libraries as a means of education in good citizenship by supplying them with up-to-date information concerning government activities.

Miss Guerrier appeared before the Senate sub-committee on education and the House committee on education in favor of a bill with the provisions as outlined. The bill had the endorsement of the American Library Association. It was favorably reported by both committees. Miss Guerrier appeared in favor of the bill at hearings. Provisions of the bill will be carried out by the bureau of education of the department of the interior.

The library distribution problem," says Miss Guerrier, "could be readily and satisfactorily settled between the bureau of education and the states. I think I am safe in assuming that practically every librarian would gladly leave it to a duly qualified representative in a federal library service office to decide what was of value to his library and to get it in time for it to be used."



MISS EDITH GUERRIER
Supervisor of Circulation in the Boston Public Library.

"As for selective distribution, let us take for instance the farmers' bulletin. It is too slow for those of us in the East to know how strawberries should be cultivated in the West, or to worry over recipes adapted to western flour or to conditions incidental to altitude or to excessive dryness or dampness. However, there are numerous documents of value which every library should be indexed and filed so that persons seeking information on a certain subject could obtain it without loss of time or labor. Under this system, as proposed in the bill, the last word on the subject sought would be easily accessible.

Spread of Knowledge

"Congress," she says, "expresses the will of the people and has the grave responsibility of establishing safeguards for the continued preservation and maintenance of our government, which rests and ever will rest with the consent of the governed. In order to be dependent on that consent must be an active consent based on knowledge of the functions and acts of government rather than on the passive acquiescence of ignorance. Such knowledge must rest on information furnished through the statements of those who are transmitting the nation's business."

The Congressional Record, she maintains, contains a record of all business transacted in Congress. She says that with the inauguration of the library information service, as proposed, librarians would receive with the Record instructions showing how to find easily and readily the material hidden between lists of names and catalogues of bills.

"Librarians have not made an attempt to get this and other government material because of the difficulties to be faced. In short," she added, "we, the librarians, have had no officer who understood our needs and problems upon whom we could call, and so we continue to market the views of our fathers, while business men turn from our doors because we have nothing that appears to connect with their daily life."

"A central office as proposed in the bill will connect our printed resources and the libraries where one publication may serve hundreds of readers, and there will not be reported a waste of 1,000,000 publications a year at an annual loss of more than 25 times the yearly cost of our library service would cost."

The Boston Public Library will open a current government information library about the middle of October. Patrons will be able to obtain government documents almost as soon as they are issued. Miss Guerrier is still with the bureau of education, and left Boston for Washington last Sunday. She will supervise the new Boston service.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1919

The Fine Arts COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE

Exhibition of Prints of Early New England Churches and Houses, in Boston Public Library Art Rooms

The fine arts department of the Boston Public Library has opened, in the art rooms, an interesting exhibition of prints of colonial architecture, principally composed of engravings and photographs of early New England churches and houses. And, as illustrating the sources from which the so-called Georgian style of our colonial period was derived, a number of the works of the English architects, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir William Chambers, and Gibbs, are also included in the collection. The exhibit is especially strong in respect of church buildings, most of the better specimens of design in ecclesiastical architecture in the New England States being represented. Of these churches it may be said in general that they are self-respecting and highly respectable, rather than inspired creations. There is something homely (in the good sense) about many of them, particularly when they are set in congenial rustic surroundings, as so many of them are. The examples illustrated here are not invariably of the most striking merit, but it is perhaps desirable to see all degrees and kinds of specimens in order to form a fair opinion of what the colonial period produced.

Bulfinch is well represented by prints of his Massachusetts State House, Massachusetts General Hospital, etc. Several other early Boston architects are represented by their public and private buildings, some of which still survive, while others have been burned or demolished. Among the Boston buildings illustrated are the Park Street Church, the Arminian Street Church, the Old South Church, the Ticknor House, the Hancock House, the Sears House, etc.; and in Cambridge, the Longfellow House and others. A few examples of rather more ambitious domestic architecture, from the shores of the James River in Virginia, and from Maryland, are added to the collection. Altogether, the exhibition is a pleasant reminder of general sincerity, simplicity and refinement which characterized our earliest architecture.

W. H. D.

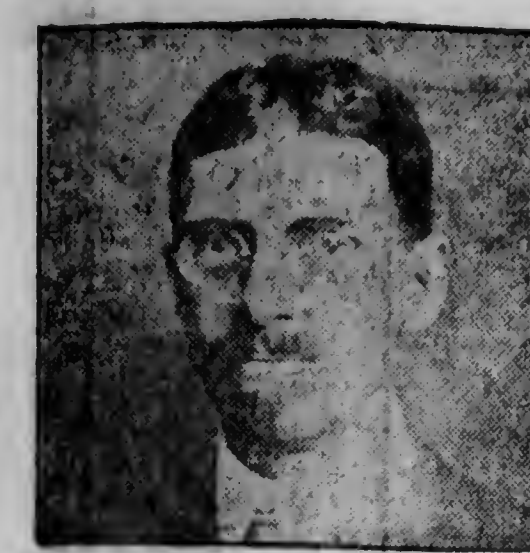
SONG LEADERS' SCHOOL REOPENS

War Camp Community Service Announces
First Lesson in Library Hall Tomorrow Night

Stetson Humphreys, musical director of the War Camp Community Service, announces that the Song Leaders' School will re-open in the Boston Public Library lecture hall tomorrow evening at seven o'clock. The school, which is free to all who are desirous of learning how to conduct community singing, is being operated under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service, with the cooperation of prominent all the leading musicians and local teachers of music. For the past two weeks the lecture hall has been closed to the public during the evening on account of the police strike, thus necessitating postponement of the classes.

CONFESSIONS OF A VOLUNTEER COP

Never Before
Did Public Library
Have Such a
Literary Patrolman
On Duty at the
Front Door



VOLUNTEER COP (LIBRARIAN) GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP.

By LUCIEN THAYER

Do you want to know which treatise on Shakespearian folios at the Boston Public Library is the most scholarly bit of literature?

Ask the new cop at the front door!

He is Volunteer Patrolman George Parker Winship, formerly of the Hanover-st Station, and still more formerly—or formally—librarian of that roomful of rare books in the Harvard University Library, known as the Widener collection.

Librarian Winship is one of the men who answered the call for volunteer cops. He was for two days assigned to North End streets, and later transferred to a beat where there was need of a literary patrolman.

His First Beat

"I haven't any doubt at all in my own mind," said Mr Winship yesterday while "patrolling" the front door of the Public Library, with Ernest Isenbeck Jr. of Peabody, "that in a real mob fight few of us volunteers would have known what to do. The volunteer hasn't any idea of what the gangster is going to do, while the tough, on the other hand, knows every vulnerable spot and how to reach it."

"Some years ago I was walking down the street in Providence and chanced to trip over a tough. He didn't like it and did something. What he did I don't know, except that my arm, in a fraction of a second, was made useless for five minutes."

When Mr Winship abandoned the Shakespearian tomes at Harvard last week and came forward as a volunteer, his first assignment was to Station 1, in the North End. Capt. Dailey set him to patrolling Canal st with another civilian cop, named Humphreys, from Brookline, as near as I recall.

Police Theories

It appears that the Humphreys and Winship conceptions of a cop's duties were about as cordial as a cigarette butt and a powder keg. Winship had spent a score of years watching volumes of Chaucer and Pevensy. He knew they'd probably stay put, and if they didn't the time to get after them was when they bobbed off the shelf.

Humphreys, however, had been some kind of a salesman. He was accustomed to going at 'em. And this little police job offered the best opportunity for going at 'em that he had yet been associated with. His idea of a cop's duty was to use it. He wanted to raid all the houses and booze joints in the district.

So the Winship and Humphreys notions of authority clashed.

"We had our first contest when we started out on the street," related the amateur cop. "Humphreys wanted to get into something. I wanted to keep out. He wanted to show his badge and swing his club and show everybody in the neighborhood that the law was in good hands. I felt the other way about it."

"Anyway, it was Thursday afternoon and trouble had quieted down, so I had a devil of a time convincing him that it was good form to conceal his badge now that the forces of disorder had retired, since otherwise they might be tempted to come forth again."

Where Is the Box?

"When we got down on Canal at there were a lot of street and sidewalk vendors scattered around doing business. Now every one knows that the ordinary cop gets along beautifully with the vendors. But Humphreys' aim was to give them formal notification every few minutes that the force of the law was there."

But Humphreys' notions of philosophy weren't quite extended to the peaceful way of doing things. Order reigned on Canal at and Humphreys was looking for disorder. Winship, keeper of books, persuaded him that the natural place to look for disorder was on the side streets. So they branched off into secluded areas in a vain search for the spirit of riot.

stairs or in the hardware store, and he has to dig down under the long blue for the treasure.

But here was a pair of wrist-watches. They were strange to the beat. Couldn't find the clocks. Every now and then a glance at the watch. Imagine a wrist-watch billy-wielder!

"Sh! The Mob Approaches on Foot!"

"Along about 4:30 Humphreys' heart was made glad. We espied a gang gathered about the sidewalk. The crowd was a peaceful crowd. In the center was a sidewalk vender selling one of these county fair contraptions which show a button on one side and a ring on the other, and when you turn it over the second time the ring is under the button. Just a sleight-of-hand creation which, by a stretch of the imagination, might be considered along the line of a gambling idea. The people gathered about were commuters who had started five minutes ahead for their trains and had time to stop for a moment."

"But the man from Brookline insisted that here was a chance for law enforcement. He maintained that we had a perfect right to go in and crack a few heads and disperse the crowd. He wanted to use that billy like the old Harry. It took me three-quarters of the length of Canal st to persuade him that interference with this crowd was not the part of right. I have read something of criminal habits and I showed him that you must wait for the 'overt act.'"

"So then we turned our attention to half a dozen young gangsters—about 15 to 20 years of age. I should say—who were coming up the street. They got in front of the saloons and began amusing themselves with a few circus stunts—fake boxing and tripping. One fellow pushed out his fist and another dropped that, if he had been struck and knocked down."

"At this moment Humphreys said he had to leave me—he hated to do it, as I was taking my life in my hands—but we divided forces for a time until he came back. Then he watched this gang obstructing the sidewalk for the commuters and insisted that it was his duty to go over and clean them out."

"To Mix or Not to Mix?"

"I felt that there was no justification for such violence. I knew that these fellows knew where to hit us and could probably lift our guns while we were trying to decide what to do with them. And they had no malice. They were the kind that ought to go into the police force. In fact, that is my solution of the police matter—give these young gangsters something to do to use up their energy. But my man from Brookline was sure he ought to clean out that gang."

"I was much relieved when I saw two sergeants coming down the street in uniform. They asked us if we had telephoned about any trouble. We said 'No,' only pointing to this group of young toughs, and I was much pleased that the officers said we had done just right in not interfering."

"Now the typical weakness of the volunteer cop was soon to assert itself. While the volunteer looks for trouble in one quarter, the law is being broken in another. The regular police, with their knowledge of disorder, found the cause of the telephone call six doors up. A drunk had come along and, having expended the limit of his energies, had fallen into a doorway helpless. The civilian law defenders had become so interested in the sidewalk playmates that they overlooked an opportunity for heroics. Instead the sergeants called the patrol and sent the drunk home."

The Hour of Separation

Important Illustrated Books
The fine arts department of the Boston Public Library has recently received a set of nine or ten volumes of the publications of the Burlington Fine Arts Club, London, privately printed for the members. These are virtually illustrated catalogues, in the shape of luxurious folios, issued in connection with the great loan exhibitions held at Burlington House from time to time. The subjects include engravings, bronzes, mezzotints, Persian enamel, illuminated manuscripts, British heraldic art, early English portraits, French art of the eighteenth century and the Venetian school of painting (pictures of Titian and his contemporaries).

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT TOWN

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Boston was more than 200 years old before it had a Public Library. Not that Boston was backward in its development, for they were not to be found anywhere in the United States. How did the library come to be born when it was? Who first suggested it? Well, we owe our library, in the first instance, not to any cherished Boston name, but to Alexandre Vattemare. To one you will ask, "Who was Alexandre Vattemare?" Put the question to any half dozen of your friends and see if they can tell you.

Like Lafayette, he came to us from France, and he came on a mission as pure and self-forgetting as was that of the great friend and companion of Washington. Lafayette came in the cause of political liberty and Vattemare in the cause of intellectual liberty. Now please do not shudder. I am bound in truth to add to the foregoing that Vattemare was also a noted ventriloquist and impersonator. He could carry on an entire performance, representing as many as it characters in one evening. Walter Scott praised him, and he was feted by emperors and kings. Having made a fortune in this occupation, the very mention of which is rather trying to sensitive ears, he proceeded to devote that fortune to high and noble ends.

Whatever city his calling took him to, the libraries were the first object of his visits. About the year 1827 he devised a plan for the international exchange of books. As he himself said, his system was "designed to give the intellectual treasures of the cultivated world the same dissemination and equalization which commerce has at once given to its material ones." After giving up 12 years to the successful introduction of his system throughout Europe he determined to come to America. This was on the urgent advice of Lafayette.

Mr. Vattemare landed in New York in 1839. He visited Montreal, Quebec, Baltimore and other cities. His appeal was especially to young men. In April, 1841, he came to Boston and set forth his project at meetings organized for that purpose. There is in our library the original letter written by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, then president of Harvard College, in which the son of his favorite, opinion of Mr. Vattemare.

He writes: "He has evidence enough of the approbation of both wise and good men, as well as high and powerful men, to justify some examination of his scheme, which is recommended by the fact that Mr. Vattemare himself can have no possible interest in effecting the object he has in view, except the gratification of an honorable desire to be useful."

Mr. Quincy concluded by saying that he would attend any meeting that might be held to further the project, and would give any aid in his power to bring it to success. At a meeting held May 7 his son, Josiah Quincy, Jr., was selected as one of a committee of five to consider the scheme. Soon after the meeting Mr. Vattemare presented about 50 volumes to the city as a gift from the city of Paris and as a nucleus for a library.

In 1847 and 1848 Mr. Vattemare made visits to Boston, and was eager and enthusiastic over the library project. He gave the Mayor no rest on the subject. He brought gifts of books from Paris. He was completely possessed with the idea that Boston must have a library.

It was not until March, 1849, that the rooms were finally opened for the library on the ground floor of the Adams schoolhouse in Mason street, the building now occupied by the school committee. There had been the fine cooperation of Robert C. Winthrop and of Edward Everett, the noble gift of Josiah Bates and the combined efforts of many citizens before the final result was accomplished. But the initial movement was set on foot by Alexandre Vattemare, and we owe him a debt of gratitude.

"O, Suspicion!"

"What happened after that?" inquired the interviewer, like some groping lawyer in cross-examination. "O, we kept running in to look after him for a while, but he became absorbed in the newspapers and that's the last we heard or knew of him."

O, Suspicion, where is thy reward?

"How about your gun?" I asked him for a parting query. "O, we got along beautifully together. The only time I take it out of my pocket is when I go to bed," was the reply.

"But last night when I started to head the cow into my library, in Dover there came very near being a casualty."

"I had forgotten all about the revolver. And you can't reason with a cow."

men join them and characterize them as "highbrow," because they have nothing that appears to connect him with daily life.

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The Congressional Record, she maintains, contains a record of all business transacted in Congress. She says that with the resumption of the library information service, as proposed, librarians would receive with the Record instructions showing how to find easily and readily the material hidden between lists of names and catalogues of bills and resolutions. Under present conditions, she says, "a citizen who really wants to know what his government is doing can get little help from his public library."

"Librarians have not made an attempt to get this and other government material because of the difficulties to be faced. In short," she added, "we, the librarians, have had no officer who understood our needs and problems upon whom we could call, and so we continue to market the views of our fathers, while business men turn from our doors because we are out of date, and the workman considers us highbrow because we have nothing that appears to connect with his daily life."

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The Boston Public Library will open a current government information library about the middle of October. Patrons will be able to obtain government documents almost as soon as they are issued. Miss Guerrier is still with the bureau of education, and left Boston for Washington last Sunday. She will supervise the new Boston service.

Ticknor House, the Hancock House, the Sears House, etc.; and in Cambridge, the Longfellow House and others. A few examples of rather more ambitious domestic architecture, from the shores of the James River in Virginia, and from Maryland, are added to the collection. Altogether, the exhibition is a pleasant reminder of the general sincerity, simplicity and refinement which characterized our earliest architecture.

Boston Transcript

Sept. 23, 1919

SONG LEADERS' SCHOOL REOPENS

War Camp Community Service Announces First Lesson in Library Hall Tomorrow Night

Stetson Humphrey, musical director of the War Camp Community Service, announces that the Song Leaders' School will re-open in the Boston Public Library lecture hall tomorrow evening at seven o'clock. The school, which is free to all who are desirous of learning how to conduct community singing, is being operated under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service, with the cooperation of practically all the leading musicians and local teachers of music. For the past two weeks the lecture hall has been closed to the public during the evening on account of the police strike, thus necessitating postponement of the classes.

volunteer hasn't any idea of what the gangster is going to do, while the tough, on the other hand, knows every vulnerable spot and how to reach it.

"Some years ago I was walking down the street in Providence and chanced to trip over a tough. He didn't like it and did something. What he did I don't know, except that my arm, in a fraction of a second, was made useless for five minutes."

When Mr Winship abandoned the Shakesperian tomes at Harvard last week and came forward as a volunteer, his first assignment was to Station 1, in the North End. Capt. Dalley set him to patrolling Canal at with another civilian cop, named Humphreys, from Brookline, as near as I recall.

Police Theories

It appears that the Humphreys and Winship conceptions of a cop's duties were about as cordial as a cigarette butt and a powder keg. Winship had spent a score of years watching volumes of Chauver and Pepsy. He knew they'd probably stay put, and if they didn't the time to get after them was when they bobbed off the shelf.

Humphreys, however, had been some kind of a salesman. He was accustomed to going at 'em. And this little police job offered the best opportunity for going at 'em that he had yet been associated with. His idea of a cop's billy was to use it. He wanted to raid all the houses and booze joints in the district.

So the Winship and Humphreys notions of authority clashed.

"We had our first contest when we started out on the street," related the amateur cop. "Humphreys wanted to get into something. I wanted to keep out. He wanted to show his badge and swing his club and show everybody in the neighborhood that the law was in good hands. I felt the other way about it. 'Anyway, it was Thursday afternoon and trouble had quieted down, so I had a devil of a time convincing him that it was good form to conceal his badge now that the forces of disorder had retired, since otherwise they might be tempted to come forth again."

Where Is the Box?

"When we got down on Canal at there were a lot of street and sidewalk vendors scattered around doing business. Now every one knows that the ordinary cop gets along beautifully with the vendors. But Humphreys' aim was to give them formal notification every few minutes that the force of the law was there."

But Humphreys' notions of philosophy weren't quite extended to the peaceful way of doing things. Order reigned on Canal at and Humphreys was looking for disorder. Winship, keeper of books, persuaded him that the natural place to look for disorder was on the side streets. So they branched off into secluded areas in a vain search for the spirit of riot.

Finding no trouble, Humphreys had to have something to do to convince himself that he was still a defender of law and order. So he wanted to ring in at the police box.

"Now we had been given instructions as to how to ring in the box," pursued Library Patrolman Winship. "But the captain intimated that we needn't be bothering the office all the time by ringing in unless there was a real necessity for it. But my partner was frightfully anxious to ring in that box and show that we were on the job."

"Well, we started to search for it. It is a rather mortifying fact that we walked by it three times without knowing where it was. One reason was that it was in the vicinity of the sales tables on Traverse at, and I, being something of a farmer, became deeply interested in the horses every time I came to the sales, thereupon forgetting the police box."

Wrist Watch Cops

"When we did find it Humphreys steps over to it and pulls out his key. But try as he would that key didn't seem to fit. Then he borrowed my key, convinced that his own was wrong. Of course, I explained to him that they must have disagreed and proceeded to give me a long list of theories as to why they should not have universal keys. When he was finally convinced that our keys didn't fit that box, a professional watchman, with whom I had entered into conversation, borrowed one of the keys and Mr Winship's chagrin was relieved only by the comment of the watchman that he strongly admired those yellow teeth for their courage."

On the whole these new apostles of law found there was something fancy to a policeman's job besides beating heads and pulling guns. For instance, there was the matter of public clocks. No good can pull a watch when there's a clock on the subway

made glad. We emptied a gang gathered about the sidewalk. Two crowd was a peaceful crowd. In the center was a sidewalk vender selling one of these county fair contraptions which show a button on one side and a ring on the other, and when you turn it over the second time the ring is under the button. Just a slight-of-hand creation which, by a stretch of the imagination, might be considered along the line of a gambling idea. The people gathered about were commuters who had started five minutes ahead for their trains and had time to stop for a moment.

"But the man from Brookline insisted that here was a chance for law enforcement. He maintained that we had a perfect right to go in and crack a few heads and disperse the crowd. He wanted to use that billy like the old Harry. It took me three-quarters of the length of Canal at to persuade him that interference with the few circus stunts—fake boxing and tripping. One fellow pushed out his fist and another dropped flat, as if he had been struck and knocked down."

"At this moment Humphreys said he had to leave me—he hated to do it, as I was taking my life in my hands—but we divided forces for a time until he came back. Then he watched this gang obstructing the sidewalk for the commuters and insisted that it was his duty to go over and clean them out."

To Mix or Not to Mix?

"I felt that there was no justification for such violence. I knew that these toughs knew where to hit us and could probably lift our guns while we were trying to decide what to do with them. And they had no malice. They were the kind that ought to go into the police force. In fact, that is my solution of the police matter—give these young gangsters something to do to use up their energy. But my man from Brookline was sure he ought to clean out that gang."

"I was much relieved when I saw two sergeants coming down the street in uniform. They asked us if we had telephoned about any trouble. We said 'No,' only pointing to this group of young toughs, and I was much pleased that the officers said we had done just right in not interfering. "Now the typical weakness of the volunteer cop was soon to assert itself. While the volunteer looks for trouble in one quarter, the law is being broken in another. The regular police, with their knowledge of disorder, found the cause of the telephone call six doors up. A drunk had come along and, having expended the limit of his energies, had fallen into a doorway and become a civilian law defender. Humphreys, who was interested in the sidewalk playmates that they overlooked an opportunity for heroics. Instead the sergeants called the patrol and sent the drunk home."

The Hour of Separation!

"It seems that four volunteers had come down with the sergeants," continued Mr Winship. "Now they all started off by two. That offended my idea of wisdom. Humphreys wanted to walk along behind. But I positively refused to make a procession of police, and declined to walk with my partner. After a day of idle policing Mr Winship found a way of settling a job closer to his heart. Samuel Eelden, librarian of the Public Library, convinced the Widener librarian-cop that there was an excellent field for intelligent sleuthing at the Public Library. So Patrolman Winship reported at the library."

The predilection for books asserted itself. Mr Winship felt more congenial with the old odd volumes. (He's a member in good standing of the Club of Odd Volumes.)

"I thought," said he, "that I would stand a better chance of chasing a crook through the newspaper room or reading room of this library, considering how well I know it, than of dodging around through the alleys of the North End."

"Among the Books"

The librarian cop steeled his return to the realm of literature by setting himself on the front steps to guard someone's else library. Suddenly it occurred to him to improve his knowledge of the underworld for profit in future police operations.

He dug out Josiah Flint Willard's criminal jargon, "Powers that Prey," "Experience of an Amateur Policeman," and the "World of Graft." These stories convinced him of the wickedness and plotting that surrounded us in this world. He started downstairs, awakes to his responsibility.

A yawn passed him at the door, carrying a freshly lighted cigarette. "He was a natty, dapper young fellow, in the early 20s," said Mr Winship, so-

berly, "with a weak face—just the type that would use done and probably be a crook. Isenbeck and I watched him. He dodged around from room to room, just as a criminal would do to see if he were being followed. Finally he came out and began to put out the cigarette, as if he thought he were being watched. "Then he returned to the periodical room. I was convinced that he would be watching. He began to look at a newspaper. "But?" continued the library sleuth, "I am sure he didn't read a line of it. He was just looking at it to appear absorbed."

"O, Suspicion!"

"What happened after that?" inquired the interviewer, like some groping lawyer in cross-examination. "O, we kept running in to look after him for a while, but he became absorbed in the newspapers and that's the last we heard or knew of him."

O, Suspicion, where is thy reward? "How about your gun?" I asked him for a parting query.

"O, we get along beautifully together. The only time I take it out of my pocket is when I go to bed," was the reply.

"But last night when I started to lead the cow into my barn out in Dover there came very near being a casualty."

"I had forgotten all about the revolver. And you can't reason with a cow."

ica. This was on the urgent advice of Lafayette.

Mr. Vattemare landed in New York in 1880. He visited Montreal, Quebec, Baltimore and other cities. His appeal was especially to young men. In April, 1881, he came to Boston and set forth his project at meetings organized for that purpose. There is in our library the original letter written by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, then president of Harvard College, in which he informs his son of his favorable opinion of Mr. Vattemare.

He writes: "He has evidence enough of the approbation of both wise and good men, as well as high and powerful men, to justify some examination of his scheme, which is recommended by the fact that Mr. Vattemare himself can have no possible interest in effecting the object he has in view, except the gratification of an honorable desire to be useful."

He would attend any meeting that might be held to further the project, and would give any aid in his power to bring it to success. At a meeting held May 7 his son, Josiah Quincy, Jr., was selected as one of a committee of five to consider the scheme. Soon after the meeting Mr. Vattemare presented about 25 volumes to the city as a gift from the city of Paris and as a nucleus for a library.

In 1881 and 1888 Mr. Vattemare made visits to Boston, and was eager and enthusiastic over the library project. He gave the Mayor no rest on the subject. He brought gifts of books from Paris. He was completely possessed with the idea that Boston must have a library.

It was not until March, 1884, that rooms were finally opened for the library on the ground floor of the Adams schoolhouse in Mason street, the building now occupied by the school committee. There had been the fine cooperation of Robert C. Winthrop and of Edward Everett, the noble gift of Josiah Bates and the combined efforts of many citizens before the final result was accomplished. But the initial movement was set on foot by Alexandre Vattemare, and we owe him a debt of gratitude.

IS A FRIEND OF THE 'PUB. DOCS.'

Library Expert Urges a
Wider Use of Many Gov-
ernment Publications

MISS GUERRIER .. HEADS NEW WORK

Declaring the Congressional Record to be "the most important publication issued in the United States," Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of circulation at the Boston Public Library, advocates that this much maligned government publication be placed on the subscription list of every library worthy the name. Moreover she declares that librarians should be urged to read it and be prepared to interest their patrons in the discussion by the people's own chosen representatives of the most vital and important questions of the hour.

In championing the government document, containing the spoken and unspoken words of members of Congress, and which has more than once had its value in dispute, Miss Guerrier says that she would venture to state "that not more than one librarian in fifty has ever seen it." She admits that she herself had never seen it until she went to Washington, two years ago.

Two Years in Washington

Failure of libraries to keep abreast of the times, Miss Guerrier says, has caused the business man to turn from the doors of libraries, while the workmen shun them and characterize them as "highbrow," because they have nothing that appears to connect him with daily life.

Miss Guerrier returned last week to Boston after two years' service in Washington. On Sept. 1, 1917, she obtained a leave of absence and joined the federal food administration, with headquarters at Washington, as chief of libraries and exhibits. Her specific work was to aid in the dissemination of propaganda in libraries having to do with food conservation. During 16 months' service with the food administration, she travelled more than 25,000 miles in the United States, speaking before a large number of audiences and arranging exhibits in libraries.

She left the food administration on Jan. 1 of this year, and then made a study of the various government departments with the bureau of education of the department of the interior, with a view to learning their methods and work and devising a system whereby libraries might obtain in simple published form the most valuable of government activities. She was also special collaborator for the bureau. It was during this study that she became a devotee of the Congressional Record.

Good Citizenship Work

Her work in Washington brought her in such close contact with government activities that she conceived the idea of a current government information library to be inaugurated in libraries of the country. Its object would be to increase the efficiency of American libraries as a means of education in good citizenship by supplying them with up-to-date information concerning government activities.

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"The library distribution problem," says Miss Guerrier, "could be readily and satisfactorily settled between the bureau of education and the states. I think I am safe in assuming that practically every librarian would gladly leave in a federal library service office to decide what was of value to his library and to get it in time for it to be of use.

"As for selective distribution, let us take for instance the farmers' bulletins. Life is too short for those of us in the East to know how strawberries should be cultivated in the West, or to worry over recipes adapted to western flour or to conditions incidental to altitude or to excessive dryness or dampness. However, there are numerous documents which every library should have. All documents of value should be indexed and filed so that persons seeking information on a certain subject could obtain it without loss of time or labor. Under this system, as proposed in the bill, the last word on the subject sought would be easily accessible.

Spread of Knowledge

"Congress," she says, "expresses the will of the people and has the grave responsibility of establishing safeguards for the continued preservation and main-



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BIG HOTEL BURNS

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 20.—The Atlantic Beach hotel, 17 miles from here, was destroyed by fire tonight with an estimated loss of \$500,000. It was a four-story wooden structure of about 200 rooms.

Boston Transcript
Sept. 29, 1919

BELGIUM AND MERCIER

Exhibition of Timely Interest Opened in the Fine Arts Department of Boston Public Library.

Timeliness is one of the characteristic features of the occasional exhibitions held in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library. The visit of Cardinal Mercier makes the current exhibition there of special interest. It deals with the enemy occupation of Belgium from 1914 to 1918 and includes portraits of the eminent prelate who defied so bravely and successfully the insolence and brutality of the invaders. A feature of peculiar interest is the group of proclamations posted in the cities of Belgium and Northern France by the enemy. One may have read many of these proclamations in the newspapers of the day, but it brings a far keener sense of their incredible brutality to see the actual documents, which form a most striking part of the material for the history of those terrible times.

The collection of photographs, photographs and other prints of the notable buildings of the leading Belgian cities and towns—Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Mechlin, Ghent, Bruges, Tervuerde, Louvain, Namur, etc., is, in spite of its inevitable incompleteness, enough to give an excellent idea of the impressiveness and picturesqueness of the architecture. There are also shown many illustrated books on Belgium, reproductions of many of the famous paintings of Rubens and Van Dyck, and a number of the issues of that wonderful little paper known as *La Libre Belgique*, which the Huns were unable to suppress during the occupation.

Boston Post

Sept. 29, 1919

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT TOWN

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

It is interesting to watch the faces of some of those who come under the spell of the Grail pictures in the Boston Public Library. It does not seem to be a critical look or even a simply admiring look, but it is a hushed and reverent look, almost as if they were in a church. There is something in these paintings by Mr. Abbey that awakens high thoughts and aspirations. To the stranger, particularly to the young stranger, they make a strong appeal.

Mr. Abbey was occupied for 12 years with "The Quest of the Holy Grail." When asked why he chose that subject he replied: "Because it is the one romance common to all Christendom. The legend, which originated either in Wales or Ireland, spread in various forms over France and Germany and even as far as Scandinavia in the north and Spain in the south." Like Chaucer, Mr. Abbey made a study of unifying his decoration with its setting.

Edwin A. Abbey was born in Philadelphia in 1862. He came of an artistic family and may be almost said to have been born with a brush in his hand. At 16 he was for a time with an engraver, at 17 he entered the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and at 19 he went with the Harpers.

He once said: "All things being equal, it is not the brilliant pupil who really succeeds best in the long run. It is the one who has the power of taking infinite pains who gets eventually to the top of the tree. . . . For myself, I always fear the result of work which is done too easily, and I find that almost invariably I have to do it all over again."

Boston Post
Oct. 3, 1919.

Special Exhibit for Belgian Cardinal



BELGIAN POSTER OF CARDINAL MERCIER AT PUBLIC LIBRARY. The poster, used by the Belgians during the war, is on display in the Fine Arts Department. It is a part of an exhibit arranged for the eminent prelate's visit to Boston. A number of war proclamations are also on display. On the Cardinal's poster is the inscription, Cardinal Mercier, protege *La Belgique*.

A special exhibit has been arranged at the Boston Public Library in honor of the visit Cardinal Mercier of Belgium in this city the latter part of this week. The exhibit includes a number of proclamations issued by the German commanders in Belgium during the war, and also a large poster of Cardinal Mercier, which was used by the Belgian people. The poster represents the cardinal as the protector of Belgium.

COPIES OF LA LIBRE

There are also exhibits of copies of *La Libre Belgique*, the patriotic journal published secretly in Brussels during the German reign of terror. Pictures and books illustrating art and architecture round out the exhibit.

The poster of the cardinal is now celebrated throughout the world and is the work of Fouqueray. Among the proclamations is that containing the notification of the decree condemning Edith Cavell to death.

BOSTON GLOBE—MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1919

TWO SARGENT PANELS UNVEILED AT LIBRARY

Paintings Entitled "The Synagogue" and "The Church"—King and Queen Present



"THE CHURCH"



"THE SYNAGOGUE"

Two new decorations by John S. Sargent were unveiled yesterday forenoon in the Boston Public Library in the presence of the King and Queen of the Belgians, both of whom were deeply impressed by the paintings as they were by the entire religious decoration of which these form a part on the walls and ceiling of the third floor corridor of the library.

These two additional panel paintings of the series which constitute Mr. Sargent's masterpiece, "The Progress of Religion," are entitled "The Synagogue" and "The Church," one symbolizing the Jewish faith and the other the Christian. The symbolism in both requires some explanation to see and understand the relation to the titles and the pertinency of those titles. But along with the challenge afforded by this momentary glimpse there comes over the spectator a conviction—an impression of something awe-inspiring and wonderful in the conception and execution of the design. It is one with the feeling of awe and wonder inspired by the whole of this extraordinary mural decoration.

Behind it all is a great, comprehensive, harmonious thought—an idea—which might be expressed in music with vast choruses, orchestration, and scenic splendor, but the scope of which is such that one is amazed at the daring to say nothing of the genius of the painter who would even dream of giving it expression in form, color and design.

Like all of the other parts of the decoration, these two panels are interpretations in the spirit of the Renaissance period. The synagogue, meaning the Jewish faith, is symbolized in a figure that is almost prostrate and the wreckage of the evidences of its former power and glory. The crown is falling from the head, the scepter of power is broken, and all that is left is the face, which the figure clutches and clings to its bosom. The figure is blindfolded like those sculptured figures which typify the Jewish faith in the old Gothic cathedrals at Rheims, Paris and elsewhere.

In fact, the whole figure partakes of this sculptural character and is painted in neutral and gray tones to give emphasis to this impression. It is a figure that is blindfolded and bound, and in the background there is a figure of a man, possibly a king or queen, who is looking down at the figure in the foreground. The figure in the foreground is a woman, possibly the Virgin Mary, who is holding the Christ Child. The figure in the background is a man, possibly a king or queen, who is looking down at the figure in the foreground. The figure in the foreground is a woman, possibly the Virgin Mary, who is holding the Christ Child. The figure in the background is a man, possibly a king or queen, who is looking down at the figure in the foreground.

The other panel shows a maternal figure seated in a Byzantine throne holding aloft the chalice and the eucharist, and between her knees the fallen body of Christ with the crown of thorns and with pierced and bleeding hands and feet. By means of the drapery the two figures are interwoven. In the background design are the symbols of the four evangelists—Matthew, John, Luke and Mark.

The hooded head and face of the great maternal figure which symbolizes "The Church" has about it something of the impassivity and inscrutability of the Sphinx, yet there is also in her eyes and mouth—something of the sympathy of grief and the understanding which comes from a great sorrow. The chalice and eucharist are in gold, resting on the white cloth on which the mother holds them, and which of course symbolizes the connection between the body and the blood of Christ. The whole design is Gothic in spirit and in the ecclesiastical suggestions. The background is gold; the throne rests on a mosaic floor.

Both pictures are beautifully framed in frames specially designed by the artist, which have much to do with the impression which the pictures convey, and are also in fine harmony with the rest of the decoration. There is one panel left to be completed by Mr. Sargent in this decoration, on the east wall between the two that have just been put in place. It is expected that the final panel will contain the Apotheosis of Christianity, symbolized in the figure of Jesus spreading the new doctrine of light and hope to the multitudes. A. J. Philpott.

TWO NEW PANELS BY SARGENT

Latest Additions to His Great Mural Decorations in the Boston Public Library Symbolize "The Church" and "The Synagogue"

Step by step, John Singer Sargent continues to add to his great scheme of mural painting in the Boston Public Library, illustrating the History of the Progress of Religion. Yesterday morning at eleven o'clock the members of the press were invited to view the latest additions, two upright panels, over the stairway, on the east wall of the third-floor corridor, representing respectively "The Church" and "The Synagogue." As usual Sargent surprises us by his originality, while at the same time he does not conceal the fact that the sources of his symbolism are found in medieval religious art, especially in the works of the sculptors of the cathedrals. His real originality is shown in the free and personal use he makes of traditional forms; and, as before, he astonishes and charms us by the richness and beauty of his design.

The coloring of the two new panels is subdued, perhaps the predominating tone being a cool, bluish gray, which is, however, enriched by the discreet employment of dull gold. It is evident that the extremely quiet tone of the panels has been deliberately premeditated, with the purpose, in all probability, of enhancing the brilliancy of the central wall panel which still remains to be painted, and which is to fill the important space between the two new panels. In this central space we are given to understand the artist will delineate the climax of the evolution of the Christian religion, up to which all the rest of the mural painting in the corridor leads by successive stages in its development.

Nothing, in fact, more strongly indicates the broad intellectual grasp of the great theme on the part of the painter than his consistent and vigilant way of relating all parts of the decorations, so that each part shall contribute to the whole in its due and proper measure. No doubt this triumphant power of keeping clear the unity of the whole work will appear much more evident when the entire series is in place, but it is already apparent. The dominant spiritual idea of the great subject runs like a golden thread through the long and intricate development of the wonderful story.

The panel depicting "The Church" shows a cloaked and hooded female figure, seated on a throne. Her dark gray garments are edged with gold. At her feet, sunk between her knees, with arms thrown across her lap, is the form of the crucified Christ, wearing the crown of thorns, his pierced hands and feet and his deathly pale face visible in the shadows. He is robed in the same dark costume of gray. The Church holds in her two hands a piece of white drapery and in each hand the golden chalice and the eucharistic pax. The face of the Church is solemn and enigmatic in expression under the hood, the simple folds of which cast the inscrutable countenance in shadow. The background is of dull gold, against which is an intricate pattern of crimson scroll-work, back of which are wings of the archaic conventionalized type in blue and gray and red, bordered with narrow strips of gold. The attributes and the Latin names of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, appear in this decorative arrangement.

"The Synagogue" is symbolized by the massive figure of an aged woman with her eyes blindfolded. She is seated on the steps of a ruined temple. Her head is turned to

Sargent's Conception of "The Synagogue"



The Blindfolded Woman Clasp the Tables of the Law and Broken Sceptre. Based on Mediaeval Ideas of Gothic Sculptors of Paris, Rheims, Strasbourg, Etc.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1919

nd College --- Sargent's New Panels at the Public Library

Sargent's New Symbolic Panel of "The Church"



Latest Addition to the Famous Series of Decorative Paintings in Third-Floor Corridor of the Boston Public Library, Unveiled to the Public Yesterday

the left, and her crown is falling off. She clasps to her breast with both muscular arms the tables of the law and a broken sceptre. The lower part of her figure is swathed in the voluminous folds of a great curtain of heavy stuff which hangs from the upper part of the composition and comes down on both sides of the figure. On this drapery are many symbolic devices of elaborate design, in dull reds and pale blues and gold. It fills up at least two-thirds of the panel.

The Renaissance frames in which the two new panels are enclosed form an organic part of the decorative scheme of the east wall. They are made up of blue-gray plasters at the sides, with beautifully designed gold moldings; above, an interrupted pediment of the same color; and at the base the moldings assume a more important character, one line being the egg-and-dart motive, another, below it, the oak leaf motive, the whole being supported by golden brackets, fluted, and terminated by carved and gilded oak and acanthus leaves.

In medieval art we find numerous examples of sculptures in which two female figures are thus employed as symbols of the Jewish and the Christian churches. The Christian church is commonly represented as a woman, "the spouse of Christ," even in the earliest ages, and later on the second figure is frequently added. The Synagogue is usually represented as blindfolded, with a veil over her eyes. In one hand she bears the tables of the Mosaic laws, in the other sometimes she carries a drooping banner on a broken staff. The figure symbolizing the Church wears a crown, holds in one hand the chalice, the pledge of communion with her Lord, and in the other the cross, the sign of her faith and power.

The great figures of "The Church" and "The Synagogue" with veiled eyes, on the facade of the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, proclaimed to the Jew that the Bible had no longer any meaning for the synagogue, and to the Christian that it held no riddle for the church. This, it is said, at any rate, served Isidore of Seville and Petrus Alphonsus as a basis for reasoning in their apologetics written to convert the Jews. A legend which was very popular in the Middle Ages forcibly sums up these ideas. It was said that the cross was placed in such a position that Rome was in front of the Savior and Jerusalem behind him. Thus in the hour of death he turned away from the city which had killed the prophets, to look towards the Holy City of the new era.

Sculptured figures of the Church and the Synagogue are to be seen in two places at Rheims, one near the rose window in the south porch, and one just under the two turrets near the Crucifixion in the west porch. Again, the Church and the Synagogue are to be seen in the south doorway of the Cathedral of Strasbourg. At the church of St. Saurin, in Bordeaux, the figure typifying the Synagogue has her eyes veiled, not by a bandage, but by the feet of a dragon which stands behind her head.

The sculptors of the Middle Ages were fond of this theological symbolism apparently because of their desire to convince the Jews of the futility of their faith, or rather to reassure the Christians in the face of a proud and stiff-necked people who alone claimed to be able to expound the Scriptures. No doubt there will be found theological controversies, even today, who may object to the revival, in our day, even in a modified form, of these obsolete suggestions of doctrinal differences.

W.H.D.

The Belgian Royal Party's Visit to Boston

Monarchs, Whose Love of Democracy Stayed the Hun, Are Boston's Guests

INSPECT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Queen Elizabeth Expresses Gratitude for Interest Shown by Belgian War-Time Exhibit — Visitors Walk to Hotel Followed by Crowd

After the services at the cathedral, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth and the other members of the royal party spent half an hour at the Public Library, their visit there having been arranged at almost the last moment. Copley square was thronged with spectators awaiting the return of the King and Queen to the Copley Plaza, and their call at the library gave the crowd an excellent opportunity to obtain a view of them.

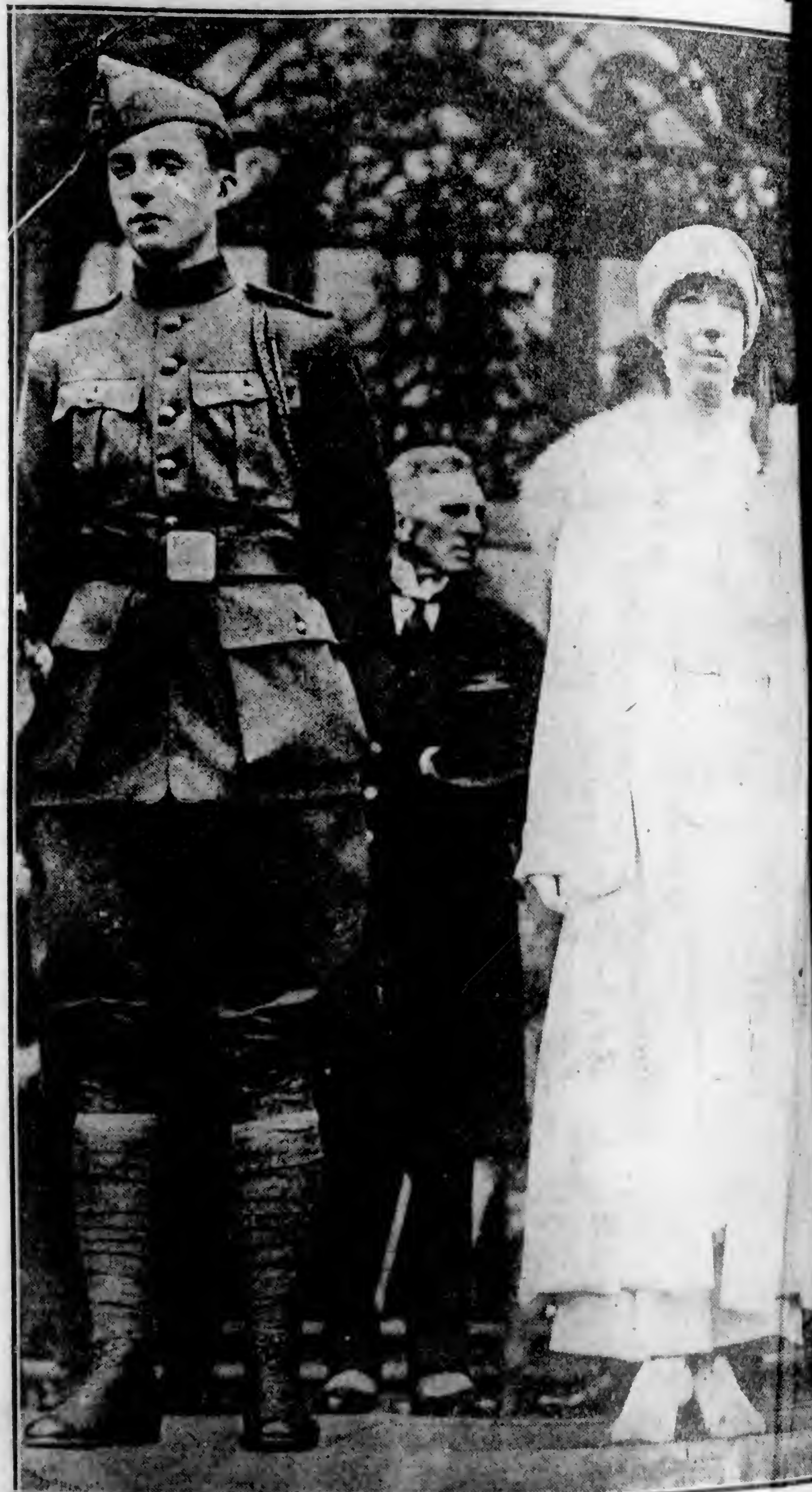
At the library entrance, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were received by William S. Kenney of the library trustees, Librarian Charles F. D. Belden and members of the library staff. Before entering, King Albert stopped long enough to note the exterior of the library building, and then walked up the main staircase with Mayor Peters and Mr. Kenney. Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Mrs. Peters and Librarian Belden, followed.

Throughout their inspection of the library, the royal visitors exhibited keen interest. They were attracted immediately by the paintings of the Holy Grail, and showed their appreciation of the Belgian exhibit that had been arranged by Mr. Belden, consisting of war-time illustrations, posters and pamphlets. Queen Elizabeth expressed her gratitude at the interest in Belgium expressed by the exhibit.

While the king and queen were in the library the crowd outside became greatly enlarged, and upon their appearance they were cheered loudly. The State guardsmen and a detail of police kept the crowd within bounds. After standing a few minutes on the steps chatting with Mayor Peters, King Albert decided to walk the short distance to the hotel instead of using the automobiles which were in waiting. The royal group was followed by the crowd, pressing as closely as the police and State guardsmen would permit.

Walk to the Hotel

When the inspection of the library was completed, it was supposed that the King and those with him would enter the motor cars again to go to the hotel. Not so, however, for his majesty elected to walk and walk he did, also the queen and all the others. There were a lively few minutes for the guardsmen, the police and the reception committee, but despite the surging crowd the King kept placidly on his way and the Copley Plaza was reached without any untoward event. Twenty-nine rooms had been assigned the royal party, and after arriving in their suites the King, Queen and prince signed the register that was taken up to them by Office Manager Herbert A. Brooks. There was a brief interval before the luncheon. At this time it was noted that Mayor Peters was wearing the decoration of the Order of the Crown that had been bestowed upon him by the King. The King also decorated President Lowell of Harvard, President-emeritus Eliot, Redington Piike, Belgian consul in Boston, and William K. Richardson.



The Belgian Royal Family With Mayor Peters at the Public Library

The King, Wearing the Uniform of a Belgian General and Carrying a Cane Is at Mayor's Right — Next Him Is Queen Elizabeth All in White and at Her Right Is Prince Leopold in the Uniform of a Belgian Private Soldier



Peters at the Public Library

The King, Wearing the Uniform of a Belgian General and Carrying a Cane Is at Mayor's Right — Next Him Is Queen Elizabeth All in White and at Her Right Is Prince Leopold in the Uniform of a Belgian Private Soldier

CRITIC SEES AN AFFRONT IN SARGENT'S "JEWRY"

Boston Jews take exception to John Singer Sargent's painting, "Jewry," recently installed at the Boston Public Library.

"It is unpleasant," says Rabbi M. M. Eliezer, director of the Boston Zionist Bureau of New England. "It does not represent a Jew."

"It is almost incredible that the Boston Public Library should be willing to accept the panel," says C. P. Emerson in a letter to the Jewish Advocate.

"It is entirely out of accord with the American principle," writes a Gentle critic, William B. Savary, to the American.

MISCONCEIVED, SAYS RABBI

"I am not qualified to make a professional criticism of these pictures," said Rabbi Eliezer. "I admire Sargent's technique, his lines, his coloring. I place them all in a supreme place. But I cannot understand his conception. I cannot appreciate the point of view in the parallel between the synagogue and the church. The idea is entirely obsolete and out of date."

"Sargent represent the synagogue as a grim, austere, unwomanly woman, with blinded eyes and bent head, from which is falling a crown. In her hands is a broken scepter; she clutches to her breast what is supposed to be the tablets of the law. All about her is the chaos and confusion of the ruined temple."

"The picture is unpleasant. It has nothing about it that suggests Jewishness. The face of the woman is not that of a Jewess. The Israel should have been pictured more properly, as an old man with flowing beard. This conception that the synagogue represents things that are broken and past away is what I call done away with."

DISLIKES SECOND CANVAS

"Not only does the Jew believe that Judaism never died, but that it has retained its vitality and still maintains its influence. Even the impartial, non-Jewish scholar considers Judaism as a potent influence in civilization. Why does Mr. Sargent, the painter of the picture of the 'Law of the Prophets,' think that Judaism is a discarded thing? Did not they proclaim the law of justice and kindness and humility? Did not they picture the magnificence of universal peace, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man? The conception that Judaism is dead, and upon its ruins a better faith was built, originated in the dark ages and should not be perpetuated in the light of the twentieth century. I do not feel justified in explaining or opposing Mr. Sargent's conception of Christianity as depicted in the second picture of the church. But to me the figure of Christianity crouching underneath the splendid figure representing Christ is neither impressive nor dignified."

Willard B. Savary adds what he terms a "Gentile's" criticism to that of Rabbi Eliezer.

"I wish to protest against a flagrant public insult which has been perpetrated, presumably at the people's expense, against a numerous and respectable portion of the population of the State," says he. "It is not necessary that a person be familiar with the Jewish religion to know, if he will stop to think, that these paintings are entirely out of accord with the American principle by which every man in this country is free to worship God as he sees fit. That any man's religion should be held up to ridicule, as is being done in the Boston Public Library under the guise of art, is a disgrace."

"Jews, from their long continued persecution, are not inclined to raise their voices very loudly against such things, but permit me, as a Gentile, to say that I consider it the duty of the fair-minded citizens, and the trustees of the library, to have these paintings removed."

To which Mr. Emerson adds: "It is not reasonable to suppose that this work will receive the endorsement of the public. A pitiful caricature of the Jewish faith, it is not only unwarranted but misleading; it has no place in any of our public institutions. Israel may well be proud of her heritage. It is unseemly that Boston will tolerate the continued display of that which tends to breed undeserved prejudice and contempt. I protest against the action of the trustees, and earnestly advocate the removal of such an affront to the Jews of our city and country."

When the matter was mentioned to Louis E. Kirstein, a trustee of the library, he refused to comment.

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SEE AFFRONT IN SARGENT'S "JEWRY"

Critics Consider Public Library Painting Poorly Conceived and "Insulting"

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DENY SARGENT PICTURE INSULTS JEWS



Public library trustees take issue with Jewish critics that Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue," is insulting or slurring to the Hebrew race. They point out that the picture is symmetrical and is in harmony with the rules of art as pictured in Europe for centuries.

Sargent's Panel of "The Church"

An erudite correspondent calls our attention to the fact that Mr. Sargent, in his new Public Library panel of "The Church," has associated Luke's name with the winged man, and Matthew's with the ox, whereas the ox is Luke's beast. E. E. Emile Male's "French Religious Art of the XIII. Century," Book II. "Not that it particularly matters," adds our correspondent, "so long as the decoration has the bloom of a blue pearmain."

Changes in Sargent's Panel

Concerning Mr. Sargent's new panel of "The Church" in the Public Library, reference to which was made in this column yesterday, we are informed that the artist has made changes since the unveiling of the work, in conformity with the proper attributions of the Evangelists, Matthew and Luke, the position of the panes being altered to conform to the traditional attributions given to them in early religious art.

"It's just a tempest in a teapot, nothing more."

This was the comment of a clergyman who is a trustee of the Public Library, upon the criticism of Sargent's "Synagogue." "Nobody meant any slur on our Jewish citizens. To take offense where no offense was meant seems to be wearing a chip on one's shoulder."

It was after Louis E. Kirstein and William P. Kenney, both trustees of the library, had refused to talk that the third trustee spoke his mind as to the Sargent painting. "The Synagogue," which Rabbi H. M. Eliezer characterized as unpleasant and not typical of the Jew.

It was also after Willard B. Savary had added his comment that the picture was a "flagrant public insult," that the explanation was made.

WHAT THE PICTURE MEANS

"The picture is historical," said the clergyman. "In the painting, the scepter which is held in the hand of the woman representing the synagogue is broken. Her crown is falling from her head. Now this, by all the canons of history, means the passing of temporal power from the Jewish state long years ago. It means the passing of theocracy. There had been a time in the history of the Jewish people when the king and the religious power were one and the same, vested in king priests. Then power became divided. As these two separated, the picture shows the passing."

"Rabbi Eliezer has said that he did not consider the figure in the picture Jewish. He would have preferred an old man. However this may be, we all know that by every canon of art, the Synagogue is represented as a woman."

NO SLUR INTENDED

"In the Cathedral of Notre Dame at Paris, at Rheims, at Strasbourg, and at Bordeaux, in cathedrals of each of these cities, the history of religion is treated chronologically, in paintings, as Sargent has treated it, and the woman, with the falling crown and broken scepter, even the woman with the blinded eyes, is depicted."

"But I wish to emphasize that no slur was intended to the Jew. The slur, in our democracy, is preposterous. It is rather was meant, as symbolists of the Middle Ages meant it to mean, that the day of the old Testament had passed. We do not read in the Old Testament of the rending of the veil of the tabernacle? And is not this shown in the picture? The whole question is apart from trifling issues of modern today. It is embedded in the history of the race and the long ages."

"To take offense, is to travel too far afield, where the idea, I know, was never even dreamed of by Sargent, the painter."

SAME IDEA USED BEFORE

Officials at the Public Library agreed with the clergyman trustee. As they explained:

"The concept has been used many times before the woman representing the Synagogue being old and blind-

folded, with broken scepter and falling crown. It has been used mostly in European cities where the Jew was a large part of the population, and where they never dreamed of taking offense. The thing is not modern, of Boston of 1919. It is of an epoch of the middle ages."

"Sargent, over twenty years ago, was commissioned to paint the history of religion. He painted it, borrowing what he wished from the symbolism of history, and adding to it part and parcel of his spirit and his genius. To consider this painting as anything but history and art and symbolism, would be to judge crassly, and to pass an affront."

"The idea of result never occurred, we are sure to any of the trustees or to the painter. It is at most, perhaps, laying too much stress on a matter which is art and nothing beside."

The Rev. Alexander H. Mann and Samuel Carr, trustees of the library, could not be reached, as both are out of the city.



SARGENT'S PAINTINGS IN THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
"Christianity" as depicted by Sargent has drawn much adverse comment from both Christian and Jewish authorities and religious heads. One Boston rabbi in commenting on the picture declared the figure of Christ is neither impressive nor dignified.

World October 13, 1919

SARGENT PICTURE AFFRONTS JEWS

His Canvas, "The Synagogue,"
in Boston Library Objected
To as Not Representing
the Real Judaism.

SHOWS WOMAN STANDING
IN ATTITUDE OF SORROW.

Petition for Its Removal Is in
Circulation—Defended by
the Trustees.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Boston Jews take exception to John Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue," recently installed in the Boston Public Library. They say it is an affront to Judaism and is poorly conceived. The library trustees maintain that the picture is symbolical and is in harmony with the rules of art as followed for centuries in Europe and that the present agitation against the picture is a "tempest in a teapot." They insist that no slur was intended to the Jews and are certain that Mr. Sargent would not willingly give offense to them.

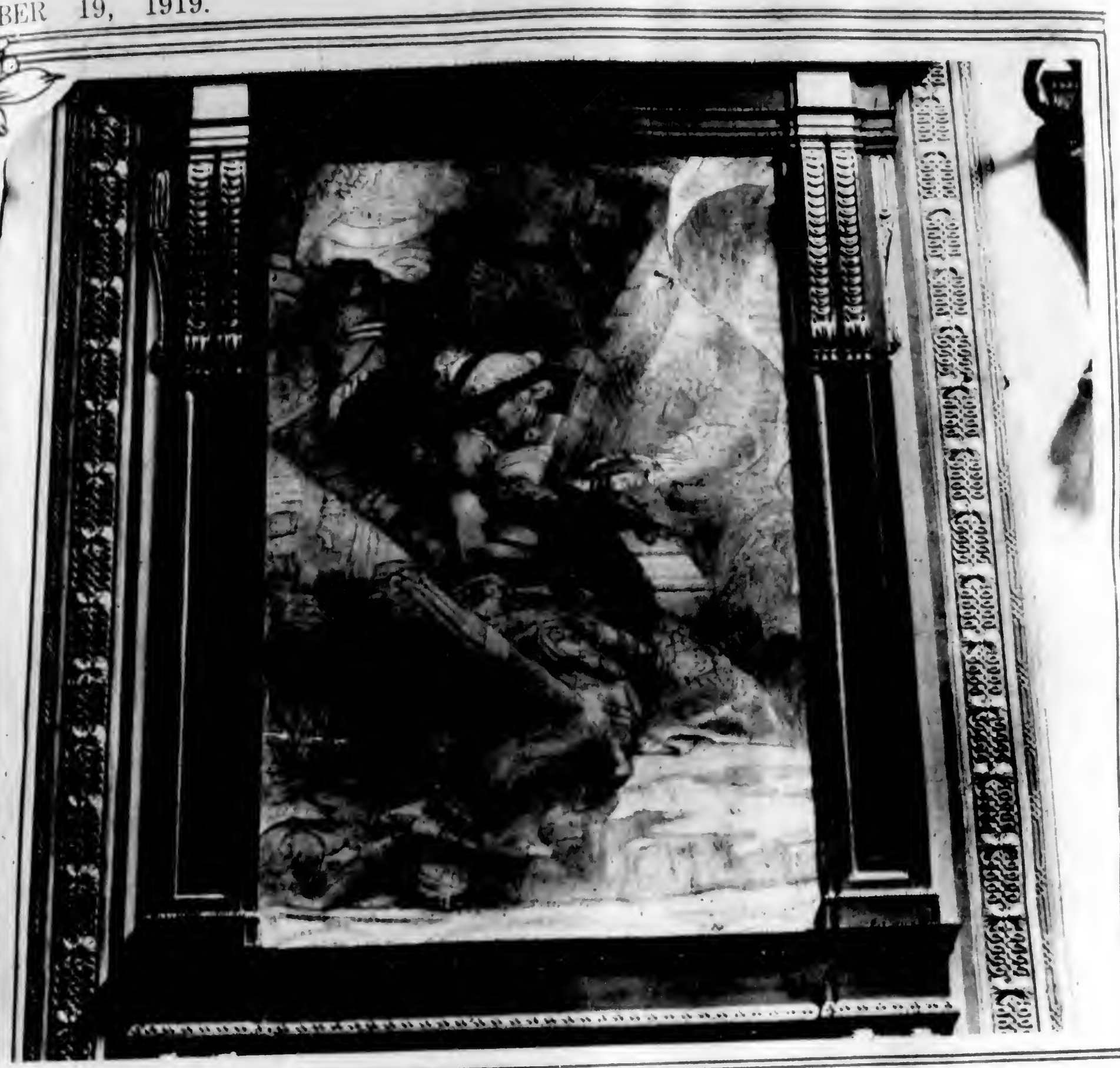
Rabbi M. M. Eichler, director of the Zionist Bureau of New England who leads the protest against the picture, gives these reasons for objecting to it: "Sargent represents the synagogue as a grim, austere, unwomanly woman, with blinded eyes and bent head, from which is falling a crown. In her hands is a broken shofar and she clutches to her breast what is supposed to be the tablets of the law. All about her is chaos and ruin.

"The face of the woman is not that of a Jewess. The Israel should have been pictured more properly as an old man with flowing beard. This conception suggests that the synagogue represents things that are broken and passed away. Not only does the Jew believe that Judas never died, but that he has retained his vitality and still maintains his influence."

A petition is being circulated to have the painting removed from the library. The petition, which is directed to the Mayor and the trustees of the library, says that Sargent's painting is un-American and objectionable to a great number of citizens of Boston. Rabbi R. H. Gold said:

"There are three points upon which the picture should be judged. First, whether or not it is good art; second, whether or not the painter has the right to choose such a subject; and third, whether it is good taste to place the picture in a public institution, supported by all the citizens, where some of the citizens may be hurt."

"I am not an expert and hardly know good art from bad. As to choice of subject, the right of an artist to choose certain troublesome subjects for portraiture has been a mooted question through all history. As to the third question, I believe every Jew is competent to form an opinion. Though an orthodox Jew, I must be fair to Mr. Sargent and withhold an opinion based merely on the opinions of others. But if the picture seems to me an affront to the Jew, I shall support action taken against it."



WHICH HAVE EXCITED A STORM OF CRITICISM.
"The Synagogue," by Sargent, according to Rabbi Eichler of Boston, has nothing about it suggesting Jewishness. William B. Savery, who is a Christian, declares the painting is entirely out of accord with American principles of religious freedom.

Boston Daily Globe WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1919

PUBLIC LIBRARY TO CLOSE AT 6 O'CLOCK

Acting Librarian Otto Fleischer announced this noon that the Central Public Library in Copley sq. will be closed at 6 tonight, because of the absence on street duty of the four policemen who are usually on duty there.

Mr. Fleischer made the announcement at the Mayor's office, just before entering for a conference with Mr. Peters. He said the four policemen were called from their library posts by Police Commissioner Curtis last night, and that it is considered better not to keep the building open after dark for the length of the time they will be on street duty.

All of the quartet are past 50 years of age, and one is known to be more than 60. They are men who have spent a score of years on street duty, and then been permanently assigned to the library.

THE SUNDAY HERALD SUNDAY, OCT. 26, 1919.

WILL HONOR CARDINAL MERCIER

Mayor Peters Plans Faneuil Hall Meeting Oct. 6 and Names Committee at Cardinal O'Connell's Request

In accordance with the wishes of Cardinal O'Connell, the city is arranging for a public reception to Cardinal Mercier at Faneuil Hall on Monday, Oct. 6, at noon. The details of the reception will be announced later, but Mayor Peters has asked the following gentlemen to serve as a reception committee for the city of Boston:

Edward J. Collins, Dr. John T. Bottomley, Henry B. Cunningham, William J. Dooley, Henry B. Dooley, Paul E. Fitzpatrick, William A. Gaston, Arthur D. Hill, John Kent, Louis G. Kinsler, John R. Macomber, Nathan Matthews, Charles A. Moss, Harry P. Nawn, Joseph H. O'Sullivan, Douglas O'Sullivan, James P. O'Sullivan, James M. Prendergast, A. J. Raskewicz, Andre Reggin, Dr. John A. Sargent, James I. Sullivan, C. P. Wael, Alexander Whitbread.

WAR MEMORIALS

Timely Exhibition of Pictures of Famous Monuments Old and New at Boston Public Library

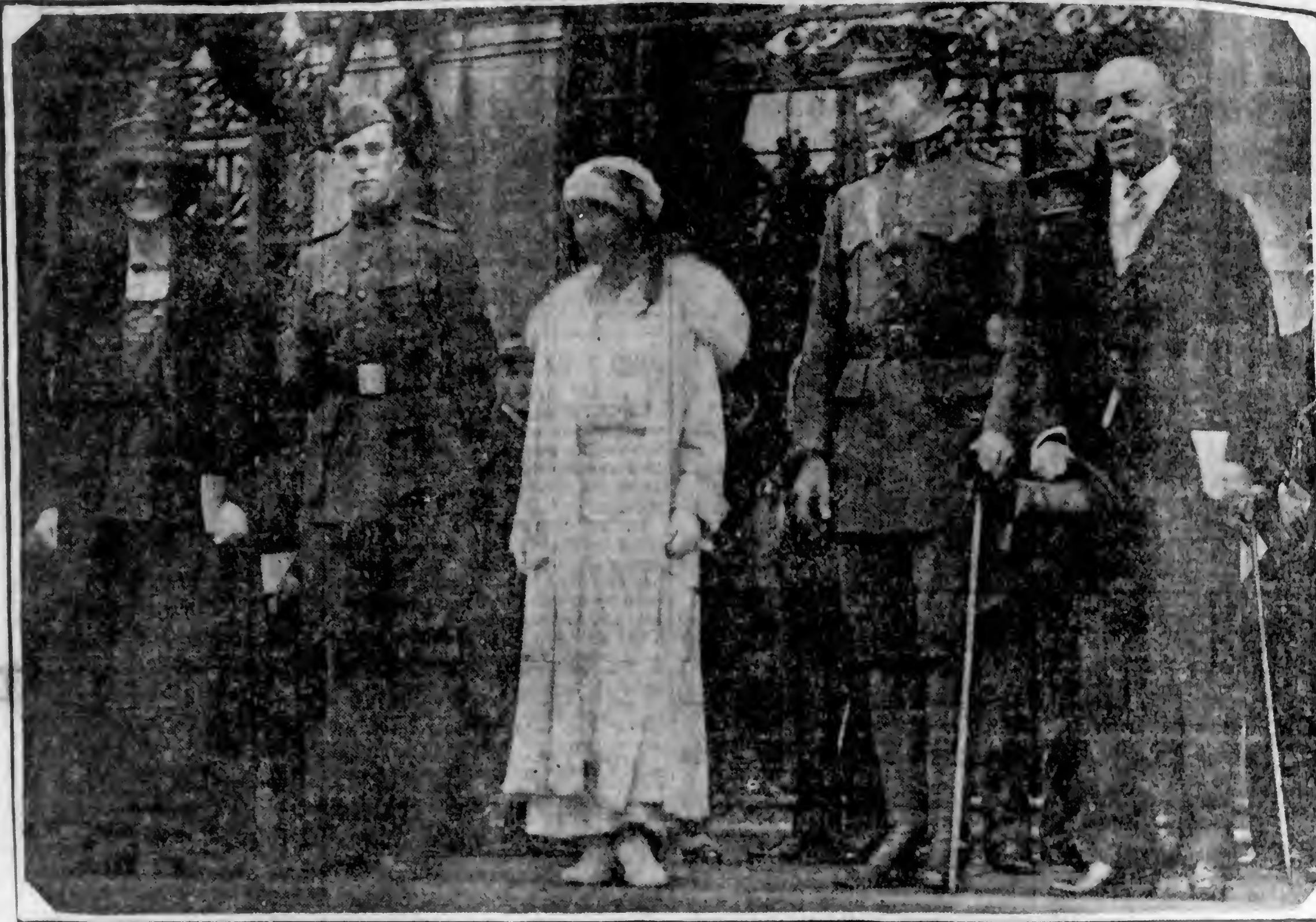
Mr. Huger Elliott is to deliver a lecture on "War Memorials, Old and New," in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library this evening at 8 o'clock. Pertinent to this subject, which is naturally engaging so much attention at present, the fine arts department of the Public Library placed on view to the public yesterday a large collection of engravings and photographs of the most famous war memorials in Europe and America. Ancient Greek and Roman monuments in considerable numbers give a most interesting idea of the classic types, from the Greek stela to the massive Roman triumphal arches.

Among the Roman arches, those of Trajan, Constantine, Septimius Severus and others are shown, together with the column of Trajan and the column of Marcus Aurelius. Modern arches illustrated include the Arch of the Star in Paris, the arch in the Place du Carrousel in Paris, the Washington arch in New York, and several others. The modern columns are the Vendôme column in Paris, the July column in the Place de la Bastille in Paris, and the Nelson monument in Trafalgar square, London.

There are many prints of equestrian statues. The greatest examples of this type of monument are of course Verrocchio's superb Colonna statue in Venice and Donatello's famous statue of Gattamelata in Padua. The best American equestrian statues shown are Saint-Gaudens's Sherman, New York; Thomas Ball's Washington, Boston; Elwell's Hancock, Gettysburg; Paul Bartlett's Lafayette, Paris, etc. One of the finest modern works of this class is Frémiet's Joan of Arc in Paris.

The important war memorials in America

A DISTINGUISHED PARTY ON THE PUBLIC LIBRARY STEPS



From Left to Right—Mrs Andrew J. Peters, the Belgian Crown Prince, Queen Elizabeth, King Albert, Mayor Andrew J. Peters.

Visit to Public Library

Photographers hung on the fences, blocked the windows of nearby houses and hung on the electric light poles, as the King and Queen issued from the cathedral. Then the motopars roared once more, and the party passed across town, freed from its escort, to the Public Library.

Chairman Kenney of the trustees met the royal personages at the door of the library. There had been no "arrangements" for this part of the day; there were guests, and there were a few people—there had been no opportunity to invite them.

For more than half an hour the King and Queen roamed through the building. They passed into the interior court from the library. They seemed to admire the dome marble on the great

stair, and King Albert was moved to voice his appreciation of it.

Queen Elizabeth stopped before the Puss de Clavannes mural paintings. She studied them with attention and came back to them more than once. For her Majesty during this visit roamed at will; she often moved away from the rest of the party, from explanations and demonstrations, as by herself.

The children's room was visited, and King Albert asked with particular attention how the children are helped by the library system. Mr. Kenney explained the system of helping children to choose books, and how a children's reading room is kept open at every branch library.

Queen "Read" Graft Pictures

Through Bates Hall and the delivery room, the party went, and the Queen stopped to read the story of the Holy Grail from corner to corner, right round the room.

Royalists were "dedicated" to the next upstairs. The new Sargent panels, "The Synagogue" and "The Church," had just been unveiled, and the royal visitors were the first to see them.

The last show in the library was the collection of posters from Belgium in the special art room. Some of these were German orders to the inhabitants of Belgium, published by German headquarters. These were in three parallel columns, in German, French and Flemish.

One of the posters was the decree of death for Edith Cavell and her companions. King Albert stopped to read one of the tokens of the dark days of his kingdom with utmost attention, through to the very end.

Mr. Kenney presented him with a history of the library, written by Horace Wadlin, and, still chatting, the King descended and stood on the broad platform to be photographed again, this time with his whole party.

Best Chance to See King

Then came his sudden determination to go across the square aloft. There had been thousands of people in the square when he arrived at the library; the crowd had swelled greatly while he was in the institution, and it looked as if he had undertaken a somewhat arduous thing, to go over.

But the suite flocked round the ladies, and the passage was made a great popular triumph. It was the best chance of the day to see the King near at hand, and the man in the street took advantage of it.

Capt. Arthur H. Damon was in command of the guard at the hotel, and outside one of the entrances was James Dixon of E. Company. Just behind him he had tucked his six-year-old son Joe, with a Belgian and an American flag to wave. Joe's loyalty was divided, for his mother was Belgian, and the boy felt almost a proprietary interest in his mother's king.

Twenty-nine rooms had been reserved in the hotel for the royal party, and they went up at once.

The queen found in her room a huge bouquet of American beauty roses and yellow orchids, sent by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, with a letter from the executive committee, expressing appreciation of Her Majesty's services to all the women of the world, and happiness in the recent action of Belgium in enfranchising women.

Thursday Oct 30, 1919
BOSTON HERALD,

As the World Wags

By PHILIP HALE.

The system of cataloguing the books in the Brown room of the Boston Public Library is singularly and inconveniently pedantic. Here is an instance. The Symphony orchestra will play this week a Suite derived from the ballet, "L'Oiseau de Feu." Suppose one wishes to see the orchestral score. He looks in the card catalogue under Stravinsky for the title. He finds the title, but it refers only to a pianoforte version, and he would naturally conclude that the score is not in the library. The orchestral score is there, however, but it is catalogued under the Russian title. There is no cross reference on the card bearing the title "L'Oiseau de Feu" no card reading "L'Oiseau de Feu" or "Fire-Bird" and referring to the orchestral score. Now, although holismism may be spreading in this country, the Russian language is not read by the great majority that consults the Public Library. Nor is this a single instance. Many compositions of Russians are indexed with the Russian titles first. Thus much time is wasted in consultation.

Something might also be said about the arbitrary transmutation of Russian proper names into English. After all, the object of a catalogue is to assist a reader. The cataloguing department of the Boston Public Library seems to take pleasure in putting obstacles in his way.

How long is it since the books and scores in the Brown room have been dusted? At present dust is thick on shelves and tomes. Any one consulting those that are not in constant use—these exceptions are few—leaves the room with filthy hand. While Mr. Brown was alive and personally caring for his magnificent gift to the city, the shelves and books were not so neglected. Gabriel Peignot, in one of his books, which Anatole France disclaimed as not books—yet they are full of curious information and show indefatigable and intelligent research—says that a library has ordinarily three dangerous enemies: Worms, dampness, rats. Some wretched jokers and "horroresque" discussing the ravages of worms, he dwells on the necessity of great cleanliness, "and especially continual attention in guaranteeing the books from dust, which enervates the bindings, takes away their freshness, and favors the development of insects. The volumes should be shaken or beaten at least once a year." All this is known to every lover or mere rescuer of books. The warning of the good and philanthropist of Dijon is hardly necessary.

Peignot added that the libraries of the Jesuits at Salceda, Seix, Naxos, Constantinople, were ruined by dust. Even parchment manuscripts shared this fate. "And so one day," Christian Europe, in England and the whole Greek mainland, Athens, Rome, and in all other European libraries examined by M. d'Assise de Villonson.

AT THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Herald:

With an impartial and open mind I visited the Boston public library recently to find one volume for study. Having recently returned from France I was ready for any new and favorable impression of the above institution.

Nothing, however, but an antiquated and exasperating system of cataloging, borrowing and changing together with a noticeable forbidding and cold atmosphere, with reference, of course, to the living organization and not the temperature of the mural decorations.

I am willing to pass over the fact that it took between 25 and 40 minutes to discover that my volume wasn't in; one can almost condone the haughty grandeur of a library official, but I must take exception to the "closed shelf" system of handling circulation.

Some years ago while I was in high school I worked in the library of a nearby city and it is with that memory fresh in mind, with its recollection of "open shelves," quantity circulation and facile administration that prompts this letter. If the proper authorities don't act upon some of the constructive criticisms that must pour in on them we are in danger of being truly called effete.

Boston, Oct. 20.

R. B. BARLOW.

CHRISTIANS SHOULD PROTEST, TOO

To the Editor of the Herald:

In Sunday's pictorial supplement to the New York Times there appeared reproductions of Mr. Sargent's two panels, "The Synagogue" and "The Church," which have recently been exhibited in the Boston Public Library, and the former of which has aroused so much antagonism among the Jews of Boston that they have petitioned for its removal.

I am not surprised that they should be asking for the removal of a canvas which they consider as an affront to their religion, but what does surprise me is that there should be no committee of prominent Christians making a similar demand for the removal of the other panel, which seems to me more objectionable of the two, and constitutes as great an affront to the Christian conception of the church as "The Synagogue" does to the Jewish idea of the Jewish faith. To represent the church as supporting the broken, dying figure of the crucified Savior, instead of being herself sustained by her glorified and risen Lord is surely a complete reversal of the correct idea of the relation that exists between Jesus Christ and His Church, and is a gross misrepresentation of what the church has been advocating for more than nineteen centuries.

Why could not Mr. Sargent have depicted the church as she is described in Holy Writ—"a wife adorned for her husband"—leading "weary and heavy laden" humanity to find "the Way, the Truth and the Life"? His consummate skill could have made of such a subject "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," with the added force of scriptural authority back of him.

I trust there may be found enough influential churchmen in Boston to do the same service for the church that the Jews are doing for their religion, by petitioning that this painting be removed, but if there are not, I wish to register at least one vigorous protest against so shocking a misconception.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 20.

GERTRUDE JAMES.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1919

AT THE LIBRARY

To the Editor of the Herald:

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Boston, Oct. 20.

12 Sept 19.

Boston Traveler

111 Tremont Street.

Hub Libraries Close at 6

Otto Fleischer, acting librarian of Boston, has ordered the central library at Copley square and all the branch libraries throughout the city closed at 6 tonight. They generally remain open until 9 o'clock.

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

By WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

In the Boston Public Library is a most interesting relic which is guarded with jealous care. It is not only protected by a frame and glass, but also by a curtain which must be raised in order to enable one to gaze upon the treasure. In order to view it, one must enter the ante-room of the librarian's office, a somewhat sacred spot, which shelters also other objects of special value.

A small card describes the document thus honored and carefully preserved: "The original paroles of honor signed by 155 officers of General Burgoyne's army and 85 officers of General Hides's command after the surrender at Saratoga, on the 13th of October, 1777."

"Cambridge, Dec. 13, 1777." These paroles had come into the possession of J. Winthrop Thornton, Esq., who, in 1865, gave them to the Boston Sanitary Fair, on condition that if 1000 were subscribed for them the money should be given to the fair and the subscriber should present the paroles to the Public Library. That is the way this relic of the Revolution came into the possession of the library.

The year 1777, in which these paroles were signed, is full of dramatic interest. It was in 1777 that Lafayette, only 19 years old, antagonized his family, escaped from Paris in disguise, and came to our aid in a vessel he had fitted out at his own expense. We like to think of that first meeting of Washington and Lafayette, at a dinner party in Philadelphia, and of the lifelong friendship that resulted.

Burgoyne's expedition, of this year 1777, was a formidable one. Its purpose was to get command of the Hudson, and thus to cut off New England from the other colonies. If this head and front of the rebellion could be isolated, Great Britain thought that it would be much plainer sailing for her. Those paroles signed at Cambridge, and now in our Public Library, bear witness to the signal failure of the British plan, and to the fact that New England was able to maintain her leadership until

the end of the struggle. What a relic that Benedict Arnold could not have had on the day of that battle of Saratoga which resulted in Burgoyne's surrender! He rendered gallant service there, and would have left an honored name instead of one blackened by treason.



The Belgian Royal Family With Mavor Peters at the Public Library

The King, Wearing the Uniform of a Belgian General and Carrying a Cane Is at Mayor Pieters's Right—Next Him Is Queen Elizabeth in White and at Her Right Is Prince Leopold in the Uniform of a Belgian Private Soldier

INSPECT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Queen Elizabeth Expresses Gratitude for Interest Shown by Belgian War-Time Exhibit — Visitors Walk to Hotel Followed by Crowd

After the services at the cathedral, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth and the other members of the royal party spent half an hour at the Public Library, their visit there having been arranged at almost the last moment. Coplay square was thronged with spectators awaiting the return of the King and Queen to the Coplay-Plaza and their call at the library gave the crowd an excellent opportunity to obtain a view of them.

At the library entrance, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were received by William S. Kenney of the library trustees, Librarian Charles F. D. Holden and members of the library staff. Before entering, King Albert stopped long enough to note the exterior of the library building, and then walked up the main staircase with Mayor Peters and Mr. Kenney. Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Mrs. Peters and Librarian Holden, followed.

Throughout their inspection of the library, the royal visitors exhibited keen interest. They were attracted immediately by the pictures of the Holy Grail, and showed their appreciation of the Belgian exhibit that had been arranged by Mr. Belden, consisting of war-time illustrations, posters and pamphlets. Queen Elizabeth expressed her gratitude at the interest in Belgium expressed by the exhibit.

While the king and queen were in the library, the crowd outside became greatly enlarged, and upon their appearance they were cheered loudly. The 5,000 women and a detail of 100 soldiers kept the crowd within bounds. After waiting a few minutes on the steps outside the library, Mayor Peters, King Amoda, and the king walked the short distance to the automobile instead of using the automobile which was in waiting. The royal procession was led by the crowd, cheering as loudly as the police and State guardsmen.

Walk to the Hotel

When the inspection of the library was completed, it was supposed that the king and those with him would enter the grand cars again to go to the hotel. Not so, however, for his majesty elected to walk and walk he did, also the queen and all the others. There were a fairly few men

tion for the generalization, the police, and the
the American committee, but despite the surging
crowd the King kept placidly on his
way and the Copley Plaza was restored
without any untoward event. Twenty-
three years had been assumed by the royal
party, and after a short stay at the Hotel
the King, Queen and prince signed the
register card that was taken up to them by
Officer Manager Herbert A. Brooks. There-
after, the interval before the luncheon,
At the time it occurred, he noted that Maria
Petra was wearing the decoration of the
Order of the Crown that had been bestow-
ed upon him by the King. The King
also met President Lowell of Har-
vard, President-elect John R. Reed of
Massachusetts, and other distinguished
visitors. He also met in Boston, and Wel-
come it, Richardson.

QUEEN ELIZABETH WITH
HER WINNING SMILE



QUEEN IMPRESSES BY DEMOCRATIC WAYS

Shows Especial Interest in
Public Library

Asks American Women to Continue Their Love for Belgians

BY KATHERINE BARTLETT

"There is a pirate in one of Lord Dunmurry's books who had just a single grievance against fate. His island hiding place was satisfactory, his buccannier crew was obedient, the spoils, including a certain royal lady whom he had carried off, were all that he could wish—but every night as he gazed over his robber banquet with the aforementioned royal lady he gazed at her sadly and sighed in plaintive accents: "I wish I knew more about the way of the world."

That was about the attitude of many a man and woman, official or unofficial in Boston yesterday. It was, as our well-known man remarked, "our first experience with Queens," and it would have been comforting to have known more about their ways.

It was so simple, unassuming and democratic a Queen that visited Boston yesterday, however, that the "ways" that were necessary to know were those of plain ordinary American courtesy. For several years newspaper correspondents, special writers, and other people whose duty it is to observe and have been talking about the charming democracy of both the King and Queen of the Belgians. Yesterday Boston had an opportunity to endorse their statements.

Voice and Smile Greatest Charm

"What a little thing," was the comment most frequently heard in the crowd as Queen Elizabeth passed and from her unguarded automobile. It was quite true. The Queen is a only short—certainly not more than five feet three—but slight in build. She looks at her, it seems likely, have done the delicate work which she is known to do in enough work in the hospitals during the war.

It is though not beautiful in the conventional sense, the Queen's face is very charming. She has delicate, slightly irregular features, a flexible, good regular features, a smiling mouth, and a pair of eyes that are almost red.

Her voice and smile are her great charm. She speaks English well, with only a faint and very prettily accented and every word is clearly enunciated. When she smiles, and she smiled often in Boston, her face lights up until it is really beautiful. In repose, however, its expression is sad and shows the effect of the four terrible years of

Warren Reporters

The things which struck the Globes most strongly during the interview given by the two women reporters at the London observance, car before self-assertion was her lack of self-assertion, and she had no pity. Possibly one was more experienced in being carried by reporters and bombarded with questions than the other, but there is one which royalty does not experience.

Suddenly, when the question came the thickest, she turned to King, who stood past belief and signaled for help, as nearly as a new married girl. King stood back watching the interview

**"CONTINUE YOUR LOVE"
QUEEN'S MESSAGE
TO AMERICAN WOMEN**

"Tell the women of America they have our love and gratitude," was the message which Queen Elizabeth gave to the reporters just before the royal special was leaving the South Station last night.

For the first time since her arrival in this country the Belgian Queen talked to representatives of the news papers. She declared that she was very much impressed with Boston and was "charmed with her visit here. When she was asked what the women of America could do to help Belgium in her work of reconstruction, she smiled, hesitated and said with a pretty earnestness:

learned down to her and whispered quick suggestion that she thank the

She seemed much pleased with short visit to Boston and said so in a charming, hesitating, doubly attractive way to her rank and especially in a way that for four long years I have never again really does not so easily stopped to the raw. She then apparently tried to express her pleasure in the trip and her gratitude to Anne in French. It was not the Queen but I lost. It was not the interview, but the announcement that the train was

Most Interested in Library

Probably the thing which interested the queen most in Boston was the library. Charles F. D. Holden, librarian, escorted her through the interesting rooms. She looked with much interest at the shelves, but not the books which attracted her most.

"She was the most simple and
eratic person I ever saw," Mr.
said. She asked questions in ju
manner that any young woman
ask them. She asked about all s
minute details and showed a trem
knowledge of books of all kinds.
• As usual Queen Elizabeth was
to settle. In the automobile she

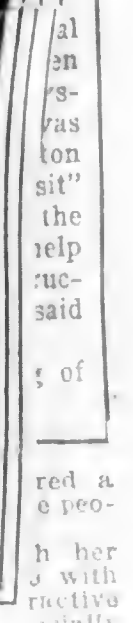
in white. In the coat with a gr
large white fox. Her dress wa
of white made, and he
white satin clo
of Paradise
was a long
rope of Pear
waist
Countess

She was a splendid specimen of the race. She had a less dark skin, wavy brown chestnut brown hair with a fringe of one type of French waves. She wore a gorgeous wrap of brown silk velvet and a light brown silk trimmed with a

her. silver lace trim-
ing as
who
loach, cream-colored and magenta
bordered.



Photographs by International and Underwood



INSPECT PUBLIC LIBRARY

After the service at the cathedral, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth and the other members of the royal party spent half an hour at the Public Library, their visit there having been arranged at almost the last moment. Copsey square was thronged with spectators awaiting the return of the King and Queen to the Copsey Plaza, and their call at the library gave the crowd an excellent opportunity to obtain a view of them.

While the king and queen rode in the library the crowd outside became more impatient, and soon their appearance in the palace seemed hardly a possibility. The State Guardsmen and a detail of police kept the crowd within bounds. After about a few minutes on the steps, King and Queen, Mayor Peters, King Amedeo and the king's wife, walked the short distance to the palace. Instead of using the automobiles as planned, they waited. The royal group was surrounded by the crowd, pressing in on all sides. Police and State guardsmen could prevent

When the inspection of the fibers was completed, it was supposed that the pipe and those with him would enter the motor cars again to go to the hotel. Not so, however, for his majesty elected to walk and walk he did, also the queen and all the others. There were a good few men

tion for the grandstands, the police and the cheering, excitement, but despite the surging crowd the King took place on the balcony and the Copsey-Piazza was reached without any untoward event. Twenty-two persons had been assigned the royal party's seats after the King, Queen and Prince signed the register that was taken up to them by Officer Manager Herbert A. Brooks. There was a brief interval before the luncheon, when the King, Queen and Prince and the Duke and Duchess of York, the Mayor and Mrs. Peters were wearing the decoration of the Order of the Crown that had been bestowed upon them by the King. The King was accompanied by the Governor, the decorated President Lowell, of Harvard, and the Hon. James S. Wilson, of the U. S. Senate, and the Hon. John C. Fiske, Belgian ambassador in Boston, and William K. Richardson.

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[illegible][illegible]

The things which struck the Globe reporter most, given by the Queen to the interview given by the Queen to the Globe, were the reports of the special police service, her lack of self-control. She seemed almost shy. Probably she was for the experience of being surrounded by reporters and bombarded with questions is one which royalty does not often experience.

Suddenly, when the questions were coming the thickest, she turned to the tall man, who stood just behind her, and signaled for help, as indignantly as a newly married girl. King Albert, who had been watching the interview closely,

[illegible]

Belgian Primate and His King Attend High Mass

(Continued from Page One)

left the latter's residence at 9:30 A. M. for the cathedral, arriving at 9:40. They were accompanied by their secretaries, M. Francis Lemaire and the Rev. Dr. Haeberlin. The big crowd cheer greeted them on their arrival. There was a happy smile on the primate's face as he stepped from the limousine to the street. He turned to the crowd and bowed and smiled his acknowledgments.

The two cardinals were met at the main entrance by the Rev. William B. Finigan, administrator of the cathedral, who handed each the holy water; the Rev. Augustine F. Hickey, supervisor of parochial schools; the Rev. M. J. Scanlan, director of the Catholic Charitable Bureau; the Rev. Dr. J. P. McGlinchey, director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith; the Rev. Dr. Neil A. Cronin, the Rev. John W. Culhane, S. T. L., chaplain of the 10th regiment, Massachusetts state guard; the Rev. Dr. William E. Conroy, the Rev. William A. Dacey, the Rev. Francis J. Saelman and the Rev. Thomas J. McDonough, all of the cathedral staff; the Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. J. Splaine, permanent rector of St. Joseph's Church, Roxbury; the Rt. Rev. Mgr. John B. Peterson, rector of St. John's Ecclesiastical Seminary, Brighton; the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Ambrose F. Roche, rector of St. Patrick's Church, Waterbury; the Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. J. Moriarty, permanent rector of St. Thomas's Church, Jamaica Plain; the Rt. Rev. Joseph G. Anderson, V. G., auxiliary bishop of Boston, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. McVaugh, auxiliary bishop of Malines, Belgium.

welcome to this city and to this mother church of Boston.

"We have with all the rest of the world followed your noble attitude and action during these last terrible years of trial, and we have only the greatest admiration for your courageous stand, your lofty principles and your heroic endurance. You have set a high example, not only to all those intrusted with the welfare and destiny of a nation, but to all citizens of every land.

"We pray God to preserve you for many long and happy years and to give you in future, for the sorrows and griefs so nobly borne, a thousand consolations in the complete restoration of your beloved Belgium, in which every American desires to have a share.

"Your Eminence, we see in the person of Belgium's primate one who like a true shepherd guards his flock at whatever cost.

"When the power of might seemed near its triumph, your eminence fearlessly stood for right and justice against mere brute force.

"At the very moment when it appeared that all was over with Belgium, your voice was raised against injustice; and in the end the principles for which you steadfastly stood conquered.

"At the moment when the cry went up from many sides that religion had failed, religion in reality triumphed. And the world again realizes that the greatest strength of civilization is the law of God.

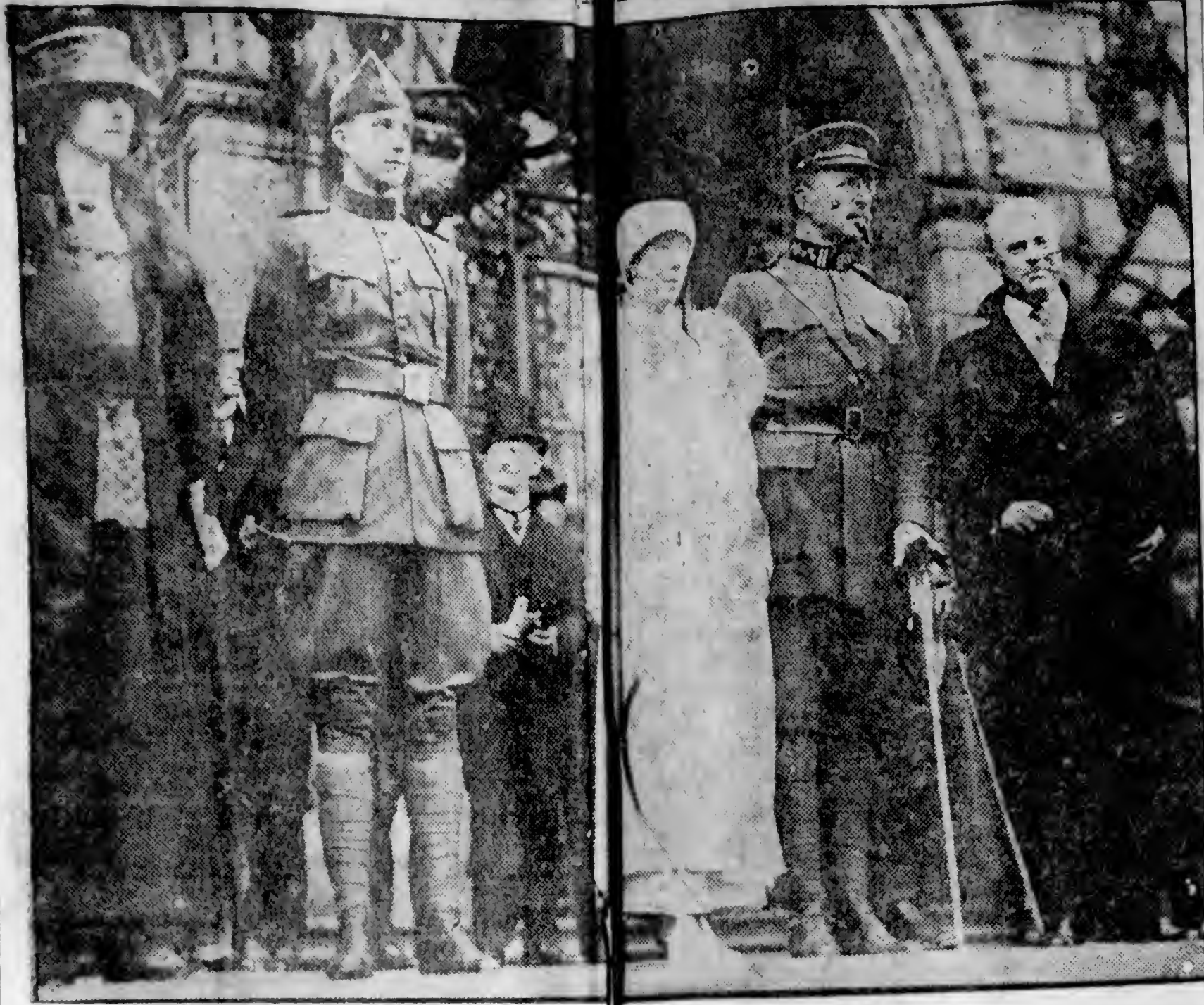
"In your majesties and your eminence we behold Belgium glorious even in her suffering; and to Belgium and to you we offer our highest admiration and our sincerest affection.

"And now, beloved brethren, let us all join our prayers in holy mass for the welfare of America, the prosperity of Belgium and the peace of the whole world."

Then the cardinal began the mass, with Mgr. George J. Patterson as celebrant, the Rev. M. J. Scanlan as deacon and the Rev. Neil A. Cronin as sub-deacon. The Rev. William B. Finigan, the Rev. A. F. Hickey and the Rev. William A. Dacey acted as masters of ceremonies.

The regular cathedral choir, under the direction of Signor Pio de Luca, sang the music of the mass. The solemn ceremony was most impressive at the consecration. The two cardinals, accompanied by their chaplains, left their

BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY AND MAYOR AT CATHEDRAL



knew that the clergymen who were fifty years ago three thousand and are now more than twenty thousand, I knew that, and I was admiring the progress of the church in your great republic, but now I have by my own eyes seen the splendid fidelity of Christian faith in your country, and I am too happy to have this opportunity to congratulate you.

In Baltimore, in New York, in Norfolk, in Philadelphia, Springfield and here in Boston, in the presence of this magnificent audience I can say that I never met a more pious, more dignified gathering of the faithful than here. Let

glorification of God, through our Lord, Jesus Christ, all my fatherly blessing from this day.

At the close of the address Cardinal Mercier returned to the altar and gave his blessing to the assembled congregation.

After the mass both cardinals, the King and Queen, Crown Prince and the royal party went to the sacristy, where they received the officially invited guests.

sacred sentiment of affection and esteem."

Mrs. F. E. Slattery Speaks for League

Mrs. Frances E. Slattery, president of the league, spoke in part as follows: "Witness the heroism of thousands of patriotic priests who fought and died in the armies of France, many of them shamefully rejected and banished in her days of security.

"Witness the brave leadership of the Irish hierarchy in this most fateful hour of their nation's life. In the presence of thousands of armed soldiers of a neighboring oppressor but in complete harmony with the awakened conscience of the world, they have boldly proclaimed the right of the people to self-determination. Stimulated and heartened by the sympathetic utterances of their spiritual leaders, the people of Ireland stand as a unit for liberty, and will stand so to its consummation.

"In our country for years our valiant and well-beloved Cardinal has stood on the watch-tower. His eagle vision has scanned the horizon, noted carefully the gathering clouds, and warned his people of dangers that threatened. Their duties to God and country have been frequently and forcefully set forth in pastorals and allocutions and their rights and privileges asserted and safeguarded with all the vehemence of his sturdy Christian manhood.

"His inspiring personality was a dominant factor in this commonwealth during the trying days of war. His was a familiar face, his voice about from actively to activity stirring and stimulating all to the highest endeavor, and leading his own flock to accomplishments that nobly uphold the Catholic tradition of love of country, and of loyalty and devotion to a just cause. Indeed the highest authorities of our state have testified, in words of deepest gratitude, to his powerful aid rendered to the great cause.

"My lord cardinal, will you not tell the women of Belgium that we of America honor them for what they are and what they did. Their glorious example has not been in vain. The world is better because they lived and suffered for humanity. May God bless them and theirs. May he shower his choicest blessings upon their stricken land, and may she arise to take again her rightful place among the nations of the earth, and with a new courage and a new inspiration, pursue unflinchingly and unselfishly the course that God exhorteth herself the way of truth and justice and the right."

heart what would be the conditions and the divisions of the world when we met again.

"Instinctively, but without the slightest aloofness toward others the cardinals of the allied nations gradually clustered in a little group and seemed to gather from this mutual sympathy consolation and courage. In subdued tones one conveyed to the other the sentiments of impending anxiety, yet of calm and certain confidence.

"The cardinal of Paris had passed many sleepless nights and looked utterly worn, save for the flash of pluck which gleamed from his dark eyes.

"The venerable cardinal of Rheims, gray, bent and aged, had just learned of the bombardment of his historic city and the threatened destruction of not only his unique Cathedral, but of hundreds of the churches of his diocese.

"Poor, dear old Cardinal Liège seemed utterly glum. I see him now, his venerable gray head bent upon his breast, his hands crossed as in divine resignation, wondering what of all that he loved most would be left to him.

"Instinctively the cardinals of the allied powers grouped together, and in-

FIX 'TRAINING' GROUNDS FOR 'PLATTSBURG'

Library Lecture Hall Given for Use

First Session There Nov. 3 With Holyoke College Head as Speaker

The "training grounds" for the "Citizens of Plattsburg" coming to Boston Nov. 3 to Nov. 8, will be the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, the New England Women's Club Room, 585 Boylston st., and the citizenship room of the State Suffrage Assn., also at 585 Boylston st. The first session will be held at the Library Lecture Hall at 2:30 Monday afternoon, Nov. 3, with Miss Mary L. Woolley, president of the Citizenship Committee, chairman of the Citizens of Plattsburg, under whose auspices the Plattsburg has been arranged as the preliminary speaker, Miss Woolley's subject will be "Ideals of citizenship." Mrs. Charles Sumner Hall will preside at this session. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will tell of the changed status of well known of the suffrage status of women and Miss Frances Wetmore will make her final address in the well made for the American series.

Monday evening, in the same hall and at 8 o'clock, Mayor Peter Dineen will open the school. The speakers that evening and their subjects are:

Dr. Frederic Mendenhall, Department of Citizenship, Boston University, and Lynn Haines, editor "The Searchlight."

"How citizenship does its work." With such an auspicious beginning this unique educational experiment cannot fail to be of far-reaching influence. The program arranged for Monday will be followed by others equally significant with speakers of eminence from Washington, New York and Chicago.

Watch for the full program in next week's Record Suffrage Page.

BELGIAN EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

It Includes German Proclamations and Copies of "La Libre Belgique," Secret Newspaper Published During War

In connection with the coming visit of Cardinal Mercier to Boston the Public Library has prepared an appropriate exhibition which is on view in the Fine Arts department.

Its most notable features are a number of the original proclamations issued by German commanders in Belgium during the war, and specimen copies of "La Libre Belgique," the patriotic journal secretly published in Brussels for several years during the war. This periodical, although proscribed by the invaders, elicited all their efforts to suppress it. Its last issue is dated the day after the armistice.

Fouquerey's celebrated Cardinal Mercier poster is shown, with some views of Malines, and other pictures and books illustrating Belgian art and architecture.

Transcript
Oct. 1, 1919

BOSTON POST, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1919

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

"Step lightly. Keep silence." That was the legend which used to greet the visitor to the Boston Public Library when it was on Boylston street, where the Colonial Theatre now is. There was no escaping it, for it was inscribed on two wooden standards which stood at the head of the stairs. One who has known the library well for many years, tells me that this legend, or sign, seemed to have a wonderful influence. He says that it created a certain atmosphere, so that the hushed and quiet manner of those coming into Bates Hall was very noticeable.

Copley's splendid painting of Charles I. was then in a room on the lower floor, to the left of the front door. There was also an indicator on this lower floor, having peas, with one white and one black end. If a book was in the white end of the peas appeared in its place on the board; when the book was taken

out, the peas was readjusted, so that the black end showed. Many famous people visited the old Boylston street library. The Emperor Dom Pedro was there in 1877; Longfellow, Dr. Holmes and Julia Ward Howe used to go there. So did Dr. Hale, Phillips Brooks, the Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Dion Boucicault and Samuel F. Smith. My kindly informant has an autograph album in which Dr. Smith wrote for him the first stanza of "America."

Queer visitors come to a library. One woman who came frequently to the old building for weeks, used always to bring with her a bag of cake, which was distributed to the pages, or runners. Then there was a man who was quite a scholar, a great student, and a crimp. He became so used to occupying a certain seat in Bates Hall, that he claimed it as his own. If he found any one occupying it, he would order them out, telling them it was his chair. A certain German used to come to the reading room constantly; he always asked for the "Argosy," never for anything else, and would remain buried over it for hours.

When the library moved to its present building, in 1895, queer visitors were still

in evidence. One man by the name of Smyth, came to the library regularly for a series of years. He would take all the old directories, and go through them assiduously. It developed that he was hunting for all those by the name of Smith who had ever been policemen in Boston.

A young lady was looking earnestly through the card catalogue, but seemed to be unable to find what she wanted. Being asked her difficulty, she said she was looking for St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians. "Can you tell me," she asked, "what St. Paul's first name was?" It will not do to leave out the young girl who wanted to know what she should write about for a composition. "Didn't your teacher tell you what to write about?" No, she told me to write about something. Such are the joys and sorrows of a librarian.



"THE SYNAGOGUE."

These Are the Two Panels by John Singer Sargent Just Installed in the Public Library, Boston, a Further Addition to the Series for the Library on Which Mr. Sargent Has Been Engaged for a Number of Years. The Canvas Entitled "The Synagogue," is Now Under Sharp Criticism by Prominent Rabbis of Boston as an Affront to Judaism and as Poorly Conceived, and a Petition to the Mayor of Boston and the Trustees of the Library is Being Circulated Asking Its Removal.

(Photos © 1919, Trustees Boston Public Library.)



"THE CHURCH."

DECLARE SARGENT'S PAINTING UNJUST

American Rabbis Protest to
Boston Library

"The Synagogue" Called "Contrary
to Fact" at Detroit Meeting

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—The panel by Sargent, entitled "The Synagogue," which was lately added to the Boston Public Library, was declared "contrary to fact and therefore unjust" by the executive board of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at a meeting here today. A protest was telegraphed to the board of directors of the library against its exhibition.

Otto Fleischer, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, stated last night that no telegram had been received from the Central Conference of American Rabbis up to the time he left the library yesterday.

NEW PAINTING AT PUBLIC LIBRARY STIRS JEWS TO VIGOROUS PROTEST



"The Synagogue," by John Singer Sargent, Which Evoked the Hot
Heated Religious Art Discussion for Some Years

Boston is once more the storm center
of an art controversy.

Not since the time, a few years ago, when the authorities at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts placed on exhibition "The Bachelante," have art students, their followers, and the public at large been engaged in a more definite difference of opinion than has been aroused by John Singer Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue," which, with its companion piece, "The Church," has been lately unveiled at the Boston Public Library as a part of the great painter's mystical portrayals of the growth of religion.

This week the dispute went far afield into the Middle West. On Friday the trustees of the Public Library received a telegraphic protest from Detroit, where the panel painting was declared "to be contrary to fact and therefore unjust" by the executive board of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at their annual session.

Hebrews Call Painting an Affront

Local Jewish leaders are keenly interested in the debate, pro and con, disapproved of the painting, which they feel to be an affront to their religion. One of the greatest art critics in New York was summoned to pass judgment on the painting before definite steps might be taken one way or the other. It was discovered this week that he had left for Europe, and so a substitute is being looked for and judgment on the painting from both the point of

view of art and religion will be passed during the coming week.

The crux of the controversy lies in a difference of opinion as to whether Sargent's picture is an adequate, impartial and acceptable representation of the theme which he chose as a development of his series, which has become famous all over the world. Mr. Sargent depicts "The Synagogue" as, through the symbolism of a woman, blindfolded, aged, on the steps of the temple, with the crown tumbling from her head and a broken scepter in her hands, which clutch to her breast the heavy folds of a richly decorated curtain, enfolding the tables of the law.

What Leading Jews Think

Jewish critics declare that the powerful form of the aged woman, in the first place, does not represent fitly the synagogue, and that the figure employed preferably should be a man with a flowing beard. In the second place, they deny that the condition set forth in the painting is indicative of the position of the synagogue in Jewish life.

"Sargent represents the synagogue as a grim, austere, unwomanly woman," asserts Rabbi M. M. Eichler, director of the Zionist Bureau of New England. "A woman with blinded eyes and bent head and falling crown. All about her is chaos and ruin. The face of the Israel should have been depicted more properly as an old man with a flowing beard. This conception suggests that the synagogue represents things that

are broken and passed away. Not only does the Jew believe that Judaism has never died, but that it has retained its vitality and still maintain its influence."

Boston Critics Uphold Sargent

The action of the Central Conference Executive Board gives renewed vigor to the discussion. Some critics in the library, however, deny that there is anything unjust in the painting. They point out that it has been pointed out that in portraying the Synagogue as a woman, Mr. Sargent has merely followed the traditional representation as evidenced by artists of the Middle Ages.

Another Bitter Argument

The second point in the discussion, the condition in which the synagogues were portrayed, only, perhaps, the most of the worth of the paintings of however, Mr. Sargent is merely following out the point of view which was customary in the medieval times when sculptors and painters were frankly controversial.

The trustees of the library, apparently, are filled with regret that the picture should have called forth any criticism, and it is their attitude that such antagonism as it may have aroused is due to a lack of understanding of the traditions of art in Europe with which the picture is undoubtedly in harmony.

"The right of an artist to choose certain troublesome subjects has been a mooted point throughout all history," is the observation made by one of the leading rabbis in the city of Boston. "Some of the interested representatives of the religion which feels itself slighted in the display of the painting are neutral in the discussion, but the larger number are sharply opposed to the canvas as it hangs."

That the opposition desires to be well grounded and open-minded, is amply shown in the efforts of Mr. Alexander Brin of the Jewish Advocate, who is back of the movement to bring a reputable art critic to pass judgment on the picture before any local action is taken. As yet no petition and no representative protest has been received by the library trustees with the exception of the telegram from Detroit.

"There are and have been so many interpretations, one way and the other," said Mr. Brin, "that in this matter it is frankly difficult for one to make up his mind on the subject, and also to feel certain as to the definite trend of opinion at large."

The chairman of the board of trustees of the Public Library, William P. Kenney, declares that the entire subject will have to go over till the meeting of the trustees, at this time of protest will be presented then at the meeting on the coming Friday," he stated. "I do not know whether any action will be taken on the matter or not."

"THE SYNAGOGUE"

(Continued from Page One)

"As a matter of fact, however, any student of the history of civilization will tell you that during the darkest ages of history it was the children of the Synagogue who bore the light of culture aloft. When a monk in the middle ages wanted to get a manuscript of Aristotle he went to the Jewish court-physician who was also the Rabbi of the community. To dispose of the entire matter with a cynical shrug of the shoulders saying, 'here is another scrap of churchmen,' would be unjust, because this is not an insult to the Jewish religion only; it is an insult to the hundred thousands of Jewish citizens of Boston.

"These regard the Synagogue as their 'spiritual and social center. They, moreover, love and take pride in the Boston Public Library, as the home of unbiased and unprejudiced seekers of knowledge. Mr. Sargent, while admittedly one of the greatest cultural assets of our American nation, proves to be unoriginal in his production, and careless in placing it. He copied his ideas from cathedral paintings at Rheims and Strassburg and Notre Dame de Paris.

"None of these are public libraries, but churches. There is the place where such ideas should prevail. But Jewish college men, or high school students, will stumble upon this calumny to their honor, in a public library, and how will they think? How will they feel?

"Those young men were wont to regard the frieze of prophets painted by the same artist, Sargent, with a mixed feeling of highest admiration and gratitude; they felt happy that a great American devoted his genius to the beautiful representation of the heroes of the Jewish antiquity; but it wounds their sensitive hearts to realize that this man like many other great recorders of the glories of our antiquity, is praising our past at the terrible expense of the Jewish present."

But most of all Rabbi Gold deplors the fact that these paintings have been placed in the library. He draws sharp contrast between the peaceful mission of the prophets on one side, and the apostles on the opposite; but characterizes the sharp contrast between "Synagogue" and "Church," as one-sided, grotesque, and an echo of medievalism. He therefore advocates a strong organized protest to both the trustees and the artist. He says:

"Walter Scott, in his novel, Rob Roy, portrays one of his characters as a man who would scrape all the blessings of the Bible together for himself, and throw all the curses on one feels about the sharp contrast of the head of his neighbor. This is how treatment of the Synagogue and the Church by Mr. Sargent. It is, as Mr. Brisbane would call it, 'another echo of medievalism.'"

"But it is an echo of the worst side of medievalism, an echo of its one-sidedness, intolerance and grotesqueness. Peacefully and unmanfully the prophets and apostles face one another across the hall of the library. But what one derives from contemplating the representations of the Synagogue and the Church is the feeling of discord and rancor, of two quarreling women who got one another by the hair.

"For the sake of justice and fair play such sentiments should not be

realized on the walls of a free institution like the Boston Public Library. The collective protest of Boston Jewry to both the artist and the trustees of the institution where the painting was placed shall therefore be sincere, dignified and powerful."

Boston Post

Nov. 12, 1919

THAT PAINTING

The Post makes no claim of ability to decide, one way or another, on the merits of the criticisms of the Sargent painting, "Synagogue and Church," recently installed in Boston's Public Library.

But this much is sure: An institution supported by all the people, and dedicated to the use of all the people, is no place for a display which offends the devout religious sentiment of part of the people.

Whether this picture does so offend, remains to be proven. But if it does so offend, the fact that the great Sargent painted it doesn't justify its being retained there, any more than if it was from the brush of an unknown amateur.

Herald

Nov. 10, 1919

ASSERTS PICTURE INSULT TO JUDAISM

Rabbi Ettelson Scores Work of
Sargent

(Special Dispatch to the Herald)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Rabbi Harry W. Ettelson of Rodeph Shalom Synagogue, in discussing today the Sargent painting, "Synagogue and Church," which was recently installed in the Boston Public Library, characterized the picture as a "gross caricature and a grievous insult to Judaism."

Under the subject, "A New Painting Which Is an Old Calumny," Dr. Ettelson said:

"In this painting the synagogue is represented as a decrepit old figure with harsh features and forbidding countenance. One hand holds a broken scepter and the other weakly clasps the tablets of the law to the breast, while a rusty old crown is falling from the head. The church, on the other hand, is represented by a beautiful figure with sweet and benignant countenance, seated on a rich throne. It is a perfect symbol of grace, beauty and power.

"The implication is plain that Judaism, in the conception of the artist, is something old and outworn, an institution that has lost its authority and power and has been superseded by the church."

Dr. Ettelson made it plain that he does not question the artist's integrity, and explained that he was not criticizing the artistic merits of the painting.

"Sargent's inspiration for his conception of the synagogue was undoubtedly drawn from a study of the old masters of the medieval age when Judaism was undoubtedly at its lowest ebb," the speaker declared. "And the picture is an insult to every Jew."

Boston Herald

Oct. 24, 1919

Boston's Lecture Season

It is well to find that, in spite of the preoccupations which enlisted us during war and of the "unrest" which has followed the war, Boston keeps her prestige as an educational centre and remains true to her intellectual reputation. Nothing shows this better than the activities of her lecture season, now already in full swing. In this field the Lowell Institute naturally takes first place, with a program complete up to the end of the year and a promised supplement to be issued in January. Huntington Hall audiences are still listening to the absorbing account which the Abbe Ernest Dimmet is giving of "France and the War"; they are following the story of an ancient people in its achievements, sufferings and needs under the guidance of Dr. F. C. Conybeare's lectures on "Armenia"; soon they are to hear Prof. L. Levy Bruhl of the Sorbonne describe "Primitive Mentality." Meanwhile the Thursday and Sunday lectures at the Boston Public Library have just begun, with a variety of outlook into history, literature, biography, travel, science, art and music which should satisfy the most eclectic taste. For timely topics in this course hear about "Alsace and Lorraine," "Poland and the Polish People," "The Problem of the Near East," "Albania" and "Czechoslovakia." "Our Allies" and "The American Doughboy in France"; for "reconstruction" subjects choose "Problems of Industry," "Immigration" and "Citizenship." Mention should also be made of the Monday afternoon lectures on current topics in theology at King's Chapel, of the Old South lectures, the forum lectures centering in Ford Hall, and the club lectures of all kinds whose name is legion. Lectures, of course, shade insensibly into addresses, many of them combining both appeal and information, and here we have the link between the professors and the public men, between the lecture hall and the forum, between the Lowell Institute and the Twentieth Century Club, between Ford Hall and the great auditorium of the Boston City Club. Through it all Boston is no "closed shop" in oratory; many of the best of its lecture deliverances are "free." And the survey reminds us that there never was a time when so many problems of the deepest importance to our civilization had their solution so eagerly sought.

Boston Post Week

Nov. 12, 1919

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Boston Transcript.

Oct. 29, 1919

BELGIUM AND MERCIER

Exhibition of Timely Interest Opened in the Fine Arts Department of Boston Public Library

Timeliness is one of the characteristic features of the occasional exhibitions held in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library. The visit of Cardinal Mercier makes the current exhibition there of special interest. It deals with the enemy occupation of Belgium from 1914 to 1918, and includes portraits of the eminent prelate who defied so bravely and successfully the insolence and brutality of the invaders. A feature of peculiar interest is the group of proclamations posted in the cities of Belgium and Northern France by the enemy. One may have read many of these proclamations in the newspapers of the day, but it brings a far keener sense of their incredible brutality to see the actual documents, which form a most striking part of the material for the history of those terrible times.

The collection of photographs, photographs and other prints of the notable buildings of the leading Belgian cities and towns—Brussels, Antwerp, Liège, Mechlin, Ghent, Bruges, Termonde, Louvain, Namur, etc., is, in spite of its inevitable incompleteness, enough to give an excellent idea of the impressiveness and picturesqueness of the architecture. There are also shown many illustrated books on Belgium, reproductions of many of the famous paintings of Rubens and Van Dyck, and a number of the issues of that wonderful little paper known as La Libre Belgique, which the Hungarians were unable to suppress during the occupation.

Boston Public Library Bulletin

The current number of the Bulletin of the Boston Public Library contains a brief sketch of that institution, condensed from the "History" compiled by Horace G. Wadlin in 1911. It also contains an account of the burning of the Harvard College Library in 1764, from a broadside of that date, a reproduction of which is given. This broadside was secured by the Library at an auction sale last season. There is also a description of the frontispiece of the work, which is a view of "Clonade Row on Tremont Street" from a plate loaned by the Bostonian Society. There are also selected lists of books recently acquired, books on the European War, public documents received, etc. and a list of more important gifts received since July 1, 1919. Several important gifts relate to war material, among the donors being Major Herbert E. Fleischner, who presented a set of the General Orders and Bulletins issued by the War Department for 1917, 1918 and 1919, including the "Extracts from the General Orders" reprinted in France for the American Expeditionary Force. Ossip Gabrilovitch gave a collection of seventy-seven Russian daily newspapers (24 titles) published in Moscow and Petrograd in 1917 and 1918, during the period of the Revolution in Russia.

TWO MEETINGS OF PRINTERS

Typothetae Association to Hold Dinner at City Club and Craftsmen to Gather at Library Tomorrow Night

Two hundred printers and members of the allied trades are expected to attend a meeting and dinner at the City Club tomorrow, under the auspices of the Boston Typothetae Board of Trade. Thomas Jarboe, New England manager for the Miehle Printing Press & Manufacturing Company, will give a talk on "The League of Nations" and a discussion will follow. Music will be furnished by the Kubanoff trio of New York—Violin, piano and baritone singer. Printers who are not members of the Typothetae organization have been invited. Another meeting of printers also will be held tomorrow evening, called by the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen. The members of the club, also master printers of the city, are invited to the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, to discuss "Shall Printing Be Taught in the Public Schools?" John C. Broadhead, assistant superintendent of schools, who already has suggested to the craftsmen what might be done, will be present to talk further upon the subject and discuss it with the printers.

The Recorder-Bri.

October 30, 1919

BRANCH LIBRARY TO HAVE NEW QUARTERS

Beginning Tomorrow, New Quarters in Market Trust Co. Building Will be Open to the General Public

The Allston Reading Room, a regularly instituted branch of the Boston Public Library (will close its doors at 6 Harvard avenue at 9 o'clock this evening, and will open tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in its new quarters at 138 Brighton avenue, in the building occupied by the Market Trust Co.

The new location, which was decided upon after every other available place was considered, is expected to result in an increase of interest in the reading room, and Miss Katharine F. Muldoon, the efficient librarian, expects that all of her patrons will follow the institution to its new location.

Miss Muldoon states that the public hours at the reading room in the future will be from 2 to 9 p. m., instead of from 2 to 6 and 7 to 9, as in the past. The two additional hours, it is believed, will be greatly appreciated.

The change in location was made necessary on account of the demands of the post office for additional room, and while it was regretted that any change would have to be made, it is felt that it will be beneficial to all concerned.

The Reading Room will occupy a suite of offices on the second floor of the Market Trust Co. building, and the conveniences there, which include electric lighting in the evening and far superior natural light during the daylight hours, are expected to prove of great benefit to all.

All of the 5,000 or more volumes will be taken from the old location tomorrow morning, and will be in place, ready for use, when the Reading Room opens in the afternoon. Beginning next Sunday, Miss Muldoon expects that the usual Fall and Winter hours scheduled for Sunday will be observed, and that from 2 to 6 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 9 in the evening, patrons will be welcome to visit the institution.

The library authorities have taken a lease of the new location for one year, with the privilege of extending the lease on the same terms, which

(Continued on Page 7)

BRANCH LIBRARY TO HAVE NEW QUARTERS.

(Continued from First Page)
are understood to be in the neighborhood of \$1,200 per year. This is considered more than was being paid for accommodations on Harvard avenue.

While regretting to make the change, for some reasons, Miss Muldoon, and her assistant, Miss Daley, look upon it as an opportunity for the possible extension of the library work, and if this works out to their satisfaction, they will feel that it was a change in the right direction.

The Reading Room is popular beyond any doubt. Any evening finds the tables well filled with patrons, and the children of the community find much enjoyment browsing around among the book shelves during the afternoon hours.

The first reading room in the Allston section was opened on Cambridge street, near the Linden street bridge, in 1905, and it has shown a steady and healthful growth. The quarters on Harvard avenue were opened on April 30, 1908, according to Miss Muldoon, and the development of the lending system there has increased wonderfully.

Miss Muldoon asks to have it clearly understood that every facility of the Boston Public Library is at the disposal of patrons who visit the reading room. Any book in the Boston Public Library will be procured for visitors at the Branch Reading Room, library cards will be issued here, books brought from the Central station and delivered to borrowers, and when the time for returning such books has arrived, patrons may deposit them there.

Most of the magazines and local newspapers are kept on file at the reading room, and their popularity is attested by the patronage which they receive.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1919

REAL INTERPRETATION OF "THE SYNAGOGUE" MISSING IN JOHN SINGER SARGENT'S EXPLANATION

Painter of Panel Said to Be Offensive to Jews Sends Communication to Editor of Jewish Advocate

ADMITS IDEA FOR "THE SYNAGOGUE" BORROWED FROM WORKS IN EUROPEAN CATHEDRALS

Panel Highly Fitted to Adorn Church Walls and Windows, But Not Public Institutions, Opinion of Rabbi Gold

ADVOCATE WILL SEEK MORE EXPLICIT STATEMENT FROM MR. SARGENT

Sargent Defends His Painting in Communication To Editor of The Jewish Advocate

Editor, Jewish Advocate:—

The symbolism adopted in my painting entitled "The Synagogue" is traditional and taken from the representations of the same subject in the Cathedrals of Rheims, Strassburg and others. These, from the point of view of iconography, which has been my object throughout the painting of the Library, may be considered to have established an authoritative precedent.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

JOHN S. SARGENT.

Boston, October 21, 1919.

Feeling runs high among Jews in this city against the mural paintings, "The Synagogue," and "The Church" now adorning one of the walls in the Boston Public Library. Individual protests have already been made, and although no definite steps have been taken to convince the library trustees to remove the panels it is felt that a public institution, particularly one fostering education, is no place for harboring religious paintings which may offend one class of citizens.

It seems that there is no antipathy towards the painting itself as far as its artistic value is concerned; but it is felt that religious subjects should be painted on Cathedral or Church pediments or windows, rather than in a place where small children congregate. This, it is believed, may cause considerable prejudice.

Although the paintings have been characterized as symbols of the History of Religious Progress, opinion runs high especially amongst the Jews, that it tends rather to portray the triumph of Christianity over Judaism. The woman in the "Synagogue" with bowed head, crown falling off, with the broken tablets at her feet, seems to indicate degradation, ruin, spoliation and misery, more than the fine and beautiful in religion, it is claimed.

Meanwhile, John S. Sargent, the painter, in a communication to the Editor of The Jewish Advocate says that the symbolism adopted in his painting entitled "The Synagogue" is traditional and taken from the representation of the same subjects in the Cathedrals of Rheims, Strassburg and others, and that from the point of view of iconography, which he says was the main object throughout the paintings already adorning the library walls, it may be considered to

have established an authoritative precedent.

On the other hand, Rabbi Henry Raphael Gold of Temple Adath Jeshurun thinks that the painting tends to discrimination, and while not attempting to pass critical judgment on the artistic value because he feels as many others do that that would be presumptuous, in a statement on whether or not it is true art, he says: "Indeed I have no desire to be classed among the intruders upon someone else's activity who are spoken of as bulls in the China shop. Nevertheless, if I were permitted to give a non-professional point of view, I should say that the painting of the 'Synagogue' is a richer production than the painting of the Church. There is something about the latter which reminds one of the stiffness characterizing the illustrations of the illuminated manuscripts of the middle ages. Our bias towards the representation of the Synagogue, therefore is in no way caused by lack of appreciation of its great intrinsic merit as a work of art."

Although Rabbi Gold feels that the matter of choice rests with the artist, because, as he says, it is a question of the freedom of the artist to choose that corner of life which attracts him most potently, he believes that the opinion of one or a group of individuals will not decide an age-long and world wide question.

Again Rabbi Gold raises the question whether Sargent's interpretation of the subject is true to history. He also asks whether it is proper to represent the Synagogue in a state of ruin, degradation, and blind stubbornness, and to represent it and contrast it with the "Church," as the disseminator of light. "This contrast may be a convenient prejudice and a legitimate opinion, if it is chiselled in stone and placed on the walls of any Cathedral or Church."

IS CHILDREN'S WEEK

Nation - Wide Movement for Home Libraries

Planned to Be of Assistance to Parents

Exhibition at Public Library in Boston

Books That Boys and Girls Like to Read

This is Children's Book Week at the Boston Public Library. What is being done at the library is part of a nationwide effort to bring the best books for young people into American homes to which they are now strangers. In other words, a national campaign has been undertaken to stimulate the love of good reading among the youth of the land by calling attention to the books that are worth while. It is an effort which is especially designed to be of assistance to parents in selecting books for their children. In this worthy undertaking, the American Library Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts, together with other organizations are co-operating. Attention has been called to it through the medium of newspaper advertising. Children's books are on display not only in the libraries of cities throughout the country, but there are such displays in book shops and in other places where books are gathered together. Artists have lent their assistance by designing posters. An especially effective example of the appeal which the artistic poster makes is seen in that which serves to call attention to the exhibit in the Public Library. It is the work of Jessie Willcox Smith.

Children's Week in Boston is under the general charge of a committee of which Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children in the Boston Public Library, is the chairman. Associated with Miss Jordan on this committee are:

Miss Frances Curtis, representing the Boston School Committee; Rev. A. F. Hickey, supervisor of parochial schools; Arthur Stanwood Pier of the Youth's Companion; Gilbert H. Boesig, boys' work secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. E. M. Barney, representing the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association; Ormond Loomis of the Boy Scouts; John Whitman, representing the newspaper press; Miss Bertha Mahony of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union's book shop for boys and girls; and V. M. Schenk, president of the Boston Bookellers' Association.

Book Lovers Aged Three

The exhibit of children's books at the library is displayed on tables in the teachers' room, so-called, which adjoins the children's room in the second floor of the main library building. The children's room is familiar to thousands of young Bostonians. Some of them under the care of older brothers and sisters, begin to go there at the age of three and four years, and show their first fondness for books by looking at the pictures in them or, perhaps, listening while their elders read the stories. The teachers' room includes among the books which line the walls, the library of John Adams. These venerable tomes look down on the products of the modern publishing house among which, perhaps, are rhymes and stories which appealed to the childish mind in the days when the second President of the United States was learning his alphabet. They tell you at the library that the young folks generally display much interest when told that the big books on the high shelves once belonged to a President. It is not on record, however, that the youngsters evince any keen desire to read the works which Adams cherished.

The collection of books for younger children includes, of course, Mother Goose, in many editions, some of them handsomely illustrated by artists of renown; others produced at prices to bring them within the reach of folk who, in these days of the high cost of living, must count the pennies in starting the home library for the little ones. There are the fairy tales and the folklores gathered from many lands. Hans Andersen is here, of course. So is Grimm. There are stories for the older children, too.

How to Do Things

In the making of books for young people there has grown up an extensive literature which might be described as falling within the "how-to-do-things" classification. It meets the demand of the boys of today for instruction as to the ways in which to make a great many more or less useful articles, how to live safely and comfortably in the woods and on the water, how to learn the simple processes of science, and many other things. In this connection, publishers are finding it to their advantage to meet the youthful demand for books that tell about aircraft and the navigation of the air.

The boy's love of adventure finds expression, now as always, in his choice of books. In no other way is the young people's book week likely to prove of more assistance to parents than in aiding them in the selection of books that will contain not only the thrills, but at the same time will give the boys reading that is unobjectionable in its tendencies. The collection at the library includes many of the best of these books. The old boys may take a bit of pleasure in the knowledge that included among them are the remarkable tales of Jules Verne and that they are as popular with the boys of today as they were with their dads. Robinson Crusoe, of course, is among those present. So are the seekers for gold who have made "Treasure Island" famous.

The Influence of War

As the result of the war, there has been an awakening of interest in books that tell the story of Joan of Arc. The library officials who study the tastes of the young people say that with the home-coming of the big brothers who fought in France younger brothers and sisters have shown a desire to read about that country and its people. There is also a demand for translations of the songs and poems written for the children of all the Allied nations.

While there are books which are described in the catalogues as being intended especially for girls, the fact is that the girls of today are interested in about everything that interests their brothers. Still, the collection at the Public Library contains a section devoted to the books which are regarded as making special appeal to the youthful feminine intellect.

The Bookshelf for Juveniles

There is used in connection with the exhibit at the library, as a further assistance to parents who want to know the best in current young folks' literature, a little volume entitled "The Bookshelf for Boys and Girls, from Nursery Rhyme to Grown-up Time." It gives the titles and brief descriptions of hundreds of books. The lists were prepared by Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library; Miss Marian Cutter, head of the children's department of the Bridgeport Public Library; and Franklin K. Mathews, chief librarian of the Boy Scouts of America.

Librarians are especially interested in this effort to set up more children's bookshelves in the homes. Miss Jordan, chairman of the Boston committee, in commenting on this interest shown by library workers, said: "It is because we are in a position to see and understand the child's fondness for books that we realize the value to every child of having books of his own in his own home." A plea for the child's own library is contained in a bulletin recently published by the Seattle Public Library in which it is said:

"To really love books so that they may be woven into the warp and woof of his life a child should have his own individual library, which grows year by year with his growth, yet which contains friends to whom he will return time and time again, secure to the knowledge of a happy companionship full of pleasant association. A large number of books is not essential to have, but a few should be added each year and the standard of choice should be kept high."

The exhibit at the Boston Public Library will continue through next week. Parents are especially invited to visit it.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1919

IS CHILDREN'S WEEK

Nation - Wide Movement for Home Libraries

Planned to Be of Assistance to Parents

Exhibition at Public Library in Boston

Books That Boys and Girls Like to Read

This is Children's Book Week at the Boston Public Library. What is being done at the library is part of a nationwide effort to bring the best books for young people into American homes to which they are now strangers. In other words, a national campaign has been undertaken to stimulate the love of good reading among the youth of the land by calling attention to the books that are worth while. It is an effort which is especially designed to be of assistance to parents in selecting books for their children. In this worthy undertaking, the American Library Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts, together with other organizations are co-operating. Attention has been called to it through the medium of newspaper advertising. Children's books are on display not only in the libraries of cities throughout the country, but there are such displays in book shops and in other places where books are gathered together. Artists have lent their assistance by designing posters. An especially effective example of the appeal which the artistic poster makes is seen in that which serves to call attention to the exhibit in the Public Library. It is the work of Jessie Willcox Smith.

Children's Week in Boston is under the general charge of a committee of which Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children in the Boston Public Library, is the chairman. Associated with Miss Jordan on this committee are:

Miss Frances Curtis, representing the Boston School Committee; Rev. A. F. Hickey, supervisor of parochial schools; Arthur Stanwood Pier of the Youth's Companion; Gilbert H. Boesig, boys' work secretary of the Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. E. M. Barney, representing the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association; Ormond Loomis of the Boy Scouts; John Whitman, representing the newspaper press; Miss Bertha Mahony of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union's book shop for boys and girls; and V. M. Schenk, president of the Boston Bookellers' Association.

Book Lovers Aged Three

The exhibit of children's books at the library is displayed on tables in the teachers' room, so-called, which adjoins the children's room in the second floor of the main library building. The children's room is familiar to thousands of young Bostonians. Some of them under the care of older brothers and sisters, begin to go there at the age of three and four years, and show their first fondness for books by looking at the pictures in them or, perhaps, listening while their elders read the stories. The teachers' room includes among the books which line the walls, the library of John Adams. These venerable tomes look down on the products of the modern publishing house among which, perhaps, are rhymes and stories which appealed to the childish mind in the days when the second President of the United States was learning his alphabet. They tell you at the library that the young folks generally display much interest when told that the big books on the high shelves once belonged to a President. It is not on record, however, that the youngsters evince any keen desire to read the works which Adams cherished.

The collection of books for younger children includes, of course, Mother Goose, in many editions, some of them handsomely illustrated by artists of renown; others produced at prices to bring them within the reach of folk who, in these days of the high cost of living, must count the pennies in starting the home library for the little ones. There are the fairy tales and the folklores gathered from many lands. Hans Andersen is here, of course. So is Grimm. There are stories for the older children, too.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1919

A MAGICAL ROOM

A room, and a small room at that, is now waiting to be opened at the Boston Public Library, which contains most magical possibilities. Even as one lifting of the lid of Pandora's Box gave instant wing to a host of evils, so one opening of this room's door, accomplished by sanction of a word from Washington, will let a flood—this time of benefits—go coursing out to the public. And what a chorus of "Ohs" and "Ahs" there will be, and of exclamations, "Why was this never done before?" "What a sensible thing it is!" "What a conversion of waste into profit!" For, if the truth must be known, a most absurd state of affairs obtains in the land so long as the doors of this room remain shut. The United States Government, greatest of all our publishers—in 1918 it printed over 300,000,000 publications at a cost of over \$5,000,000—is not proving successful today in carrying more than a tiny, a wholly negligible, percentage of this valuable material through the American libraries into circulation and use by our citizens. And this is true even though the Government sends a vast rack of its publications each year to the libraries; because the matter goes wholly without that promptness, that effectiveness of cataloguing and arrangement, that propriety and intelligence of distribution, which will attach to it once this room is our Boston library, and rooms like it in hundreds of other libraries throughout the country, are opened with a necessary new bureau to feed and to guide them from an office in Washington.

The fact is that now, as for years in the past, the United States Government is expending nearly all of its efforts as a publisher in the printing of its books, reports and portfolios, and scarcely any effort at all in the business of "selling" its wares to those who have need of them. There are, indeed, 480 depository libraries which receive once each month all matter issued by the Government Printing Office, excepting confidential titles, congressional bills and reports of hearings. But almost all of it has the ageing marks of two months stamped upon it before it attains any kind of availability to the public, even though much of it is of a nature useful only while it is entirely fresh.

As to the reports of hearings and the texts of important bills—often the most urgently needed of all the material—these are still less accessible, in part because the Government does not give them the same currency and in part because it is beyond the powers of any librarian at a distance from Washington to keep in touch with the texts of this nature, from week to week, and from day to day, which he or she should demand and receive. And, in any event, the uncatalogued or poorly catalogued confusion of the material as it descends upon our libraries is hopelessly confounded. The Joint Committee on Printing of the 66th Congress stated that "during the fifteen years from 1895 to 1900, inclusive, there were returned to the superintendent of documents a total of 1,579,164 documents which librarians had received in duplication or had discarded as obsolete or useless." How many tons of material is one justified in thinking went equally to waste but was not returned?

Now, for very little more money each year than is represented by the cost of the returned matter alone, there is ready at hand for approval by Congress a proposal, a thoroughly developed scheme of service and organization, which would not only rid the nation of this waste but make available to the citizens of the nation in libraries throughout the United States the publications of the Government Printing Office in well-catalogued, instantly useful form. That diminutive wizard among librarians, Miss Edith Guerrier, who is also the wizard presiding over the magical room at the Boston Public Library, spent sixteen months during the war in the Food Administration, building up for it a library information and exhibit service, and has now spent six months, since the war, in devising a general Government library information service for the Department of the Interior. She has the whole plan of the work laid out, and, thanks to the aid and the supervising direction of the Librarian, Mr. Charles F. D. Bolden, she already has at the library in Copley Square, as we have said, a typical exhibit of the information service as it would be housed, arranged and offered by each and every one of the co-operating libraries. All that needs to ensue is the passage of the Library Service Information bill, already favorably reported by the Committees on Education both of Senate and House in the national Congress.

This bill would create in the Bureau of Education—where it belongs and where only it belongs, because this is distinctly an educational work—a new division of library service, in the charge of a director as well informed as to library methods as he would be close to all Government offices, and especially of a director capable of making intelligent and discriminating choice of the material sent to libraries in different parts of the country, not sending economic circulars on the cooking and catching of fish to New Mexico, where they can neither be bought nor caught.

Is it requisite to say that this bill should be passed, and the service promptly established? Every intelligent citizen demands it and feels assured that where intelligence so clearly leads, Congress will follow.

Knickerbocker's Country—Oil Paintings
Arts and Crafts—Lyonel Baerle,
Copley Gallery—Paintings by Clifford Ashley.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS

Six Handsome Catalogues of Exhibitions
of Burlington Fine Arts Club, London, in
Fine Arts Room at Library

The Fine Arts room of the public library has recently received some valuable acquisitions to its already comprehensive collection of books on art. Among these, lately bought with the income of the Schofield bequest, are six large volumes of the exhibitions of the Burlington Fine Arts Club of London, the well-known club of art connoisseurs, which from time to time, holds fine loan exhibitions of work of art. These books are catalogues of the recent exhibitions held by the club, but are so handsomely bound and printed, so comprehensively illustrated with plates of high quality, and contain articles of such interest that they form valuable works of reference, and are of considerable artistic value. They were privately printed, and are not to be bought in the open market and the library, therefore, is fortunate to have procured these copies.

Each volume is devoted to a single exhibition. The one of the exhibition of early English portraits, held in 1910, is the largest, as it includes, in addition to the many plates, several articles by different authorities on subjects connected with the exhibition. The collection was brought together with the purpose of illustrating the history of portrait painting in England from the earliest known examples up to the time of Holbein and his immediate successors, a period which has been somewhat neglected, but which was productive of some very interesting work to judge by the plates. The articles in this volume include, among very able treatises on the history of the painting of that period, and biographies of the artists represented, an interesting paper on the evolution of miniature painting. The first form of this was the little portraits used in the illuminated manuscripts, and it is supposed the cutting-out of one of these heads and placing it in some jewelled setting or picture-box that led to the making of portraits in little. Miniatures were included in the exhibition, some by Holbein, which are charming. Another article is a very interesting account of the founding of the first London guild of painters, called the "Painter-Stainers of London." One John Browne was appointed head of this, and was made "Serjeant Painter" to the King in December, 1511. His duties were various, but do not apparently include much portrait painting, as the only record given of his artistic efforts is "in 1519, to gild and garnish the roofs at Guisnes and, in 1520, at a mansion held at New Hall, to beat and put on the scales of gold and silver on the garments and on the bonnets of the children." There are about forty large plates in the volume. Thirty of them are of large portraits, and the remainder, portraits on medals and coins of the period, and miniatures. Of the large portraits, eighteen of them are Holbeins, and the others are by Jan van Maubeke, Johannes Corvus, and the several foreign painters who influenced English art so much at that time.

Of the other volumes, one is devoted to articles and plates of a very fine exhibition of the pictures and drawings of the Venetian School, held during May, June and July, 1911. This has plates of the works of Titian, Palma Vecchio, Lorenzo Lotto, Tintoretto, Giorgione and others, including reproductions of four famous pictures at Alnwick Castle, three of which had never before been photographed. One of these, Bellini's "Bachante," is used as the frontispiece.

Another exhibition was of mezzotint portraits of the best period of the engraver's art, from 1745 to the time of George IV. At this time, before photography took its place in the reproducing of paintings, the engraver had to be an artist himself, and months of careful and highly trained work were necessary to turn out a fine plate. The articles in this volume are very interesting, especially one on the technique of mezzotint engraving by W. G. Hawkinson. The prints themselves, as shown in the plates, are of great beauty and include mezzotints by Meadell, Valentine Green and others of paintings by Romney, Gainsborough, Hoppner, Vanlyek and Lawrence.

The remaining three volumes are similar catalogues of the exhibition of early English embroidery, with many fine examples in color, of embroidered copes, mitres, chasubles, altar frontals and altar covers, panels and fragments of vestments; the exhibition of illuminated manuscripts, with many beautiful plates; and what must have been a very comprehensive exhibition of French art of the eighteenth century, held in 1913. This not only included paintings, pastels and drawings by Boucher, Chardin, Fragonard, Greuze, Perroneau and other artists of that period, but also examples of sculpture, miniatures, porcelains, clocks, snuff-boxes and other objects d'art.

M. F. B.

problems were settled.

He emphasized the racial complexities of the region and said that they could not be adjusted satisfactorily by allotting a specific territory to each nation because the various races were so intermingled.

He laid great stress on the importance of Constantinople, from a strategic and commercial point of view, and said the city controlled the most important passageway in the world. He praised the constructive administration of Britain in Palestine and other parts of the near east and added that England would be the logical nation to settle the problems in the near east but for the fact that she had been exhausted by the war and had neither forces, funds nor administrators to undertake the task.

sent to the Governor yesterday and will be presented to the Governor's council today, as a plea against continuation of the women named.

The protest is signed by 12 representatives of unions of women employees of this city and state, including Miss Julia S. O'Connor, president of the Telephone Operators' Union; Miss Mary McQuade, Typographical Union; Miss Agnes Gallagher, Tobacco Strippers' Union; Miss Agnes Burns, Stenographers' Union; Miss Mary Murphy, Park and Recreation Employees' Union; Miss Maud Foley, Shirtwaist Makers' Union; Miss Mary Thompson, Textile Workers' Union; Miss Bessie Irving, Waitresses' Union; Miss Anna Welstock, Neckwear Workers' Union; Miss Nettie Simons, Overall Workers' Union; Miss Margaret Leary, Office Building Cleaners' Union; Miss Mary Curley, Library Employees' Union.

1919
December 1.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY HOLDS WHIST PARTY AND DANCE

A whist party and dance were held in the Boston Public Library on Monday evening, December 1st, attended by over three hundred employees and their friends. In the early part of the evening Mr. Charles Belden, the Librarian greeted each one personally.

Both the whist party and dance were a great success due to the efforts of Miss Margaret Murphy, president of the Entertainment Committee. Refreshments were served during intermission.

Among those present were: The Misses Alice Barry, Alice Kernan, Margaret Counihan, Margaret Ryan, Mary Daley, Christina Meano, Marion McManus, Stella Pistorio, Marie Gross, Margaret Murphy, Veronica Hessian, Lillian Shan-Pauline Shea, Edith von Schoppe, Twomey, Ruth von Schoppe, Mary Catherine Britt, Mary Santina, Elizabeth Kelly, and May Kelly.

Messrs. William Adams, Phil Sexton, Joseph Mason, Eddie Roache, William Graham, Billie McCarthy, John Cahill, John Barry, William Claig, James Sullivan, Joe Murphy and a great many others.

ILL READ "CHRISTMAS CAROL"

Miss Alexandra Carlisle to Present Dickens's Story in Public Library Hall Monday Evening

Miss Alexandra Carlisle is to read "A Christmas Carol" in the Public Library Hall on Monday evening at 7.45, under the auspices of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship.

George S. Dane, the new song leader of the War Camp Community Service, will direct a chorus from the Girls' City Club which will sing carols on the front platform of the library, near the Boylston-street entrance to the hall, beginning at 7.30, and also before the reading and during the intermission.

OPEN SHELVES

An Experiment in Architectural Department of Fine Arts Room of Boston Public Library—Its Advantages to Readers

The matter of classifying its books is one in which each library works out its own system, taking into consideration the needs and convenience of its readers, and the practical details of operation. In the Boston Public Library the general system at present is to give each book a number, as it is acquired, and to record it in a fixed location. This, however, has its advantages from the point of view of any one coming to the library for the purpose of references, and the delay for several books on a subject, on the chance of some one of them having the material wanted, is obvious. The library has, therefore, made a point of having some open shelves, from which the reader can select books himself, and a collection of books of a wide range of subjects is thus arranged in the general reading-room in Bates Hall. In the Fine Arts room there are shelves devoted to painting, sculpture, design, biography, furniture, jewelry, costume and the like.

In the large field of architectural reference, however, the volumes accessible were not considered adequate, and at the recommendation of the committee on libraries of the Boston Society of Architects, an increase of the library's advantages in this line has been arranged.

In the West Gallery, adjoining the Fine Arts room, an alcove, No. 14, has been set apart as an architectural alcove of open shelves, and a selection from the library's works on that subject has been brought together under the direction of Mr. Frank A. Bourne, the Boston architect, who is also the head of the library's Fine Arts department, and the benefit of whose knowledge in such matters the library is fortunate in having. The books are very thoroughly classified, and the shelves labelled, so that the student or architectural draughtsman can find right at hand the best authorities and most practical helps in all architectural matters.

The shelves on the history and theory of architecture contain books on the architecture of ancient Egypt, Greece, India, Russia, Turkey, Italy and Japan, and such standard works as Ferguson, Choley, Fletcher, Hamlin and Simpson, and a recent publication by Kimball and Edgell. Below these are the architectural dictionaries and bibliographies, including Vitruvius in Latin, French and English. Next to these are the books on the architecture of different countries in the Renaissance and Medieval times, and here may be found such books as Blomfield's "Architecture of France," Ralph Adams Cram's "Substance of Gothic" and the Sammon lectures for 1915 at the Art Institute of Chicago, given by Mr. Cram, Thomas Hastings and Claude Bragdon, Bond's "Gothic Architecture," and Anderson's "Renaissance in Italy" and "Gothic Renaissance in England."

The shelves marked Churches contain

large volumes, the well-recognized authority, than which there has been prepared nothing better, being a collection of papers from different publications, illustrated by many photographs and measured drawings and edited by William Roth Ware. These there are on the shelves on Country Houses, containing many modern works on the subject, profusely illustrated with photographs of houses by different architects. Among the books under Decoration is a very fine English publication on Robert Allen and his brothers and their work, by Squier. Also, many books on church decorations, including Francis Bond's "Fonts and Font Covers," "The Chancel of English Churches," and "Wood-carvings in English Churches." The other subjects are Construction and Details, under both of which there are many valuable and practical books of reference.

A part of the collection that is particularly interesting to the architectural draughtsman, is the large number of scrap-books and portfolios, containing illustrations from magazines, drawings and other material of great practical value. This feature of a reference library has been gone into with great thoroughness and much success in the library of the Cooper Institute in New York, and every illustrator, designer and architect who has made the value of such a collection. These scrap-books in the library are especially extensive and well classified, having been prepared by a Boston architect and secured by the library at his death. They are about fifty in number and the subjects include practically everything pertaining to architecture, from the architecture of different countries and periods to all details of design, ornament and construction. The material in the portfolios, which also covers a wide range of subjects, was collected by the late William Gibbons Preston, the architect, and have been added to by the library continually since they were acquired.

The extent to which these open shelves are used will determine the library's policy in regard to increasing advantages of this sort in the arrangement of their books in future.

M. F. B.

THE LIBRARIANS THANK SENATOR WALSH

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I must thank your Washington correspondent for his comprehensive survey of the library service which we are trying to establish in the Bureau of Education. I should like to call attention to the fact that it was our Massachusetts junior senator, Hon. David I. Walsh, who immediately grasped the educational possibilities of this service, saw what it could do for the libraries and for the country, and assisted in preparing the material necessary for the Senate committee. The report on the bill which came from his office is said to be one of the best brief, comprehensive summaries ever issued.

I wish to express my thanks to him and to Congressman Dallinger, also of Massachusetts, and Congressman Baker of California, for the invaluable services they have rendered to the librarians in this matter.

EDITH GUERREAU,
Boston Public Library.
Boston, Sept. 10, 1919.

Exhibition of Pennell's Work

The Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library is to hold an exhibition of lithographs, etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell, loaned for the occasion by Doll & Richards. These will be shown the latter part of February, when Mr. Pennell is to be in Boston to give a talk before the Society of Printers on "American Illustration in the Past—in the Present—Will there be any Future?" The library will also display in this exhibition various books with illustrations by Mr. Pennell.

his recent election to the City Council when he addressed the members of the South Boston Trade Association at the Boston City Club last evening.

He spoke on the executive administration of the city and of the manner in which municipal finance is being handled. He explained various forms of the country and went into detail about the present system in Boston.

He said that Boston is the only city in the State whose tax limit is fixed by the Legislature. He declared that only a small percentage of the money taken in by the city on taxes can be used by the city.

He pointed out that vast sums must be expended to maintain schools, the Police Department and also the libraries, which the city has no control of the amount of money spent. He stated also a liability to the city and he called attention to the State taxes imposed upon the city.

He stated that he has had many complaints from residents who state that the city is suffering from the present system of collecting garbage. At some houses the garbage cans have not been emptied for six weeks at a time, he stated. He advocated a system that will place the removal of garbage immediately under the control of the city. He stated that it will mean the additional cost of many laborers, but the system would be satisfactory as the results would warrant the expenditure.

He also spoke of poll taxes. He stated that many persons fail to pay their poll tax, and pointed out "the soul" of the city by showing the hardship and suffering in many families and how hard it is for the collectors to make returns. He stated that at the present time he is studying a new system of taxation. He favors the removal of the poll tax law from the statute books. He was extended a rising vote of thanks. Dr. George A. Sullivan made a brief address.

Representative Robert E. Bigney presided. Thomas E. Saint, Thomas F. Barry and Samuel Sullivan were appointed to bring in nominations, and the following were nominated and elected: Representative Robert E. Bigney, president; Edward G. Lennon and Jas. H. White, vice president; Jeremiah J. McCarthy, treasurer; Charles J. Hess, secretary; Dr. William P. Cross, Dr. Geo. A. Sullivan, Hon. Joseph A. Maynard, Hon. William J. Day, Martin E. Tuohy, Patrick J. Cuddy and Charles E. Curran, directors.

The organization voted to conduct a membership drive. Many matters relative to car service were discussed.

surely fail in its purpose were that policy neglected.

The income from these trust funds amounts to about \$30,000 a year and many valuable books which could not be purchased out of the city money would be missing from the shelves but for the income from the trust funds.

Education for the Foreigner

Just now when the world is going through a period of reorganization as a result of the war which had plunged three-fourths of it into a frightful abyss, the great post-war problem for America is the education of the foreigner and his assimilation into the body politic as an American citizen. He must be treated as a brother who desires to become a true citizen of the Republic.

The question is asked, what is the best method of teaching our immigrants the ideals of our country, and impressing on them the fundamental principles of the American form of government. As a result of years of practical experience in journalism, and close study of human nature through my connection with the greatest educational institution of our city, the public library, I have come to the conclusion that we should meet the foreigner more than half way.

Do you realize, gentle reader, that for 25 years the Boston Public Library has been doing in its own systematic way, unostentatious and effective, the very thing that is uppermost in the minds of all at the present time, meeting the foreigner more than half way, and providing the point of contact between the illiterate adult immigrant and the boundless opportunities for education and advancement in our city?

Much Effort Misdirected

Too much effort has been expended by well-meaning people in trying to teach the foreigner a lot of things that do not appeal to his imagination, and too little effort in helping him to preserve and improve on the good things that are a part of the country from whence he came, and which were instilled into him when he was a boy on his mother's knee.

Europe is a great deal older than our own country, the home of art, literature and music, and notwithstanding the fact that the destructive teachings of the Prussian autocracy finally plunged us all into a whirlpool of blood, there are many beautiful customs in the old world that are well worth preserving here, by encouraging the newcomer to keep up the artistic, imaginative and scholarly traditions of the old world.

I have in mind an incident which occurred a few years ago, when several well intentioned persons tried to abolish the reading room of the public library at the North end because the adult Italians asked for books in their own language which the little reading room did not have. In every case the book desired was one of the classics. Upon investigation the trustees of the library disclosed the fact that primarily the applicant was looking for something written in his own language. He was yearning for a book, and not being familiar with the English language or English authors, he could not do otherwise than ask for something which he had heard about or read in his own country.

At the same time, it was a pleasure to find that the children of these lovable people were crowding the library every day after school hours and reading books in English on American history, American traditions, and particularly the lives of George Washington, Paul Revere and Abraham Lincoln.

Met the Wants of the Readers

Instead of abolishing the reading room, as requested by those who lived in a more aristocratic portion of the city, the trustees of the library bought a number of books on American history written in the Italian language which were eagerly sought by the adult readers. As a result of this policy of meeting these wonderful people more than half way, the reading room at the North end has grown into a most important branch, with a building all its own which includes a large lecture hall and a circulation and influence as great, perhaps, as any branch library in the city.

The public library is in a position to do more for the foreigner than any educational agency in the city. He sees the sign which is over every branch and reading room, "Free to All," and enters with perfect freedom, because he knows it is his, and knowledge is there for the asking, and the library is ready to assist him.

Books were beyond his limited means in his own country, education was for those who had money to pay for it, and here he is welcome to all that a liberal city provides for a man who has the ambition to improve his mind and better his position in the world. Isn't this Americanization of the standard kind?

Real Value Hard to Estimate

When one looks at the circulation figures given out by the library authorities, it is a difficult matter to estimate the real value of the work done throughout the year. The human side does not appear in statistics, and the purpose of this article is to show something of the inner workings of our library system in its mission to help make American citizens. This human interest side is certainly vital.

From visits made to the various branches and reading rooms and an intimate acquaintance with the personnel of the staff, many interesting incidents come to mind which the public who are paying the bills would be glad to know.



FATHER OR MOTHER OR BOTH

about. Take, for example, the West end library, one of the largest in the city, situated on Cambridge street in a beautiful building which was once a church. How many Bostonians, other than those who live in the neighborhood, know where it is? And yet it is one of the famous old structures in the city, once the home of the West Church and Dr. Cyrus Bartol, a preacher of fame for years.

In the gallery, after school hours, are to be found crowds of children. Many of them do not come to draw books, but bring their school books and sit at the tables to get their "home lessons." They are mainly the children of parents born on the other side of the ocean.

With many of these students in grammar and high schools, normal schools and colleges there is much to be done in reference work.

Strangers Require Personal Aid

The children demand a good deal in the way of assistance in getting their lessons, and will try in every possible manner to get their work done for them. A little girl came one evening, the librarian tells me, in great indignation to tell her that John (the young man on duty putting up books, etc.) had refused to do her examples for her. This spirit appears to be very general, even among the older students, who after a book containing the material has been found for them, will wait to have page and paragraph looked up, then ask for pencil and paper to write it down.

One of the important activities of this library is that with the newcomers. Knowing scarcely a word of English, they will come with some friend who has been here a little longer to act as an interpreter. Having probably begun night-school, the next step is to get a library card. With these newcomers it is really necessary to attend to the wants of each personally. With them perhaps more than any other class of borrowers it rests almost entirely with the attendant, whether they go away satisfied or not.

The first request is usually for a "beginner's book" or an "easy book," and surprisingly soon they are reading English.

Two young Russian girls came in for the first time with a cousin, who acted

as interpreter, and selected the "easy books" from which she was teaching them English. For a few months the custodian personally oversaw their reading, and they came to him directly for their books. It was not many months before, meeting one of them on the stairs, the librarian said to her: "Are you finding your own books now?" "Sure," she said—(by the way, that is about the first word they learn)—and went on to tell that she should read quite "hard" books now. I wonder how many of us could learn to speak and read Russian in six months!

There was also a little woman who came in one evening. Accompanying her was a burly man who waited while she registered for a card. That very evening she asked for an "easy book" and proceeded on the spot to give him his first lesson in English. A day or so later she got her card, and, armed with the Arnold Primer, departed, still towing the big man in her wake, no doubt by this time proficient in the English tongue.

A year or more ago the library made a crusade with the object of getting some books in Yiddish and Russian for the older members of the community who had not learned to read English, and would not be likely to do so. The library had already collected all the material it could get by blinding the supplements of the Russian magazines, and by borrowing from the central library. They succeeded in getting a fair number of Yiddish books, and a few in Russian. There have been more popular than the "ten best sellers," and proved to be a great drawing card in getting out the older people.

As a result of adding these books, many more of the older men and women have registered for cards, in a few cases the whole family came in together to get cards. One mother came in with her children. She could not write English, but signed her name on the children's age certificates and her own registration in Yiddish.

Could Not Read; Felt Disgraced

They had one case at the West End of an exceptionally intelligent appearing woman, who spoke English well, but told the custodian that she could neither read nor write it. Born in Russia, al-

LIBRARIANS HEAR STRANGERS

Those whose acquaintance is confined to the central institution of the city and the important efforts to aid the foreigners are anxious to become fully acquainted with the work and tells of its activities.

Mr. Kenney here gives a summary of the work of the library in the last year.

Another mother does not appear to have her girls go to the "Merryland" and too many stories, so she comes in herself to get the books for them. She speaks English very well, and is very fond of reading books in simple English. She depends upon the attendant to select the books for herself and her children, and told the custodian that she was much interested in American history. The most interesting work at this branch is with the newcomers. To help him first, if we can, books in his own language, second, plenty of material to help him in his efforts to learn the English language, and third, plenty of material to help him in his efforts to learn the English language, and third, plenty of material to help him in his efforts to learn the English language.

South End Branch a Cosmopolitan City

The South end branch serves a district which one of the leading social workers there has called the "cosmopolitan." It was at one time the home of the families of the well-to-do merchants and professional men but has changed since then mainly to a working class district with its shifting population.

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library is to render its patrons the highest service.

The library department is the most free and cosmopolitan activity, and it is to the library which has the greatest power to interpret the spirit of American democracy to the foreign-born. A knowledge of books is necessary for the common man, but a knowledge of the situation is also necessary for the common man, and the ability to meet a chance. The entire staff should be live wires controlled by an ever-changing current, and not mere spokes of a wheel radiating from a stationary hub and not perform the duties of a public servant with an alertness and individual initiative, working for a harmonious whole, does not belong in a public library.

Various ways and means are employed in meeting individual patrons, and the person in charge cannot, in the nature of things, always be referred to, a situation is especially essential when dealing with an adult foreign-born citizen, because of peculiar sensibilities and inborn sense of hospitality. child psychology and other child problems, with result that the middleman is somewhat neglected.

The adult situation at our library has a peculiar interest for me. The earnestness and perseverance with which some foreigners advance themselves calls for the highest respect and admiration.

How Some Strangers Have Been Helped

"One young man who uses our library a great deal, a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a model of perseverance and concentration. He came to America almost illiterate, a young man of 18. Upon arriving, he decided to educate himself, and better his circumstances. He therefore worked for nine years as a carpenter, and, at the same time, attended the public evening schools and every other evening class he could find. During this period he saved \$2000, and when he found that there were no other evening classes left to attend, he took all his savings and entered Tech. This former Italian immigrant will graduate at the advanced age of 31 years with an excellent record and a knowledge of Italian, English, German, French and Latin, and above all an American citizen praising American educational opportunities.

It was only recently that another newcomer came in to our adults' room. This man seemed strange and ill at ease, and I asked him in English if I could help him. As he did not answer, I addressed him in Italian. Still he did not answer, so I tried Yiddish, and the answer came, "Is this a library where strangers may read?" "Yes, indeed," with books both to read and to take home. Then in Yiddish I made him welcome and explained the uses of the library, while he told the following story:

"He was an exile from Palestine, 22 years old, a Hebrew scholar from the Seminary at Jerusalem, who after 10 months of wandering and many hardships (due to war conditions, including service at the Damascus and an honorable discharge due to serious illness contracted because of dietary principles) had landed in Boston that morning from the United States relief ship Tennessee. He did not know a single person in America, and as he had only \$2 was not allowed to land alone. He was, therefore, taken off by the Jewish Immigrant Relief Society and sent to a public house in the district.

"Upon arriving at the public house, he asked there if there were any free libraries in America; the people immediately sent him to the North End branch, and when the place was opened that day he was already waiting outside to enter, with the hope of receiving at the library the necessary information as to Jewish conditions and 'Kultur' in Boston. The library fortunately for him was in a position to refer him to the people who were likely to assist him in finding a position as a Hebrew teacher, with the result that the man is today, instead of being dependent upon common charity, at work with every opportunity of retaining his self-respect, earning a living, while he studies the English language and prepares for an American university.

Library Service Reached Its Height

"Too busy to discuss American conditions at length with him, I introduced him to the Italian student from Technology, who also speaks German. At this moment I think that the service and hospitality of the library reached its height—when, in a free American meeting place, a Palestinian Hebrew and a Sicilian Italian met and discussed in common language (German) America's social conditions and educational opportunities. "It may be interesting to cite here the Palestinian's impressions of America after he had been in this country one week.

"The civilization of America," said he, "is of a peculiar nature. It is frightfully materialistic and there is no room here for the dreamer, or what we call in Palestine, 'the idealistic philosopher.' As heavily as I can make out from what I see, all philosophers are fed by others, because there is not any demand for professorial or idealistic intellectualism, unless the person has an income from other sources. I have seen that my studies in an American university for a Ph. D. I have attended to the very technical subjects instead of the country with many natural resources whose cry to man is to 'conquer.' The next generation in America fore destined to be an age of practical materialism, controlled by science and materialism."

Boston Transcript

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1920

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Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, was chairman of the delegation. Briefly he set forth the appeal. It was not a demand in any sense of the word. No specific "increases" were named as the employees' due. He recounted the fact that in the last five years the cost of living has increased 82 per cent; that in the same period the average wages paid in industrial plants have increased 88 per cent; that at the library the unionized forces have had an average advance of 43 per cent, while the professional workers have had their salaries increased, since 1914, only 26 per cent, or two-fifths as much as those employees in the mechanical departments.

Furthermore, salaries of heads of departments show an even smaller rate of increase, namely, 21.4 per cent. Last summer, before any advances had been granted in the school department, there were 181 teachers, exclusive of the superintendents and head masters of high schools, who were receiving salaries larger than those paid to any employee of the library, except to the librarian and assistant librarian, Mr. Chase pointed out. He also declared that a study of salaries paid in the circulation department of the New York Public Library shows that, at almost every point at which comparison is possible, the budget for 1920, approved by the New York Board of Estimate and Appointment, gives a materially larger salary than is paid in corresponding positions in Boston.

Mayor Peters made a brief reply to the delegation, promising to do what he could for them when the library budget is before him.

LIBRARY CLERICAL WORKERS ASK RAISE

Mayor Promises to Give Claims Consideration

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The trustees and Librarian Belden gave the group permission to make the appeal in behalf of 44 department heads and 351 employees in all branches at the Central Library, so that all might "live at a standard more in keeping with our self-respect."

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As against these increases to the clerical forces, Mr. Chase declared the mechanical workers at the library, engineers, firemen and other unionized groups have been advanced 68 percent in wages in the same period.

The city has not been able to do much better for these workers than a \$100 annual increase—a little less than \$2 per week. Some of them have given long years of faithful service at responsible posts. Mr. Peters promised the delegation he would give their claims the most generous consideration possible.

PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Mr. Seeley's Exhibition at Boston Public Library Shows Artistic Taste and Skill in Use of Medium

In the two small exhibition rooms on the ground floor of the Boston Public Library is hung an extensive collection of the photographs of Mr. George Henry Seeley of Stockbridge, Mass. Mr. Seeley is an artist who uses photography as a medium, as are the best of the pictorial photographers today. His native artistic taste, as evidenced in choice of subjects and feeling for composition, has doubtless been increased by the four years of training as a painter which he had before he became interested in photography. He is a really works in his developing and printing to present his subjects in the painter-like way, with luminosity, simplicity of mass and effectiveness of pattern, and his sensitiveness to color values is such that he succeeds in giving to his photographs

much more of the feeling of color than is usual in black and white photography.

The personal element in photography is evident in the choice of subject and in the lighting and composition—in short, in the general primary conception of the picture, and great skill and taste must of course be used all through the delicate and sometimes uncertain processes of developing and printing, to achieve an artistic result. But before photography as a means of artistic expression can be placed among the arts, the question must be settled as to whether the photographer, like the painter, can successfully and with controlled use of his medium, work towards a realization of his primary conception, or whether having selected a pleasing arrangement of lights and darks, and having exercised his taste and judgment throughout the processes of developing and printing, he is obliged by the limitations of the medium to consider the picture done when he has achieved an artistic result. The fact that some photographers, finding the chemical processes inadequate, occasionally accent parts of their prints with brush and paints, is proof of the uncertainties of the medium. This practice is of course perfectly legitimate when only the beauty of the print is considered, but is frowned upon by those who wish to demonstrate the unaided possibilities of photography.

Mr. Seeley's photographs are many of them of Stockbridge winter scenes, of which (1) "Early Snow" is a lovely platinum print. In many of the pictures multiple gum printing is used. This is a process in which several printings from the plate are superimposed on a paper sensitized by washes of bichlorate of potash tinted with watercolor pigment. By this method Mr. Seeley has achieved a depth of shadow and simplicity of light which is very effective, particularly in some of the landscapes with tree masses in silhouette. The figure studies are very original in composition, and all of the work is thoroughly artistic in conception.

The exhibition is to remain open until Jan. 23. M. F. B.

Boston Evening Transcript

JANUARY 12, 1920

MAKING PUBLIC PAPERS PUBLIC

The highly practical and informing use which can be made of the proposed national clearing house for Government documents, the moment Congress sees fit to establish this much-needed division of the Bureau of Education, is plainly shown by the first issue of a new periodical bulletin which has just come to hand from the Boston Public Library. The bulletin is entitled "News Notes on Government Publications," and its contents are precisely what its title indicates they should be. It is published for the use of the library's staff, but that, of course, is only in order that the employees may, in turn, help the public to a better and more convenient use of the many thousands of publications issued each year by the Federal Government, concerning which it has been impossible, as matters have been managed in the past, even for librarians to

keep themselves more than vaguely posted, to say nothing of the darkness in which the general public was left in regard to them. Indeed, this service is only possible now because one far-sighted worker has been busily constructing, upon direction from the Department of the Interior, a temporary "Government Document Information Service," as it would operate permanently if authorized by act of Congress. The material so gathered, the modern cataloging and coordinating system introduced for it where only desultory lists before existed, has begun to cast the light of day upon the Government reports and papers, and to create a real plan for their distribution among those who need them.

Thanks to the fact that the efficient librarian who has devised this system, Miss Edith Guerrier, is attached to the staff of the Boston Public Library and has the full cooperation and assisting direction of the Librarian, Mr. Belden, Boston is in a position to profit by the work done, even in advance of Congressional action. Not only has the issue of "News Notes on Government Publications" been begun, but also there has been established a document room in the Copley square building where, although the doors are not yet formally opened, Bostonians can now have access to well-ordered information about public papers for well-nigh the first time in history. But all the other cities of the country are entitled to the same benefits and should have the same benefits.

These can be gained as soon as a national Library Information Service is established. The United States Government is the largest of all publishers—in 1918 it printed over 300,000,000 books and papers at a cost of more than \$5,000,000. At present it is also the most inefficient of all publishers—tons and tons of its materials go to waste largely on account of their inaccessibility. A great part of the publications so wasted is of real value. A proper distribution of that part of it which is useful and informative has never been so needed as at this time when the ignorance in which thousands of our citizens and aliens live in regard to their government threatens the very foundations of government. Boston, by an unusual exercise of effort and initiative, can measurably improve this situation for her own people, but Congress should hasten to confer its benefits upon all cities and upon all the people, and, by doing so, establish the service at a maximum of efficiency, which can in no other way be attained, even here in Boston.

GLOBE. EVENING EDITION

MONDAY, JAN 12, 1920

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Furthermore, salaries of heads of departments show an even smaller rate of increase, namely, 21.4 per cent. Last summer, before any advances had been granted in the school department, there were 181 teachers, exclusive of the superintendents and head masters of high schools, who were receiving salaries larger than those paid to any employee of the library, except to the librarian and assistant librarian, Mr. Chase pointed out. He also declared that a study of salaries paid in the circulation department of the New York Public Library shows that, at almost every point at which comparison is possible, the budget for 1920, approved by the New York Board of Estimate and Appointment, gives a materially larger salary than is paid in corresponding positions in Boston.

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The Boston Post

JANUARY 12, 1920

THE OBSERVANT CITIZEN

Congratulations to John Singer Sargent—whose wonderful paintings beautify the "Sargent Hall" of Boston's public library—upon attaining his 65th birthday anniversary.

Born in Italy, educated in Europe, and now having his permanent residence in London, Mr. Sargent still is almost universally looked upon as a Bostonian, having been the son of Dr. Fitzwilliam S. Sargent of this city. He is, I imagine, the most famous bachelor of his generation in the world.

There is still one blank panel, by the way, in the space allotted to Sargent's brush at the public library.

The Sargent paintings, so far as the series representing "the triumph of religion" are concerned, are on the walls of the corridor of the upper floor. This locality is therefore familiarly known as the "Sargent Hall."

I am astonished, sometimes, to discover how many supposedly well-informed Bostonians are ignorant of the wonderful art treasures their public library holds, and how unable most visitors are to distinguish the productions of the different artists.

The features most easily identified, of course, are the decorations on the walls of the stairway and the corridor above, by Purvis de Chavannes, representing "The Muses Welcoming the Genius of Enlightenment"; and the decorations of the Delivery Room, by Edwin A. Abbey, illustrating the legend of the Holy Grail.

But the works of other artists also are to be seen, well worth a visit of inspection.

I observe, by the way, that Grand Army men always seem especially interested in the great marble lions by St. Gaudens, on either side of the first landing of the staircase. One reason, perhaps, is because the lions were presented to the library by the Second and Twentieth Regiments of Civil war veterans.

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The Washington Medal

In the current number of the Boston Public Library Bulletin, which completes the first volume of the new series, is a reproduction and history of the Washington medal. For years it has been known to those interested in medallic art that the Boston Public Library possesses the valuable Washington medal struck in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British forces on March 17, 1776, the only gold medal presented to General Washington by Congress. Few, however, have ever seen it. It has now been decided to exhibit it on the twenty-second of February of each year in the Fine Arts Department. This medal was designed in Paris by Pierre Simon Benjamin Duvivier, under an arrangement made with John Adams and two associates, at the request of the Continental Congress. On the obverse is a portrait bust of Washington in profile, surrounded by a Latin presentation inscription. On the reverse is a scene showing Washington, with four aides, on Dorchester Heights, witnessing the departure of the British fleet. It is nearly three inches in diameter.

This gold medal became the property of George Steptoe Washington, the son of Samuel Washington, the general's elder brother. It then passed to his eldest son, Samuel Walter Washington, at whose decease, in 1831, it went to his widow. She gave it to her only son, George Lafayette Washington, on whose decease it passed to his widow, Mrs. Ann Bull Washington. The successive owners of the precious relic refused many offers for it, being determined that it should ultimately go to the city of Boston. In 1875 Mayor Cobb of Boston had the matter drawn to his attention, and with the cooperation of Robert C. Winthrop and Otis Norcross, a former mayor, a subscription was raised to purchase the medal which became the property of the city in 1876.

A series of ten medals in silver, representing men and events of the American Revolution, was ordered by Congress between March 23, 1776, when the gold medal was given to Washington, and the year 1786. This series of eleven medals in silver came into the possession of Daniel Webster and from him went to his friend Peter Harvey, who generously gave them to the Massachusetts Historical Society, where they now are treasured.

MAYOR WILL CUT MELON

Most Generous Salary Schedule Is Forthcoming

Nearly \$1,490,000 Will Be Devoted to Increases

This Is Extra Amount Granted by Legislature

Fiat Increases of \$200 Will Generally Prevail

In Some Cases \$300 Is Expected Advance

Firemen and Policemen Will Go to \$1800

Allotments Possible in View of Budget Surplus

Glad tidings will be proclaimed among 10,000 or more employees of the city of Boston late tomorrow afternoon when Mayor Peters's salary programme for the year will be officially divulged. Without attempting to detract in the least from the joy of that announcement, it may be said today that the mayor will allot practically the entire amount which the Legislature empowered him to appropriate this year by the addition of one dollar to the 1911 tax limit. Therefore, it can be assumed that salaries and wages will be advanced practically to the amount of \$1,490,000 which will provide the most extensive advances in the history of the city.

Will Cause Satisfaction

That there will be many disappointed employees is to be expected, but in general the announcement will cause satisfaction. Numerous solutions to the salary problem have been advanced. All have been carefully considered by the mayor who not only has sought the advice of department officials, but friends who have no connection with City Hall affairs. The suggestion which seemed to elicit strongest favor was that of a flat increase of \$200, so far as it was reasonably possible to apply it. That is the programme with certain variations, which the mayor is expected to announce. There are officials at City Hall who expect that certain worthy employees drawing in excess of \$1800, who have not received an advance in salary for many years, will receive as high as \$300.

It would have been impossible for the mayor to have attempted a salary programme similar to that presented by the officers of the Boston Employees' Central Council on Nov. 25, and yesterday emphasized by a committee from the Boston Central Labor Union, which called upon the mayor. That schedule, which embraced every group of employees on the city payroll, made a demand for salary increases totalling \$3,500,000. It was prepared, in fact, on the assumption that the mayor would receive from the Legislature his entire request of \$2 additional in the tax limit, but it has not been modified since the Legislature granted but half the appeal.

Salary Demands in Detail

In that appeal the clerks' organization asked for an increase of 40 per cent; the laborers from \$3.50 to \$5 a day; city chauffeurs, from \$4 to \$6 a day; inspectors in the public works department who are receiving \$1400 a year, an advance to \$1800; gardeners in the park and recreation department, an increase to \$5.50 a day; subforemen to \$1000 a year and all foremen to \$1500; sewer inspectors of construction, from \$1500 to \$2000; and of maintenance, from \$1400 to \$2000; library employees, an increase of 25 per cent; subforemen in the public works department, \$1800 a year; bridge tenders, an increase of \$200 and bridge cleaners an increase of \$1 a day. Instead of \$5 a day for the laborers, the mayor is expected to grant \$4 or an increase of fifty cents. Instead of a flat 40 per cent increase for the clerks, the mayor is expected to allot an increase of \$200, with \$300 in exceptional cases. Chauffeurs are expected to be advanced fifty cents a day. Inspectors in the various departments, many of whom are called upon to supervise highly technical work, will receive \$200 and more. For the library employees the mayor is expected to set aside a generous sum, but the disposition of the money rests entirely with the trustees.

Fire and Police Advances

The new schedules for the firemen and policemen have caused the mayor exceptional trouble. A few months ago he raised the minimum salary in these departments to \$1400 a year, in order to stimulate recruitment. It was natural to expect that the maximum salaries would be increased in similar ratio, or from \$1900 to \$1800, and it is believed the mayor will follow that policy. The firemen, however, have set \$1800 as the maximum, the demand having been presented yesterday. Police Commissioner Curtis's recommendations have not been divulged, but it is believed that they cover the entire department—patrolmen, sergeants and their superior officers. If the mayor establishes the maximum salary of firemen and patrolmen at \$1800, which he is expected to do, he will probably provide that the period between the minimum and the maximum be established at five years.

Must Depend on Surplus

By devoting practically his entire additional appropriating power for salary increases, the mayor will be obliged to eliminate from his department budgets numerous important items. That for streets, in the budget of the department of public works, is for \$1,250,000. To eliminate these items means that the mayor will depend upon his treasury surplus to a greater extent than ever before, and he can thus provide, for the surplus will be the largest in the history of the city. Unexpected tax collections have led to the estimate that the surplus will be in excess of \$2,000,000.

Boston Sunday Post
JANUARY 19, 1920

BOOKS ON RUSSIA ARE IN DEMAND

Foreigners Also Eagerly Reading About America

The demand for books on Russia is enormous, every bit of literature on Americanization is being eagerly devoured by thousands, people are once more studying books on genealogy, and the boys and girls are reading more fairy tales than ever, as the Boston reading public settles down again to peace day reading habits, according to librarians of the Boston Public Library, who have been making a study of the reading situation.

WANT LIGHT ON RUSSIA

"There is no reading field so popular as Russia," said one of the librarians. "Every aspect of Russian life is eagerly sought for, Russian history, Russian art, Russian literature, and every kind of a book on Russia is in demand all the time. When our readers can't get the books they want they fill in the gaps by using less authoritative books that have been on the back shelves for years. Above all, everyone has taken to reading Turgenev and Tolstoy. We could circulate all the copies we could buy of these two writers."

The end of the war has left one other subject topmost in the minds of the public. Americanization is the new subject, as evidenced by circulation statistics. Call slips that come into the library every morning by the thousands show that there is a tremendous interest in any kind of literature that tells about America, books dealing directly with citizenship, books on civics and elements of political theory, lesson books on teaching English to foreigners, and especially books about Americans by those of foreign birth, like Mary Antin's "Promised Land."

Eager to Know America

Branch librarians add weight to the evidence by telling stories of the eager, serious foreigners who are never through reading about America and how to become real Americans. Then they point out the special shelves devoted to such books which have been arranged on account of the special interest shown and as a last bit of testimony they show you how newly bought and yet how worn are the books on these shelves.

The war has left the children more wrapped up than ever in fairy tales, say the children's librarians. They have hundreds of duplicate copies of many of the most popular fairy books and could use hundreds more.

The boys and girls are reading most of their free time. They come to the library in droves after school hours and on Saturdays and Sundays and read the books one after another. "Huckleberry Finn," "Tom Sawyer," and "The Story of a Bad Boy" are never out of circulation, as many copies as the libraries have, while "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" and "Anne of Green Gables" are read by every girl who comes to the library and often read over and over.

War Topics Dropped

The great demand for books on European history and literature on navigation, mathematics, engineering and chemistry, and all the other reading growing out of the war, that jumped incredibly during the war, fell off just as quickly at the signing of the armistice.

"Within two weeks of the signing of the armistice circulation was near normal," come reports from the central office of the Boston Library. "Requests on genealogy began to come in at the old rate, most everyone forgot about European history and the great demand for books on food and gardening flagged. The old reading habits were quickly re-established except for the persistent interest remaining in books on Russia, the League of Nations, and questions growing out of the League of Nations."

"Then there are certain people who never read anything but the latest fiction. The war made no appreciable difference in their reading habits, and they are still reading all the very latest of light fiction."

The singing of carols in front of the Boston Public Library at 7.30 this evening, followed by the reading of "A Christmas Carol" in the library lecture hall, under the auspices of the Dickens Fellowship, will serve as a happy reminder that no other author has ever written with quite such an enduring "Christmas" flavor as did Dickens.

Boston Public Library Bulletin

The current number of the Bulletin of the Public Library of the City of Boston contains as a frontispiece a reproduction of a photograph of the ruins of the Winthrop House on Boylston and Tremont streets, destroyed by fire April 5, 1861. Part II of a brief sketch of the Public Library brings its history up to date. Reproductions of old documents in the possession of the Public Library are a petition for a bridge between Charlestown and Boston, 1729; a letter on church attendance, 1639; and a description of the old Winthrop House. The important gifts received by the library since the first of this year include a volume of maps showing the operation of American divisions on the Western Front in France during 1918, presented by General Pershing; the Bibliophile Society edition of the Journals of Washington Irving; and a list of books privately printed by William K. Dixby, and those privately printed by book cuts from manuscripts in his collection. Mrs. George P. Sanger has given a collection of about seventy-five pieces of pianoforte music to be bound at her expense and used for circulation.

Boston Transcript
JANUARY 20, 1920

ENGRAVINGS OF FRANKLIN

Exhibition at Boston Public Library Arranged for Anniversary of Franklin's Birth—Portraits and Allegories Shown

In the fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library there is on exhibition a considerable part of the Library's large collection of portraits of Benjamin Franklin. Jan. 17 was the anniversary of Franklin's birth and this furnishes the reason for holding the exhibition at this time. The portraits are engravings, mezzotints and lithographs from paintings of Franklin—many of them made by different engravers from the same portrait, and showing great variety in the results.

A favorite subject for the engraver seems to have been Franklin's portrait of Franklin, a three-quarters length standing figure, in fur cap and spectacles, holding a paper. This has been reproduced as a whole in a large mezzotint by John Martin Will, and simply the head and shoulders have been engraved by several artists. In the case of some it is reversed, a much easier process of course, as the drawing on the plate could be copied directly from the original. Another portrait that made a popular subject is the one by Chamberlain, showing Franklin in an arm chair with large quilt-pen in his hand and paper before him, and a thunderstorm with flashes of lightning seen through the open window in the background.

Many others of the portraits have these flashes of lightning either as accessory to the figure and surroundings, or in the ones which have electrical apparatus, as an important part of the composition. The finest head is engraved by Charles Fyfe from the portrait by Joseph S. Duplessis, of which the library owns the original painting.

The allegorical portraits are very interesting and amusing, notably a colored mezzotint from a painting by Benjamin West, which shows Franklin in voluminous red draperies, with his long, white locks somewhat dishevelled, while cherubs hold taut a wire from which hangs the key, and lightning plays around the kite and electrical apparatus in the background. There is also an etching by Fragonard, with Franklin seated on the clouds, surrounded by forked lightning, with America beside him and Mercury flying above, while a war-like figure on the other side vanquishes other figures at his feet. The whole is inscribed in Latin with "He snatched the lightning from the Heaven and the scepter from tyrants." He is shown again in a lithograph at the Palais Royal in 1775 at a reception by the Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis Philippe, and finally, in an engraving by Masquiere from a painting by Moreau, the younger, we see him in the Elysian fields about to place a wreath upon the head of Mirabeau, who has just escaped from Charon's boat, and who with a dramatic gesture is presenting Rousseau with a Charter Constitutionelle, while above his head a cherub floats with a banner to La France Libre, and Montesquieu, Voltaire, and others look on with calm interest.

M. F. B.

PHOTOGRAPHS THAT ARE ART

George H. Seeley of Stockbridge Exhibits Collection of Landscapes and Figures in Boston

Portrait Studies and Berkshire Scenes on View—Color Values Reproduced by Means of Light and Shade

Correspondence of The Republican.

Boston, Jan. 13.—George Henry Seeley of Stockbridge has at present on exhibition at the Boston public library, in the small gallery on the ground floor, a collection of pictorial photographs that will be there until the 23d. These number just 50, and among them are portraits, landscapes and special figure studies. Of the landscapes, all but two are views in Stockbridge. The two exceptions are pictures taken at Niagara. Of the Stockbridge landscapes several are winter scenes, the most striking, perhaps, being those of a dark ribbon of water, winding between masses of white snow and ice, on its way across the Stockbridge meadows. A view on Echo lake, Stockbridge, is set in a high key that is as unusual in photography as it is pleasing. In strong contrast, yet equally full of charm, is "Evening on the Housatonic," in which one can almost feel the darkness, slowly enveloping the lovely country.

It is, however, in some of Mr. Seeley's figure studies—compositions showing marked imagination—that one sees his artistic powers at their greatest. Several of these studies are included in his "Glided Dawn" series. One of the most notable of these is "The Dawn," a woman's half-length figure, sweeping through light. Every fold of drapery on which light falls is emphasized, and the face is adequately treated; but the strength of the picture lies undoubtedly in the depth of the shadows. "The Maiden with a Bow," is another print of the same series. This is a platinum print, and the light of light, reflected from the copper bowl, is in strong contrast with the depth of tone in the dark places of the picture. The luminosity that Mr. Seeley is able to bring out in certain portions of a portrait of which the larger part is in shade, is a strong characteristic of his portrait studies, in which also he shows the painter's fine sense of color values reproduced in black and white and a notable feeling of artistic pose.

His "Still Life" is an example of a careful differentiation of textures—several chrysanthemums lying on a table are reflected in the convex surface of a glass bowl and the wraith-like reflections are as plainly seen as the flowers themselves. As is a fine technique. Of one of his prints—a girl holding a photographic bowl—no less a critic than C. H. Coffin has said that it is the finest photographic print he knows, so accurately does it reproduce color values. "The Rose"—also the portrait of a girl—is notable for its beautiful modeling of shoulder and drapery. A print from this negative is owned by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, herself an artist.

Mr. Seeley's sisters and one or two friends have posed for his portrait studies, but the only portraits shown as portraits are of John Burroughes and the late Edmund Gosse. John H. Choate, both of which are fine likenesses and yet artistic in every line. As in a painting, the values increase in proportion to the observer's distance from the picture. A remarkable little genre piece of Mr. Seeley's is a moonlight scene, not in the woods nor on the meadows, but in a stable yard—a spot where one would not look for poetry. Yet here it is! The low-roofed building from whose walls the light is reflected, the half-buried used as a watering-trough in the yard, in the soft white light seen parts of a foreign scene, far far from a homely Massachusetts farm.

Mr. Seeley had four years' regular training in a Boston art school, but instead of painting he has elected photography as his medium. To this branch of art he brings all he has learned together with his native sense of color values. By the elimination of needless details, by a fine handling of mass, he reaches many of his best effects. The diffusion of light is also an important element in his success, to which must be added that all the developing and printing as well as taking is his own work. Though some of the present collection are platinum prints, the majority are multiple gum (dichlorate) prints, and the elaborate process required for these prints brings out the artist's individuality in obtaining his pictorial effects.

Except for his art school training for painting, Mr. Seeley has been untaught in photography. He is not a commercial photographer, but works for the love of his art. His exhibitions in New York and at the Albright gallery in Buffalo, won instant recognition. He has exhibited at the principal international exhibitions in the leading art centers of Europe, and it is fitting that Boston should have this collection in so central a place as the public library.

Mr. Seeley is the first artist to exhibit in the small gallery in which during the war the useful rather than the artistic was shown. For here were domestic science and health exhibits almost any pretension being that would help our country win the war. But Mr. Seeley's pictorial photographs are attracting many visitors, and already have had much appreciative criticism.

Founder of the Ancients

Julius H. Tuttle called attention to a volume in the Prince Collection at the Boston Public Library, which bears the autograph entry of Robert Keayne, Boston's early benefactor in connection with the Town House, and the early Town Library kept there, written in 1645, the date of its publication in London. It is a volume of nearly one thousand pages, containing "An Exact Collection of all Remonstrances, Declarations, Votes, Orders," etc., between the King and Parliament, from December 1641 and March 21, 1648. It contains also what appears to be the handwriting in 1691 of Rev. John Wilson, of Medfield, a cousin of Captain Keayne, and the signature of Thomas Prince who obtained possession of it for his library on February 18, 1778. Captain Robert Keayne's house stood on the lot which makes the southeasterly corner of Washington and State streets. He founded the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

PROF. GILMER TO SPEAK AT LIBRARY TONIGHT

Prof. Albert Hutton Gilmer of Tufts College will deliver a lecture at the Boston Public Library tonight on Great Americans as Material for Drama. The lecture will mark the beginning of a nation-wide movement in favor of the production of American historical plays. Prof. Gilmer will discuss the first American historical drama of note since the war, "Abraham Lincoln," by John Drinkwater. This production, staged by the William Hackett Company, is the first American historical play ever written by an Englishman, and is described by Prof. Gilmer as the model which will serve as "the guide for dramatists and playwrights for the next decade." The lecture will be supplemented by illustrated slides depicting actual scenes in the play.

LABOR NEWS CITY HELP PROTESTS NEW WAGE

Proposed Boost Is Unsatisfactory to Employees

A meeting of representatives of all unions of city employees affiliated with the Boston Central Labor Union will be held next Monday evening to protest against wage increases allotted them in the proposed new city budget and to present new demands to Mayor Peters.

The action is the result of a vote taken at the regular meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union yesterday at which the Mayor, heads of city departments and others were bitterly scored by the labor men.

SCALE UNSATISFACTORY

Charges that the higher paid employees and those not affiliated with the organized labor movement received 75 per cent to the total amount appropriated, while organized employees, who are the low paid workers and render hardest service, received the other 25 per cent, were made by the speakers.

City Councillor James T. Moriarty turned that Mayor Peters evidently did not favor the organized employee. He also stated that, despite the present budget, there will be a surplus of more than \$2,500,000 unappropriated in the city's treasury.

This he declared was due to the influx of unpaid and back pay taxes and added that Ward 5—the business centre of Boston, owes more than 15 per cent of the total unpaid taxes to the city of Boston. "Yet," he said, "they have raised the rentals on tenants from 10 to 100 per cent. He also stated that he believed a number of the men serving on the Mayor's Americanization committee were more dangerous than a lot of the Reds."

General dissatisfaction seemed to prevail among those present over the increases, which had been allotted in the proposed budget for the coming year.

Councillor Moriarty, in his address, stated that he was unable to obtain favors from the Mayor because he refused to do what the Mayor asks him. "I used to think," he said, "that I was an asset to persons desiring conditions or favors at the hands of the Mayor. But I have since learned otherwise. And I attribute this to the fact that I refuse to do what he asks of me if I do not think it right for a majority of the people."

"If the Mayor, of the 'law and order' type, which you heard so much about in the stormy days of the policeman's strike," he continued, "can judge the laws, I am absolutely against him. The Mayor, although he has been in office two years, did not know, until told by the Council, that all heads of city departments, with the exception of the fire commissioner, who have been misbehaving any and all supplies required, were acting illegally, although, he, with others, are real advocates of law and order first, last and always."

FRÅN BOSTONS HORISONT

FOR SVEA AF ALI BABA

Biblioteket. — "A Library made and maintained by the people for the people." Detta är Bostons offentliga biblioteks motto.

Anlitas denna institution så mycket som den är värd eller behöfs af oss svenskar? Denna fråga gör sig gällande, när man gör reflexioner öfver bibliotekets svenska litteratur eller annat i samband med frågan om svenskt i biblioteket. Frågan öfverlämnas till besvarande af de många som endast aflagt besök där, för att titta på freskomålningarna, skulpturerna eller den stora läsehallen. En af bibliotekets tjänstemän, och de följa med i dylikt, säger att för 15 till 20 år sedan syntes flera svenska ansikten där än under det senaste decenniet. Om han, som vi tro har rätt, hvad är då orsaken? Svenska samlingen är rikhaltig, flera tusen dansk svensk litteratur, hälften där af skönlitteratur, och om vi besökte biblioteket oftare och tog ett personligt intresse där, så skulle äfven svenska samlingen ökas i proportion med våra nyare författares arbeten, om hvilka det säges att tillgången ej är tillräcklig. Men, biblioteket tar först och främst hänsyn till två saker, innan större mängd af nya böcker på ett utländskt språk anskaffas. Först den nationalitetens ståndpunkt på det intellektuella området, och hvad det angår står Sverige högt i biblioteket, det vet vi genom gamla, personliga förbindelser med tjänstemän där. Men sedan kommer frågan, om vi anlita biblioteket nog för att utgifver för en större samling svenska böcker är berättigade, enär måhända andranationaliteter besöka det mera än vi göra, och därför äro mera berättigade till förmåner än vi, till biblioteket för alla, vare här svensk eller spansk, rysk eller arab, så skall hans hemlands litteratur vara representerad där, ty Boston är en kosmopolitansk stad.

Därför, det är ej nog veta att så och så många tusen svenska böcker finnes i biblioteket. Kvantiteten är af ringa betydelse mot kvaliteten, och om vi önska moderna böcker, så kan den önskan tillfredsställas om vi gå rätt vägen, gå till biblioteket för att läsa, låna böcker hem därifrån, samt meddela vederbörande tjänstemän om hvilka författare äro representerade, eller hvilka nyare verk vore önskvärda. Vi skola anföra ett exempel på hur en gång den största tillökning af svensk skönlitteratur gjordes i biblioteket på ett helt enkelt sätt.

Svenska samlingen i biblioteket var år 1897 antikvarad. Man fann där Fredrika Bremer, Marie Sofia Swartz, Emilie Carén, Riddarstad, Bjursten o. a. men inga af den tidens författare. I en svensk tidning infördes en notis, som höfligt kländrade bristen, och notisen öfversattes samt lämnades af en af tjänstemännen till dåvarande bibliotekarlen, mr Putnam, nu i Washington. Notisiens författare fick inom en vecka anmodan om att komma till mr Putnam för att öfverlägga, och bebeckande af hvad han skref i inbjudningen: "Such a department in a Public Library is, as a rule strengthened in reference to specific demands. We shall, I think, begin by duplicating the list purchased by the Worcester Library, but I am inclined to think, that we shall go considerably beyond this."

Följden blef några hundra då nya böcker, och en stor tillströmning af svenskar i biblioteket, hvilket åter under några år hade till följd att flera dyrbara svenska arbeten inköptes, däribland den 17 band starka "Nordiska Familjebok", som uppställades som uppslagsbok i Bates Halls mindre rum, men anlätades så litet, att man tog den bort igen, och nu få de som önska den begära den på vanligt sätt, och sitta och vänta därpå en lång stund. Biblioteket köper nämligen böcker för att de skola begagnas, och leke för att tillfredsställa någons nationalitetsfäbänga.

fotografier, samt kopior af Carl Larssons arbeten. I musikdepartementet förekomma några svenska tonsättares partityrer, böcker om musik af Otto Anderson, Hugo Alfvén och Tobias Nordlund, samt musik till folksånger och folkdanser. Vi finna äfven i biblioteket 20 band om svenskarna i Amerika, 15 om svensk gymnastik, biografier, bibliografier, resebeskrifningar om Sverige af andra nationers författare, officiella berättelser från svenska ämbetsverk o. s. v.

I tidningsrummet finnes 375 tidningar från öfverallt i världen, men endast 4 på svenska språket, de äro: SVEA, Attonbladet, Göteborgs Sjöfarts- och Handelstidning och Socialdemokraten. Dessa fyra tidningar anlitas mycket, och äro nästan städs upptagna.

Af de 1,700 tidskrifterna är ej en enda svensk. Detta antagligen förorsakadt af att inga af de svenska tidskriftsgifvare ihågkommit ett bibliotek i Boston. Under den tid Ny Illustrerad Tidning utkom i Sverige fanns den i biblioteket, men numera publiceras ju ej i Sverige någon större tidning af det slaget, såsom i t. ex. England, Frankrike, Spanien och Italien. De senare äro väl representerade och eftersökta.

När ni läst detta, så tag eder en funnerare, och gå vid tillfälle till biblioteket, för att blifva låntagare där, eller åtminstone för att ibland vara läsare i den stora hemtrefliga läsealen, och om ni ej finner hvad ni söker i katalogkorten under "Sweden", så fråga en af tjänstemännen, som sitta i lokalen, och ni skola finna att genom hans bemödanden för eder blir ni en vän och återkommande gäst i Bostons offentliga bibliotek.

Gösta Berlings Saga. — Utan tvivel

hållas det med stort tillfredsställeande, att SVEA nu har infört Selma Lagerlöfs bästa och världsberömda arbete, "Gösta Berling i sin följefångadeltning. Redaktionen frågar: "Huru många ha läst Gösta Berlings Saga mera än en gång?" Jo bevars, vi ha läst den flera gånger, och läser den gärna igen, och så på a nog många andra med oss. Den återför oss till hägkomsten af dessa besynnerliga karaktärer vi lite har påträffade där hemma, romantik, blandad med realism, ty många af oss ha där träffat på någon Gösta Berling, ja måhända äfven på någon majorska på Ekeby, som båda landshöfdingar och biskopar sprungit för, men som sedan undergått tragiska öden.

Det påstås att efter bibeln är "Gösta Berling" den boken, som öfver hela världen sålts mest. Den är öfversatt till de flesta europeiska språk, och öfversättningen till engelskan utfördes förtäffligt af Pauline Hancock Flach, född här i Boston, nu ägarinna af Allond i östra Stenby, Östergötland. Hon är änka efter 1911 aflidne kaptenen i svenska flottan, Carl G. A. V. Flach, och en del af öfversättningen gjordes i Boston, under en tid hennes man var ute på en långväga tjänstgöring, och hon då vistades här på besök.

"Sweden" är märket på tre af kortkatalogernas lådor och där finnas som sagt flera tusen kort som ange huru att erhålla dessa böcker de representera, och när man drar ut den första af dessa lådor, så finner man första kortet vara numret på "Kungliga Majestätets och Rikens Stånds fastställda Regeringsform, Stockholm den 6 juni 1809". Redan det visar ett omärkt system, ty liksom för Amerika "the constitution", är det främsta, så har man här satt Sveriges Grundlag främst. Som ett anrop angående dessa bands nytta skola vi berätta en händelse för endast några få år sedan:

En svensk i Maine anhängigjorde i öfverdomstolen i Essex county en rättgång emot en person i Rockport, och målet hördes i Salem. Det gällde ätkonsträtten till ett dokument, hvare som stadgas i svenska grundlagen, om hvem som skall bevara det. Kontrahenterna voro båda födda här i landet och svenska föräldrar, och amerikaniska domstolen har ingen lag att leda sig särskildt i frågan. Ett vittne för klaganden tillfrågades om huru han kunde bevisa sitt påstående, att i Sverige dokumentet skulle vara i kändens förvar, och vittnet åberopade Sveriges grundlag, samt att ett exemplar där af finnes i Bostons offentliga bibliotek. Domaren uppskattade till nästa dag, för att från Boston kunna få se grundlagsparagrafen, en svensk kunnig man från Harvard universitet inkallades som domstolens öfversättare, och kändanden vann målet.

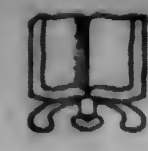
Nu några ord om svenska litteraturen i biblioteket. Följande svenska författare, som ha mera än ett arbete där, äro:

Arvid A. Afzelius, Alfild Agrell, C. J. L. Almqvist, Claes Annerstedt, A. J. Aronson, P. T. Atterbom, Carl Michael Bellman, Victoria Benedictson, John Bergman, Bernhard von Beskow, Herman Bjursten, Gustaf Björling, August Blanche, August Bonde, August Braunerhjelm, Fredrika Bremer, Emilie Flygare Carén, Hylén Cavallius, M. Crasatoipe, Carl F. Dahlgren, Lotten Dahlgren, Sofia Elkan, Jenny Engelke, Christian E. Fahlerantz, Fabraus, Carl E. Forslund, Ellen Fries, Anders Fryxell, Erik G. Geijer, J. C. af Geijerstam, Frans T. Hedberg, Alfred Hedenstierna (Sigurd), Sven A. Hedin, Verner von Heidenstam, Olof Hermelin, Hofström, Gustaf Janson, John C. Julin, Sofia von Knorring, Elisabeth Kuylenstierna, Oscar Leveritt, Claes Lundin, Mathilda Malling, Gustaf H. Melin, Montelius, Georg Norlensien, Carl F. Riddarstad, Mathilda Ross, Victor Rydberg, Maria Sofia Swartz, Albrekt Segerstedt, C. J. G. Snoilsky, Erik J. Stenellius, Elias K. Tegner, Elov K. Tegner, Sara Wackellin, Carl Anton Wetterberg (Onkel Adam), Wieselgren.

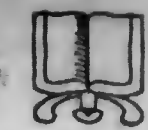
En som vi måste ge en särskild rad, är svenska staren Emanuel Svedenborg, ty af honom och om honom har biblioteket omkring 250 volymer, på svenska, engelska och latin, men fast de ha ett nationellt intresse, så ha de ju ej någon dragningskraft för svenska läsare.

August Strindberg representeras af 45 band, dels på svenska, dels öfversättningar till engelskan och tyskan. Därefter följande svenska författare, som äro mest representerade i ordning af antal band: Emilie Carén, Alfred Hedenstierna (Sigurd), Herman Bjursten, Henrik af Trolle, Carl F. Riddarstad, Maria Sofia Swartz, August Blanche, Pehr Thomasson, Carl Anton Wetterberg (Onkel Adam), och Victor Rydberg.

I "Fine Arts Department" en del porträttportföljer, illustrationer och



The Awakened A. L. A. Profits by Its War Experience



Persons who were associated with the work of the American Library Association—the A. L. A.—during the war, and those who knew of it in a general way, realize that this work was successful; and the success was so marked that the A. L. A. feels that the benefit of the lessons learned in war time should not be lost in peace time. It therefore has appointed a committee on enlarged programme, and the plans of this committee will be outlined at the meetings of the Massachusetts Library Club this week. What may be called an "advance notice" of these plans is contained in a statement by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., a trustee of the Boston Athenaeum. This statement was part of an informal talk that he gave at a recent meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago, and is printed below.

As a member of the Association I take very great pride in the war service of the American Library Association. I think that service has revealed us, to ourselves, as an organization with national and international responsibilities, and with the spirit and just now the means for meeting those responsibilities, for taking on new lines of work, as some of the lines of work developed during the war will cease to be necessary; for impressing the entire American reading public—and that comes very near to saying the entire American people

—with the trusteeship of libraries and librarians for the formation of sound public opinion, through accessibility of reliable information upon all matters of public interest.

I wish I could make you feel how ready we of the body of trustees, respect our individual librarian—that she is often more afraid of us than I wish she were. She carries on for us in the smaller centers, and how much we feel that librarianship is the larger centre, is the means of diffusing correct influences, laying up the best of reading and encouraging the formation of sound opinions at a time when good knows, the world has need of the soundest, most careful thinking.

When I say that the libraries are trustees for thoughtful opinion, I feel that the effort that the libraries have made through the war, to bring books to soldiers and sailors, is an effort that can justly be continued.

I feel that, in the multiplicity of the duties of the enlarged programme we have a large number of intelligent people who, individually, assume weighty responsibilities in their several library centres, but, collectively, until the war, have not valued themselves as highly as they ought to think. My thesis is that if you believe in an enlarged programme for the

American Library Association, you will find in it, and if you will see past; you will see that you are to contribute to the programme, and are disposed to help, if you show, on your part, the confidence that you must feel in order to put the programme over.

Let me point this out: that the American Library Association deserves to have and will have an important endowment. You all believe that it will, somehow, come, and you think of a possible benefactor with a national name. I have not any individual in mind, but each of you thinks how fine it would be if the association could be endowed all at once. The chances are small. The association will be endowed and amply so, because it will earn its endowment. It will establish itself in the minds of large-minded citizens as an agency deserving permanent capital.

Let me have in mind a national organization, of which I am a member, the American Institute of Architects. Formerly it assembled at one place or another in such numbers as found it convenient to go to the conventions. It had only the character of common interest in one of the fine arts, but it was not, in any one of its sessions, a strictly representative body. The local centre was largely over-represented, and the distant parts of the country were under-represented. The American Institute of Architects changed from being a general body to being a delegate body, from the whole body. Since this character has been able to speak with authority as to the wishes of the profession, and it has been heard. A very conceived the idea of a national dinner. He brought important clients of his— and he had rich clients—from New York; persuaded other architects to do the same, and the President of the United States graced the occasion. From that time on the American Institute of Architects was self-conscious as a national body. It proceeded to establish itself in permanent headquarters, the historic mansion called "The Octagon," in New York. Which was paid for, not by members of the Institute wholly or

whole country. On all of these grounds you can make appeal to those who have stood by you in your effort to put over the war service programme; those who have taken your measure, through your activity in that programme, and are disposed to help, if you show, on your part, the confidence that you must feel in order to put the programme over. Let me point this out: that the American Library Association deserves to have and will have an important endowment. You all believe that it will, somehow, come, and you think of a possible benefactor with a national name. I have not any individual in mind, but each of you thinks how fine it would be if the association could be endowed all at once. The chances are small. The association will be endowed and amply so, because it will earn its endowment. It will establish itself in the minds of large-minded citizens as an agency deserving permanent capital. Let me have in mind a national organization, of which I am a member, the American Institute of Architects. Formerly it assembled at one place or another in such numbers as found it convenient

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Continued on Last Page

The A. L. A. Profits by Its War Experience

Continued from Page Four

In greater part, but from the subscriptions from their clients, because their clients believed in the institute. It established a standard of compensation for architects which is generally accepted now as the proper standard and involves a recognition of the much larger service that the architect of today gives.

All of this by way of illustration and to say that a national body, much smaller in numbers than the American Library Association, has succeeded in establishing a national policy in the matter of compensation, because it has been conscious of itself, as having a claim to national recognition, because it has preserved to the nation one of the most interesting, historic mansions; because it meets and is represented by delegates, and that means usually the select among the profession.

In these analogies I find, for the American Library Association, the opportunity, first, to define its purposes to itself; to adopt those purposes with conviction—and you remember the kind of conviction that put over the war-work campaign was the conviction that the difficulties of organization and management of the campaign would be met by a committee at the head of whom was a man to whom a difficulty is a challenge, and that the cooperation in every community of the representative of the American Library Association was essential in order that that community should not fail of doing its part, which it was ready to do in that division of the war work.

A sufficient conception of the individual responsibility of the librarian is what vitalized the library efforts all over the country; that no librarian shall seek to excuse herself or himself from her part or his part in the policy of the association, and that is, I think, essential if the effort of the association is to represent its conviction as formulated by the Committee on Programme to the Executive Board, and with the consent of a representative meeting like this.

Bear in mind that the reasons for not doing things were never more abundant or more real than they are just now. We have been through, the past year, a period of reaction that was entirely to be expected, entirely natural after the close of the war; that at this moment we are, as a people, self-indulgent, short-sighted, un-enthusiastic, unsympathetic. We are not stirred to the core by the sufferings of our fellow creatures in scores of billions—we shall be; we are not generally minded as to the high cost of living than the opportunities of parting with our worldly goods; but, in a word, the reaction from the splendid spirit that animated us as a people, and enabled us to bring the war to the conclusion we did, has ebbed.

Prepare to show that the American public must meet responsibilities again, such as it had to meet and met splendidly in war time; that the period of reconstruction is a period of enlarged vision, enlarged sympathy and enlarged generosity. That period is immediately before us. We of the library world can enter into it a little earlier, perhaps, than some of those who were actively engaged in business. We could make our fellow citizens feel that the library stands for the truth, for accurate and generally recent information upon world events; that the library stands for the stimulation of every public-spirited effort; that the library discriminates against no class, no sect; it unites the civic forces of the community in peace as in war, and with that assumption the question of an enlarged programme becomes a question of agreement upon its being desirable, of a general agreement as to its main features, not, I think of public criticism of some of those features and of confidence in the mind of organizations that can realize the money needed to put the programme, in whole or in part, immediately into operation.

I have been conscious of no great reluctance to undertake the programme, but with great skepticism as to the possibility of raising the money. The money is there. How to reach it must be worked out, but we have the ability, we have the organizing spirit; we have the particular type of man to whom a difficulty is a challenge. We have men who are accustomed to win the ear of their communities for any public cause. Let us trust our power of organization to find the means of raising the money that is to be had for the cause for which we believe it should be given.

Let us adopt the programme heartily, if at all, and trust details of execution and other particulars to a body we have confidence in. We cannot debate at coming meetings every feature of an enlarged programme and decide how much of it we can carry out with such means as we have. We must debate it in principle, if at all. We must resolve that, because we have adopted it, it creates a personal responsibility upon each of us to make it understood, and if understood, the support that it needs will be forthcoming. I mean by that that the constant sense that your community, your own individual community, must not go to sleep, must not be weary of well-doing, must not be behind other communities of equal intelligence and should animate you. That sense must be in each one of us and must inspire us as we talk over with our fellow citizens the need of the American Library Association and the immense importance of its work. If we have the conviction ourselves we can communicate it. We can, in the phrase of the day, "sell the idea." I have that conviction, and I am not a librarian, merely an inadequate trustee, but I am perfectly sure that if you believe in your programme as I believe in it, you can demonstrate it in your communities and find the means to carry it out.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SCULPTURE

Exhibition in Fine Arts Room of Boston Public Library of Work of the Late Richard E. Brooks

The Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library is showing a collection of photographs of the work in sculpture of the late Richard E. Brooks of Quincy, Mass. Mr. Brooks is represented in Boston by a bronze bust of Governor W. E. Russell and by a marble bust of General Gardiner Tufts at the State House, by bronze busts of Oliver Wendell Holmes and General A. F. Walker in the Boston Public Library, by the statue of Colonel Thomas Case in the Boston Public Garden in the corner of the garden near Boylston and Arlington streets, and by a very interesting series of portrait bas-reliefs of the mayors in City Hall. He was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Salon in 1888, the first Gold Medal at the Paris Exposition in 1889 and first Gold Medal at the Pan-American Exposition.

The collection of photographs at the library is very extensive, comprising as it does besides the works mentioned, Mr. Brooks's statues of Charles Carroll of Carrollton and John Hanson for Statuary Hall at Washington, his Robert Treat Paine at Taunton, Mass., ex-Governor John Harte McGraw and William H. Seward at Seattle, Washington, some figure pieces which were exhibited in the Salons of 1885 and 1913, the decorations for the north front of the capitol at Hartford, which were modeled by Paul Bartlett and Mr. Brooks, and numerous other statues, sketches and bas-relief medallion portraits, in which form of modelling the sculptor was particularly and unusually successful.

Homes and Haunts of Ruskin

In the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library there are on exhibition several watercolors by an English artist, Miss E. M. B. Warren. Miss Warren was an intimate friend of John Ruskin and she is at present in Boston having delivered a talk before the Ruskin Club at the library a few days ago. The collection of her watercolors is shown in connection with this talk, presenting as they do places and scenes of historical and romantic interest to the student of Ruskin. Miss Warren was the fortunate recipient of help and criticism in her work from the artist-writer and has brought with her several of his letters and fragments of drawings, and even a piece of music from his hand. The watercolors are carefully and faithfully made and include such subjects as Ruskin's House at Monsey, Ruskin's seat beside the Lake at Coniston, his room in the Hotel Leon at Annecy, several studies of Brantwood, his home on Coniston Lake, and many sketches of Italy and the Alps.

A REASONABLE SUGGESTION

Letter from Boston Art Connoisseur Advocating That Philip Hale Be Represented in Boston Art Museum

To the Editor of the Transcript: Sir—Boston had, and still has, an art school of the first rank in the school of the Museum of Fine Arts. But of the distinguished group of artists who taught there only Philip Hale remains. Messrs. Turrell, Benson and Paxton no longer teach, and each has taken the lamented sculptor, Bela L. Pratt. All of these, save Hale, are represented in the Museum Galleries, and I write to express the hope that his beautiful picture, "Flowers in Moonlight," may find a permanent resting place. It won high praise when shown in Philadelphia and New York, but even if it had passed without notice I feel it is eminently worthy of this honor. WALTER HOWLANDS

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LECTURE ON ALBANIA TOMORROW

Christo A. Dako to Give Postponed Illustrated Talk in Public Library Hall

Albania, the Master Key to the Near East, a lecture by Christo A. Dako, postponed from Feb. 3 on account of the weather, will be given tomorrow evening at eight o'clock in the Public Library hall. It will be illustrated with lantern slides. Mr. Dako is president of the Albanian National Party and the author of a recent book on the Albanian question. The lecture on Venice scheduled for Feb. 10 is postponed on account of the illness of Professor Frank Cheney Hersey of Harvard.

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Perhaps you have noticed the printed card lately placed in the entrance hall of the Boston Public Library, and which bears the legend: "Library Information Office." But it is possible that you either have not seen it, or that you have not taken time to acquaint yourself with its meaning.

This office is a new departure instituted by the librarian, Mr. C. F. D. Belden. Its most obvious purpose is to answer inquiries of those not familiar with the workings of the library. For instance, some one comes in and wishes to know in which department of the library he can find a book or document on a given subject. Or he may wish to go to the fine arts department, but does not know where it is.

The new office was not established, however, simply to answer such usual and natural questions as those just referred to. The larger and deeper reason for its being is to establish a government news bureau. The United States government issues an immense number of publications giving up-to-date information on many subjects of vital and practical importance, but these publications have been largely inaccessible to the public because they have not known where to go to look for what they want.

Suppose you are interested in some question concerning agriculture, or mining, or chemistry, or household sanitation. Now, all you have to do is go to this office, and the latest information on the subject will be spread before you in the shape of government documents and publications. Prohibition, Americanization, all the live questions of the day—you will find rich material here concerning every one of them.

The Boston Public Library is a pioneer in this new movement to establish a library government information service. There are some 18,000 libraries in the United States, and, if they all co-operate, they can do a splendid work in putting the people in touch with the rich stores of information that the government is constantly collecting and putting into printed form.

This service makes for patriotism. Governor Calvin Coolidge wrote to Mr. Belden: "The stability of our government depends on the loyalty of the citizens of the United States who are—in the final analysis—the government. Nothing will ensure that loyalty more effectively than a knowledge of the functions and actions of that government which libraries above all institutions are qualified to make clear to the people."

The new office is in charge of Miss Edith Guerler. While on leave of absence from the library, she served for six months with the food administration at Washington, and for nine months with the Department of the Interior. She appeared before congressional committees, compiled an elaborate bulletin on the subject and has been invaluable in forwarding the new movement. She is now supervisor of circulation of the library, and was formerly librarian of the North End branch. The office is at present open from 9 until 5.

LIBRARY EMPLOYEES GUESTS AT BANQUET

The Boston Public Library Association, composed of employees of the central library, held a banquet at the Quinby House last night as guests of the winning teams in the organization's bowling contest, the prize being returned to provide the entertainment. Forty members were present. J. T. Moriarty, president of the association, and L. J. Varr, superintendent of branches, made brief addresses. George Aker, president of the association, gave a program of vocal selections.

PENNELL EXHIBITION

Collection at Boston Public Library of Drawings, Lithographs and Etchings by Artist Soon to Lecture Here Feb. 27/20

In the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library there have been placed on exhibition a collection of drawings, etchings and lithographs by Joseph Pennell. These are lent by Doll & Richards and are shown at the Library at this time because of Mr. Pennell's approaching visit to Boston, when he will give two lectures, one on "American Illustration—In the Past, in the Present—and Will There Be Any in the Future," at the Unity House, formerly the Hotel Georgian, Park square, on Feb. 26, and the other on "The Business Man in Art," at the Museum of Fine Arts, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 27.

The collection of Mr. Pennell's drawings and prints at the Library is interesting in that it includes examples of his work of twenty-five years ago up to that of recent years. The drawings were made for the most part for book or magazine illustration for the Century Company, from which they were purchased by Doll & Richards, and they show the artist's skill in several mediums. There is one very able wash drawing on gray paper of the Bank of Ireland, a clever pencil drawing of the gateway to the close of Salisbury Cathedral, and a quite Whistleresque wash drawing on dark gray paper, with touches of Chinese white, of "The Pier, Margate." The tall piles of the pier seen from below rise above the spectator's head, and the gangway with its procession of little figures silhouetted against the sky is quite Japanese in effect.

The etchings are of London subjects for the most part and include "The Coliseum from Trafalgar Square," the "Royal Entrance to the Victoria Tower," "St. Bartholomew's Gate," "Ludgate Hill" and "The Institute, Piccadilly." There is also a plate of the "Re-building of the Campanile" and a very atmospheric one of some grain elevators.

The most striking part of the exhibition is the six large lithographs of war industries—a part of Mr. Pennell's series of "War Work in America." These are all very effective in composition and suggest a great deal of the activity and busy hum of industrial energy. The subjects include "Shell Factory, No. 1," "Building Submarine Chasers," "Ready to Start," a battleship at the dock, upon which are the cranes and derricks used to load her, with aeroplanes circling overhead, "The Riverer" and "Building Destroyers, No. 2." Of these the first three named are especially striking and full of powerful realism of atmosphere and subject.

M. F. B.

DEFENDS THE ST. GAUDENS STATUE

To the Editor of the Herald:

I want to add my voice to the protest against the proposed removal of the statue of Phillips Brooks. If it were a question only of the statue itself it might be considered, but it is so far short of the St. Gaudens statue in the qualities which constitute a monumental design that it is difficult to understand how anyone could be satisfied with the Pratt statue in every figure. The whole composition breathes motion, and that was the essential characteristic of Phillips Brooks. Mr. Pratt's statue has a rigid, unyielding cast. Its exaggeratedly small head and protruding stomach, its ready-made tie and cheap, turned over collar and the positively ugly folds of the drapery would seem to be of itself enough to condemn it, but even aside from personal likes or dislikes of one throw out the St. Gaudens statue at this time? Is not everyone making a serious mistake to decide against an artistic piece of work, and a work as the first sculptor of his time, and for who did some perfectly charming little things and loved doing anything large which was either monumental or of great view, but hardly anyone can express great admiration for the statue in the Public Gardens, or for the statue in the Public Library. If a change must be made and St. Gaudens must be destroyed, let us at least postpone that task for the next generation, when Phillips Brooks as a mere man will be merged in the idea of Phillips Brooks, the great Christian teacher and leader. Certainly the Pratt figure is only the man, and equally surely the St. Gaudens figure is the leader and the active, alert preacher.

Boston, March 1. H. BLACKALL.

By F. W. COBURN.
In the fine arts room of the Public Library is a retrospective exhibition of etchings, lithographs and book illustrations by Joseph Pennell, timed with reference to lectures to be delivered hereabout in the next few days by the illustrious Quaker artist.

It is an impressive display, of course, for, whatever you may think about Mr. Pennell's thoughts concerning Boston and Great Britain and other similar subjects, you have to hand it to him as an ever stimulating technician. Some of his things some of us have not wanted to like, but he generally ends by converting us.

Years ago, under instruction of the Morris-Kuskin "arts-and-crafts" propaganda, this reviewer decided to his own satisfaction that Mr. Pennell had no business to try to make a thing of beauty out of the American skyscraper. Charms, variety of surface, intense interest of minute deviation from regularity do not properly belong in these hard, mechanically spaced structures, no matter how handsome the paper design may be. Consequently, so one used to argue, it betrays the essentially artistic mind to care to monkey with them when there are genuinely beautiful subjects in, say, the old colonial architecture and landscape not a hundred miles from New York.

This allegation of Pennellian philistinism, while it is still theoretically correct, falls flat somehow in presence of the artist's actual vision of the modernized ship, for as one of the latest of man's creations, born of line and space of aspect, is transmuted, christened as it were with a fairy distillate when the magician "Joseph" portrays it in the shipyard. His large lithographs of war work on naval vessels, seen again again, dispel any carping censures. One sees that it is not subject but motive which the artist has sought and successfully pursued, and only the minutiae of detail, among the innumerable stipplings of steel, this is a vision that will see beauty in the work of practical hands even if he lives into the heyday of the awful age of aluminum.

The earlier etchings and illustrations, even coarsely, support the impression of a gloriously unadorned technique, an outspoken artistic frankness, emancipation from the petty niceties and dull convention of the art of drawing. In his two books on illustration, Mr. Pennell himself for the benefit of grateful readers 2 or 30 years ago the art of beautiful books with representative drawings. For many years past he has ably practiced his own preachings, and then more.

Mr. Pennell on Monday afternoon, Feb. 26, will lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts, taking for his subject, "On the Business Man in Art." It is expected that any city editor who fails to cover this address will soon himself be expert in news values.

Pennell

EDUCATE THE CARTOONISTS

Otherwise Send Him Out of the Country

Terse Comment of Pennell in His Lecture

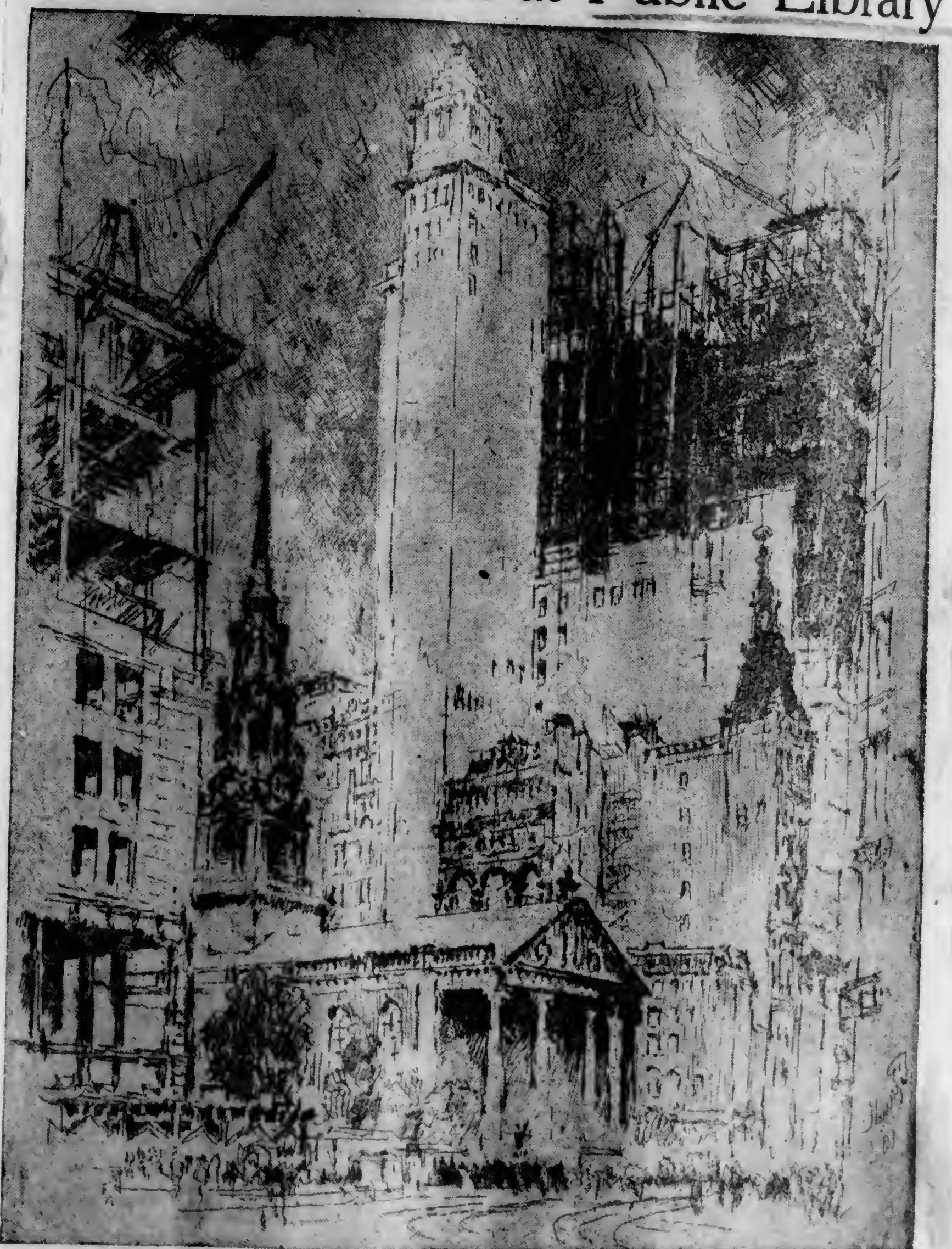
Harsh Words for American Art Schools

Calls Average Magazine Output Bad

A lecture by Joseph Pennell on "American Illustration in the Past, in the Present, Will There Be Any in the Future?" was given last night at Unity House, Park square. Mr. Pennell, well known as an etcher and illustrator, came to Boston at the invitation of the Society of Printers, and it was after a banquet for the members of the society that the lecture was given.

Henry A. Johnson, the president of the Society of Printers, in introducing the lecturer, spoke of the honor which Mr. Pennell did the Society in this coming to Boston. He mentioned the complete exhibition now arranged in the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library.

Pennell's Lithographs and Etchings on Exhibition at Public Library



"ST. PAUL'S, NEW YORK," FROM THE ETCHING BY JOSEPH PENNELL.
A fine example of this artist's work and now on exhibition in the Boston Public Library. Published by courtesy of Doll and Richards, Newbury street, Boston.

BY SIDNEY WOODWARD

Of widespread interest to the art world of Boston are the coming lectures of Joseph Pennell, and the present exhibition in the fine arts rooms of the Boston Public Library of his etchings, drawings and lithographs. On Friday evening at the Unity House, Park square, he lectures on "American Illustration in the Past and Present, and Will There Be Any Future?" on Monday afternoon at the Museum of Fine Arts on "The Business Man in Art."

The works of Mr. Pennell now on ex-

hibition at the library are mostly loaned by Doll & Richards and comprise in all 24 etchings, four original drawings, eight lithographs, besides the library's own collection of 35 books either illustrated by Mr. Pennell or written by himself and Elizabeth Pennell. One is naturally attracted to the artist's lithographs, picturing scenes relating to the industries of the war. His lithographic subjects include among others his famous Fourth Liberty Loan poster showing the Statue of Liberty with the sky line of New York in the distance and the complex yet unified drawing of a battle-

ship at dock and entitled "Ready to Start." The subjects of his etchings are divided between scenes of London and America. Some of them are early plates. Of his scenes in this country, which seem especially noteworthy, are the prints "Back from Atlantic City," "The City Bridge," "St. Louis" and "Trains That Come and Go." In all of them Mr. Pennell shows a faculty for expressing the massiveness and strength of structural design, at the same time weaving into his scenes a delicate and poetic atmosphere.



Two ladies who don't believe in signs and have selected the reading room for a nice quiet chat.



The same ladies, having just been hushed up, registering the sentiment. "It's too bad about you" in scornful silence.



Mrs. Dr. N. is taking very copious notes for a club paper and every attendant in the library has been on the job going through the reference shelves for subtitles on "The Cosmic Urge Among the Ancient Aryans."



Miss D., head librarian, has very little use for the modern reading public. Why, oh why, will anyone read H. G. Wells when the novels of Charlotte M. Yonge are to be had for the asking? That's what puzzles Miss D.

AMONG US MORTALS — THE — BRANCH LIBRARY

By W. E. HILL
Copyright, 1920, by
The Boston Herald
Examiner, Inc.



The periodical table, showing three members of the reading public in The Scientific American, The Wild World and Elite Styles.



Leopold, of the high school debating team, is looking up the necessary data whereby the affirmative of "Resolved, that Hamlet Was Insane" will be proved beyond a doubt.



Miss V., assistant at the outgoing desk, takes a personal interest in every book that is taken from the shelves and will do anything to help you to make a selection. In fact, she has just decided to "The Passionate Friends" by Mrs. V. is sure he'll find "Princess Cross Patch and the Three Bears" much more to his liking.



Of the information desk Miss W. is asking all about plays of Miss Minnie, who is substituting for the order of a pageant, only more frolicsome.



Mr. S. makes his nightly call for the much desired "brewing" at home. Someone still has it.



Mabel has just stopped in to bring back "The Isaac Pitman Method" of shorthand, which has been in Mabel's possession all of two days. You see, Mabel has just annexed a book and she is bound to be pretty well occupied.



Elderly gentleman who has been getting a little culture in his spare hours, returns Buckle's "History of Civilization" and goes back to Rex Beach.

Believe it or not, Mrs. M. is not a card and they made her pay five cents for a new one. "Five cents for a card! Can you bear that?"

BOY CHOIR PROBLEMS

Leonard S. Whalen, A. M., Organist and Choirmaster, to Lecture Next Sunday Afternoon at the Boston Public Library

On Easter Sunday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, Copley square (entrance on Boylston street), Leonard S. Whalen, A. M., of the faculty of Boston College High School and and choirmaster at St. Mark's Church in Ashmont, will deliver a lecture on "The Boy Choir and Its Problems," with musical illustrations by his choir of men and boys, Master Lloyd Carnegie, soprano soloist.

The lecturer will trace the history of the boy chorister in ecclesiastical music in the Old World and will speak from an active experience from boyhood, and as student of the subject at home and abroad, dealing with the nature of the boy choir, an institution, and its possibilities, and will answer the various arguments in opposition to the boy choir.

Selections will be given from two of the polyphonic writers, one of the modern school, in Latin, and two of the English type, procession and anthem. The professional has been chosen in compliment to the labors of the late Horatio W. Parker, a former organist at Trinity Church, Boston.

ANIMAL POSTERS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

About 200 of 25,000 posters received by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be on exhibition on the first floor of the Boston Public Library today and the rest of the week. Prizes will be awarded Tuesday for the best posters telling of kindness to animals.

The contest is open only to grammar and high school pupils in Massachusetts. This is "Be Kind to Animals Week."

WORKS BY RAPHAEL EXHIBITED

Shown at the Public Library on 40th Anniversary of the Death of the Painter

In commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the death of Raphael—April 6, 1520—an extensive exhibition of reproductions of his works has been installed in the fine arts department on the third floor of the Public Library. In addition to a large number of prints of his paintings and drawings it includes many of the books, biographical, descriptive and critical, written about the extraordinary genius who died at the early age of thirty-seven.

LT. KLIEFOTH TO TELL OF RUSSIAN TROUBLES

Former Military Attaché Will Lecture at the Public Library

Lt. Alfred W. Kliefoth, former military attaché of the American embassy in Russia, is to discuss "The Russian Bolshevism and New Experiments in Democracy" in the lecture hall of the public library Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This lecture, which is free to the public, has been arranged by the Massachusetts committee of the National Civic Federation.

Lt. Kliefoth had usual opportunities to meet Rodzianko, president of the Imperial Duma; Kerensky, and other important figures in the Russian revolution. In July, 1917, he was sent as American control officer to the Finnish and Swedish frontiers. In February, 1918, when the German general, Von der Goltz, landed in Finland with a division of German troops, the same troops which recently revolted against the German republic and proclaimed the Kapp Government, the allied officers in that region had to leave immediately or risk a trip to Berlin. Later he was observer with the Russian armies.

The Boston Post ANIMAL WEEK STARTS TODAY

Prize Poster Specimens on Show at Public Library

Governor Coolidge, in a letter to President Francis H. Rowley of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has heartily endorsed the "Be Kind to Dumb Animals Week," which starts today and continues through the week, ending with Humane Sunday on April 13.

Special exercises and lectures will be features of the week among the public school children. Already thousands of pupils in the schools have entered two prize poster contests, for which the S. P. C. A. will award several prizes, and about 20 of the best received thus far are now on exhibition on the first floor of the Boston Public Library, where they will be open for the public to view during the entire week.

Boston Traveler

Vol. CXLV—No. 258—Established 1825.

LIBRARIANS TALK OVER NATIONAL MOVEMENT PLAN

To promote the "Books-for-Everybody" plan of the American Library Association, a special meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, which was attended by library trustees and librarians and laymen from all the New England States.

Only 40,000 of the 110,000,000 persons in the United States are served by the library, Carl H. Milan, secretary of the A. L. A., pointed out. "There are so many thousands of men and women throughout the country who are beyond the reach of books and these we want to 'serve,'" he explained as he outlined the plans of the peace-time campaign.

William F. Kenney, president of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, gave the address of welcome and introduced J. Randolph Coolidge, chairman of the National advisory council of the A. L. A., who presided. Other speakers were Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Mrs. Henry Howard, who is social service secretary for the Merchant Marine.

Most of the meeting was given over to an explanation of the program the American Library Association has planned for itself, a program which in large part is to demonstrate the worth of the library service, with the hope that the Government will finally carry it on, as it has in the Army and Navy.

To carry on this work for a period of three years at the end of which time it is expected that at least a part of the work will be taken over by the Government a fund of \$2,000,000 is needed. The work of raising the money will extend over a period of several months.

Among the delegates present were Hon. Henry E. Dinnick, State director from Maine; Mrs. William B. Fellows, from New Hampshire; Miss Rebecca W. Wright, from Vermont; John C. Moulton, Massachusetts; Miss Helen Barnett, secretary to the State director in Rhode Island, and Mrs. Belle H. Johnson of Connecticut.

PUBLIC LIBRARY A QUESTION BOX

Experts Are Interrogated Hundreds of Times Each Day, and Like It

The Boston Public Library has now become a public question box. The new department of library work was explained in detail yesterday by Librarian Charles F. D. Belden, who described it as a new way to give the public greater use of the 1,200,000 volumes and hundreds of thousands of pamphlets contained in the library and more personal service from the experts in charge of them. Every question that has an answer in print will be answered by the library experts.

"We have eighteen or more expert authorities ready and eager to answer questions," said Mr. Belden. "Our reference department is one of the best in the country, and those in charge are fully equipped to use it effectively. If the entire public suddenly realizes the meaning of the library's offer, we may be taxed to the limit, but if we have not the equipment and force to handle all reasonable questions, it is time the public learned the fact and became more generous with its appropriations."

The enlarged plan will not work with 100 per cent. efficiency at first, the human element, and the frailty of some employees who may not always be in the mood to take requests for help, must be considered. But the trustees want to eliminate any who are without enthusiasm for their work or knowledge to do their part.

"Ninety-nine questions out of a hundred are reasonable, and should have serious consideration. It is not the function of the library to do the work for any high school student, for instance, who wants to escape research and real effort in writing a theme, or in getting a lesson. Such questions should be given every possible help to find the material from which their information could be obtained."

"When a question comes as one yesterday, inquiring the scientific method to find out the length of sound waves, we consider it of such a technical nature that we are justified in giving references to authorities easily secured."

"When we say the library is ready to answer all questions that may have their answer on the printed page, we do not consider railroad timetables, for instance, but we would refer the questioner to a particular station information book."

"The library has established a department of government publications. It contains every current Federal publication up to the day, almost the minute. More than a thousand questions have been answered in less than sixty days."

HOW LIBRARIES AID IN AMERICANIZATION

American Library Association Now Accumulating \$2,000,000 Fund

By CHARLES F. D. BELDEN Librarian of the Boston Public Library and Regional Director for New England of the "Books for Everybody" Fund of the American Library Association



CHARLES F. D. BELDEN

Library Service Meets Immigrants

The American institution of free library service reaches out even to Ellis Island to meet the immigrant. On what is called the "second island" is a hospital of the United States public health service, where immigrants in need of medical care are sent for treatment. Here the American Library Association maintains library service for the patients and for the nursing and medical staff, as in all other hospitals of the public health service. One day's work last November brought requests for books in 22 foreign languages. The librarian had a collection of books in 22 foreign languages. She would help them together to learn English without a master; a Japanese asked for an English-Japanese dictionary which would tell him how to become a good citizen of the United States. The day held its bit of tragedy, disclosed when the librarian approached the bed of the man who had been waiting for a constitutional history of the United States, and found that he had been sent back to the first island for deportation because of incurable disease. She remembered the eager light in his eyes when he had talked to her about America—"an Assyrian, he had called himself, from the birthplace of the world."

Strenuous Days Demand Strenuous Measures

Believing that strenuous days demand strenuous measures the American Library Association, whose membership of more than 400 comprises the leadership of the library professions of the country, has resolved to set vigorously to work for a rapid extension of public library facilities. The association is gathering a fund of \$2,000,000 with which to carry out its plans, which include many projects for making the public library a powerful educational force throughout the nation. The war taught librarians how much can be accomplished by team work. Upon the American Library Association devolved the task of following America's fighting forces with an adequate supply of reading matter; although the job demanded a scale of operations unheard of in library work, it was so successfully carried through that the man of the army, navy and marine corps enjoyed a library service far more satisfactory than these 4,000,000 men, taken as a body, had ever known in peace. The A. L. A. realizes now that concerted efforts are needed even more than in the war. "Books for Everybody" is the slogan which expresses its determination that no man, woman, or child in America shall be denied the opportunity for self-education.

Finds Help in the Library

When the immigrant responds to the repeated suggestion and comes to the library he finds books in his own speech and someone who can understand him when he tells of his problems. Perhaps he has never before told anyone how much he wants to speak English; he tells the library attendant now shyly and goes home glowing, with an easy English-speaking mind.

Of the 43 branches of the Public Library of New York city, those which have the largest so-called immigrant

public lead all others in circulation. This is true of every large American city. Among the foreign books, the most popular are those which deal with American civics and citizenship, and in every library the foreign language books serve as a bridge to the English.

A member of the Public Library staff of a Pacific coast city talked before a night school where her name urged the use of the library reached more than 200 foreign-born, comprising 14 nationalities. There were many new library patrons as a result of that talk. Among them was a Finnish woman who asked for help in preparing herself to make a true American of her son, a "lad of 17 in Finland."

Her Story an American Epic

The story she told might be an American epic. She had come to America about 20 years before, and had married a Finn who became naturalized, giving her American citizenship. Three months after her son was born, her husband was killed in an accident in a coal mine and she was left destitute. Her father, a well-to-do Finnish merchant, offered to take care of her son if she would bring him back to Finland and sent her money for the journey.

Back in Finland, the woman was never able to forget that she and her son were Americans. When the boy was 10 years old, she returned to America, against her father's wishes, to make a home for him here. When she was sure of employment she was to send for her son. In America, she secured work as a kitchen cook in a hospital. Five years ago, when the war broke out, she had saved enough to send for her son, but with the submarine warfare in progress, she dared not have him risk the voyage. The war swept her family into its train of disaster. Two brothers in Finland were impressed into Russian service and killed. Her two sons, who followed her to America and had become naturalized enlisted in the American army—they too were killed. Her aged father in Finland lost his business through the war; she has been sending back her savings of years to relieve his want, and her little hoard is almost gone.

But now her son in Finland is 17 and almost a man. He is wild to get to America. In another year, by their combined efforts, she hopes it will be possible.

This mother asked for books which would help her improve her English, and also for books that her son might read to enter into his full heritage as an American.

In the Americanization of the foreign-born outside the cities, county libraries, such as are in operation in some of the counties of several states, prove the most effective medium. The county library puts its collections of books in every city and town, places shelves of books in the country schoolhouse, town hall, abandoned saloon, pool hall, country store and centrally located farmhouse, or sends its book truck out through the rural districts, stopping at farmhouses on signal, and going into every hamlet or foreign settlement.

In many states effective work is being done by state library commissions and other state library agencies, which are building up sentiment in favor of public library service, giving communities expert assistance in establishing public libraries and sending traveling libraries into remote and sparsely settled districts. The American Library Association will co-operate with these state agencies. There are states which as yet have done little or nothing to encourage public library service. By starting library development under way in wide areas where it has been virtually at a standstill for years the American Library Association will be doing a work of incalculable benefit.



Poster by William Cain, Grade 6, Ingalls School, Lynn; Winner in Class 1, for Pupils of Fifth and Sixth Grammar Grades

THAT the idea of kindness to animals has a strong and general appeal to the children and youth of Massachusetts is shown by the long list of towns and cities throughout the State whose children entered the poster competition for "Be Kind to Animals" Week of the Massachusetts Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In Salem alone no fewer than 1800 children were sufficiently interested to make posters, and many other towns and cities responded almost as enthusiastically. The posters in the exhibition now open at the Boston Public Library are about two hundred of the best of the whole number sent in, and their naive charm, originality and humor, combined with their earnest sincerity and sometimes con-

siderable artistic merit, make the collection a refreshment and a delight. The children of the fifth and sixth grades, at which stage of schooling they are eleven or twelve years old, are naturally the least hampered by ideas of what a poster should be artistically, and for this reason there is often found in this class a delightful dramatic earnestness and more concentration upon the telling of the particular story which the poster presents. The teachers have evidently directed their attention to the use of the silhouette as the simplest means of decorative effect, but some of the children were not to be confined within the limits of decorative treatment and took evident pleasure in graphic and sympathetic illustration of animals in trouble of one sort or another.

Rabbits a Popular Subject

Rabbits seem to be a popular subject for the sympathies of children of this age, though that may be due to the practical advantages, technically considered, of "Bunny" as easy to draw and more familiar to young artists. One little girl, however, appears to be somewhat in doubt as to her success in this respect, as she does not consider the title "Be Kind to Man" sufficient for her simple poster of a large rabbit eating a carrot, but adds, to make sure that her point goes home: "Be Kind to Rabbits."

Another young artist has evidently

Boston

It's Cruel to Make a Pie of Mother



Poster by Ruth E. Goss, Grade 7, Junior Grammar School, East Lynn; Winner in Class II, for Pupils in Above the Sixth

strong vegetarian leanings for her poster shows two white rabbits, with a gun lying near them, while the whole upper part of the design is occupied by a large pie, and the words, "It is Cruel to Make a Pie of Mother."

Others break into verse on their posters, and we have "Don't Hunt Run, Just for Fun" and "Do not Treat Run, Just for Fun" and "Do not Treat Run, Just for Fun." Rabbits appear again in a really moving picture of two brown bunnies, one in a trap while a larger one sits near on his haunches with tears streaming from his eyes, with the appealing question "Must They Suffer for Your Pleasure?"

"Don't Dock Tails" is illustrated by a group of horses in a pasture, two in black silhouette with long tails, looking superciliously at a much discomfited white horse which displays his docked tail.

Straight from the shoulder in sentiment, though rather uncertain in drawing, is the poster of a dog with the caption "Is the poster of a dog with the caption 'Is the poster of a dog with the caption' tied to his tail, accompanying the re-

Posters Made by School Children for "Be Kind to Animals" Week. Each Many Lessons Taught Toward Kindness and Understanding of Animals.

By Margaret Brown

earnest title of "Fanny" and a very practical and applicable reminder in the "Fanny" lettered over two rabbits with carrots and a bone.

The Spotted Dog, though somewhat limited by technical limitations, is a poster called "The Spotted Dog" and we see with relief that of the fairy, swinging of bluebells, is raised to the gentlemanly in the white tennis pink necktie and the from beating the en-

offensive-looking but spotted dog.

With and ninth grades and sympathies become, and there is more thought, and consideration of the design. "Feed the Birds" of overladen horses, doorsteps of closed

Manuscript April 14, 1920

We were your FRIENDS



Now be ours!

Poster by Francenia Horn, Class 3, Brookline High School; Winner in Class III, for High School Pupils

his master following behind with the whiplash held out in the breeze. Instead of, as in the first picture, belaboring the animal's poor bony ribs.

Easing the Horses' Burdens

There are also in this class some very good posters of figures in black silhouette on colored paper—one of them, "Be Kind to Animals. Don't Do This," of an overladen horse, with his driver whipping him, while a thoughtless boy and girl hitch on behind with their sleds, which is very cleverly drawn, full of action and teaches a practical lesson.

This poster competition of the S. P. C. A. cannot fail to have done a great deal of good, for not only was the subject of kind and humane treatment of animals brought up in all the schools, and the common practices of ill-treatment and abuse pointed out and discussed in choosing the material for the posters, but each child, having had the main themes thus brought to his notice, was absorbed for weeks in the contemplation of the animals about him, in the choice of his subject and the working out of his poster; and always with his attention directed towards animals in relations of sympathy and kindness. Such a mental occupation must surely have left an impression which in most cases is likely to last a lifetime. For children's minds are especially receptive of an idea which ap-

peals to their sympathies, and while they are sometimes teasingly cruel to animals and neglectful of pets, they are only so through thoughtlessness or ignorance, and once the animal's side of it is clearly understood, the child will not only learn to appreciate them and delight in their human and natural qualities, but also will learn to realize his responsibility in his relations with people.

LIBRARIANS JOIN BOOK CAMPAIGN

Library trustees and librarians from all the New England states, at a meeting at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon, adopted resolutions endorsing the "books for everybody" program of the American Library Association as an educational and civil effort worthy of popular support and calling upon New England people to assist the movement.

The meeting was called for discussion of the post-war plans of the association, which proposes to place library facilities within reach of the entire population of the United States, besides continuing on a larger scale the work it conducted during the war. The association plans to raise \$2,000,000 which will carry out this enlarged program for a three-year period. At the end of that time it is expected that part of its activities will be taken over by the government.

Carl S. Milan, secretary of the association, outlined in detail the peace-time aims of the organization. He said that the association, not only wanted to continue its work in the army, navy and marine corps, but to provide for distribution of books to former service men, coast guard stations, merchant marine vessels, lighthouses and lightships, public health service hospitals and penal and charitable associations.

APRIL 13, 1920.

AWARD PRIZES TO PUPILS FOR BEST POSTERS

Prizes amounting to \$45 cash, in addition to books and subscriptions to "Our Dumb Animals," were awarded today to pupils in schools in Massachusetts for the best posters illustrating the idea of kindness to animals, this being "Be Kind to Animals Week." The prizes are given by the Massachusetts

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and were awarded by the following judges: Huger Elliott, supervisor of education work at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Water Rowlands of the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, and Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne of the art department of the Boston Transcript.

The posters, about 200 in number, were carefully selected from several thousands made in about 40 different towns and cities, and are on exhibition on the first floor of the Boston Public Library, where they will remain all this week.

The prizes are announced as follows: Class I, grammar grades 5 and 6. First, \$10, William Cain, grade 6, Inglewood school, Lynn; second, \$5, Anna Narbut, grade 6, Cherry Valley school, Leicester; third, subscription to "Our Dumb Animals," Lawrence G. Peters, grade 5.

Pickering school, Lynn; fourth, copy of Jack London's "Michael, Brother of Jerry," Ernest Deschenes, grade 5, Saltontail school, Salem.

Class II, grammar grades above the 6th. First, \$10, Ruth E. Goss, grade 7, Eastern Junior high school, East Lynn; second, \$5, Donald Holton, grade 7, Leicestershire school, Leicester; third, subscription to "Our Dumb Animals," Edmund Kumpke, grade 8, Fairdale grammar school, Sturbridge; fourth, copy of Jack London's "Michael, Brother of Jerry," Dorothy L. Woodbury, grade 8, Fairdale grammar school, Sturbridge.

Class III, high schools. First, \$10, Francine Horn, class 3, Brookline high school; second, \$5, Brookline high school; third, subscription to "Our Dumb Animals," David St. Germain, high school, Gardner; fourth, copy of Jack London's "Michael, Brother of Jerry," Greta E. Clark, senior class, Plymouth high school.

He also announced that the enlarged program calls for library extension to rural sections without facilities and to unassisted aliens. He added that the association plans to provide books of uniform type for use of blind people of all ages.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of the state department of education said that the libraries and schools were the backbone of Americanization work. Mrs. Henry Howard, chief of the social service bureau of the shipping board, praised the association for its work in the merchant marine. William F. Kenney, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, assured the support and co-operation of the Boston Library in the movement.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., who presided, announced the appointment of Charles F. D. Hadden of the Boston Public Library as New England regional director of the enlarged program, and the following state directors: Henry E. Duane, Maine; Mrs. William B. Fellows, New Hampshire; Miss Rebecca W. Wright, Vermont; John G. Moulton, Massachusetts; and Herbert C. Brigham, Rhode Island. The state directors will meet at the trustees' room of the Boston Public Library at 3:30 A. M. today to discuss organization plans.

The Librarian

SOME passages from a brief historical sketch of the Boston Public Library (in the Librarian's Bulletin) are quoted to describe its recent work:

"In the fall of 1917, soon after the United States declared war upon Germany, the library entered upon a third and still wider phase of its history. When the Commonwealth Pier was opened as a receiving ship for the Navy, a deposit station was promptly established there, under the supervision of a member of the staff. As the leading library of New England, the Boston Public Library was properly made headquarters for the receipt and preparation of the books and magazines given for the use of men in the national service. There were shipped from the library for this purpose 173,000 volumes and 235 cases of magazines, the latter weighing about forty-one tons; these were made ready by some 175 volunteer workers. In this service for the nation, the Librarian acted as New England Division Director of the American Library Association, and State director of all library work carried on in Massachusetts. During the war a member of the staff, lent by the library to the Government, served as chief of the library section of the National Food Administration; her activities have led to a new cooperation between the national Government and the libraries of the country. The Boston Public Library is the first to reap the full benefits of this new relation. In the Library Information Service just established, by which this institution, alone among the libraries of America, receives all Government publications as they issue from the press, by daily mail from Washington. The library thus becomes once more a pioneer in broadening the scope of library activity."

In 1880, when the trustees of the Boston Public Library took the first step toward providing a new building, the library possessed 377,225 volumes; it now has 1,197,498. Its invested funds amounted to \$16,000, as compared with \$670,707 at present. Its annual circulation of books for home use was 1,156,721, which has now increased to 2,300,732. In 1880, the City appropriation for library purposes was \$115,000; in 1919 it was \$346,504. The branch system in 1880 consisted of eight branches, five of them very inadequately housed; there was also a delivery in West Roxbury. Today the library has sixteen branches and fourteen reading-rooms, of which ten have their own buildings, and four are well accommodated in specially planned quarters in municipal buildings. In the year 1915-1919, the library supplied deposits of books to 183 public and parochial schools, 59 engine houses and 32 other institutions; the total number of volumes thus deposited during the year was 101,244.

AWARD PRIZES FOR POSTERS

High School Pupils Competed in Contest Conducted by Boston Tuberculosis Association

Three prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 and six honorable mentions were awarded yesterday afternoon to the best posters made by high school pupils of Greater Boston for the Boston Tuberculosis Association. The winner of the first prize was Marcella Hoxford of the High School of Practical Arts. The second prize was won by Warner Lombard of Dorchester High School, the third by Laura Meier of the Girls' High School in Boston and honorable mention was awarded to John J. Shea, Brighton High School; Dorothy Hunt, Dorchester High School; Mary C. Merry, Brighton High School; Thelma Cooper, Brighton High School; John J. Leary, Dorchester High School, and Maurice Fondman, Dorchester High School.

The judges were Theodore M. Dilloway, director of the department of manual arts; Vesper L. George, instructor in design of the Massachusetts Normal Art School; Miss Lillian B. Robinson of the Hawthorne Club and Dr. Edward O. Otis of Tufts Medical School. All the posters entered in the competition have been on exhibition at the Boston Public Library during the past week.

Boston Herald
MAY 8, 1920

TRUSTEES ELECT

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the public library of the city of Boston, held yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann was elected president, Samuel Carr vice-president and Della Joan Deery clerk for the ensuing year. The former president, William F. Kenney, was not a candidate for re-election.

Boston Transcript
MAY 26-1920

STUDENTS' DRAWINGS SHOWN

Exhibition at Public Library of Work Done in High School of Practical Arts Courses

An exhibition of drawings made by students of the High School of Practical Arts is now being shown at the Boston Public Library. This school has sounded a new note in art education, that of "motivated" art courses. It is unique in that art is a required subject in each of the four years and that it may be chosen as a major subject during the last three years, thus enabling the pupils to acquire greater skill of hand.

This has proven a distinct business asset to those who have entered the industrial art field or who have gone to an art school for more specialized training. Costume design, commercial art, including a set of health posters, and some copied landscapes in colored pastels representing a problem in color translation and the study of pictures are among the phases of the work shown in this exhibition.

Advertiser-American

MAY 23-1920

LIBRARIES LURE HUB CHILDREN

Books Best Foe of Radicalism, Says Miss Alice Jordan

The lure that books hold for the children is the greatest weapon with which to fight radicalism, according to the officials of the American Library Association. The association is inaugurating a nation-wide drive to stimulate the use of the libraries by the public and to extend the scope of the work.

The Boston Public Library has more than 2,000 books for children on its shelves. Besides this, it runs sixteen branch libraries which cater to the needs of children and which, although thousands of books are carried, frequently present bare shelves to the visitor, so great is the demand of the children for reading matter.

Miss Alice Jordan, librarian of the children's room at the public library, who directs the work of the rooms in the branch libraries, says children make up a large proportion of the clientele at all libraries.

"In East Boston, for instance," said Miss Jordan yesterday, "the juvenile circulation is 67 per cent. of the total; at the Roxbury Crossing branch it is even higher, being 75 per cent. of the whole. In South Boston it is 78 per cent. and at the North End branch it is 80 per cent."

DEMAND IS INCREASING.

"I think these figures indicate the importance of the work and the necessity of supplying the children with all the books they can use. Frequently children come into the libraries and we have nothing left for them, so great is the demand."

"And we also want larger quarters when we can get them. At this library for instance, on Sunday afternoons, it is so crowded with children who have come to read that they have to sit around on the floor, many of them, and on the low shelves."

"The West End branch is fortunate

in having secured Dr. Bartel's old church for a library. There we have the gallery for the children's use, but other branches are not so fortunate."

"The trip to this library is regarded by many of the children as a trip into the outer world and they love it. That is why they come in such large numbers on Sunday. They like to walk along the esplanade and they like the change. As they can return the books they take out here at their own library, the trip here is a sort of excursion."

"The books which the children read and call for is an interesting indication of the trend of the times. The Jewish children are most brilliant readers, without doubt. When they finish the fairy-story age through which all children must pass they go practically en masse for histories, American histories, ancient histories, anything that is historical interests them."

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1920

In calling for the appropriation of \$7000 for the purchase of a site for a branch library in West Roxbury, the mayor acted on the vote of the trustees, who decided to purchase land which includes the present library lot and land adjoining, and came to that decision after a hearing given to the leading secular and religious organizations of the district.

Boston-Transcript

June 12, 1920.

The Fine Arts

Exhibitions now open:

Guild of Boston Artists—General Exhibition. Boston Art Club—Members' Exhibition. Dotti & Richards—Summer Exhibition. Arts and Crafts—Modern Swedish Textiles. Goodspeed Books—Old Mezzotints. Chesnut Street—Mr. Hissell's Paintings. Voea's Gallery—American Impressionists. Boston Public Library—Dickens Illustrations.

DICKENS ILLUSTRATIONS

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Novelist's Death Marked by Unusually Interesting Exhibition at Public Library

Charles Dickens died fifty years ago last Wednesday, June 9, and the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library has appropriately taken notice of the anniversary by placing on exhibition a large and unusually interesting collection of Dickens illustrations, including the works of Cruikshank, "Phiz," Darley, Leech, C. D. Gibson, F. Barnard, Jessie Wilcox Smith, Frank Reynolds, S. J. Woolf, Cecil Aldin, and others. There is something about Dickens' characters that lends itself very aptly to illustrative art, as every one familiar with Cruikshank's and Browne's drawings knows; the salient idiosyncrasies which belong to such types as Captain Cuttle, Mr. Micawber, Mr. Pickwick, Sam Weller, and the rest of the characters in that great gallery of living portraits can not fail to tempt the pencil of the artist.

The most celebrated Dickens illustrations are those made by George Cruikshank and Hablot K. Browne, better known as "Phiz." Cruikshank illustrated "Oliver Twist" and the "Sketches of Boz," and Browne illustrated "Nicholas Nickleby," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "Little Dorrit," "A Tale of Two Cities," and "Pickwick Papers." Both Cruikshank and Browne were inclined to caricature Dickens's characters in their drawings. Possibly it will be said that the characters themselves as drawn by the author are in some sort caricatures. As this is in many of the pictures which appeared in the original editions, and which have taken such a firm hold on the popular imagination, deal very largely with the humorous phases of life, and their point of view is quite characteristically ironical. They are less happy in rendering the significance of the more serious passages in the tales.

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The collection contains a number of portraits of Dickens, pictures of his home, facsimiles of his letters, etc., and among other rare documents there are two precious prints in which the artists have assembled in one enormous group a great number of Dickens's characters. "A Coaching Dream of Dickens: Waiting for the Horses," by Frank Speaight, has no less than 140 figures of Dickens's characters in it, drawn from some fifteen different books; and in "Mr. Pickwick's Reception," where Sam Weller is introducing to Mr. Pickwick the leading characters in the novels, Sol Eytinge, Jr., presents in his jovial and genial style a wonderful company of personages who are real to us and easily to be identified. This latter quadrangle was fired off in Every Saturday, Boston, in 1850—the weekly pictorial in which some of the first of the young Winslow Homer's drawings of everyday life were being published at that time.

LIBRARIES LURE HUB CHILDREN

Books Best Foe of Radicalism, Says Miss Alice Jordan

The lure that books hold for the children is the greatest weapon with which to fight radicalism, according to the officials of the American Library Association. The association is inaugurating a nation-wide drive to stimulate the use of the libraries by the public and to extend the scope of the work.

The Boston Public Library has more than 2,000 books for children on its shelves. Besides this, it runs sixteen branch libraries which cater to the needs of children and which, although thousands of books are carried, frequently present bare shelves to the visitor, so great is the demand of the children for reading matter.

Miss Alice Jordan, librarian of the children's room at the public library, who directs the work of the rooms in the branch libraries, says children make up a large proportion of the clientele at all libraries.

"In East Boston, for instance," said Miss Jordan yesterday, "the juvenile circulation is 67 per cent. of the total; at the Roxbury Crossing branch it is even higher, being 75 per cent. of the whole. In South Boston it is 78 per cent. and at the North End branch it is 80 per cent."

DEMAND IS INCREASING.

"I think these figures indicate the importance of the work and the necessity of supplying the children with all the books they can use. Frequently children come into the libraries and we have nothing left for them, so great is the demand."

"And we also want larger quarters when we can get them. At this library for instance, on Sunday afternoons, it is so crowded with children who have come to read that they have to sit around on the floor, many of them, and on the low shelves."

"The West End branch is fortunate

LIBRARIANS JOIN BOOK CAMPAIGN

Library trustees and librarians from all the New England states, at a meeting at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon, adopted resolutions endorsing the "books for everybody" program of the American Library Association as an educational and civil effort worthy of popular support and calling upon New England people to assist the movement.

The meeting was called for discussion of the post-war plans of the association, which proposes to place library facilities within reach of the entire population of the United States, besides continuing on a larger scale the work it conducted during the war. The association plans to raise \$2,000,000 which to carry out this enlarged program for a three-year period. At the end of that time it is expected that part of its activities will be taken over by the government.

Carl S. Milen, secretary of the association, outlined in detail the peacetime aims of the organization. He said that the association not only wanted to continue its work in the army, navy and marine corps, but to provide for distribution of books to former service men; coast guard stations; merchant marine vessels, lighthouses and lightships; public health service hospitals and penal and charitable associations.

APRIL 13, 1920.

AWARD PRIZES TO PUPILS FOR BEST POSTERS

Prizes amounting to \$45 cash, in addition to books and subscriptions to "Our Dumb Animals," were awarded today to pupils in schools in Massachusetts for the best posters illustrating the idea of kindness to animals, this being "Be Kind to Animals Week." The prizes are given by the Massachusetts

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and were awarded by the following judges: Huger Elliott, supervisor of education work at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Walter Rowlands of the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library; and Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Brown of the art department of the Boston Transcript.

The posters, about 200 in number, were carefully selected from several thousands made in about 40 different towns and cities, and are on exhibition on the first floor of the Boston Public Library, where they will remain all this week. The prizes are announced as follows:

Class I, grammar grades 5 and 6—First, \$10, William Cain, grade 5, Logan school, Lynn; second, \$5, Anna Narbut, grade 6, Cherry Valley school, Leicester; third, subscription to "Our Dumb Animals," Edmund Kumpke, grade 5, Fitchdale grammar school, Sturbridge; fourth, copy of Jack London's "Michael, Brother of Jerry," Dorothy L. Woodbury, grade 5, Fitchdale grammar school, Sturbridge.

Class II, high schools—First, \$15, Franciscan high school, Brookline; second, \$10, Brookline high school, Brookline; third, subscription to "Our Dumb Animals," David St. Germain, high school, Gardner; fourth, copy of Jack London's "Michael, Brother of Jerry," Grete E. Clark, senior class, Plymouth high school.

He also announced that the enlarged program calls for library extension to rural sections without facilities and to unfortunates. He added that the association plans to provide books of uniform type for use of blind people of all ages.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of the state department of education said that the libraries and schools were the backbone of Americanization work. Mrs. Henry Howard, chief of the social service bureau of the shipping board, praised the association for its work in the merchant marine. William F. Kenney, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, assured the support and co-operation of the Boston library in the movement.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., who presided, announced the appointment of Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library as New England regional director of the enlarged program, and the following state directors: Henry E. Dunnack, Maine; Mrs. William B. Fellows, New Hampshire; Miss Rebecca W. Wright, Vermont; John G. Moulton, Massachusetts; and Herbert C. Brigham, Rhode Island. The state directors will meet at the trustees' room of the Boston Public Library at 9:30 A. M. today to discuss organization plans.

The Librarian

SOME passages from a brief historical sketch of the Boston Public Library (in the Library's Bulletin) are quoted to describe its recent work:

"In the fall of 1917, soon after the United States declared war upon Germany, the library entered upon a third and still wider phase of its history. When the Commonwealth Pier was opened as a receiving ship for the Navy, a deposit station was promptly established there, under the supervision of a member of the staff. As the leading library of New England, the Boston Public Library was properly made headquarters for the receipt and preparation of books and magazines given for the use of men in the national service. There were shipped from the library for this purpose 173,000 volumes and 235 cases of magazines, the latter weighing about forty-one tons; these were made ready by some 175 volunteer workers in this service for the nation. The Librarian acted as New England Division Director of the American Library Association, and State director of all library war work carried on in Massachusetts. During the war a member of the staff, lent by the library to the Government, served as chief of the library section of the National Food Administration; her activities have led to a new cooperation between the national Government and the libraries of the country. The Boston Public Library is the first to reap the full benefits of this new relation. In the Library Information Service just established, by which this institution, alone among the libraries of America, receives all Government publications as they issue from the press, by daily mail from Washington. The library thus becomes once more a pioneer in broadening the scope of library activity."

In 1880, when the trustees of the Boston Public Library took the first step toward providing a new building, the library possessed 377,225 volumes; it now has 1,107,498. Its invested funds amounted to \$116,000, as compared with \$670,707 at present. Its annual circulation of books for home use was 1,156,721, which has now increased to 2,300,732. In 1880, the City appropriation for library purposes was \$115,000; in 1919 it was \$346,504. The branch system in 1880 consisted of eight branches, five of them very inadequately housed; there was also a delivery in West Roxbury. Today the library has sixteen branches and fourteen reading-rooms, of which ten have their own buildings, and four are well accommodated in specially planned quarters in municipal buildings. In 1881 there was no Children's Room, no Newspaper Room, no Music Room, no Lecture Hall; the library had no collection of photographs, and there was no direct service to the schools or other institutions of the city. In the year 1919-1920, the library supplied deposits of books to 183 public and parochial schools, 60 engine houses and 32 other institutions; the total number of volumes thus deposited during the year was 101,244.

AWARD PRIZES FOR POSTERS

High School Pupils Competed in Contest Conducted by Boston Tuberculosis Association

Three prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 and six honorable mentions were awarded yesterday afternoon to the best posters made by high school pupils of Greater Boston for the Boston Tuberculosis Association. The winner of the first prize was March Hooford of the High School of Practical Arts. The second prize was won by Warner Lombard of Dorchester High School, the third by Laura Meier of the Girls' High School in Boston and honorable mention was awarded to John J. Shea, Brighton High School; Dorothy Hunt, Dorchester High School; Mary C. Merry, Brighton High School; Thelma Cooper, Brighton High School; John J. Leary, Dorchester High School, and Maurice Fondman, Dorchester High School.

The judges were Theodore M. Dilloway, director of the department of manual arts; Vesper L. George, instructor in design of the Massachusetts Normal Art School; Miss Lillian B. Robinson of the Hawthorne Club and Dr. Edward O. Otis of Tufts Medical School. All the posters entered in the competition have been on exhibition at the Boston Public Library during the past week.

Boston Herald

APRIL 8, 1920

TRUSTEES ELECT

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the public library of the city of Boston, held yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann was elected president, Samuel Carr vice-president and Della Jean Deery clerk for the ensuing year. The former president, William F. Kenney, was not a candidate for re-election.

Boston Transcript

MAY 26-1920

STUDENTS' DRAWINGS SHOWN

Exhibition at Public Library of Work Done in High School of Practical Arts Courses

An exhibition of drawings made by students of the High School of Practical Arts is now being shown at the Boston Public Library. This school has sounded a new note in art education, that of "motivated" art courses. It is unique in that art is a required subject in each of the four years and that it may be chosen as a major subject during the last three years, thus enabling the pupils to acquire greater skill of hand.

This has proven a distinct business asset to those who have entered the industrial art field or who have gone to an art school for more specialized training. Costume design, commercial art, including a set of health posters, and some copied landscapes in colored pastels representing a problem in color translation and the study of pictures are among the phases of the work shown in this exhibition.

Advertiser-American

MAY 23-1920

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"I think these figures indicate the importance of the work and the necessity of supplying the children with all the books they can use. Frequently children come into the libraries and we have nothing left for them, so great is the demand."

"And we also want larger quarters when we can get them. At this library for instance, on Sunday afternoons, it is so crowded with children who have come to read that they have to sit around on the floor, many of them, and on the low shelves."

"The West End branch is fortunate in having secured Dr. Bartle's old church for a library. There we have the gallery for the children's use, but other branches are not so fortunate. The trip to this library is regarded by many of the children as a trip into the outer world and they love it. That is why they come in such large numbers on Sunday. They like to walk along the esplanade and they like the change. As they can return the books they take out here at their own library, the trip here is a sort of excursion."

"The books which the children read and call for is an interesting indication of the trend of the times. The Jewish children are most brilliant readers, without doubt. When they finish the fairy-story age through which all children must pass they go practically en masse for histories. American histories, ancient histories, anything that is historical interests them."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1920.

In calling for the appropriation of \$7000 for the purchase of a site for a branch library in West Roxbury, the mayor acted on the vote of the trustees, who desire to purchase land which includes the present library lot and land adjoining, and came to that decision after a hearing given to the leading secular and religious organizations of the district.

Boston-Transcript

June 12, 1920.

The Fine Arts

Exhibitions now open:
Guild of Boston Artists—General Exhibition.
Boston Art Club—Members' Exhibition.
Doll & Richards—Summer Exhibition.
Arts and Crafts—Modern Swedish Textiles.
Goodspeed Bookshop—Old Mezzotints.
68 Chestnut Street—Mr. Halsall's Paintings.
Vose & Gallery—American Impressionists.
Boston Public Library—Dickens Illustrations.

DICKENS ILLUSTRATIONS

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Novelist's Death Marked by Unusually Interesting Exhibition at Public Library

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The most celebrated Dickens illustrations are those made by George Cruikshank and Hablot K. Browne, better known as "Phiz." Cruikshank illustrated "Oliver Twist" and the "Sketches of Boz"; and Browne illustrated "Nicholas Nickleby," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Dombey and Son," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "Little Dorrit," "A Tale of Two Cities," and "Pickwick Papers." Both Cruikshank and Browne were inclined to caricature Dickens's characters in their drawings. Possibly it will be said that the characters themselves as drawn by the author are in some sort caricatures. Is this as it may, the pictures which appeared in the original volumes, and which have taken such a firm hold on the popular imagination, deal very largely with the humorous phases of life, and their point of view is quite characteristically ironical. They are less happy in rendering the significance of the more serious passages in the tales.

The lovers of Dickens, whose name is legion, will find a great treat awaiting them in this exhibition, which brings to notice a vast number of illustrations that must be unfamiliar to the majority. Here, for instance, is the delightful series of colored illustrations by Jessie Wilcox Smith, including her charming pictures of Little Emily, David Copperfield, Peggotty, Pip and Joe Gargery, Little Nell and her grandfather, Oliver Twist, the Artful Dodger, Paul and Florence Dombey on the beach at Brighton, and "The Runaway Couple." While these drawings have all of the charm and human interest of Miss Smith's deservedly popular pictures of young people, they are devoid of the cloying sentimentality that weakens so many of the illustrations of, say, Little Nell and her tiresome grandfather, who have proved formidable stumbling-blocks to almost all the British artists who have ever tackled the "Old Curiosity Shop."

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Felix O. C. Darley's series of large lithographs, thirteen in number, are singularly wanting in spice and snap. Darley was an accomplished draughtsman and had a wide experience as an illustrator, but he does

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The collection contains a number of portraits of Dickens, pictures of his home, facsimiles of his letters, etc., and among other rare documents there are two religious prints in which the artists have assembled in one enormous group a great number of Dickens's characters. "A Coaching Dream of Dickens: Waiting for the Horses," by Frank Speaight, has no less than 141 figures of Dickens's characters in it, drawn from some fifteen different books; and in "Mr. Pickwick's Reception," where Sam Weller is introducing to Mr. Pickwick the leading characters in the novels, Sol Eytinge, Jr., presents in his jovial and genial style a wonderful company of personages who are real to us and easily to be identified. This latter quadriseis was fired off in Every Saturday, Boston, in 1870—the weekly pictorial in which some of the first of the young Winslow Homer's drawings of everyday life were being published at that time.

W. H. D.

April 27, 1920

MUTILATED BOOKS WORRY PUBLIC LIBRARY OFFICERS

Public Library officials are much exasperated by the careless and in some instances, the malicious handling and mutilation of the books by many readers. The results of such handling are especially noticeable among the books of the juvenile branch. In this department there have been collected some specimens of rough treatment of popular books by their young readers. With appropriate inscriptions the ragged and tattered covers and pages have been attached to the exhibit walls of the room.

Parents are thus reminded that an occasional admonition to their boys and girls regarding the treatment which should be given the attractive volumes might be productive of much good, while the little folks themselves should take an occasional glance at the form and sorry-looking objects of their childish carelessness.

Tell Your Troubles to the Public Library

An Extension Service in Charge of
a Volunteer Co-ordinating Com-
mittee to Help You When
You Are in
Doubt

By G. W. Lee

RESOLVED: "That the public be invited to appeal to this committee when the Boston Public Library, from its immediate resources or its knowledge of other resources, does not find itself in position to make satisfactory response to their questions or requests." Let this resolution be not quite obvious in its meaning, the following is submitted by way of suggestion:

The word "troubles" used here colloquially refers, of course, to problems of almost every description, though particularly those for which we believe somebody does or ought to have the solution off-hand. Thus, the title is intended to proclaim the library as the when-in-doubt centre for every man. And why? Simply because its resources for giving facts and for offering suggestions as to where else facts may be obtained are far greater than the people conceive or even than the library staff fully realizes.

If the significance of the resolution is still not readily visualized, notice the reference to "other resources." These would include the knowledge and the possibilities, recognized or latent, in every organization and in every human being; so that, through the machinery of co-ordination, we all, whether in our corporate capacity or as individuals, may be considered features of the extension service, and so at each other's aid for mutual helpfulness. A plausible idea, you may say, but in no wise new.

It is true; but this plan is for mutual helpfulness exploited as a science and a system, and so distinguished from our casual and rule-of-thumb methods.

Notice, moreover, that the service is being introduced by a "volunteer" committee, which means that satisfaction in the appeals is hoped for but not guaranteed. In other words, enthusiasm, at the present stage, must be accounted its largest asset.

Notice, furthermore, that "requests," as well as "questions," are included as the subject of appeal. For example, a little while ago the Public Library was requested to accept a collection of "Vocational Literature," with the proviso that a specialist frequent the library to keep the collection up to date. But as such joint curatorship is something the Public Library is not in a position to accept, the housing of this collection is now on the docket for the coordinating committee to consider.

Questions Referred to the Committee

Have any questions that the Public Library has not succeeded in answering been referred to the committee? Informally yes, though primarily for the purpose of getting the machinery started; that the committee might, by such test, consider itself in operation; for only within a week has it acquired a working plan and a post office address ("Boston Public Library"), while its very name is still a mere definition and spell with a small "c."

The following four questions, the first that have come to the committee, will point to plenty of work awaiting it at all times—work not merely of trying to find answers for the immediate satisfaction of applicants, but of trying to bring about conditions by which similar questions can more readily be answered. ("Don't let it happen again" might well be posted in a conspicuous place as a motto for the committee to read and relate to itself frequently.)

1. Where in this vicinity may copy of a May 20th daily paper from Presque Isle or Houlton, Maine, be consulted?

2. In what American library may a copy of "Summa de Penitentia et Memento," by Raymond de Peñafort, be obtained?

3. In what American periodical, transaction, or proceeding has a man named "Genevick" in the past twenty years, published articles on the subject of color from the standpoint of physics? (A professor had not been able to locate this in looking to presumably his usual sources.)

4. The address of a man named "E. C. Bullock" somewhere in Greater Boston? Those are indeed suggestive questions. They suggest the need for a registration of localities with which dwellers in Greater Boston have been identified or are in touch; the need for a registration of different specialties within every profession or calling, particularly for out-of-the-way topics that people are pursuing as hobbies or otherwise; and the need for a handy collection of telephone directories covering the eastern part of the State if not all New England. It passing it might be added that already more than a score of registrations have been made. Interest in "co-operative housing" in "city buildings as war memorials," in "the handling of large tenement properties with due consideration for the interests of the tenants," are perhaps the most suggestive of the registrations; though the interest in "current discussion and the keeping of ephemeral literature," and also the "relationship of the foreign-born as an individual or a group of the community," seem particularly to the point; but the cards containing these notes were unsigned. Add to this the desire of Mayor Peters to have groups within the city discussing matters of consequence, after the manner of the New England town meeting, and it will be understood how the committee will have plenty to do in the development of the service, whether or not in each case the party immediately interested is directly benefited.

Why and Who of the Committee

By what authority does the committee exist and what is its personnel? A complete history would involve a tale that goes back several years. Suffice here that it has resulted from a vote of the "Committee of Twenty-one," which committee, in turn, resulted from the vote at a general meeting on March 31, held in the interest of a community headquarters:

which general meeting had been called by a committee that resulted from the vote of another general meeting, held in April, 1919, when Dr. Henry E. Jackson, special agent of the United States Bureau of Education, was present after his several visits to Boston for the purpose of arousing an interest in the Community Centre movement. As to members, the "Committee of Seven" (the "coordinating committee") consists of Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell (Social Service Library), Mrs. George T. Rice (National Civic Federation), Professor Sara H. Stites (Simmons College), Mrs. Eva W. White (Elizabeth Peabody House), R. N. Cushman (Red Cross), G. W. Lee, William H. Randall.

What About Community Centres?

If, as suggested, the committee originated through the Community Centre movement, what does it propose to do about community centres? A pertinent question, and readily answered. It is a "coordinating" committee, and to co-ordinate is to "bring into a common action, movement, or condition; to regulate and combine in harmonious action; to adjust; harmonize." Hence it is not for the committee to undertake things that will cause its work to overlap with what is already being done adequately or would be done adequately if merely attention should be called to the need for such work. Rather it is for the committee to have perpetual survey of what is going on, place questions and requests where they logically belong and undertake research and development and anything like commercial or welfare work, only to fill a gap, and this, too, under protest that it should be done by others. Thus, as a coordinating agency its aim will be to set in motion many of the

pent-up forces that are inactive because under present conditions people don't half know and have not the ready means of knowing what they can do best advantage do. As to activity in the Community Centre movement, the committee understands that the Chamber of Commerce, through one of its committees, is giving attention to such development; so that the question for the coordinating committee would be as to the measure of the Chamber's effort in the light of the general need for community centres. Furthermore, the "Community Service of Boston, Inc.," with headquarters recently opened at 10 Park square, announces in a circular letter, that (in addition to its club for soldiers, sailors and marines) it is "carrying on an important work in the community for improving recreation facilities and a better community life." Those last three words suggest that community centre development, in the broad sense, is receiving, or might with but little persuasion, receive the attention of that organization. Still further, the recently organized "Council of Social Workers" must naturally have an eye to the common complaint that Boston is woefully decentralized, so that it is often very difficult and well nigh hopeless to try to locate the agencies responsible for what seems exceedingly important. We read nowadays of the need for farm labor and the need for cultivating home gardens, but we do not find it in big letters that A. B. or C. is the person or office or bureau through which effort is being concentrated to help the situation. The public is not yet aware of an official undertaking that will provide a general market for garden surplus or a canning centre to save the surplus for the home grower. Last year there was much difficulty in learning the whereabouts of people ready to be paid to do home canning. Will it be so this season? Will the Council of Social Workers consider this a matter for the "council"? In any case, it is the sort of thing that the coordinating committee ought not to forget, in the survey it will undoubtedly be sponsor for.

Since the name of Dr. Jackson has been referred to, it is apropos to quote from a letter received from him, dated May 27. He says: "You will be interested to know that on my last trip to Texas I helped Dallas to set up just such a central agency. We called it The Dallas Community Association. As I worked it out then we had two chief functions: First, to be a promoting centre to stimulate organization of community centres; second, to be a clearing house to coordinate the various special stations and relate them to each other and to their task in the local community. I am very shortly to go to Fort Wayne, Indiana, to set up the same kind of agency. You can therefore well understand what joy it gives me to learn that Boston, where I first made this suggestion, is making some progress towards its achievement."

It is my growing conviction that such a central agency is a necessity in every city and in every county. It is encouraging to know that this need is now beginning to be recognized. I have several additional suggestions in this connection which have come to me during the past year." He ends with expressing the hope to get to Boston in the near future and to talk these matters over with us.

Not a Close Corporation
You may now want to ask how an interested outsider could add himself to

this committee and whether it is limited to the magic number seven, in its field of eventual responsibility for all knowledge and all human activity. Easy as fiddling with a piano, to answer this. To co-ordinate is to harmonize (according to Webster, quoted above); and should anyone have discordant thoughts last this committee aims at monopoly. Let him appeal to the committee itself and it will endeavor to harmonize his ambition with its own working plans. Seriously, it should here be said that the plans provided for an ex-officio representation, by which the elected members of the committee shall be in the minority. It provides for a delegate from each municipal ward within twenty miles of the State House, so as to have local representation, and for a delegate from each of the more important educational and professional and social improvement organizations of the city, so as to have what might be called a sociological representation; together with a minority of delegates at large, elected by their constituents, so that this is anticipated. Let the present committee, with moderate addition to its membership, do the first duty of cutting and hasting, of developing the machinery for accomplishing things on a large scale.

What About the Other Libraries?

Naturally, if the plan works out as fore-mentioned, all the libraries of the district will co-operate and interlock as a unified system; and it will become the habit to look to one's local library as a district centre. How satisfactory it would be to have the same telephone number in all cities in all countries for the community centre, whereby the stranger, as well as the citizen, could be advised on his immediate needs. (If you like such a vision as that, request the Public Library to see it through, and then it may get to the coordinating committee.)

Finally, a general invitation is hereby extended to come to Boston Public Library Monday evening, June 14, at eight, when the committee will report progress and discuss suggestions, after which the work is likely to proceed without further general meeting until the autumn.

and stormy and so that I do not know the sorrow of separation. I wish I could tell you more about it all. We are in a hurry tonight. One of my brothers is very ill. He usually works in the act that follows mine. Instead he is in a hospital in New York. But his place must be filled. So after I am through I'll change—you've no idea what different haidressing and a different frock I'll take his place."

So after her own act May Wirth rushed through the doorway to her dressing tent, her face flushed with excitement and exertion, her frock limp from the turbulent careening about the ring on and off the backs of several horses, to a different way of wearing her hair, and back into the ring. A subordinate member of a troupe of acrobats in which were seven or eight members of her immediate family, to do a minor, unheralded set of tricks and fill the place left by the brother lying ill in the New York Hospital. It seems ill in the New York Hospital. It seems ill in the New York Hospital. It seems ill in the New York Hospital.

of a circus and about in perhaps very the circus is seems to be sation in life opted by the profession. do not neces- of work. But are their am- their life's structure of there. The ne most com- an organiza- family

own member remarkable lack of fear. ag. and year. ed tones how ed to master, ding basket into absurdly oops about to the back- ne, with no- aling a foot- and, an shouiders to inch. From le to deduce the pig-tail t remarkable ion that will y long time, e shy and ely unspooled h her work, ily of white string of dis- be blue black ad, she stood e, one hand ing of a big the next act.

program "the ered to her" taking their tumbles and in that city, whispeers in at home, she at that years spoiled. "Oh, to I was six I love my

loved by their keeper as if they were. In reality, what he calls them, "the kids."

Comes but Once a Year
After you've spent an awful evening fulfilling the promise made to Jimmie that, if he were good, he could stay up and go to the circus in the evening instead of going to bed at the customary 8 o'clock—daylight saving having helped you to be so magnanimous, because you knew perfectly well that he wouldn't go to sleep anyhow and that it was simpler to take him to the circus than to stand the roaring and the nagging about drinks of water and being too warm and feeling a draught and all that—and had later caught a precarious foothold in a crowded car, with a somnolent child snarling and whimpering at wearied passengers, your thought has probably gone no further than "Thank heaven it doesn't come more than once a year!"

The fact that the circus in its huge entirety must get out of town and be ready by the next morning to take up the endless round of "parade in the morning, first performance at 2 P. M." didn't enter your head. But really the circus is entitled to more than the attention you measure by a dollar seat with war tax, and some pink lemonade! All through last evening's performance the crowd was at its work. As quickly as acknowledgment of your spatter of applause, their properties had been quickly packed in "cases, gay-hued costumes wrapped in their folds of protecting paper, the dressing tent allotted to those particular people had been deserted, and in turn taken down and roped.

Hurry of Departure
Rattling about through the labyrinth of alleyways connecting the tents were several huge carts, horse-drawn, on their lugs collecting pilgrimages. In the dark the soft slap of leather reins against horse's flanks could be heard, and the guttural "Gid 'ap" and "Gee—there—can't yuh—" Now and then groups of light clad figures muffled in wraps eddied through the shadows, their performance in the Big Top over, rushing to change and lock trunks so that they might be started "over the road," and so that they themselves might go to their sleeping quarters in the cars sidetracked a little distance away. The gaudy carts whose tightboarded sides bore fantastic pictures of roaring tigers and slithering monkeys had long since started along the road that stretched toward the next town like a doll blue ribbon under the far light of clear stars, their drivers dozing as they rocked on their high seats with the motion of the huge drays or smoking and grunting moodily with the alternate driver. The advance guard of property wagons containing loads not forwarded by baggage train, was taking up the trail and wandering out of the city's circle of lights to the long deserted road, with axles clanking and whiffletrees creaking. The staff of cooks had stowed away the last glittering copper kettle and had started the culinary department onward so that by the time hungry people arrived in another city the travelling kitchen would be there ready to get breakfast.

And so it went on. Flitting figures of people having done their great work of amusing the crowd, their faces drenched and strained under tired half-smiles of pride in a job well done, were running through the patches of light and dark to make ready for a night's rest.

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who were evidently recognized by the little person in blue. At the steps of the train two impassive faced Japanese were standing. The sudden glare of match and a lighted cigarette threw calm faces and almond eyes into relief. One had a fleeting impression of a temple high among the lovely hills that face Fujiyama, and an old priest putting back and forth among iris ponds. With the faintest suggestion of a reverent smile one of the Japanese lent a helping hand over the high step, uttered a soft "Beautiful dreams to honorable little lady," and resumed the shadowy dreaming attitude in the moist dark.

Travel in Comfort

"You see, we do not travel uncomfortably," came as the small person went ahead through the narrow corridors of the sleeper, finally opening a small door into a stateroom. A white wooden bed, four posted and about big enough for a good-sized doll, took up at first glance most of the space. On looking more closely one found, however, that there were also a white enameled icebox, a lacquered chair, a 17th-century French mirror, several racks built into the walls for shoes, magazines and other necessities. There was a tiny bedside table with an electric reading lamp and, in a beautiful dulciv silver frame, the photograph of a charming elderly woman with great gentleness of spirit mirrored in the calm eyes of Mrs. Leitst.

The ugly, glittering wood of the conventional Pullman stateroom had been hidden under careful upholstery of gray blue raw silk. The bed was covered with the same gray blue and there was a snowy heap of flannel pillows. "I really couldn't be any more comfortable in a great hotel—probably not as comfortable—for now I always know how my bed is going to feel when I get through work. I go to sleep instantly and sleep like a cat. In the morning there is Anna and a portable bathtub—and hot coffee and fruit and toast. What more do I need? I love it all. People sometimes wag their heads at me and moan about how awful it must be for me to travel constantly. They seem to think we sleep in cattle cars or something. Down there—see—" and she poked her head out into the corridor and pointed to another door. "There is the stateroom of the Icelandic Wrestler—they call what he does 'glima'—he has his wife and two adorable children travelling with him—"

"She is a very remarkable woman. Away off in strange countries, she makes as much of a home of that small stateroom as she could possibly make in their own northern country. She sees that there are always the foods to which they are accustomed—heaven only knows how she manages to get them, but she does. She sees that there is no loneliness. Sometimes I think it is rather pitiful for the little children who ought to have fields to play in—and a big dog. But their mother makes up to them in countless ways. She teaches them their lessons, and she is so sweet and patient and shyly friendly with all of us. It sounds rather sentimental, I'm afraid, but do you know I wonder if there aren't many more real marriages in our circus family than in almost any other profession. I don't know—it seems so anyhow—". There it's after midnight and here I stand philosophizing—I've got to get some sleep—so have you. Think of us always in the circus as one great family whose ambitions and hopes and joys and griefs are much the same."

After you've spent an awful evening fulfilling the promise made to Jimmie that, if he were good, he could stay up and go to the circus in the evening instead of going to bed at the customary 8 o'clock—daylight saving having helped you to be so magnanimous, because you knew perfectly well that he wouldn't go to sleep anyhow and that it was simpler to take him to the circus than to stand the roaring and the nagging about drinks of water and being too warm and feeling a draught and all that—and had later caught a precarious foothold in a crowded car, with a somnolent child snarling and whimpering at wearied passengers, your thought has probably gone no further than "Thank heaven it doesn't come more than once a year!"

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Tell

SAILOR BOYS "EAT UP" BOOKS FURNISHED BY A. L. A.

An Extension Service in Charge of a Volunteer Co-ordinating Committee to Help You When

You Are in Doubt

By G. W. Lee

RESOLVED: "That the public be invited to appeal to this committee when the Boston Public Library, from its immediate resources or its knowledge of other resources, does not find itself in position to make satisfactory response to their questions or requests." Let this resolution be not quite obvious in its meaning, the following is submitted by way of suggestion: The word "troubles" used here colloquially refers, of course, to problems of almost every description, though particularly those for which we believe somebody does or ought to have the solution off-hand. Thus, the title is intended to proclaim the library as the when-in-doubt centre for every man. And why? Simply because its resources for giving facts and for offering suggestions as to where else facts may be obtained are far greater than the people conceive or even than the library staff fully realizes.

If the significance of the resolution is still not readily visualized, notice the reference to "other resources." These would include the knowledge and the possibilities, recognized or latent, in every organization and in every human being; so that, through the machinery of coordination, we all, whether in our corporate capacity or as individuals, may be considered features of the extension service, and so at each other's aid for mutual helpfulness. A plausible plea, you may say, but in no wise new. It is true, but this plan is for mutual helpfulness exploited as a science and a system, and so distinguished from our casual and rule-of-thumb methods.

Notice, moreover, that the service is being introduced by a "volunteer" committee, which means that satisfaction in the appeal is hoped for but not guaranteed. In other words, enthusiasm, at the present stage, must be accounted its largest asset. Notice, furthermore, that "requests," as well as "questions," are included as the subject of appeal. For example, a little while ago the Public Library was requested to accept a collection of "Volitional Literature," with the proviso that a specialist frequent the library to keep the collection up to date. But as such joint curatorship is something the Public Library is not in a position to accept, the housing of this collection is now on the docket for the coordinating committee to consider.

Questions Referred to the Committee

Have any questions that the Public Library has not succeeded in answering been referred to the committee? Informally yes, though primarily for the purpose of getting the machinery started, that the committee might, by such test, consider itself in operation; for only within a week has it acquired a working plan and a post office address ("Boston Public Library"), while its very name is still a mere definition and spelt with a small "c."

The following four questions, the first that have come to the committee, will point to plenty of work awaiting it at all times—work not merely of trying to find answers for the immediate satisfaction of appellants, but of trying to bring about conditions by which similar questions can more readily be answered. ("Don't let it happen again" might well be posted in a conspicuous place as a motto for the committee to read and recite to itself frequently.)

By KENT PERKINS

IS this the place where the books that are sent to the ships come from?" This was the anxious inquiry made recently of the young woman in charge of the American Library Association's merchant marine work at the port of Boston. He had found the office after a long search. Trouble was written all over his sea-tanned face.

"Yes, this is it," he was assured. "What can we do for you?" "Well, miss, I'm mighty glad I've found you," and a glad grin chased the gloom from his countenance.

"How so?" "Why, it's this way. I'm the steward of the steamer. We're just in after a three-months' voyage and haven't had a chance to change our books since we left Boston. Soon as we docked today the crew put me ashore and said: 'You find that A. L. A. place where the books come from and get some more, or you needn't come back.' Well, I want to go back. Can I get some new books here?"

When told the volumes would be delivered at once, he went away rejoicing.

This is only one of many incidents that vividly illustrate the craving of sailors for the books of all sorts—high class but lively, red-blooded fiction, histories, books on farming and chicken-raising and works on navigation and mechanics—that are being supplied to American ships by the Library Association.

One of the Busiest Departments

This department of the A. L. A. is one of its busiest, and the work, whose Boston headquarters is now in the Public Library, is growing with leaps and bounds. To supply the demand for books from the ships, and to place them all the 5000 vessels of the shipping board that are expected to be in operation by Jan. 1 next is one of the big objects of the A. L. A. in asking the people for a \$2,000,000 fund.

It is an ambition that interests Boston and New England vitally, too, for wide-awake developers of our growing merchant marine, big shippers, investors in vessels, far-seeing publicists are beginning to appreciate the financial value of books in increasing the morale and raising the efficiency of the men on whose skill and judgment depends the safety of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of shipping and cargoes adrift amid the risks and dangers of the high seas.

A visit the other day to the American line freighter Wauconda, an up-to-date American-built freighter, just arrived at the Hoosac docks from a voyage from Antwerp, to which port she had gone after a trip from here to Liverpool, revealed in many ways what books do for a crew.

The men were at work about the 500-ton cargo carried, cheerfully and without a grouch over not being able to go ashore. They were as trim and intelligent looking a lot of young men as one could meet anywhere—Swede, Norwegian, Englishman and what not by birth, only one of them a Yankee, but all brisk young Americans in the making.

All testified heartily to the great benefit they received from having the A. L. A. books at hand on their long voyages.

"You bet we like the books," said the bos'n, a sturdy Norwegian, who has already taken out his first naturalization papers. "We work eight hours and sleep eight hours and have eight hours to ourselves. What could we do with the other eight hours if we didn't have the books? We can't sleep all the time we're not working."

Books Are Invaluable

Third Officer Thomas Peacock, who takes a personal interest in the men and helps the studious ones in their quest of knowledge, said that the books

They Want Real Red Blooded Stuff in Fiction and Many Call for Scientific and Technical Works and Books on Farming and Chicken Raising



LEFT, ABOVE—SAILORS PICKING THE BOOKS THEY WANT, WITH THE HELP OF THE BOS'N; BELOW, RELAXATION IN THE FORECASTLE WITH BOOKS AND SAILOR MUSIC. RIGHT, ABOVE—TAKING A. L. A. BOXES OF BOOKS TO A SHIP IN THE HARBOR; BELOW, MOMENTS OF LEISURE FOR STUDY AND READING

were invaluable in keeping the young fellows contented and out of mischief and making Americans of them. The books, he said, were of the right kind, good, stirring fiction, enough technical

works for those who wished to study and work for advancement and a few of the more solid kind which some of the men asked for.

Capt. H. S. Snaridge, born an Eng-

lishman, and his testimony to the value of books on the men of having

select the books for the crews," he

"Well, well! To think that kid had the sense to go and find the library himself!"

Another instance illustrates the insistent demand from the men for the books. By a misunderstanding, books for a ship anchored down the harbor were not at the designated pier when a boat from the vessel called there for them. The sailor, who was to get the box of precious volumes hired a taxicab, drove to the Public Library and got another boxful, to be sure that they would reach his vessel before it sailed.

The two letters sent to the A. L. A. headquarters throw a vivid light on how the sailormen regard the books:

"Dear Madam: The two chests of books placed aboard this vessel have been opened and placed at the disposition of the crew. Please accept our sincere thanks for this favor and tell your representative we appreciate his going to the trouble to send the kind of books requested.

"There is no class of worker that possesses the precise state of mind of the sailor. Sailors, no matter how old they are, yet remain potentially children. They have a sort of amplified childish taste for simple amusements, with the grown-up ability to make the most of such amusements. So you can imagine they have an omnivorous and fairly discriminating taste with respect to reading, too: a taste that will take in such extremes as Lord Dunsany and the late Farber, Ruskin and Karl Marx. Many people think that a sailor does not care to read much about the sea; however, he does, for while he may have the same fit, he may lack their imagination and only 'big' writers can write about the sea. And after a sea story he may turn with no mental effort to a book like 'The Dynamics of Manhood' or 'The Development of the United States' and read on with the same attention and benefit. The writer trusts the American Library Association will continue to be of great help to the men who go down to the sea, by placing their treasure chests aboard American vessels for American sailors. An interesting book in the forecastle may be an anchor to windward for a sailor, lonely, and with all the attractions of a foreign port at night making their appeal.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) PORT OF BOSTON.

"Dear Friend: For such I have found the American Library Association is to the merchant marine; for they have been neglected as far as the library has been concerned for the navy and the army, but at least some one has thought of us and I do thank you from the bottom of my heart and wish you godspeed in your work, for we need it bad enough.

"Thanking you for the book and for all past favors, I am

Who can resist the appeal in this letter sent to the Newport News, a L. A. dispatch office?

"Dear Sir: Being a freeman in the U. S. merchant marine I take the liberty of asking you if you could send me up here a few old magazines or something to read. I came to this port on the S. S. Ozette and had the misfortune to be arrested for the paltry offence of sleeping on the grass and was branded as a man of ill fame, got three months or a \$25 bond. I had my passport in my pocket, which I could have proven to the judge who and what I was, but did not have the sense to show it to him. In fact, I was too sick. Now that I am myself again I see where I made a mistake, but as I can't get into communication with the judge again I cannot rectify it. As I don't know a soul in Newport News to ask to put up \$25 for three months for me I expect I will have to do the time.

That is why I ask you for something to read to break the monotony. I remain, yours truly,

(Signed) "GEORGE CASSON."

Here is another:

"Dear Madam: I wish to thank you very much for obtaining for us the technical books which I received today. We are very pleased with them and I believe that if all officers knew that such books were obtainable, that is what they would want and be very grateful for.

"Very few of us know much about the A. L. A., but that the very welcome books come and go and that we are very grateful to our unseen benefactor. Why not let us know you and how you exist?"

"We are sailing Saturday, but I shall say that these books are returned in good condition in New York if we do not reach Boston again.

"Meanwhile, we beg to remain very truly yours,

"DECK OFFICERS SS."

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Boston Transcript

June 12, 1920

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A PUBLIC LIBRARY DEFICIENCY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Yesterday an official at City Hall most courteously telephoned to the Boston Public Library to see if the City of Boston Atlas with the East Boston maps was in that library. They said that it was and I planned my morning to work on it there. When I arrived I found in Bates Hall an exceedingly dirty and torn copy of an 1885 Atlas. I went to the map room hoping to fare better, but was told that although requests came in constantly for these atlases, they were not kept up to date. As the library is planning to serve the public with such a wonderful information system, wouldn't it be a good idea first to put its sources of information in order? This is the second or third time this year that I have found out-of-date information the only kind to be had in our public library. Let me add that I found what I wanted in the State Library.

GEORGE M. CHAMBERLAIN
Boston, June 10.

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Boston Transcript

June 16, 1920

PUBLIC LIBRARY INFORMATION

To the Editor of the Transcript:

Mrs. Chamberlain's letter in the Transcript tonight suggesting that the Boston Public Library put its sources of information in order before inviting the public to make use of its proposed information service is one which I heartily endorse.

Not only are the maps dirty and almost forty years behind the times, as she states, but also up-to-date directories of Greater Boston are sadly lacking. Having occasion to consult the Newton Directory, I found the 1915 edition on the shelf in Bates Hall, and was advised that, while there was also a 1917 edition in the library, "unfortunately our appropriations do not permit us to purchase even the directories of Greater Boston whenever issued."

And so, like Mrs. Chamberlain, I, too, betook myself to the State Library, and found what I sought. J. A. KNOWLTON
Boston, June 14.

Boston Transcript

June 15, 1920

BARNARD'S DICKENS PICTURES

Additional to Collection of Dickens Illustrations at Public Library—Hand-Colored Character Sketches

Milton J. Stone, vice president of the Boston branch of the Dickens fellowship, writes to the Transcript to say that, having read the review of the exhibition of Dickens illustrations at the Boston Public Library published in the Saturday Transcript, he at once took the library some of his Barnard portfolio character sketches, and they have now been added to the collection. These sketches are folio size on India paper, and each print has been exquisitely hand-colored by Miss Florence Smith, the well-known artist and Dickens student. Mr. Stone states that the text of Dickens's work has been carefully studied, so that each immortal character passes in review clad in garments identical in color with those suggested by the author. They are, he says, without doubt, the finest set of Barnard sketches in existence. As there was not room for the entire series, some of the sketches of Mr. Micawber, Sairy Gamp, Mr. Pickwick, Sam Weller, Tony Weller, Bob Cratchet and Tiny Tim.

Barnard has been called by Mr. B. W. Maix, editor of the Dickensian, the finest set of all the illustrations of Dickens's characters since the author's death. "The Dickens flavor," adds Mr. Stone, "is certainly very evident in most of the subjects, and the form of production must be sumptuous, and leaving nothing to be desired on that score. Mr. Micawber, in pose and bearing, is certainly a star."

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1920
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Boston Post-June 17-1920- Noted Illustrations 6/17/20 Exhibited at Library



"SCROOGE," A CHARACTER FROM "THE OLD CURIOUS SHOP."
Reproduced from the drawing by Charles Dana Gibson, whose series of drawings of characters from Charles Dickens' novels are now on exhibition in the fine arts room of the Boston Public Library.

BY SIDNEY WOODWARD

Of all the characters in fiction few have tempted the illustrative artist more than those of Charles Dickens. His were the universal types, filled with the human interest, and likable because each reader found in them qualities good and bad—qualities which were more or less mirrors of themselves. Perhaps this, too, was the reason why the artist delighted to draw them.

On the 50th anniversary of the author's death, June 9, Mr. Roland, head of the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, appropriately arranged for exhibition a large collection of Mr. Dickens' works, primarily with a view of showing the many and varied illustrations of his characters.

One-Act Plays in English

Brief reading list No. 14 of the Boston Public Library contains a list of one-act plays in English which may be taken from the library for home use. The list is compiled by M. J. Conroy of the Bates Hall reference desk, and fills forty pages, twenty-six pages being given to the author list and fourteen to the titles. The list will be found useful not only for users of Boston Public Library books but as a handy reference list.

Pictures of the Pilgrims

The story of the Mayflower and the settlement of Plymouth has furnished subjects for numbers of artists, good, bad and indifferent, and supplied themes for scores of poets and novelists. The paintings which depict, or rather idealize, for the imagination and the historic studies of the artists must supply the materials in which contemporary records are lacking, the historic scenes of that memorable voyage across the western ocean are scattered far and wide. Some are in London, others in Washington, in Plymouth, in Harrisburg, and other places. Fittingly the Public Library assembles a large number of photographs, engravings and lithographs of the best and best known pictures of the Pilgrims and their settlement. At this time all should see the exhibition and study it. An inspection of these pictures will convince the casual visitor of how little, after all, we really know of the details of their lives, their garb, their dwellings, their personal appearance. Most of the pictures have genuine value; they represent conscientious work and they make the great tale of that little colony more real than words can do. Perhaps this anniversary period will inspire others to essay the task of putting that tale on canvas.

PETERS HAS COSTLY PLANS

Asks Council for \$1,008,000 in Appropriations

Hyde Park Municipal Building Is Included

Before leaving Boston for a week's vacation in Maine woods, Mayor Peters sent to the City Council, for action today, appropriation orders calling for the expenditure of \$1,008,000, as follows:

Municipal Building, Hyde Park.....	\$300,000
Building for Harbor Police and fire boat crew and the City Point building, leaving the Hyde Park building.....	7,000
Head House bath houses at City Point.....	150,000
Development, Roslindale Square.....	25,000
Completion of High Pressure service.....	390,000

These orders are not only interesting as specific improvements, but as marking the absorption of all but \$13,000 of the available cash in the treasury from taxes and practically all of the borrowing power, leaving enough in the latter item to provide for a building for the City Hall avenue police if the controversy over a location can be settled. Plainly, the mayor's action means that, with the council's approval, numerous other improvements which have been holding fire for years cannot be undertaken.

From loan capacity the mayor would provide for the harbor police and fire boat crew and the City Point building, leaving the Hyde Park building, the West Roxbury library site, the Roslindale square improvement for the tax pay. Some time ago he set aside about \$450,000 from the treasury surplus for the reduction of the tax rate, but the annual budget was signed with \$1,200,000 unappropriated, leaving from that amount only \$13,000 with the financial year only four months advanced, the mayor might be considered as treading on dangerous ground; but he has in the reserve fund \$405,000 for emergencies, a sum much larger than usual, but which may not be enough to provide for transfers and special demands as the weeks pass.

High Pressure Most Important

From a purely business point of view, the money asked for the high-pressure fire system is the most important of today's demands. The public must be thoroughly disgusted over the nine years' delay in providing the business section with means of combating fire to be compared with the service in other large municipalities. The mayor has succeeded in making the necessary contracts for supplying power for this extensive service with the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the Edison Company, and it was thought that when these contracts were signed they included provisions for the pumps. Such was not the case, however, and the commissioner of public works desires \$125,000 for this purpose, besides the money to lay two additional miles of pipes and make the necessary conditions. The mayor reiterates the assurance that the system can be put into operation within the year.

The Hyde Park municipal building long has been agitated. That section has complained of the lack of improvements since annexation, and of general neglect at City Hall. Some time ago the city acquired the triangular lot of land bounded by River street, Central avenue and Winthrop street for a municipal building, and the mayor had given his promise to the residents that he would provide a building this year, if possible. The structure will be of dimensions approximately similar to other district buildings and will contain a large assembly hall for public meetings.

In taking action to provide quarters for the harbor police and the crew of Engine 31, one of the fireboats, Mayor Peters believes he has solved a difficulty that will save the city much money. A year ago last fall the collapse of the molasses tank in the North End destroyed the building occupied by the fire-boat crew, and, when plans were discussed for new quarters, it was suggested that a building might be erected on that site to accommodate the harbor police as well. For many years the police of station 8 have worked under deplorable conditions. Not only is the building one of the oldest used for that purpose in Boston, but the noise from the teaming on Atlantic avenue and from the elevated trains has become almost unbearable. The project won the instant approval of the police commissioner. As the city owns the North End paving yard, there will be no expense for a site and the city will be able to sell the harbor police building at a financial gain.

One wall of the fine arts room is given to six or more large pen and ink illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson, depicting more than a score of years ago when his work was in the heyday of its popularity. Finer pen and ink work has seldom been done than his drawing of Mr. and Mrs. Micawber, David Copperfield and Traddles, and the late figure

For several months many inquiries have been made at City Hall as to what the city intended to do in making City Point, South Boston, of old-time benefit to those who seek recreation and refreshment within the city limits in summer. The mayor promised that extensive improvements would be made if the money could be secured. He found the park and recreation commissioners anxious to proceed with the construction of the head house, as the construction of bath houses, which are in a dilapidated condition. The old head house was destroyed by fire last year. Plans are now in preparation and the department will be ready to advertise for bids within a few weeks. It is estimated that the new head house will cost \$125,000 and the bath houses \$20,000. People of Roslindale who saw their most ardent hopes realized by the construction of the Municipal Building at the corner of Washington and Ashland streets have additional cause for joy in the mayor's desire to improve the square at Washington, Poplar and Ashland streets, recently purchased by the city. Detailed estimates have been made and \$25,000 is required. There will be grading, tree and shrub planting, walks and benches in this improved spot.

In calling for the appropriation of \$7000 for the purchase of a site for a branch library in West Roxbury, the mayor acted on the vote of the trustees, who desire to purchase land which includes the present library lot and land adjoining, and came to that decision after a hearing given to the leading secular and religious organizations of the district.

SWEDISH CHORUS COMING

More Than Six Hundred Male Voices, with Noted Opera Singers, Will Convene in Boston Next Week, Giving a Free Open-Air Concert on the Public Library Steps—Three Days in the City

Singing is a national sport in Sweden, as popularly competitive in the universities as is baseball among the American colleges, and the Swedish people of the United States will give a demonstration of it in Boston next week, June 25, 26, and on Sunday, June 27.

The American Union of Swedish Singers will convene here on Friday, June 25, give a free concert on the Public Library steps at 7 o'clock that evening under a permit from City Hall, a ball in Convention Hall on St. Botolph street later in the evening, take a trip to Nantasket Beach on Saturday, June 26, followed by an informal concert in the evening in Convention Hall, a matinee at 2 o'clock, and a grand concert at 8 P. M., Sunday, June 27, at the Boston Opera House. The chorus will be composed of at least six hundred male voices, drawn from sixty choruses all over the United States, except along the Pacific Coast, where there is a separate chorus that does not take part in the Boston concert. The Middle Western States will be strongly represented. As a full chorus, it meets only once in four years, but it is stronger this year than ever on account of the Eastern and Western divisions merging for the occasion and giving one concert jointly, instead of one of the divisions.

Boston Daily Globe

June 25, 1920

SWEDISH SINGERS TO HOLD FESTIVAL HERE

Swedish singers from all over the country will gather tonight at 7 o'clock on the steps of the Boston Public Library, where they will sing publicly and have a group picture taken. Today marks the opening of the three days' festival of the American Union of Swedish Singers.

Sunday is the big day of the festival. In the morning, while the women of the party visit the Swedish Home for Aged People in West Newton, the singers will hold their convention at the Arlington.

The first concert will be given at the Boston Opera House in the afternoon. In Boston, the soloists will be: Miss Edith Rydman, violinist; Miss Edith Gyllenberg, pianist; William Gustafson, harpist, and Miss Agnes Olson, accompanist.

E. Francke will conduct the American Union of Swedish Singers in two of the grand choruses, and Joel Mossberg will conduct in other numbers.

A second concert will be held Sunday evening at the Boston Opera House. Miss Sundell and Samuel Ljungkvist will be the soloists.

The East Boston Free Press

JUNE 24, 1920

Our Public Library is a splendid edifice. The grass and shrubbery shows care and skill. Jankor Mathews is on the job from morning till night and the delightful grounds are the result of his efforts.

EAST BOSTON BRANCH

AND NOT TILL THEN

Two Irishmen were walking up the great marble stairway of the Public Library, when they stopped on the first landing to gaze at the two great carved figures. "Wonder how often they feed those big lions, Pat?" said one. "Whenever they start roarin', I believe," responded the other, dryly.

300 SING ON LIBRARY STEPS

Dr. Nilsson Leads Choral Opening of Swedish Singers' Convention

Dr. Hjalmar Nilsson of Minneapolis, who was knighted by the King of Sweden last year because of his life-long efforts to promote the study and understanding of the music of his home land, led a chorus of about 300 members of the American Union of Swedish Singers in patriotic and folk songs on the steps of the Public Library last evening. In a short business session, which preceded the singing exercises, Dr. Nilsson was elected president of the organization.

The singing on the library steps was the formal opening of the public portion of the program that Boston citizens of Swedish birth or blood had arranged for the reception of the members of the union, many of whom travelled thousands of miles to participate. The final number on the program was "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," after which the singers marched to Convention Hall for refreshments.

Boston Ladies Hostesses

At the hall they were joined by about 200 additional members, who had been unable to take part in the singing because of late trains.

There were many ladies among the groups of visitors and a reception was held in their honor by the Boston ladies, the committee being Mrs. Emil Danielson, Mrs. C. A. Lindstrom, Mrs. G. A. Schmidt, Mrs. A. Hulten, Mrs. S. Tallberg, Mrs. N. P. Roubound, Mrs. Olaf Ohlson, Mrs. E. B. Forslund, Mrs. David Nordell, Mrs. A. B. Jonason and Mrs. K. F. Skoog.

In the evening there was a ball in Convention Hall, which was decorated with American and Swedish flags. The pennants of the societies, which were placed in prominent positions, showed that the units came from nearly every large city in the United States.

The program today includes a harbor trip to Nantasket and a shore dinner, to be followed in the evening by a stag party at Convention Hall, while the ladies will attend the "Pops" concert at Symphony Hall.

Tomorrow will be the last and busiest day of the convention.

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LIBRARIANS TO MEET IN CONVENTION

Association Will Gather on Isles of Shoals This Week

More than 300 librarians, including John H. Moulton, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, and Miss Barbara Duncan of the Boston Public Library, will attend the convention of the New England Library Association,

which opens in the Oceanic Hotel, Isles of Shoals, Portsmouth, N. H., Thursday and closes Saturday night.

Mr. Moulton will preside at the Friday session, which will deal with the expansion of libraries in New Jersey and New York. On Friday the American Library Association will report on the activities of libraries in Massachusetts towns and cities. During this session the delegates will also consider plans for a campaign this fall to raise \$2,000,000 for Americanization work

and to enable libraries to supply service men with literature.

Miss Duncan will preside at the Saturday session, which will be devoted to a discussion of special libraries in Boston. Charles C. Houghton, assistant to the director in the American Association war service, will speak on "Library Service and the Business Man," and W. Irving Bulfinch, vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, on "The Modern Bank's Use of the Modern Library."

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Do not fail to visit the Pilgrim tercentenary exhibition at the Boston Public Library. In rooms on the street floor you will find a collection of views of old New England houses which will take you right back to the days of Governor Bradford, Miles Standish, John Alden, Governor Winthrop and other celebrities of a little later date. Here are some of the interesting items I noticed last evening:

Hockport, Mass., old town pumpkins, Quincy, Mass., house of Dorothy Quincy, 1665; Winslow, Me., Fort Halifax, 1764, the only blockhouse now standing in New England; the Mather-Eliot house in Hanover street, west side of Hanover street, near North Bennet street, a small part of the house built in 1677 by Increase Mather after the burning of his dwelling and the meeting house in North square. This house was his home from that time until his death in 1723, and was afterward occupied by Andrew Eliot and his son, John Eliot, the former minister of the New North Church. Sometimes I think we have not advanced so very much since those old Mather days, especially when I see men lapsing into barbarism and going out to kill each other by the million. We are still a little superstitious, a good many people not caring to undertake a new enterprise on a Friday, and I myself having to confess that I rather like to see the new moon over my right shoulder.

Even so, it does seem rather strange to read in Cotton Mather's Magnalia, among his long list of wonderful occurrences, an instance which he credits to Cambridge: "About 60 years ago" (Here is his story: "There was a little much troubled in the night with evil or the devil in their likeness, haunting him, whereupon he kept a light burning and a sword by him as he lay in bed, for he suspected a widow woman to send these cats or imps by witchcraft to bewitch him. And one night as he lay in bed a cat, or imp, came within his reach and he struck and killed it back, and upon inquiry he heard this widow had a sore back. This confirmed his suspicion of the widow, he supposing it came from the wound he gave the cat."

Fortunate was it for this widow that she called in Mr. Day, her "chirurgion," else she had probably been summoned before the authorities and hanged as a witch. But this man of science cleared up the matter by stating that the widow came to him and complained of a sore in her back, which he found to be a boil, and that he "ripened and healed it as he used to do other boys," the supposed cat having been wounded during the process of the cure.

Well, this digression leaves me scant room to go on with the list of the old houses. There is the Governor Winslow house, at Marshfield, Mass., built in 1664, and once occupied by Daniel Webster. Then we come to the Golden Hall Tavern, at Weston, Mass., prominent in Revolutionary times. Gloucester, Mass., furnishes the oldest house on Cape Ann, and Kittery, Me., the house of Mr. William Peppercell.

It would take an extended pilgrimage to visit all these historic dwellings, and it is exceedingly helpful to have them pictured so conveniently before one. The birthplace of John Adams at Quincy, is sure to excite our interest, as is also the Dotten house, the oldest in Plymouth, built in 1640. The Parson Clark house and the Munro Tavern at Lexington are familiar to us. The Alden house at Duxbury, the Rebecca Nurse house at Danvers and the Fairbanks house at Dedham are among those that claim our attention. I must reserve the most important part of this exhibition, the quite remarkable collection of ancient books and manuscripts on the third floor of the library, until another time.

Boston Herald.
July 4, 1920

A much larger collection of examples of this sort has been appropriately installed at the fine arts room of the Boston Public Library.

Here are about all the imaginative pictures with which one ordinarily visualizes the foundation of the Pilgrim colony. Charles Lucy's "Departure of the Pilgrims from Delftshaven"; Robert W. Weir's "Embarkation of the Pilgrims"; Edward Moran's "Embarkation of the Pilgrims at Southampton"; Marshall Johnson's "The Mayflower"; Henry Sargent's "Landing of the Pilgrims"; P. E. Rottersall's work on the foregoing theme; Schrantz's "First Divine Service of the Pilgrims in America"; Charles W. Cope's "The Pilgrim Mothers"; J. M. Boughton's "Return of the Mayflower"; "Priscilla and John Alden," and several other works; William L. Taylor's "Priscilla and John Alden"; Elizabeth Gardner's quite Bouguereau "Priscilla," and several others. At the library also is a big collection of old books, some or relating to the Plymouth colony.

Boston Post.
July 4, 1920

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

There are a number of rare books and manuscripts in the Pilgrim tercentenary exhibition at the Boston Public Library. Conspicuous among them you will find the Plymouth Colony Laws, in the handwriting of Nathaniel Morton, who was secretary of the colony, 1647-1655, and clerk of the Colonial Court. It is thought to be the only copy in existence. Another very rare and precious exhibit is "The Whole Booke of Psalmes Faithfully Translated into English Metre." This book was printed in Cambridge in 1640, and is the earliest extant issue of that press.

Of especial interest is the first book printed in Boston, and bearing the date 1639. It is a sermon by Increase Mather and is a presentation copy, having the author's inscription, "For ye Revd. Mr. Higginson in Salem." Roger Williams' "The Bloody Tenent of Persecution," printed in 1644, and John Robinson's "Apologie of Brownists or Barrowists" (1629), are important items. John Cotton's "The Way of Congregational Churches," a narrative by Increase Mather, concerning the troubles caused by arbitrary government in New England, and "The Simple Candler of Agawam," by the Rev. Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich—these are not books to be seen every day.

There is one large case filled with books on the Indian war, and in an adjoining case are books on witchcraft. You will find also a goodly array of books concerning the Separatists, Pilgrims and Puritans, and you will also wish to look at Hooker's famous "Ecclesiastical Polity." Another interesting book is the "Voyages of Champlain," with his map of Plymouth in 1605.

Every visitor to this exhibition pauses before the signatures of Miles Standish, William Bradford and Edward Winslow, together with photographic reproductions of the documents which those signatures appear. Another magnet is an enlarged photograph of the compact on the Mayflower, Cape Cod, Nov. 11, 1620, as it appears in the Bradford manuscript in the State House library. Then there is a reproduction of the tablet in Delftshaven, placed there by the Boston Congregational Club, and commemorating the departure of the Pilgrims from that port July 22, 1620. A page of the baptismal register in the church at Austerfield, England, showing the record of baptism of William Bradford, is exhibited in like manner.

A collection of photographs, the gift of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. and Little, Brown & Co., brings before us the principal figures in the events clustering about the year 1620. Sir Thomas Moore, author of the famous "Utopia," for whom wrote the celebrated "Book of Martyrs"; Richard Hooker, Shakespeare, Francis Bacon, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, the Duke of Buckingham, Edward Coke, Sir Henry Vane, King James I. and King Charles I.—these are some of the faces that recall the events leading up to the Pilgrim and Puritan settlements.

Then there are views of old Boston, England, showing the old Guild Hall and the court-room where the Puritans were tried, and the cells in which they were imprisoned. St. Botolph's church is variously pictured, the Cotton chapel, restored by Boston gifts, being of special interest. Provincetown is represented by the beautiful Pilgrim monument, Duxbury stands out prominently in the Miles Standish monument, and in his grave, and also in the John Alden house. Kingston shows the Bradford house and the tablet on the estate of Governor William Bradford. There is a large and very interesting collection of views of Plymouth.

From old England we have also the birthplace of Governor William Bradford at Austerfield, and the font at which he was baptized in the Austerfield church. Scrooby, England, shows the Scrooby Manor House, and the interior of Scrooby Church. Leyden, Amsterdam, and Delftshaven are pictured forth to recall the refuge that the Pilgrims found in Holland.

Now there are two ways of looking at this exhibition. You can if you wish simply make it a pleasing diversion to glance over its treasures, or you can find in it suggestions for many interesting excursions this summer. But there is a far better way, and that is to clutch the interest that may be aroused concerning some particular persons or events there illustrated by taking up a course of reading which will bring great profit and delight. The library has provided as a contribution to the tercentenary celebration a reading list entitled "The Pilgrims." If you are interested in Governor Bradford, or Miles Standish, in old Boston, England, in Captain John Smith, who was the first to picture the Pilgrims in that exhibition interests you the most, that reading list will point you to rich material. Fiction is not forgotten, and there is a list of stories about the Pilgrims.

July 8, 1920

Pilgrim Bibliography

The Boston Public Library's contribution to the Pilgrim Tercentenary is in the form of the publication of "A Selected List of Works in the Boston Public Library Relating to the Pilgrims." The list appears as the June number of the Brief Reading List, and is the most comprehensive number yet issued in that series. It has been carefully compiled by Mary Alice Tenney of the catalogue department, and the student of Pilgrim literature it will be found most helpful. The arrangement is classified, but except in two or three instances no reference has been made to general histories of the United States. New England and Massachusetts history contains more or less of the Pilgrim story. After general works the titles are given of works dealing with the Pilgrims in England, and the Pilgrim leaders and their homes in England. Then are given titles of books relating to the Pilgrims in Holland, and then those relating to the Pilgrims in New England, under which are classified the books relating to history; writings of the Pilgrims; discussions of their religious and political principles and social life; the Pilgrims in art; the Pilgrims in fiction; poems on the Pilgrims;

An Unrecorded Brewster Impair

George Ernest Bowman, secretary of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, describes a hitherto unknown product of the press of Elder William Brewster of Leyden, Holland, in the recent number of The Mayflower. Brewster, in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin was found a copy of "A Christian Plea," by Francis John "Printed in the Year of our Lord 1619 and bearing the autograph of William Brewster, with other Brewster imprints. Only eight autograph signatures of Elder Brewster are known, and the others are in books, five being accompanied by the same motto. Seventh is in the original Plymouth records, dated 1621 and the other, a letter dated 1639, is in the Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript
July 8, 1920

The Fine Arts

PICTURES OF THE PILGRIMS

Historical Compositions by Artists of British and American Schools Seen in Reproductions at Public Library

Many painters of the British and American schools, during the nineteenth century, were attracted by the Pilgrim Fathers as a subject for historical compositions, and in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, which with its collection of engravings, lithographs and photographs reproducing the best pictures of the Pilgrims. Historical and academic names are included in the list of those painters who set forth the deeds of the Pilgrims, yet it is interesting to survey the field of their success, and to estimate the degree of their inherent skill in the undertaking.

The pictures represented in this exhibition of reproductions are George H. Boughton, Charles Lucy, Charles W. Cope, Francis D. Millet, Edward Moran, Peter F. Rothermel, Henry Sargent, Henry O. Scharf, Robert W. Weir, Johan G. Swartz, Henry Bacon, Alfred W. Bayes, Elizabeth J. Gardner, J. L. G. Ferris, William L. Taylor, William F. Hall, Marshall Johnson, Walter Gilman, Page, and others.

Boughton is doubtless the best known and most popular illustrator of the Pilgrim Fathers' story. Here are no less than six of his pictures, all familiar through prints: "The March of the Pilgrims," "The Pilgrims Going to Church," "The Pilgrims Going to Church," "The Pilgrims Going to Church," "The Pilgrims Going to Church," "The Pilgrims Going to Church."

There are also exhibited a number of prints of the monuments and statues erected with the Pilgrim Fathers and their deeds. There is the national monument at Plymouth, erected in 1880; the canopy erected over Plymouth Rock; the Miles Standish monument in Duxbury; the Provincetown monument; the Pilgrim statue in New York by John Quincy Adams Ward; and the so-called Pilgrim statue, that is to say the statue of Deacon Chapin, by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, in Springfield, Mass., and a variation of the same in Philadelphia. Last, and possibly least, there is John Rogers' group, "Why Don't You Speak for Yourself, John?"

The Boston Public Library has issued, as its Brief Reading List No. 15, a brochure on "The Pilgrims: a Selected List of Works in the Library of the City of Boston, a Contribution to the Tercentenary Celebration," compiled by Mary Alice Tenney of the catalogue department. This covers not only the books relating to the Pilgrims in England, Holland and New England—general works, the break with the Church of England, the leaders and their English homelands, history, writings of the Pilgrims, their religious and political principles, social life, costume, addresses and sermons on the Pilgrims, but also the pictures of the Pilgrims, the Pilgrims in action, in drama, in art, Pilgrim celebrations, material societies, monuments and statues, the tercentenary celebration and periodicals relating to the subject.

Peter F. Rothermel, born in Pennsylvania in 1817, was an American historical painter, who is probably best known as the author of a big painting of "The Battle of Gettysburg" in the Capitol at Harrisburg. His "Landing of the Pilgrims" is shown here in the form of an engraving by Andrew. It is a curiously insignificant and stilted production.

The picture by Francis D. Millet, entitled "Why Don't You Speak for Yourself, John?" may be classed as a genre rather than a historical composition, and, in some respects, it is one of the most interesting illustrations of a situation that has been a favorite theme of artists ever since Longfellow popularized the Priscilla and John Alden episode. Yet it is anomalous in its delineation of an interior which has all the aspects of Old England rather than New England. For it is not to be thought that this substantially built, thick-walled stone cottage, with its latticed windows, its flagged floor, and its neatly kept garden, is the Plymouth interior of the seventeenth century. The manner of description of the young couple in the picture is not without an element of dry humor, especially as respects the pose and expression of the timid lover, casting sheep's eyes from under his steeply-crowned hat at his innamorata.

Boston Globe.
July 12, 1920

EXCEPTIONAL YEAR IN LIBRARY SYSTEM.

Largest Circulation in Its History, Says Report

The largest circulation in its history, the largest number of books and other publications received in any one year of its history, and an increased use by the public in almost all departments, makes the past year an exceptional one for the Boston Public Library system, as shown in the annual report just issued by the board of trustees.

The trustees include Dr. Alexander Mann of Trinity Church, who was elected president of the board on May 1. William E. Kenney, Rev. Arthur F. Connolly, Samuel Carr and Louis F. Kirshstein. The report also includes the annual report of the librarian, Charles E. D. Belden.

The circulation last year, according to the report, was 2,300,000 volumes from the Central Library and the branches and reading rooms, an increase of 24,000 over the previous year.

The figures do not include the distribution from Bates Hall, the patent department, and other reference libraries where readers can pick their books from open shelves and do so to the tune of many thousands every year.

This increase in circulation is caused in a large measure, the trustees say, from the fact that with the war over, people are slowly returning to their pre-war interests, with added circulation among those who have during the war learned new interests.

This same fact, that the war is over, accounts also for the increased accessions also for the increased accessions made it possible to buy books in markets closed during the war, and the trustees have been buying many books in order to keep pace with the increasing appreciation of books by the reading public.

The total is 3,449 books received during the year, larger than recorded for any single previous year, including 40,735 books purchased, 10,000 acquired by gift and 268 by binding and exchange. Of these books 25,000 were placed in the library. The number of books purchased is larger by 2003 than the previous record in 1914.

A factor which will further increase the circulation during the coming year is an innovation, a rule that children who have reached the third grade in school may borrow books and take out books on them whether they are 10 years of age or not. Librarians are swamped by application for cards from the children, and report that they are accessible they have that with all their accessibility they have not books enough to supply them, while they find the children appreciative of their privilege and surprised at their interest in the proper use of the library and the books.

Along with this innovation comes another which should interest the public, a Federal Document Information Service, located on the street floor at the library, as you enter the main library, a department intended to keep people in touch with their government by having on hand public documents as fast as they are issued, or full information in regard to them. The department is a letter already, and the attention and a letter of congratulation was sent to Librarian Belden by Gov. Coolidge.

A marked increase in the use of the main reading room, Bates Hall, is also noted in the report, the greatest being at any one time being 32 on Feb. 16. The general increase in the use of non-circulating books, the great reference collection of the library, and the valuable lists of books compiled by the librarian, are given as the reasons for this increase.

A renewed recommendation is made by the trustees that a business man's branch be established in the center of the city, preferably on the street floor, in a business block. The total amount necessary for the coming year is set at \$28,331, including an estimate of \$8,000 for increases in salaries, but in this connection Mr. Belden warns the public that "library employees are in a sorry plight as regards not so much a just reward for their service but the actual means of subsistence."

"In no sense," he says, "have their wages or salaries kept pace with the increase of the cost of living, and they find themselves in too many cases literally stranded." Mr. Belden stresses an immediate solution of this "acute problem."

W. H. D.

Boston Transcript
July 13, 1920

LIBRARY CONFERENCE OPENS

Visiting Librarians Attend Institute at Simmons College and Discuss Methods and Opportunities

Nearly 200 library workers from various parts of the State attended the opening conference at Simmons College this morning of the fourth annual institute for librarians, held under the auspices of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners. Continuing until Thursday afternoon, the program includes addresses by prominent librarians and teachers, and discussions of professional problems and methods.

Dr. Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons College, delivered the speech of welcome this morning, and Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, and in charge of the work of the division of public libraries under the State Department of Education, greeted the visitors in behalf of the department. The speeches of the morning included a consideration of "Cataloguing for Small Libraries" by Miss Mary E. Hyde of the New York State Library School; a talk on "Books for Boys and Girls," Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library; and a summary by Robert K. Shaw of the Worcester Library of the worthwhile books of the year.

This afternoon will be devoted to an address by Miss Mary C. Richardson of the New York State Normal School, "School Library Methods Useful in Small Libraries," and a discussion of book-mending by Miss Angie E. Tracy of the Everett Public Library. At four o'clock the conference will adjourn to the Boston Public Library, where the members will be entertained at tea by Director Belden.

The chief feature of tomorrow's session will be the round table meeting in the afternoon, under the guidance of Miss E. Louisa Jones, general secretary of the division of public libraries for Massachusetts, at which questions of current importance will be discussed from the floor. The final day of the institute will be devoted to general literary topics and to an inspection of the Athenaeum Press in Cambridge.

Boston Transcript
July 13, 1920

A class in story-telling

A course of six lessons in oral English, stressing "the practical application of story-telling to various groups" will be conducted by the division of university extension of the Massachusetts department of education.

The class will meet on Friday afternoon at 4 P. M., beginning this week Friday at the staff class room, Public Library, City Square, Boston. There will be no charge for instruction or lesson material.

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Boston Transcript July 13, 1920

LIBRARY GROWTH NOTABLE

New Record Made in the Book Circulation

Also in Purchases and in Attendance

More Money for Books Is Still Desired

Branch for Business Men Also Wanted

In numerous respects the year which closed on Jan. 31, 1920, was the most notable period in the history of the Boston Public Library. Not only was the circulation the greatest ever recorded, 2,200,732, from the central library alone, but the expenditure for books, periodicals and newspapers reached a new record, the demand for library assistance on the part of the public was surprisingly pronounced and the growth in all departments was marked. It is a pity that the annual report of the trustees, brimful of useful information as it is, cannot enter the home of every citizen to stimulate interest in the treasures that this great public service offers for free use.

At the beginning of the year 1919 the trustees had \$303,350.23 to spend. The accessions of the year numbered 54,419 volumes, of which 40,378 were acquired by purchase, yet because of the books lost, missing or condemned, the net gain of volumes numbered only 16,533 at the Central Library and 4,650 at the branches. The nearest approach to the number of books purchased, 40,378, was in 1914, when 37,293 volumes were bought. Of the total number 20,000 were books for children. "Notwithstanding the purchase of the unusual number of books of this class, they were insufficient to meet the demands of the younger readers," Librarian Charles F. D. Belden says.

More Money for Books

"Adequate financial provision must be made in 1920 if the institution is to maintain for all its readers the standard of its collections both in quality and quantity," Mr. Belden continues. "It can never be urged too strongly or too often that the main objective of the Public Library of the city of Boston is more and better books. There are vital interests which a modern library can ill afford to neglect, but books are the chief reason for the institution's existence. That more money for more books in proportion to the total yearly expenditure has become an imperative necessity is the belief of all those who have the welfare of the library at heart. Enlarged appropriations are also necessary in order to provide for timely and essential work in Americanization. This means more books for aliens, many of them in their native language, and particularly books about our country; its government and institutions; more books for learning English; and provision for lectures and conferences in the library lecture halls.

"As long as the present policy is maintained of providing for the general public the reasonably generous supply of books it really wants and has some right to expect a larger amount of money must be continuously expended to gratify such demand, provided such demand is neither morbid nor beyond reasonable bounds. With only a limited amount to spend, however, it is perfectly clear that the more money now available is spent to buy books which are, as a rule, only entertaining and amusing, the less money there will be for books which serve the high purpose of up-building the intellectual resources of the community.

"It would be a serious and awkward matter to deprive the public of privileges it has learned to expect, and thereby to lose the good will of a constituency which cannot be either neglected or ignored. The retention of this good will under present conditions means only one thing—fewer books of the high order. A rich return to the community is assured by these so termed 'better books.' The reader of thoughtful and stimulating literature, the student, the scholar, as a rule does his reading with a purpose, and it is a high one, while the return he makes for an ample mental sustenance is not the less real because it is indirect. Let it be shown that the Boston Public Library is equipped—fully equipped—to aid students in every branch of human learning—scientific, mechanical, artistic, musical, literary, economic, social—while it is also prepared to meet a brisk demand for wholesome and entertaining general reading, and it will retain the lofty place in public opinion which it has every right and title to expect. Whether the ability to meet so just a need is to come from increased appropriations or from the benefactions of generous citizens makes no difference. In simple statement the problem is the need of more money for more and better books, because the present energies of the library cannot be diminished or diverted to other ends, however good those ends may be.

"To the Central Library collection the acquisitions of the year have been important in the history and activities of the European war; Americans, including broadsides and Indian dialects; the fine arts and music."

It is noteworthy that the gifts of the year comprise 12,900 volumes, 14,913 serials, 62 newspaper subscriptions, 147 maps, 361 photographs and 278 posters. The number of gifts, 13,551, exceeds that of the previous year by 272, the number of volumes by 3380, the number of serials by 3506.

Many Books Stolen

Visitors to Bates Hall may often have wondered how many books are stolen in the course of a year. For 1919 the number was 256, and the librarian says: "It is a fair question in many cases to ask how far the educative value of a book justifies the risk of its loss in the process of introducing it to the public. In many instances the value of publicity for a book is worth such a risk; the problem is similar to that of the Children's Room, one of education to the reader compared with the protection of the book."

An immediate outcome of the experience gained by the supervisor of circulation while associated with the Government departments and bureaus at Washington has been the establishment of a current Federal Document Information Service, located on the ground floor in the third room to the right of the main staircase of the Central Library. In this experiment the library has had the active support of the officials connected with the many and varied offices in Washington from which emanate the constant flood of printed material of value to the American citizen. In this room may be found the Federal publications and periodicals, hundreds in number, forwarded from Washington on the date of their publication. These Government documents contain readable information on every conceivable subject; they are of interest to the scientist, the teacher, the business man, the housewife and the workman.

The number of volumes issued on borrowers' cards from the Public Library through the Branch Department was 96,000 as against 92,248 in 1918—the largest number ever issued in one year. Unfortunately, however, 95,506 requests for books were returned to the branches and reading rooms unfilled. The only remedy for such a condition, as has been previously noted, is a greater number of copies of the volumes most in demand. Fourteen of the branches and eleven of the reading rooms gained in the issue of books from the central library. Two show gains of over 100 per cent.

Advice of Examining Board

Among the recommendations of the examining committee are the following:

1. That, although an appropriation for an increase in the salaries of the library staff has been announced by the mayor, further consideration be given to the library department to the end that the salaries paid therein may better correspond with the salaries paid in other city departments, and in order that competent and scholarly assistants may be attracted to the service of the institution as a means of retaining for the Boston Public Li-

brary its intellectual leadership among the libraries of the country.

2. That the mayor be urged to give the library the largest possible appropriation for the purchase of books. This is necessary not only to meet the material increase in the cost of books and periodicals and the purchase of current scholarly, technical and recreational books, but to permit the library to fill in its foreign book arrears for a five-year period, some of which are now awaiting release and transportation. Special purchases during the year should also be made of books for children and for work in citizenship.

3. That the library continue to offer facilities for the technical education of its employees in the field of library work.

4. That the staff of the Bates Hall Reference Department be strengthened by the addition of one or two assistants of wide training, whose competence and tact have been proved by experience in this or other institutions.

5. That a general library information office be established on the first floor, possibly in connection with the Government information office, and that at all hours when the library is open a qualified assistant should be in charge.

6. That a decent service be established in connection with the above information office in order that the various services of the library and its interesting architectural and artistic details be explained to the public at such times and in such manner as the trustees may determine.

7. That publicity in a form of a series of articles written in popular style on the various services and departments of the library be prepared for the Sunday editions of the Boston papers.

8. That the matter of establishing a business men's branch library be taken up again.

9. That the examining committee, or any sub-committee of the same, be subject to the call of the trustees or the librarian for the purpose of conference or special investigation at any time throughout its year of service.

Boston Herald July 14, 1920

LIBRARIANS OPEN 3-DAY CONFERENCE

Institute Meets at Simmons College with 175 Present

Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department at the Brooklyn Public Library, who is the principal lecturer at the three-day conference of the Institute for Librarians, which opened yesterday at Simmons College, will continue today her talks on juvenile books. Other addresses will be delivered by Miss Effelene H. King of the Springfield Library, Miss Adeline B. Zachert, superintendent of the Rochester, N. Y., library, and by Miss June H. Donnelly, director of the Simmons College Library school. At the afternoon session an open forum, to talk over the various problems of the librarian, will be led by Miss E. Louise Jones, secretary of the Division of Public Libraries. The discussion will have special reference to books for children.

The conference was opened yesterday morning by Dr. Henry Lafavoir, president of Simmons College, who welcomed the 175 librarians in attendance. Charles F. D. Belden greeted those present in the name of the department of education. Addresses were delivered by Miss Hunt, by Robert K. Shaw of the Worcester Library, Miss Mary C. Richardson of the state normal school of New York and Miss Angie E. Tracy of the Everett Library. A feature of the session tomorrow will be a trip to the plant of Ginn & Co., publishers, at Cambridge.

Boston Post July 14, 1920

LIBRARY EMPLOYEES FACING DIRE WANT

That library employees are facing the problem of actual want due to inadequate salaries is brought out in the annual report of Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library. The report has just been issued with the annual report of the board of trustees and asks an estimate of \$60,000 for increase in salaries, which brings the total amount needed for the year to \$688,291.

Mr. Belden in his report warns the public that "library employees are in a sorry plight as regards not so much a just reward for their service but the actual means of subsistence." As evidence of the need of increased salaries Mr. Belden further says, "No one can have their wages or salaries kept pace with the increased cost of living, and they find themselves in too many cases literally stranded." He urges an immediate solution of the condition.

Boston Transcript 224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1920

THE NEEDS OF THE LIBRARY

In the annual reports of the Boston Public Library emphasis is properly placed upon the needs of generous provision for new books, not only in order that the increased prices which prevail in the publishing field, as in all others, may be met, but that the scope of the library's work may be suitably enlarged. To those whose use of the library is primarily for purposes of study and investigation, it is especially gratifying to note that the need of building up the collections of authoritative works on subjects including history, science, economics, the arts and literature is fully recognized by Mr. Belden, the librarian, and by the trustees.

The Boston Public Library is especially rich in some of its collections. It contains many treasures which give it distinction at home and abroad. But, at the same time, it is also known that the library lacks many books of the first order dealing with serious subjects. It has not infrequently been the experience of the searcher for facts to find that, while he was supplied with much material that was valuable as bearing on the subject under his investigation, books of recent publication, essential as presenting the latest development of the subject, were lacking. Adequate financial support of the library under expert management should result in removing cause for criticism in this respect.

There will be, of course, general agreement with Mr. Belden's statement that the development of the cultural side of the library cannot be carried to the extent of ignoring the reasonable requirements of that great number of people who use books for purposes of pleasure and recreation; in other words, the readers of the so-called "light literature" of the day. Yet, as Mr. Belden says, the demand thus made upon the resources of the library necessarily means a smaller number of the "better books," the books which yield a rich return to the community through the mental sustenance they supply for the studious and the ambitious. The duty of the library to entertain as well as to instruct adds to the force of the argument for increased revenue applicable to the purchase of books, whether that revenue be obtained through enlarged appropriations or through benefactions.

The effort which is being made by the library to do its share in the work of Americanization is to be commended. Attention is called in the reports to the value of books in foreign languages for the use of the foreign-born, and especially books on topics connected with American history and government. It is also suggested that the lecture hall should be utilized for gatherings in connection with this branch of library activity. Here is certainly opportunity for a valuable work performed through the medium of a public agency and thus giving no cause to the recipient to feel that he is being patronized or made an object of charity.

The Republican SPRINGFIELD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1920

TIMELY EXHIBITS AT BOSTON LIBRARY

Books and Paintings Pertaining to the Pilgrims—A Government Information Service

Correspondence of The Republican

Boston, July 13.—The letter that Gov Coolidge sent to Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, some time ago, approving his stand for an up-to-date government news service in the library, will have great weight with the next Congress in passing a bill to establish this service. But for Senator Smoot and his attempt to railroad a bill of his own with this one last winter it would have become law before this. All the libraries in the country will benefit by the bill, and Boston will not be the only city to establish a federal document information service. The act provides for meeting the needs of all our libraries by means of a national library clearing house, operating through the United States bureau of education. "Nothing," writes Gov Coolidge, "will insure that loyalty (of the people of the United States) more effectively than a knowledge of the functions and actions of that government, which libraries above all institutions are qualified to make clear to the people."

While the bill is waiting the library has not delayed action along the lines it advocates. It has already set aside an accessible place on the first floor in the main building for current government publications on every subject, all of which may be consulted by an inquirer. Edith Guerrier, supervisor of circulation, is in charge of this room.

During the war she was associated with government departments and bureaus in Washington, and she is the author of one of the bulletins published last year by the bureau of education on "The federal executive departments as sources of information for libraries." She and an assistant have charge of this new room in the public library, which even though it is a small room, is as yet incomplete, is already meeting the needs of many inquirers.

In an adjacent room the far-seeing management is about to establish an information bureau on all matters relating to Boston, which has the especial approval of the chamber of commerce, and will be of the greatest service not only to Bostonians, but to all visitors to the city.

In a third room next these two is soon to be placed a collection of books for reference—thought not for circulation—to familiarize citizens with the collections of the library. Sometimes it will be a large collection of biographies, sometimes of histories, for though the collections will be kept in this room for fairly long periods, they will be changed from time to time.

One of these rooms on the first floor has been used for some time as for small exhibitions of photographs of general interest. Just now on its walls hang a large number of representative photographs of old New England houses, chiefly of the 17th century. There are visitors in the room even on these warm summer days, and their interest is expressed loudly at seeing the great variety of types of dwelling-houses shown—some diminutive indeed, like the Capt Thompson cottage at Rockport, others spacious and hand some like some of the Portsmouth houses, and the Col Lee mansion in Cambridge. These are all taken from the cabinets of the society and are shown on account of the general interest in 17th century Plymouth.

It is upstairs in the art department that a complete collection of books and pictures relating to Plymouth are shown. This exhibition, which is attracting many visitors, is well worth tracing. Here are views of Delft-haven and Amsterdam and Leyden and London and Cambridge of previous days, of Amsterdam and old Boston. Then there are photographs of the Pilgrims—Robert Walker Weir's, for ex-

ample, and Charles Lucy's—which hang in Pilgrim hall, showing that these artists had rather diverse ideas as to Pilgrim costume. Copies of Boughton's "Pilgrim Maid," "The March of Myles Standish" and "Priscilla and John Alden" are always agreeable to look at, and Schwartz's "First divine service of the Puritans." But among the pictures there is nothing, perhaps, of greater interest than a photograph of the Plymouth of 1622, showing the line of thatched cabins along the shore where the Pilgrim families lived, the shore house, the larger dwelling of the governor and the fort on the hill. This is evidently a photograph of a painting, for whatever their other accomplishments, our Pilgrim ancestors did not count the art of photography among them.

The many books in cases around the room under cover in glass cases are Pilgrim rather than Puritan books, although a number printed in England have to do with the principles of the dissenters. Unique among the American books is the Bay Psalm Book, Cambridge, 1640, the first book printed in North America—"one of the world's most precious books." The first book printed in Boston is also to be seen here, Increase Sather's "The wicked man's portion," a sermon preached in Boston and printed by John Foster, 1675.

Boston Public Library Bulletin

The Government Information Service of the Boston Public Library is described in the current number of the Quarterly Bulletin, and those not familiar with the sources of the institution will have a new mine of information revealed to them by this most accurate and trustworthy guide to knowledge. The collection of publications of the United States Government to be found here is nearly complete, and is one of the largest in existence. In another part of the volume may be found an index of topics in the United States documents which is a revelation of the variety of matters about which our government—the largest publisher in the country—is issuing books and pamphlets. The present number is an especially useful one for students of special topics. In addition to this matter and the usual features, it prints for the first time an accession list of old and rare books acquired within the last three months.

Boston Record July 28, 1920

Leads Citizenship Work In East Boston

With Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon as leader, Americanization work in East Boston is showing splendid results. Mrs. Pigeon, who is a former president of the Home Club of East Boston and an officer of the Boston City Federation, is the director-secretary of the committee's program and has her office in the Public Library where she always is ready both as a bureau of information and a clearing house of every detail of the work being done there.

The larger program has been marked out by several large committees, assisted by the Americanization Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. There are outdoor moving pictures twice a week; concerts, story telling for the children with evening classes and dances and entertainments for the older people. Community service is the keynote and on the executive committee of 15 there are representatives of many races—all working for the end of making good Americans.

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Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1920

The Librarian

The recently issued report of the Librarian of the Boston Public Library contains an interesting account of new work inaugurated, as well as several changes made in the rules of the institution which will result in making the library of greater use to citizens of Boston. An important change was that abolishing the ten-year age limit, children now being allowed library cards when the third grade in school is reached. Librarian Charles F. D. Belden frankly faces the need of larger salaries for the staff, if qualified people are to be kept in the library service.

"The problem of the trained and educated library worker is acute. There is no lack of statistics to reveal the exact condition of librarians and their assistants in the present time of social and economic reorganization. Figures, which need not be cited here, abundantly prove that library employees are in a sorry plight as regards, not so much a just reward for their service, but the actual means of subsistence. In no sense have their wages or salary kept pace with the increased cost of living, and they find themselves, in far too many cases, literally stranded, in an amazed and wondering state of mind. It is not a question of 'What am I worth,' but 'What shall I do?' No argument whatever is needed to prove that in all honesty and fairness an adequate measure of relief is due to this class of public servants. But just how this relief shall be administered is quite another matter. The higher grades of workers will not be inclined to press their claims so urgently, though their needs, according to their upbringing and mode of life to which they have grown accustomed, may be even sharper than the deprivations of others who have been paid less in the past. Since the question just now is not in every case one of reward for service rendered, but a provision against actual want, the only practical solution is to increase the emoluments of those who receive lower pay in a ratio higher than the increase to be bestowed on the better paid. It is still true, however, that the able, better educated, and more energetic members of the library staff are justly entitled to recognition in proportion to the value of their services, and that, in due course, this matter must be set right. But, meanwhile, the conditions of today are abnormal and call for expedients, involving perhaps an apparent suspension of this principle, in order to provide some immediate general relief."

In training assistants the Boston Public Library has successfully put into practice a new plan which Librarian Belden describes:

"The terms of the agreement between Simmons College and the library, as set forth in the report of the trustees for the year ending Jan. 31, 1919, became effective in September with the opening of the academic year: forty-eight members of the staff registered in the course on the Aims and Methods in Present Day Library Work, exemplified by the practice of the Boston Public Library and other modern libraries and library agencies. This course, consisting of thirty-five lectures, is held on Thursday mornings, Sept. 25 to June 10 inclusive. The first half of the course, conducted by instructors from the Simmons College Library School, was devoted to the general elementary methods of library work now used in progressive libraries, including descriptions of the methods of selecting, ordering, and preparing books for use of the public, and also of the ways in which assistants prepare themselves to give the most intelligent and prompt help to library users, especially in the issue and reference departments. The second half of the course relates to the organization and resources of the Boston Public Library system. Representatives of the various departments of the library are to lecture, each on his or her own field of work, and its methods and organization. Not merely the Central Library, but the entire library system is covered in these lectures."

"Sixteen members of the staff completed the course offered by the Library in Work with Children, which extended from November, 1918, to May, 1919. At the termination of this course, given in the Central Library, several members presented theses embodying a study of their own neighborhoods and the opportunities they present for work with children."

"Under the arrangement made with Simmons College the course in Work with Children offered in 1919-20 was open to the seniors and post-graduate students of that institution as well as to the employees of the library. The united class was so large that in order to secure the best results the course was presented in two sections. Twelve members of the library staff availed themselves of the privilege of this instruction. While there has been an inevitable lack of homogeneity in the group composed of college graduates and library assistants, it is probable that there has been a mutual contact not without value."

"Twenty-three members of the staff participated in one or more of the following courses offered at Simmons College: library economy and classification (3), the literature of England to the Restoration (2), the contemporary drama (1), continental literature (1), history of Europe (1).

Boston Transcript

July 28, 1920

Boston Public Library Accessions

According to the annual report of the Boston Public Library, just issued, the institution has completed its file "La Libre Belgique: Bulletin de propagande patriotique," (January, 1915, to the Armistice) whose elusive editors discomfited the German high command so much; and a collection of 3000 German posters issued during the occupation of Belgium, constituting the materials for history at first hand. From the Phillips sale in London was secured a collection of books in Indian languages, most of them rare and all of them important, representing works in Chinook, Chippewa, Cherokee, Choctaw, Maya, Matlazinca, Ojibwa, Quichua, Seneca, etc. Most of these books were the originals used by J. C. Pilling in preparing his "Bibliography of the Indian Languages." One of the individual accessions of note is a "New England Primer," Boston, 1777, with the portrait of John Hancock, and among the early printed books are William Cunningham's "The Cosmographical Glasses," printed in London by John Day, which contains a quaint account of America; the rare first issue of Pines' "Horace," London, 1733-37; Richard Eden's "Decades of the New World," London, 1555; Vincenti Galilei's "Frontino dialogo di Vincenti Galilei," Venice, 1684, the second and best edition of a work of great importance in the history of music, and Augustin Royer's "Cartes de edel reduites en quatriables," Paris, 1679, originally the property of Jean Baptiste Colbert, whose coat of arms and monogram are stamped on the binding.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

APRIL 1920

Library Service for Boston Department Store Employees

On October 6, 1919, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library sent the following letter to the members of the boards of trustees of the neighboring towns and cities of Boston, Mass., suggesting a co-operative library service for the employees of two of Boston's large department stores. The plan suggested was in the nature of an experiment, the respective libraries to make deposits of books in proportion to the number of persons resident in the particular town and employed in the particular store. The librarians were not asked to supply technical literature, it being recognized that the employer sufficiently interested would be glad to do this for his employees; it was suggested, however, that general literature and entertaining fiction be supplied.

The nature of the experiment and the conditions prescribed are a tribute to the good sense and practical idealism of Mr. Belden. Special librarians in Boston have faith in him both because he knows what he is about and because he always "plays square."

The replies received indicated that the experiment could not be held at this time because of lack of funds of the libraries affected. The plan, however, is worth attention.

Below is quoted Mr. Belden's letter to the Boards of Trustees of the surrounding neighborhoods explaining the plan:

"To the members of the Boards of Trustees of the Public Libraries of Arlington, Brookline, Belmont, Chelsea, Cambridge, Everett, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Winthrop, and Watertown.

"One of the social effects of the war is an increased interest on the part of large employers in making working conditions more attractive for their employees. Certain of the more progressive firms of Boston are actively initiating plans for betterment. One measure under consideration, of special interest to libraries, is the furnishing of entertaining and stimulating reading matter at the place of employment. It seems apparent that any employer interested in such

an enterprise will be glad to supply the technical literature of his own business, but it has been found that there is also need for general literature and entertaining fiction. This, the employer feels, should be available in the form of deposits from the public library.

"Inquiry has served to emphasize the already well-known fact that a large percentage of the employees of the large retail stores and other industries are residents of suburban towns and cities. There are, for instance, in the employ of the Jordan Marsh Company, 250 residents of the city of Somerville. More than 1800 employees of this firm live in suburban towns. It is obvious that to furnish reading matter to so many non-residents from the resources of the Boston Public Library is a disproportionate and prohibitive burden.

"At the request of Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, the librarians of greater Boston recently held a meeting to consider the problem and selected a representative committee to ascertain whether it is possible to secure cooperative action among librarians, the welfare of whose own clientele is immediately affected. As an attempt at a solution of this problem, the committee respectfully submits for your careful consideration the following proposal:

"That your library join the libraries of greater Boston in a limited experiment, say at Jordan Marsh's and Filene's, under the following conditions:

"(a) Your library to make a small deposit of popular and readable books, the number to be proportioned to the number of employees who are resident of your town or city, and this proportion to be determined by a committee of librarians, with the approval of your library.

"(b) The employee using the deposit to be required to register at his or her home library and present a home library card as a credential at the deposit station.

"(c) The employee to have the privilege of borrowing any book in the whole deposit regardless of the source; that is, your library may make a deposit of twenty-five or fifty books, as the case may be, but your borrower will have access to the whole collection of several hundred.

"(d) Circulation of books to residents of your town to be reported to you for inclusion in your circulation report.

"(e) The firm to whom the books are lent to be responsible for the books, and for all expenses of their transportation, maintenance, supervision and management. Your library, however, to lend, not to any firm, but to the Boston Public Library which will act as the distributing agent. Such loans are authorized by Chapter 118, Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts, 1914.

"The committee will welcome suggestions or requests for further information.

"If desired, lists of residents of your town or city employed at Filene's or the Jordan Marsh Company will be furnished.

"You will be interested to know that the Trustees of the Boston Public Library have informally authorized the Librarian to do everything in his power to make this co-operative experiment a success.

"A reply by October 31 will be appreciated. Address: Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Committee on Co-operative Loans, Boston Public Library.

"October 6th, 1919."

Rare Old Relics To Commemorate Pilgrims' Landing

Boston Public Library Displays Great Collection of Books and Prints Dating From Sixteenth Century

Countless valuable books and prints, dating from the days of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, have been officially placed on exhibition in the Boston Public Library as a "Pilgrim Tercentenary" to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims. It is in charge of Otto Fleischer. Mr. Fleischer has gone back even to the time before the Pilgrims landed, and has in the collection maps and books dating from the time when the French, in the late 1500's pressed in through Canada, but did not stay.

He has secured a large collection of the books, printed in quaint English, showing the religious views obtaining in those days, and the religious differences, often acute, that persisted between the Pilgrims and the Puritans. He has a quantity of original editions showing the history of the Puritan and Separatist movements, and another larger set of absolute copies of the literature that was issued, each denying the others.

One of the brightest spots in Mr. Fleischer's collections are rooms full of ancient and modern pictures, the ancient showing the buildings, maps of English towns and of the original towns in America, built by people who crossed on the Mayflower and later ships.

There are shown quantities of volumes, always in quaint English, that portray the history of Congregationalism, and he has dozens of volumes that depict the early sources of New England history, the settlement of Plymouth and Boston, the Indian life, the evangelization of the Indians, the arrival of the Quakers and their original bigotry, and volumes about the historic Salem witchcraft.

There are many crude maps that nevertheless are said to be accurate to a degree, which show the harbor of Plymouth, and with the odd names that, with the passage of time, have been altered to the names known now. A special feature of Mr. Fleischer's collection is a series of pictures of Amsterdam and Leyden, three hundred years and more ago, where the Pilgrims went at first from England.

Then there are more modern views of Boston, Scituate, Amherstfield, Plymouth, Cambridge, more modern but still decades and sometimes centuries old. A particularly good portion of the collection are the portraits of Pilgrim subjects and English sovereigns and statesmen.

King Henry VIII is hanging from various walls, his face twisted into contortions, mute evidence of one of the reasons why the Pilgrims left England.

Standish Letter Shown

Another section of the collection consists of facsimiles of autograph letters and documents. They include "A Plymouth Colony Letter" that is signed by Miles Standish, William Bradford, John Alden, William Bradford, George (Governor), The Prince and Samuel Fuller.

Another letter entitled "A Plymouth Colony Letter" is signed by "William Brewster" and "John Reyner." Both documents are printed in a kind of English hardly interpretable to-day. The letter signed by Miles Standish, for instance, begins:

"Gentlemen, and Worthily Beloved Friends. We have now at length returned an Answer to your letter dated the 25 of July (the reason we have so long deferred the same, is because we have had no court till the last month being January). The sume thereof is this, that we are willing to correspond with you in this, or any other nobler course, so far as no way be prejudicial to any, or swerve from the rules of equity. How fare Mr Wilson expecte that agreement you intimate we show not (seeing he is absent) but our meaning, & former practices, was & hath been, only of such as come to dwell, & inhabite, whether as servants

or free men; and not of sojournours which come but for a season, with a purpose to returne.

"Yet if any abuse should grow hereby, we shall agree to any good order for the preventing or redressing of the same; provided the way be left open for pore men to relieve their wants. And for mutuall help to both plantations. We have therefore given warning in open court to all our people; not to receive any as servants, or other devillish with them, but to acquainte us first therewith that we may inquire of their certificates or dismissions."

Servants Scarce Then as Now

And much more of this same language and spelling, including an amusing paragraph, in view of the modern difficulty to get servants, to the following effect:

"As for the instances you give: we find that John Phillips when he com was sick & if he had not been by some received to house he had been in danger to have perished, he alleged he was sent by his maister to seek a ser-vant; yet as a servante he was not entertained by any; till his maister came and scold his time."

And again: "John Pickworth he came as a sojournour to worke for a few weeks, in weh time he coote a wife, & so in longe returned duple & hath no cause to complaine, excepte he hath got a bad wife."

The library, in addition to its collections of books, maps, pictures and photographs, has placed a selection of books relating to the Pilgrim Fathers, the Separatist question and other volumes in the libraries of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Congregational Society, Harvard University, as well as of the Public Library—Boston Transcript.

Boston Evening Globe
September 3, 1920.

LIBRARY EMPLOYEES TO HAVE OUTING AT WENHAM

The annual outing of the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association will be held at Idlewood Lake, Wenham, on Labor Day. The entire staff of the library is expected to attend. Officers of the association will also be present.

One thing of chief interest is expected to be the baseball game between the mechanical force and the clerical force. Then there will be a fat man's race for another feature.

In the committee in charge are Everett Matthews, chairman; Otto Fleischer, secretary; Chester Fuzkas, Emil Dorfman, William Graham, Misses Ruth von Schoppe, Mary Daly, Alice Barry, Marie Gross, Veronica Hession, Beatrice Coleman, Mary Kilroy, Anna Meane, Anna Irons, Florence Sullivan, Faimira Flou, Mary Doyle, Elizabeth MacShane, Elizabeth Rosemond, Edith von Schoppe, Jennie Smithers, Eleanor Mulcahy, Helen Hilton, Margaret Keenan, Anna Dolan, Anna Fuller, Catherine Galvin, Eleanor Schiffer and Mary MacDonald. James Kennedy, James Sullivan, William MacCarthy, William Ennis, George Gallagher, Joseph Crowley, William Clegg, Paul Beardon, Kenneth Beardon, Patrick Graham, Philip Moores, James Gannon, William O'Hare, George Akers, David Schroming, Edward Murray, Harvey Duncan, Cedric Heene, Morris Sudler, Edward Scollins, Arthur Connor and Capt. O'Brien.

Boston Sunday Post

Sept 5, 1920

Library Workers to Hold Annual Outing



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Another member of the committee for the Public Library employees' outing.



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The annual outing of the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association will be held at Idlewood Lake, Wenham, on Labor Day.

Automobile trucks have been provided to take the picnicers to the grove, leaving the library at 9:15 a. m., and returning from the grove at 6:30 p. m. Athletic events will be held, with prizes for the winners.

children now being allowed library cards when the third grade in school is reached. Librarian Charles F. D. Belden frankly faces the need of larger salaries for the staff, if qualified people are to be kept in the library service.

"The problem of the trained and educated library worker is acute. There is no lack of statistics to reveal the exact condition of librarians and their assistants in the present time of social and economic reorganization. Figures, which need not be cited here, abundantly prove that library employees are in a sorry plight as regards, not so much a just reward for their service, but the actual means of subsistence. In no sense have their wages or salary kept pace with the increased cost of living, and they find themselves, in far too many cases, literally stranded, in an amazed and wondering state of mind. It is not a question of 'What am I worth,' but 'What shall I do?' No argument whatever is needed to prove that in all honesty and fairness an adequate measure of relief is due to this class of public servants. But just how this relief shall be administered is quite another matter. The higher grades of workers will not be inclined to press their claims so urgently, though their needs, according to their upbringing and mode of life to which they have grown accustomed, may be even sharper than the deprivations of others who have been paid less in the past. Since the question just now is not in every case one of reward for service rendered, but a provision against actual want, the only practical solution is to increase the emoluments of those who receive lower pay in a ratio higher than the increase to be bestowed on the better paid. It is still true, however, that the able, better educated, and more energetic members of the library staff are justly entitled to recognition in proportion to the value of their services, and that, in due course, this matter must be set right. But, meanwhile, the conditions of today are abnormal and call for expedients, involving perhaps an apparent suspension of this principle, in order to provide some immediate general relief."

In training assistants the Boston Public Library has successfully put into practice a new plan which Librarian Belden describes:

"The terms of the agreement between Simmons College and the library, as set forth in the report of the trustees for the year ending Jan. 31, 1919, became effective in September with the opening of the academic year: forty-eight members of the staff registered in the course on the Aims and Methods in Present Day Library Work, exemplified by the practice of the Boston Public Library and other modern libraries and library agencies. This course, consisting of thirty-five lectures, is held on Thursday mornings, Sept. 25 to June 10 inclusive. The first half of the course, conducted by instructors from the Simmons College Library School, was devoted to the general elementary methods of library work now used in progressive libraries, including descriptions of the methods of selecting, ordering, and preparing books for use of the public, and also of the ways in which assistants prepare themselves to give the most intelligent and prompt help to library users, especially in the issue and reference departments. The second half of the course relates to the organization and resources of the Boston Public Library system. Representatives of the various departments of the library are to lecture, each on his or her own field of work, and its methods and organization. Not merely the Central Library, but the entire library system is covered in these lectures."

"Sixteen members of the staff completed the course offered by the library in Work with Children, which extended from November, 1918, to May, 1919. At the termination of this course, given in the Central Library, several members presented theses embodying a study of their own neighborhoods and the opportunities they present for work with children."

"Under the arrangement made with Simmons College the course in Work with Children offered in 1919-20 was open to the seniors and post-graduate students of that institution as well as to the employees of the library. The united class was so large that in order to secure the best results the course was presented in two sections. Twelve members of the library staff availed themselves of the privilege of this instruction. While there has been an inevitable lack of homogeneity in the group composed of college graduates and library assistants, it is probable that there has been a mutual contact not without value."

"Twenty-three members of the staff registered in one or more of the following courses offered at Simmons College: library economy and classification (3), the literature of England to the Restoration (2), the contemporary drama (1), continental literature (7), history of European civilization from the Renaissance to the Franco-Prussian war (2), German for beginners (2), French for beginners (3), French for second year students (1), Italian grammar and modern prose (3), social work with families (1), social work with children (1)."

Among the recommendations of the examining committee of the board of trustees, the need for the establishment of a down-town branch to serve business men is again emphasized. This committee also reports:

"Much more can be done with the schools—which means with the teachers—and a real campaign of library appreciation should be started. Speakers should go from library to school to tell of the treasures to be had for the asking, and to show teachers how to depend on the books of reference, pictures, or charts that illustrate subjects for all grades."

"The new service of vitalizing government documents alone needs immediate introduction to the schools, while story-hours and illustrated talks in the libraries should be more widely advertised and used."

"In fact, wise publicity might be used to advantage to achieve the very necessary results of funds for salaries, books, and additions such as the Business Men's Down-Town Branch."

Colpitts, Chas. C. (1854), Maya, Malinzinga, Othomi, Quichua, Seneca, etc. Most of these books were the originals used by J. C. Pilling in preparing his "Bibliography of the Indian Languages." One of the individual accessions of note is a "New England Primer," Boston, 1777, with the portrait of John Hancock, and among the early printed books are William Cunningham's "The Cosmographical Glasse," printed in London by John Day, which contains a quaint account of America; the rare first issue of "The Horae," London, 1733-37; Richard Eden's "Decades of the New World," London, 1555; Vincenzo Galilei's "Fronimo dialogo di Vincenzo Galilei," Venice, 1584, the second and best edition of a work of great importance in the history of music, and Augustin Royer's "Cartes de ved reduites en quatre tables," Paris, 1679, originally the property of Jean Baptiste Colbert, whose coat of arms and monogram are stamped on the binding.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES APRIL 1920

Library Service for Boston Department Store Employees

On October 6, 1919, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library sent the following letter to the members of the boards of trustees of the neighboring towns and cities of Boston, Mass., suggesting a co-operative library service for the employees of two of Boston's large department stores. The plan suggested was in the nature of an experiment, the respective libraries to make deposits of books in proportion to the number of persons resident in the particular town and employed in the particular store. The librarians were not asked to supply technical literature, it being recognized that the employer sufficiently interested would be glad to do this for his employees; it was suggested, however, that general literature and entertaining fiction be supplied.

The nature of the experiment and the conditions prescribed are a tribute to the good sense and practical idealism of Mr. Belden. Special librarians in Boston have faith in him both because he knows what he is about and because he always "plays square."

The replies received indicated that the experiment could not be held at this time because of lack of funds of the libraries affected. The plan, however, is worth attention.

Below is quoted Mr. Belden's letter to the Boards of Trustees of the surrounding neighborhoods explaining the plan:

"To the members of the Boards of Trustees of the Public Libraries of Arlington, Brookline, Belmont, Chelsea, Cambridge, Everett, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Winthrop, and Watertown."

"One of the social effects of the war is an increased interest on the part of large employers in making working conditions more attractive for their employees. Certain of the more progressive firms of Boston are actively initiating plans for betterment. One measure under consideration, of special interest to libraries, is the furnishing of entertaining and stimulating reading matter at the place of employment. It seems apparent that any employer interested in such

residents from the resources of the Boston Public Library is a disproportionate and prohibitive burden.

"At the request of Mr. Charles F. D. Belden the librarians of greater Boston recently held a meeting to consider the problem and selected a representative committee to ascertain whether it is possible to secure co-operative action among librarians, the welfare of whose own clientele is immediately affected. As an attempt at a solution of this problem, the committee respectfully submits for your careful consideration the following proposal:

"That your library join the libraries of greater Boston in a limited experiment, say at Jordan Marsh's and Filene's, under the following conditions:

"(a) Your library to make a small deposit of popular and readable books, the number to be proportioned to the number of employees who are resident of your town or city, and this proportion to be determined by a committee of librarians, with the approval of your librarian.

"(b) The employee using the deposit to be required to register at his or her home library and present a home library card as a credential at the deposit station.

"(c) The employee to have the privilege of borrowing any book in the whole deposit regardless of the source; that is, your library may make a deposit of twenty-five or fifty books, as the case may be, but your borrower will have access to the whole collection of several hundred.

"(d) Circulation of books to residents of

your town to be reported to you for inclusion in your circulation report.

"(e) The firm to whom the books are lent to be responsible for the books, and for all expenses of their transportation, maintenance, supervision and management. Your library, however, to lend, not to any firm, but to the Boston Public Library which will act as the distributing agent. Such loans are authorized by Chapter 118, Acts and Resolves of Massachusetts, 1914.

"The committee will welcome suggestions or requests for further information.

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Boston Sunday Post
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Sept. 1926

BULLETIN OF THE ENGINEERS CLUB

2 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

BOSTON, MASS.

"EXTENSION SERVICE"

While thinking of engineering solidarity, let us be minded also of an activity that centers about the Public Library. Read the following announcement, which was posted about the first of August in the Central library and branches:

INFORMATION RESOURCES

The Public Library of the City of Boston announces that the resources of its collection of books, periodicals and pamphlet literature are now supplemented by the co-operation of a voluntary committee representing a wide range of interests throughout the municipalities of Greater Boston. As a result of this co-operation, the Library is better prepared than ever before to direct inquirers to possible sources of information on matters which lie outside the scope of its immediate facilities.

Carried to its logical conclusion this announcement means that every man's library in this vicinity is a branch of the Public Library, and that every man—himself, his training, his ability, his facilities—is liable to be indexed in that institution as a feature in Boston's progress. Any suggestions from members of the E. C. in amplification or restriction? How about apportionment in the buying of out-of-the-way books or the subscribing to out-of-the-way periodicals, that we may have them available when the usual channels fail?

Boston Transcript.
Monday Sept 27, 1926

NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Mayor Takes One of the Final Steps to
Provide the South End with a \$400,000
Structure, Most Expensive in City

There is every probability that work will start in the spring on the best municipal building ever projected in Boston. This afternoon Mayor Peters sent orders to the City Council appropriating \$200,000 for that purpose. The estimated cost of the building is \$400,000, and the sum of \$200,000 is available from a previous appropriation.

The building will be erected at the corner of Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline street, on the site of the former St. Elizabeth Hospital. The land was purchased by the city during the Curley administration, in response to a widespread desire of the residents of that ward for a place where various assemblies of public interest might be held. After the original purchase, a committee of citizens of that ward, headed by former City Councillor John J. Attridge, appealed for a larger lot in order that the municipal building might contain a swimming pool. Additional land was bought.

Boston Transcript Sept 22, 1926 ACCEPTS MAYOR'S PLAN

City Council Breaks Deadlock Over \$400,000 Held for Months to Provide for New Ferryboat—Housing Causes Debate

Mayor Peters's latest plan to induce the council to release the \$400,000 appropriated months ago for a ferryboat, succeeded yesterday afternoon when the council voted to appropriate from that fund \$100,000 to repair the ferryboat Noddie Island and \$100,000 to provide a sprinkler system on Long Island. This leaves \$200,000 of the original fund, which, according to the mayor's promise, will be used for the South End municipal building, supplemented by a loan order of \$200,000.

The Council unanimously adopted an order, introduced by Councillor Hagan, asking the mayor to inform the Council "what remedy is best for relief of the present housing situation in Boston." Mr. Hagan assailed the mayor "for absolute evasion of the responsibility of his position" in connection with the housing problem. The mayor had, on advice of Corporation Counsel Arthur D. Hill, declined the Council's recent invitation to recognize that an emergency exists which warranted the taking advantage to having \$100,000 for the erection of habitations.

Itnerant vendors will henceforth be required to pay the city a fee equivalent to what their taxes would be, were they in business here when assessments are annually made. A reprieve of the mayor's order to this effect was voted. Provision is made for a \$20 per day fee for violation. Councillors Brickley, McLaughlin, Donoghue and Moriarty voted no.

With Councillor Donoghue voting alone in the negative, adoption was given the mayor's order increasing builders' licenses to \$5.

Unanimous passage was given Councillor Brickley's loan order, for \$200,000, to purchase the now rented East Boston branch library in Bennington street.

THE SULGRAVE INSTITUTION

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS
SUITE 3903 WOOLWORTH BUILDING
NEW YORK

THE TERCENTENARY INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION

Meeting First American Legislative Assembly, the Mayflower Compact, and the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, which Mark the Beginning of Free Institutions in America

COMMITTEE

ON

HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

In promoting the national celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the First Legislative Assembly, the Mayflower Compact and the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, a special committee on Exhibitions and Publications has been appointed for the purpose of showing, by these means, the influence that New England and Virginia and North Carolina have had upon American life. A series of commemorative exhibitions will be held throughout the country illustrating the literature, the handicraft, the metal-working and other phases of the art and industry of the descendants of these stout-hearted pioneers.

The Committee requests the co-operation of the museums, libraries, historical societies, zoological and botanical gardens, and similar institutions throughout the United States. Dr. George Frederick Kunz has been appointed Chairman of this special committee, and associated with him are the following:

Edwin Hatfield Anderson, Librarian, New York Public Library
Charles D. Atkins, Director, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Frank Lusk Balbott, President, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John W. Beatty, Director of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles F. D. Belden, Librarian, the Public Library of the City of Boston, and Chairman of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Edward A. Birge, President, The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Demarethus C. Brown, Librarian, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry Lewis Bullen, Librarian Typographic Library and Museum of the American Type Founders Co., Jersey City, N. J.
John Foster Carr, Director Immigrant Publication Society, Inc., New York City.
Hon. Alphonso T. Clearwater, Kingston-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Dr. Harrison W. Craver, Librarian, United Engineering Society, New York.
John Cotton Dana, Librarian, The Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., Newark, N. J.
John Vipond Davies, President, United Engineering Society, New York.
Robert W. De Forest, President, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.
Charles A. Ditmas, President, Kings County Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dr. John H. Finley, President, University State of N. Y., Albany, N. Y.

GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ,

Chairman of Committee on Exhibitions and Publications.

Executive Secretary—W. G. Bowdoin, 1572 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alfred Fowler, Secretary-Treasurer, The American Bookplate Society, Kansas City, Mo.
William H. Fox, Director, Brooklyn Museum.
Dr. C. Stuart Gager, Director, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anna Billings Gallup, Curator, The Children's Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George S. Godard, State Librarian and Director, State Library, Hartford, Conn.
Miss Belle daCosta Green, Librarian, J. Pierpont Morgan Library, 33 East 36th Street, New York City.
John Greenough, President, American Geographical Society.
Augustus Healy, Honorary President, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Frank P. Hill, Librarian, Brooklyn Public Library.
Dr. Alexander Crombie Humphreys, President, Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.
Robert H. Kelly, Librarian New York Historical Society, New York.
Henry W. Kent, President, The Grolier Club, New York.
Dr. George Frederick Kunz, President, American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, New York.
Percy Mackaye, The Harvard Club, New York.
Miss Caroline McIlvaine, Librarian, The Chicago Historical Society, Dearborn Avenue and West Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill.
Harold L. Madison, Curator, Park Museum, Providence, R. I.
Alfred E. Marling, President, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.
Leila Mechlin, American Federation of Arts, Washington, D. C.
E. T. Newell, Secretary, American Numismatic Society, New York.
General Robert Olyphant, President, Sons of the Revolution, State of New York, Franee's Tavern, New York.
Henry Fairfield Osborn, President, American Museum of Natural History, New York.
Dr. Charles Pence, Curator, Park Memorial Museum, San Francisco, Cal.
Herbert Putnam, Librarian, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Carl B. Roden, Librarian, The Chicago Public Library, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Joseph Schafer, Superintendent, The State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Edith Tobitt, Librarian and Curator, The Omaha Public Library, Omaha, Neb.
George B. Utley, Librarian, The Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
John R. Van Derlip, Director, Minneapolis Institute of Fine Arts, Minneapolis, Minn.
Abram Wakeman, Secretary, The Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association, New York.
Henry L. Ward, Director, The Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.
Edward Wiglesworth, Director Boston Society of Natural History, Boston, Mass.

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September 4, 1920

EVENING RECORD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1920

Miss Marion Brackett



(Portrait by Marceau)

Why hasn't Massachusetts a stirring, vibrant, State-pride song that might lift singers and audiences to a great height of patriotic fervor?

"Maryland, My Maryland"—thrills even the coldest and when Missourians get together they sing "Joe Bowers"—but the great Bay State is songless and therefore often silent when its soul is most touched.

This point comes from Miss Marion Brackett, clubwoman, ardent suffragist and librarian in a Brighton library who recently toured the West stopping for conventions, patient, climbing high peaks on distant mountains, viewing canyons, cities and towns—and representing her library at the conference of the American Library Assn.

The Massachusetts need of a song was emphasized at the San Francisco Democratic Convention which Miss Brackett attended and where she says the women delegates made a splendid showing and captured the respect and admiration of every man there.

Miss Brackett was also enthusiastic about the future of the expansion of

the library throughout the country. The enlarged program which was adopted is to create a public sentiment to support adequately the libraries existing and to cause libraries to be established in places where there is a demand but none founded.

The plan is to create institutional libraries in hospitals, prisons and orphan asylums also the continuance of service not yet taken over by Federal or national agencies—such as work with the merchant marine, ex-servicemen, public health service, hospitals and war work industries.

Just now Miss Brackett is rejoicing over the opportunity given women to vote, for she is a valiant believer in the duty of citizenship and has for some time been an active member of the Brighton-Alston Civic Council. She is also a member of the Home Club of East Boston, where she makes her home and holds membership in the Boston Woman's Civic Club and the Brightelmstone Club.

PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURES

Annual Free Course on Sunday Afternoons and Thursday Evenings to Begin on Oct. 17—Boston Ruskin Club Bi-Monthly Lectures Begin on Oct. 11

The following course of free public lectures has been arranged to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Sunday afternoons at 3.30 and Thursday evenings at eight o'clock, beginning on Sunday, Oct. 17.

Oct. 17. "The New America." (America in Song, Scene, and Story.) Constance and Henry Gideon and Philip Davis. With illustrations.

Oct. 21. "The Special Adaptations of Birds." Manley B. Townend.

Oct. 24. "What the Separatists Believed." John Winthrop Plafner, D.D., Dean of Andover Theological Seminary. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Oct. 28. "The Romance of Our Earth." Joseph Williams, M. D.

Oct. 31. "The Decline of Rudyard Kipling." Joseph J. Kelly, Ph.D.

Nov. 3. "Out Door Plays and Pageants." Marie Ware Laughton, Director, The Out-Door Players. (Drama League Course.)

Nov. 6. "Old-Time Thanksgiving Days and Ways." Francis Henry Wade, M.D. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Nov. 11. "Trail Making on the Mountains." Rev. George A. Barrow. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Martha A. S. Shannon. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Jan. 9. "Yesterday and Today in the Philippines." Madame J. C. de Veyra. With lantern illustrations.

Jan. 13. "Mountaineering in the International Northwest." Leroy Jeffers, F.R.S.E., Secretary, Associated Mountaineering Clubs of North America. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Jan. 16. "The Love of Animals." Guy Richardson, secretary, M. S. P. C. A. With lantern illustrations.

Jan. 20. "Mexican Architecture: A Trip to Mexico in 1918." Walter H. Kilham. Professor Leo Rich Lewis, of Tufts College. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Jan. 27. "An Appreciation of Pausanias de Chavannes' Decorations in the Boston Public Library." Richard Andrew, of Massachusetts Normal Art School.

Jan. 30. "The New Art of the Theatre in Europe and America." Frank Cheney Hersey, A.M., of Harvard University. With lantern illustrations. (Drama League Course.)

Feb. 3. "Early Massachusetts Coinage and Currency." Malcolm Storer, M.D., Curator of Coins, Harvard University. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Feb. 6. "Children of the Woods." Professor W. Lyman Underwood, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With lantern illustrations.

Feb. 10. "Winter Water Birds." Charles B. Floyd, president of the Brookline Bird Club. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Feb. 13. "Abraham Lincoln and the Comic Spirit." Horace G. Wadlin, Litt.D.

Feb. 17. "Old New England Gardens." Rev. George A. Barrow. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Feb. 20. "The Influence of the Stage on Our Earth." Captain John Tucker Murray, A.M., of Harvard University. (Drama League Course.)

Feb. 24. "America in the Early Nineteenth Century." Professor Horace H. Morse of Mount Hermon School.

Feb. 27. "Principles of Industrial Peace." Charles H. Egles, of Brookline, Industrial Union.

March 3. "Plymouth Before the Pilgrims." Arthur Lord, A.B., president, Pilgrim Society. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

March 6. "Sir James Barrie—A Dramatist in Dramaland." Professor Robert E. Rogers, A.M., of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Drama League Course.)

March 10. "The Old and the New China." Martin Edwards, M.D. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

March 13. "The Gaelic Background of Ireland's Literary Revival." Norreys Jonas O'Connor, A.M., with illustrative readings.

March 17. "The Influence of Ancient Ireland." Michael J. Jordan, A.B.

March 20. "Early American Humorists and Their Humor." Francis Henry Wade, M.D., with illustrative readings.

The Boston Ruskin Club free lectures to be given on the second and fourth Mondays of the month at 8 P. M. are announced as follows:

Oct. 11. "Greetings—Books About Ruskin." Josiah S. Dean (Pres.).

Oct. 25. "The Spiritual Significance of Life from the 'Aurora Leigh'." Lillian Whiting.

Nov. 8. "The Aspects of the Masterpiece." Mrs. James Frederick Hopkins. With lantern illustrations.

Nov. 22. "Things That Make Men Happy." Rev. Henry Hallam Sandreem.

March 28. "Portrait Painters." Mrs. John L. Stoddard.

April 11. "Conference of Education Committee of State Federation of Women's Clubs." April 24. "Colonial Women." Mrs. Henry C. Mulligan.

Boston Herald
Oct 10, 1920

PARENT-TEACHER CONVENTION

Prominent Speakers Will Discuss Educational and Kindred Subjects at Meetings of Massachusetts Organization

What promises to be an interesting session of its kind is to be held in Boston, Oct. 21, 22 and 23, when the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association a branch of the National Congress of Mothers, gathers for its eleventh annual convention. The speakers will include Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, Superintendent Frank V. Thompson of the Boston schools, Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, who will speak on "Women's Responsibilities and Opportunities Today," and Angelo Patri, educator and author.

The sessions will be held in the lecture hall of the Public Library, while registration will be at Hotel Brunswick. At noon on the opening day there will be a luncheon at the Women's City Club for State officers and local presidents. A feature of the convention will be a visit to the Art Museum and the Wheelock Training School, and the daily programme will include round-table discussions led by selected leaders.

Sunday Herald
Oct 10, 1920

LECTURES AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Free Course for Season to Open There Next Sunday

The free lecture course of the Boston Public Library will open on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 17, with the presentation of the "New America, or America in Song, Scene and Story." The program will be given by Constance and Henry Gideon and Philip Davis.

The lectures will be given throughout the winter in the lecture hall of the library, on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday afternoons at 3.30. The evening lectures are always illustrated by lantern slides, and the entire program has something of interest planned for every week.

The opening program of the series will depict America as interpreted by folk songs, by folk talk and by films. Henry Gideon, who is organist, conductor and lecturer of the company, studied music at Harvard and later in Paris under Harvard fellowships. He is organist and choirmaster of Temple Israel and director of music at Union Park Forum.

Mr. Gideon has conducted three musical pilgrimages through Europe and is a composer of considerable note. Mrs. Gideon, who is known to the musical world as Constance Ramsey Gideon, interprets the folk songs of America, and Philip Davis, known as an organizer, editor, director of the Community Motion Picture Bureau of New England, and author as well, will give the lecture that shows America as the promised land.

Other dates and subjects of lectures announced for the library course for the season include the following:

Thursday, Oct. 21—The Special Adaptations of Birds. Manley B. Townend.

Sunday, Oct. 24—What the Separatists Believed. John Winthrop Plafner, D.D., Dean of Andover Theological Seminary. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Thursday, Oct. 28—The Romance of Our Earth. Joseph Williams, M. D.

Sunday, Oct. 31—The Decline of Rudyard Kipling. Joseph J. Kelly, Ph.D.

Thursday, Nov. 4—Outdoor Plays and Pageants. Marie Ware Laughton, director, The Out-Door Players. (Drama League Course.)

Sunday, Nov. 7—Old-Time Thanksgiving Days and Ways. Francis Henry Wade, M.D. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Thursday, Nov. 11—Trail Making on the Mountains. Rev. George A. Barrow. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Nov. 14—The American Bison. Ernest Harold Baynes. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Nov. 18—The Pilgrim Colony During King Philip's War and the Andros Administration, 1675-1691. Professor Horace H. Morse of Mount Hermon School. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Sunday, Nov. 21—Reading, Drinkwater's Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Louisa C. James. (Drama League Course.)

Sunday, Nov. 28—England from the Accession of Edward VI. to Elizabeth Professor Roger Higelow Merriman, Ph.D., of Harvard University. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Thursday, Dec. 2—The Pilgrim Country in England. Frank Cheney Hersey, A.M., of Harvard University. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Sunday, Dec. 5—The Literature of the Pilgrims. George Parker Winslow, A.B., of Harvard University. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Thursday, Dec. 9—Forbidden Thicket. Martin Edwards, M.D. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Dec. 12—The European Background. Joseph V. Fuller, A.B. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Thursday, Dec. 15—The Story of the Pilgrims. Professor John C. S. Andrew, A.M., of Penn College. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Sunday, Dec. 19—The Spirit of the Pilgrims. Professor E. Charlton Black, Litt.D., of Boston University. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Thursday, Dec. 23—The Story of Saint Francis. Illustrated by the frescoes of Giotto at Assisi. Charles Theodore Carruth.

Sunday, Dec. 26—How a Play is Made Ready for Performance. Frank Chouteau Brown. (Drama League Course.)

Thursday, Dec. 30—Giotto at Padua—A Study of his Frescoes in the Arena Chapel. Charles Theodore Carruth.

Sunday, Jan. 2—Journeys with an Indian. Professor W. Lyman Underwood, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Jan. 6—Historic Dress, Wigs and Fur-blowers. Martha A. S. Shannon. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Sunday, January 9—Yesterday and Today in the Philippines. Madame J. C. de Veyra. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Jan. 13—Mountaineering in the International Northwest. Leroy Jeffers, F. R. G. S., Secretary, Associated Mountaineering Clubs of North America. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Jan. 16—The Love of Animals. Guy Richardson, secretary, M. S. P. C. A. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Jan. 20—Mexican Architecture: A Trip to Mexico in 1918. Walter H. Kilham.

Sunday, Jan. 23—Music of Our Forefathers. Professor Leo Rich Lewis, of Tufts College. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Thursday, Jan. 27—An Appreciation of Pausanias de Chavannes' Decorations in the Boston Public Library. Richard Andrew of Massachusetts Normal Art School.

Sunday, Jan. 30—Early Massachusetts Coinage and Currency. Malcolm Storer, M.D., curator of coins, Harvard University. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Sunday, Feb. 6—Children of the Woods. Professor W. Lyman Underwood, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Feb. 10—Winter Water Birds. Charles B. Floyd, President of the Brookline Bird Club. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Feb. 13—Abraham Lincoln and the Comic Spirit. Horace G. Wadlin, Litt.D.

Thursday, Feb. 17—Old New England Gardens. Loring Underwood, A.B. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Sunday, Feb. 20—The Influence of the Stage and the Drama. Capt. John Tucker Murray, A.M., of Harvard University.

Thursday, Feb. 24—America in the Early Nineteenth Century. Prof. Horace H. Morse of Mt. Hermon School.

Sunday, Feb. 27—Principles of Industrial Peace. Charles H. Egles of Brookline, Industrial Union.

Thursday, March 2—Plymouth Before the Pilgrims. Arthur Lord, A.B., president, Pilgrim Society. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Sunday, March 6—Sir James Barrie—A Dramatist in Dramaland. Prof. Robert E. Rogers, A.M., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Drama League Course.)

Thursday, March 10—The Old and the New China. Martin Edwards, M.D. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, March 13—The Gaelic Background of Ireland's Literary Revival. Norreys Jonas O'Connor, A.M., with illustrative readings.

Thursday, March 17—Civilization of Ancient Ireland. Michael J. Jordan, A.B.

Sunday, March 20—Early American Humorists and Their Humor. Francis Henry Wade, M.D., with illustrative readings.

Thursday, March 24—The Pilgrim Country in England. Frank Cheney Hersey, A.M., of Harvard University. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Sunday, March 27—The Literature of the Pilgrims. George Parker Winslow, A.B., of Harvard University. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Thursday, March 31—Forbidden Thicket. Martin Edwards, M.D. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, April 3—The European Background. Joseph V. Fuller, A.B. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Thursday, April 7—The Story of the Pilgrims. Professor John C. S. Andrew, A.M., of Penn College. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Sunday, April 10—The Spirit of the Pilgrims. Professor E. Charlton Black, Litt.D., of Boston University. (Pilgrim Tercentenary.)

Thursday, April 14—The Story of Saint Francis. Illustrated by the frescoes of Giotto at Assisi. Charles Theodore Carruth.

Boston Herald
Oct. 16, 1920

ACADEMY OF ENGLISH — ONE WORKING PLAN

To the Editor of The Herald:

In response to my letter published in your issue of Sept. 2, I have noted what you published from A. B. Kennedy (Sept. 19) and from Louis Tesson (Sept. 21), and I have received personal letters from two others—all in approval of taking steps for an Academy. Their indorsements include "a long-felt need," "by all means," "would interest more than the institutions of learning" and "you have the right idea." In addition, I have had a conference with four other persons, and the sentiments of all eight I would condense to mean "Do something."

Therefore, while it may be weeks before a meeting should formally be called to organize what I like to think of as a council of "four-and-twenty elders," I would suggest that from now on business houses, institutions and individuals consider themselves invited to submit to the Boston Public Library (which is growing to be a centre of information for all human needs) whatever questions on uses of the English language they do not find satisfactorily answered elsewhere. Whenever the public library is not prepared immediately to give a complete answer, it is at least in touch with several enthusiasts who should be instrumental in getting satisfaction to the inquirers.

What sort of questions are likely to be asked? I have reason to believe that people are likely to ask such questions as which is the better pronunciation, "tomahito" or "tomayto"; and whether "Professor John Smith" is preferable to "Prof. John Smith," or "insafar" preferable to "in so far"; and whether it is justifiable to use "they" for "he or she" (though I doubt if many would have courage to use the proposed "thor"), and I have recently been questioning whether "Messrs. Brown & Green, Inc." is justifiable. Personally, I should like the views of several authorities on the use of a colon after "the follows" when what follows is pages and pages long; also on the use of a colon instead of a question mark after "How do you like the follows?" when both marks of punctuation seem to claim their rights. In submitting questions of this sort to our authority I had the disappointing

advice to evade the difficulty by using a different construction. The public library should, of course, make record of such questions and discussions, which in the aggregate would afford reason for forming an academy as well as a stock in trade for questions to come.

I should like it if the publishers of the big dictionary that next appears upon the market would insert something like 10 pages of discussions and rules that would enable the public to find answers to much that is now looked for in vain or is inadequately treated; but before doing this I believe the dictionary makers would need to be encouraged by an association of authoritative users of our language.

127 Milk street, Oct. 7. G. W. LEE.

Boston Evening Transcript
Nov. 12, 1920

TO HOLD CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK

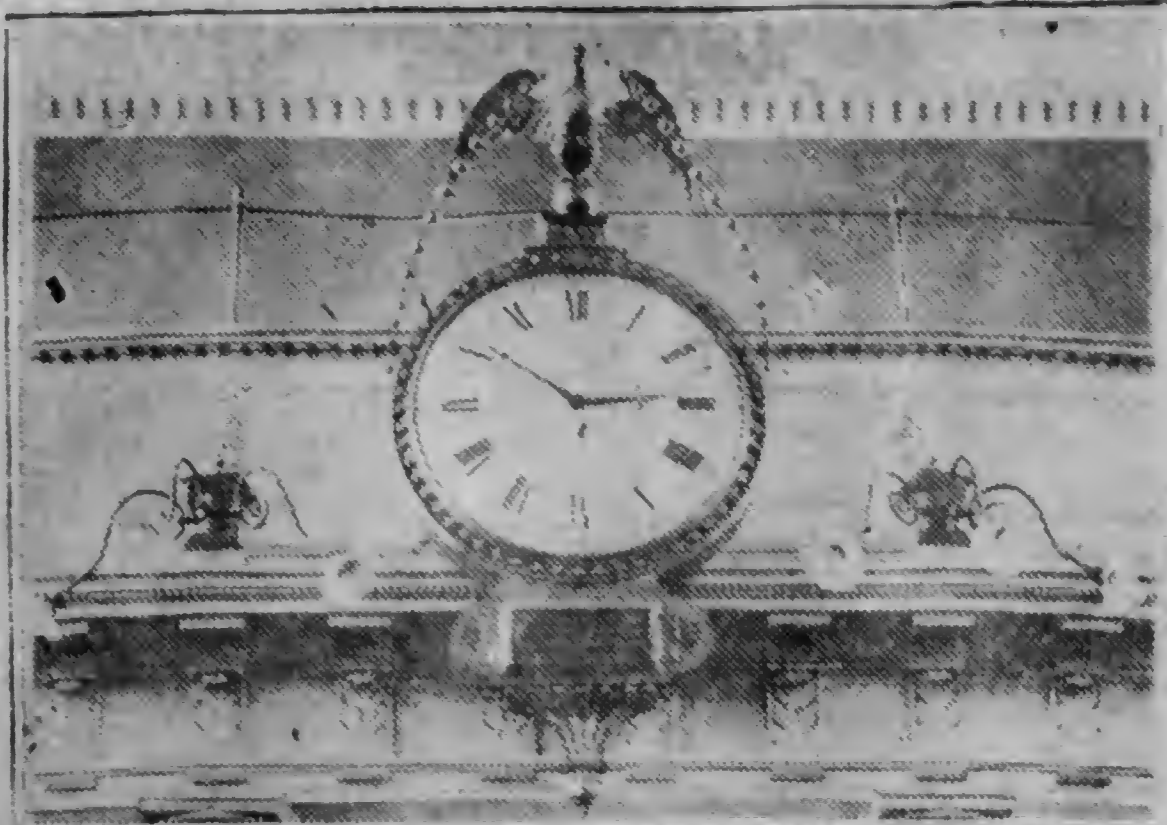
Boston Public Library Will Display Old Boston Public Library Will Display Old with Lecture Nov. 17, on "New Children and Old Stories"

During the week of Nov. 15 to 20 an exhibition of early American and other old-fashioned children's books owned by the Boston Public Library will be held in the children's room of the library, Copley square, in connection with the annual Christmas display of attractive new books. Henry B. Boston of the Atlantic Monthly Press, author of the "Firelight Fairy Book," will speak in the lecture hall Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 4.30 P. M., on "New Children and Old Stories." The talk will deal with the role of the old-fashioned fairy tale at the present time, and will make special appeal to the older people who are interested in children's reading.

Sunday Herald

Oct. 17, 1920

ANCIENT CLOCK HAS PATRIOTIC DESIGN



OLD CLOCK IN OLD WEST CHURCH NOW USED AS A BRANCH LIBRARY

Decorations Intended to Symbolize the Birth of the Republic

By LIVINGSTON WRIGHT

ATTACHED to the balcony wall in the famous old West Church, on Cambridge street not far from Chambers, in the heart of Boston's "West End," is a clock that in design and embellishments marks the memorializing of the United States republic.

When the present West Church was built in 1808 John Derby, a rich resident and pillar of the church, wishing to give some substantial article of equipment, finally decided to present one of the new timepieces that were brought into vogue, as were certain elements of furniture, dress, carriages and the like, to symbolize the birth of the American republic. This, then magnificent clock, in its gilt casing and ornate base-piece was surmounted by a spread eagle, posing in all the grandiloquent fire of being ready for war at an instant's notice, and bearing in his beak a dainty rope of small golden beads that draped down over each side of the clockface, making, for all the world, a typical American "coat of arms," such as were being used on coins, shield and wherever else an excuse could be made for heralding the advent of the virgin U. S. A.

Even today, when the once celebrated pulpit where Dr. Charles Lowell, father of the great American poet, and other eminent divines were wont to hold sway, (since 1896) the branch station of the Boston Public Library, the Derby clock creates a nobly imposing effect. The colonial architectural balcony that graces the interior of West Church in its fine Roman carvings and chaste white columns and panels makes a superb backing of dignity and refinement for the subtly flamboyant clock.

When the venerable building was purchased by the city of Boston for a library, it was in a pretty battered condition and the famous clock had suffered along with the other features. The fiery eagle of 1808 had lost a wing, his golden neckpiece was broken and mishaps dire and dismal affected the timepiece. Expert clock-repairers were given the commission to restore the clock and he responsible for its steady care.

The clock is a seven-day model. The works are metal and the winding apparatus is unique. A steel lever runs horizontally across from within, starting at about where the Roman numeral IX appears on the face and ending at about where the III is. Twenty-one twists of this lever wind the clock for a week.

The precious relic keeps most excellent time and is in fact a source of consultation for many residents of the neighborhood in regulating their Wal-thams and Elkins and Hampdens of the present day.

It hangs at a point where stirring and picturesque scenes have taken place. All around this balcony used once to be scattered according to custom in the old colonial churches, the slaves, Vassals of the proud and imperious families that had been and were the backbone of the mercantile and national life of the infant republic. The very location of the new 1806 church was historic. A church was replaced that had been built in 1737; that in 1776 had been used as a barracks by the British army in Boston; that had immediately lost its steeples because the British meant it should not aid in signalling to the Provincial army in Cambridge.

Boston Globe

Oct. 19, 1920

PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF STATE TO MEET HERE THIS WEEK



MRS. EDWARD C. MASON.



MRS. EDWARD M. BARNEY.

The 11th annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teachers' Association will open Thursday morning and continue through Saturday afternoon. Registration will be at the Hotel Brunswick from 10:30 to 12 Thursday morning. Meetings Thursday afternoon at 2:30, Friday and Saturday mornings at 9:30 will be held in the lecture hall of the Public Library.

Thursday evening at 8:15 the meeting will be in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston st. Friday afternoon there will be a visit to the Art Museum and the Wheelock Training School. Friday evening's meeting will be held at the Boston Trade School on Parker st., Roxbury. The last meeting Saturday afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock, will be held in Huntington Hall, 481 Boylston st.

"The breath of life of the people" is what Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, calls the Parent-Teacher Associations. The 150 associations of Massachusetts are federated for strength in accomplishing results for the boys and girls of the State and are holding their convention for the first time in Boston.

Mrs. Edward C. Mason of Winchester is president of the organization and, with the vice presidents, Mrs. E. M. Barney of Melford and Mrs. S. H. Whitton of Holyoke, will conduct most of the meetings. The National president, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins of Worcester, is expected back from Europe for the latter part of the convention.

A luncheon is to be given Thursday by the Women's City Club to the members of the State Board of Managers and presidents of Parent-Teachers' Associations. The speaker will be Mrs. James E. Chace of Providence, formerly president of the Rhode Island Parent-Teachers' Association. Mrs. Chace is a member of the board of National organization and has recently been made president of the United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island.

Another speaker will be Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, who will make an address Thursday evening on "Women's Responsibilities and Opportunities of Today." Dr. Fayson Smith and Frank V. Thompson will welcome the delegates to Boston at this meeting. Motion pictures which are available to the associations of the State to teach lessons of health, justice and kindness, will be shown Friday evening at the Boston Trade School.

In charge of the convention committee is Mrs. Arthur Weber of Stoneham, president of the Stoneham P. T. A., and chairman of music on the State Board of Managers. All meetings are open to the public.

SPECTOR, M.—Three Dandies
" " Cripples
" " Narratives
" " Miss Clara
" " Holiday Feelings
" " Day and Night

STOWE—Uncle Tom's Cabin

TANNENBAUM—Between Heaven and Water
" " Lost and Found

TOLSTOI—Selected Works

VERNE, JULES—20,000 Leagues Under Water
" " The Airship
" " Works

WARSHAVSKY, M. M.—Jewish Folk Songs

WEISSENBERG—A Small City

" " Kasper
" " Selected Writings

WIERNIK—Biography Collection

WINCHEVSKY—Songs and Poems

MORGAN, J.—Abraham Lincoln, The Boy and the Man

O'BRIEN, S.—English for Foreigners

O'NEIL & ESTES—Naturalization Made Easy

PLASS, A.—Civics for Americans in the Making

PRATT, M. L.—America's Story for America's Children

PRIOR & RYAN—How to Learn English

RAVAGE—An American in the Making

RICHMAN—Good Citizenship

RIIS—Making of an American

ROBERTS, P.—English for Coming Americans

" " English for Coming Americans (advanced course)

" " Civics for Coming Americans (advanced course)

SANJEAN, J.—How to Become a Citizen

SHARPE, M. F.—A First Reader for Foreigners

" " Plain Facts for Future Citizens

SHERIDAN—The Liberty Reader

STEPHENS—Civil Service Manual

STERN, E. G.—My Mother & I

TALBOT, W.—Americanization

TAPPAN, E. M.—Elementary History of Our Country

" " American Born Heroes

VOIGT & BARTO—How to Become a Naturalized Citizen

WEAVER—Profitable Vocations for Boys

WILLARD—City Government

BOOKS IN YIDDISH

at

EAST BOSTON BRANCH LIBRARY
276 Meridian Street

For Library and Home Reading

at

Boston Public Library
Co-operating with
Committee on Americanization
of the
Boston Chamber of Commerce

ABRAMOWITCH—Collected writings
" " Stempjen

AIMIARD—The Gold Mines of California
" " Arabian Nights

ASCH—A City
" " Youth
" " Tales

ASTROPALER—Anecdotes

Books on Citizenship

at

EAST BOSTON BRANCH LIBRARY
276 Meridian Street

For Library and Home Reading

Boston Public Library
Co-operating with
Committee on Americanization
of the
Boston Chamber of Commerce

ANDREWS, M. R. S.—The Perfect Tribute

ANTIN, M.—The Promised Land

AUSTIN, R.—Lessons in English for Foreign Women

BAILEY, C. S.—Broad Stripes and Bright Stars

BALDWIN, J.—Fifty Famous Stories

" " Story of Roland

" " Four Great Americans

" " The Story of Liberty

BANKS, J. E.—English for Adult Students of Foreign Birth

BEALE—Business Letters

BERLITZ, M. D.—Method for Teaching Modern Languages

BESHGETURIN, A.—Foreigners' Guide to English

BEXALL—First Lessons in Business

BLOOMFIELD—Vocational Guidance for Youth

IN A Study Course on the Pilgrims, printed in the last number of THE DRAMA, Mr. F. W. C. Hersey wishes to state that it was an oversight that no reference was made to the reading list issued by the Boston Public Library entitled *The Pilgrims: A Selected List of Works in the Public Library of the City of Boston*—a contribution to the Tercentenary

Celebration, compiled by Mary Alice Tenney, 1920. The pamphlet consists of an extensive classified list, containing over 500 titles. Mr. Hersey wishes to express his indebtedness to this pamphlet for a great many titles and the excellent bibliographical notes.

RICCE, CORRADO—Una illustre avventuriera
ROBERTO, FEDERICO DE—Iviceré
ROVETTA, GEROLANEO—La baracorda
" " Mater dolorosa
" " Sott' Acqua
SCOTT—Ivanhoe
SERAO—Le Marie
" Nel paese di gesu
SHAKESPEARE—Amleto
" Romeo e Giulietta
" Otello, Macbeth, Il mercante di Venezia
STAFFORELLO, GUSTAVO—Il nuovo Monte Cristo
TARTUFARI, CLARICE—Rete d'Acciaio
VASARI—Le vite pittori scattori e arelitti
VERNE—Dalla terra all luna
" Il giro del mondo in ottanta giorni
VILLARI, PASQUALE—L'Italia e la civiltà
YAMBO—Le avventure di Cuifettino
ZINGARELLI—La vita di Dante

BOOKS IN ITALIAN

EAST BOSTON BRANCH LIBRARY
276 Meridian Street

For Library and Home Reading

Boston Public Library
Co-operating with
Committee on Americanization
of the
Boston Chamber of Commerce

ARBIB COSTA, ALFONSO—Lezioni graduate di lingua inglese
CANTU, CESARE—Margherita Pusterla
" " Novelle lombarde
CAPUANA, LUIGI—C'era una volta
" " Gracenta
CARDUCCI, GIOSUE—Poesie
" " Prose

Boston Globe
NOV 11, 1920

PUBLIC INFORMATION
SERVICE AT LIBRARY

New Department Answers All Sorts of Questions—
Includes a Room With 2500 Volumes, Where
Readers Can Browse

A practical key to the Boston Public Library has recently been presented the public. Three rooms have been opened on the ground floor—an information

office, a Government news service room and an open-shelf room.
"I'm a stranger in Boston for one day. What shall I do?"
"Where is the bridge that Longfellow wrote about?"
"Where can I get a list of the bulbs in the Public Gardens?"
"Where can I get a good lunch?"
"Do boats run to Gloucester? What's the fare?"
"Is there a woman's club near here?"
"Where can a French girl who speaks no English go to get a position as nursery governess with a refined family?"
"What is the best way to get to Portland?"
"What are the parking rules in front of this library?"
These are a few of the questions that come flooding over the information room counter.

On the shelves of this office are found directories of the larger cities of the United States, city telephone books, a small "quick information" collection including the World Almanac, Who's Who in America, the Statesman's Year Book, Hotel Red Book, Automobile Blue Book, etc.
Fund of Classified Facts
Then there is a fund of classified information on current topics, such as courses in schools and colleges of the Boston district, guide books, railroad time tables and publishers' book lists. Clippings of current topics are filed during election time there were at hand data concerning platforms of the parties, biographical sketches of the candidates, answers to voters' questions, and a sample ballot.
Collections of books on the most wanted current subjects are in the room from time to time.
Questions, the answers to which require library experience and knowledge of the library's organization may be:
"What day of the week did July 4, 1876, fall on?"
"What is the address of Madame de la Roche in human hair goods, Detroit?"
"Please show me the wording of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution."
"How may lemon oil factories are there in the United States?"
"What is the capitalization of the subway system of Paris?"
"Can I get the names of editors of newspapers in large cities of the United States?"
"Is the American-born widow of a Canadian an American citizen?"
They are all dealt with satisfactorily. The information office is the key to the library's resources and the questioner can be speedily sent direct to the one of 18 special departments of the library

that contains the desired reference. A feature of the service consists of referring the inquirer whose question cannot be answered in the Boston Public Library to the proper source of information. There is a series of telephone booths that may be used if there is no doubt whether a particular organization or person will answer.
Government News Service
On the shelves of the Government news service room are the current bulletins of about the Government bureaus and offices. More than 30 of the more important periodical publications of the Government are displayed in magazine racks. The same notices which are sent to newspapers are received daily from the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, State, War, Postoffice and Treasury. There is a complete file of the Congressional Record of the last session, with its index, together with several hundred of the more important hearings on contested bills.
Reference books include the Official Register, Statistical Abstract of the Census, Geography of the World's Agriculture and Commerce, and the most popular line of reading at present, after fiction, is reading for workers. Tacoma, in reporting a year's increase of 38 per cent. in circulation, finds a large part of the increase in the business and technical field. Cleveland reports the same conditions.
Librarians have for several years been developing these collections and studying the material of the business and technical field, but the war work put this material to its real test and brought to the front those who had the vision of the practical usefulness of the book. Joseph L. Wheeler of the Youngstown Public Library, who was active in the vocational work of Library War Service and who has been managing editor of the series of vocational book-lists now released through the newspapers by the Bureau of Education of Washington, reports that in the industrial city of Youngstown "the demand for technical and educational books exceeds all anticipations."
That this great use of practical books could not have been developed without a great improvement in the available supply of such material is certainly true. As Purd. B. Wright of the Kansas City Library writes: "A glance at the American Library Association's catalogue of approved books in 1893 and 1904 will show that there was up to those dates little or no recognition of such things as 'business books'; only the extreme edge of sociology was touched and the study of the humanities merely recognized. The model library of 3,000 volumes in 1904 had twenty-three titles in electrical engineering, thirty titles in mechanical engineering, or thirty titles on national, State, and municipal government. The 1904 catalogue shows an even more surprising dearth. It is a different story to-day, and the library is expanding more largely in the technical and commercial way than in any other. The vocational was slow in recognizing the need for titles were even slower, but librarians have been even slower. It is hard to grasp the fact that out of every hundred boys and girls only seven finish high school (in the other classes from twenty); from the ranks of

The Library World

By FREDERIC G. MELCHER
Editor, "Publisher's Weekly"

ALLOWSHIP among the distributors of books will be increased and deepened as the librarian comes to see that successful book selling really requires a training that justifies for it a place among the professions, and when the bookseller and publisher come to understand that the work of successful librarianship calls for organizing ability and foresight which would give it high rank as a business.

In the fall the bookseller faces the time of test. How can he estimate the buying mood of his community? How can he tell the turn the demands will take? How can he so conduct his store that the public will gladly give it the needed support? By his ability to steer the right course his success is judged and his ability to meet obligations decided.

The librarian, too, is pushed to increased efforts as fall arrives. He, too, faces the busy season; his organization gets the full strain of the public demand and his collections are measured by public needs. Just as with the bookseller, present efficiency is the thing that brings future public support.

The day when a library meant merely a safe and sober depository for books is long past, and even the day when circulation totals were the sole measure of successful librarianship is passing. The librarian organizes to lead his constituency in their needs as well as to be prepared for what the business man would call the "quick turn-over" of purely diversional reading.

No better illustration of how librarians now face their problems could be given than to instance the fall reports on the extraordinary circulation of technical and vocational books. The librarians have prepared the way for this condition and have not waited until it began to show up in the circulation sheets; or, as one librarian expressed it, "changes in the relative use of different classes of books result from two causes—increase of their use, or persistent demands from the public. The first is the more important cause. The public does comparatively little 'demanding,' but responds readily to stimulus." Increase in circulation of spiritistic books might be said to show a trend in the public's demands, but the tremendous gain in the circulation of technical books has been, at least in largest part, due to healthy stimulation.

Several librarians who have been questioned this month as to the present trend in library demands have emphasized this increase in the circulation of technical books and commercial books. Charles Belden of the Boston Public Library puts the demand for technical books, including the trades, professions, and agriculture, as the most marked aspect of present tendencies, with books on business second. From Walter L. Brown of the Buffalo Public Library come figures of a 50 per cent. increase in the proportion of "Useful Arts" to general circulation in ten years. Syracuse says the public seems to be "regarding the library as a cyclopedia, and the most popular line of reading at present, after fiction, is reading for workers." Tacoma, in reporting a year's increase of 38 per cent. in circulation, finds a large part of the increase in the business and technical field. Cleveland reports the same conditions.

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noting fall tendencies, other library comments have supplemental interest. Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, says that "fallings off in demand are as significant as the gains. War books are dead; spiritualism is dying; there is no interest in sociological or economic subjects or in politics, either national or international. It seems that the publishing trade is in the doldrums with few outstanding books either published or announced."

Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis sees no "fallings off" but increased demands for children's books, for music, and other special collections. Unlike Chicago's report, Boston finds reading on spiritualism increasing, as well as books in foreign languages, translations from the French, Russian, and Spanish, and books on the various problems of sex. In Buffalo the classes of books that showed a relative decrease in ten years are travel, science, and fiction. Youngstown, too, reports a falling off in the fiction ratio. One of the most efficient libraries of the Coast, that of Long Beach, where total circulation has increased 50 per cent. in six years, has shown losses in but two departments, literature and biography.

At one point the librarian's task becomes quite different from the man in the business of book distribution. Increased activity in the book stores means increased income to the book seller, but increased activity in the library does not necessarily mean increased income; it merely supplies the ground for asking for one.

The strain put upon the funds of public libraries during the year has been without parallel. While library salaries follow the low levels of the professions, there have been decided increases provided in most cities, necessitated by living costs and the need of holding people to the profession. The provision for the staff has put heavy pressure on funds needed for maintenance and for books at a time when the costs of both have been rapidly rising. Many libraries would undoubtedly show a larger circulation increase this year if it were not for a shortage of book purchase funds or because of the decreased purchasing power of the funds provided. Miss Linda Eastman, librarian of Cleveland, says that her \$63,000 book fund of to-day purchases fewer books than the \$42,000 appropriation of 1914.

With the increased public appreciation of the practical and inspirational value of the library and the increased demands being made upon it, according to reports received from every part of the country, is there any likelihood that our cities and towns will hesitate to pay the price and fail to support with increased funds the work undertaken? This problem tests the quality of librarians to the utmost. Can they not only organize service but sell that service to communities which are not in any too happy a frame of mind toward taxation increases of any kind? The most encouraging aspect of the fall reports is that cities are in most cases in the mood to measure up to their responsibilities.

Boston says: "The public will pay provided they get the goods asked for. The money value of book knowledge is appreciated as never before. Library users will see the justice and common sense of providing for the increasing library needs." "The public will pay the costs," says another librarian, "if the needs can be properly presented. If the people can be reached over the heads of the governing bodies with the right message, the answer will be satisfactory." "The public interviewed personally agrees to the increased needs," says a Western librarian, "but as represented in the City Council he is cautious." The Evansville (Ind.) library, which has shown a remarkable growth in nine years, gives practical evidence of the support a vigorous librarian can obtain, the city voting a budget that shows a 50 per cent. increase. Another library has just secured an appropriation double that of two years ago.

The librarian needs to be an expert in a highly technical profession, a devoted student of what books contain, and a person of finest social vision, but besides these perfections there has to be added a talent for business and organization which this year of expanding demands and rapidly increasing expenses is to test to the fullest.

Boston
Advertiser
NOV. 21, 1920
INFORMATION
FOR THE ASKING

New Service at Boston
Public Library by Catalog and Index System

Do you want to know how to save railroad fares? Or how many lemon oil factories there are in the United States? Or the altitude of Rockland, Me.?

Ask the Boston Public Library. If they don't happen to know they will send you to a man who does.

About the only thing which the new information service at the library will not promise to do is foretell the future. And even in this department they can furnish statistics which show what happened in similar circumstances in the past and what the probabilities are of history repeating itself.

In other words, the Boston Public Library has solved the deep mysteries of the card catalog and cumulative index for all comers. The information has always been there. The trouble was that nine people out of ten didn't know where to find it. The public can now find out what it wants to know in one of three rooms, grouped on the first floor, near the door—the information office, the government news service room and the open-shelf room.

In the first of these the inquirer finds city directories of the United States, a collection of telephone books, the who's who, World Almanac, guide books and classified information dealing with Boston and its suburbs.

In the government room are documents which answer all conceivable questions relating to the United States, its resources and activities, together with the information pamphlets which are constantly published by the various departments at Washington and which deal with everything from the corn harrow to the proper care of a furnace.

In all, this information is made easy of access by the aid of trained librarians whose business it is to find out what the visitor wants to know. The open shelf room contains 2,500 selected books covering briefly the fields of biography, history, travel, literature, science, health, languages, religion, sociology, domestic science, education, philosophy and psychology, economics and business, gardening and agriculture.

THE BOSTON HERALD
MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1920

TYPOS DISCUSS CITY
PRINTING CONTROVERSY

Favorable Report on Strike at Rand-Avery Plant

The controversy existing between the City of Boston and the printing and binding industries at the Municipal Printing plant and the Public Library was discussed at a meeting of Boston Typographical Union 15, in Fay Hall, Washington and Dover streets, yesterday. The action voted, if any, was not disclosed.

A favorable report was made in relation to the strike at the Rand-Avery Company's plant, which was called several weeks ago to enforce the 48-hour week and an increase in wages.

Following a report on the desired new book and job schedule for the commercial shops the members ordered that a new committee be appointed to take up the desired agreement with the employers.

ROVETTA, GEROLANEO—La baraccola
" " Mater dolorosa
" " Sott' Acqua

SCOTT—Ivanhoe
SERAO—Le Marie
" Nel passe di gesu

SHAKESPEARE—Amleto
" Romeo e Giulietta
" Otello, Macbeth, Il mercante di Venezia

STAFFORELLO, GUSTAVO—Il nuovo Monte Cristo

TARTUFARI, CLARICE—Rete D'Acciaio

VASARI—Le vite pittori scultori e architetti

VERNE—Dalla terra all luna
" Il giro del mondo in ottanta giorni

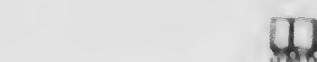
VILLARI, PASQUALE—L'Italia e la civiltà

YAMBO—Le avventure di Cuifattino

ZINGARELLI—La vita di Dante

EAST BOSTON BRANCH LIBRARY 276 Meridian Street

For Library and Home Reading



Boston Public Library
Co-operating with
Committee on Americanization
of the
Boston Chamber of Commerce

ARBIB COSTA, ALFONSO—Lezioni graduate di lingua inglese
CANTU, CESARE—Margherita Pusterla
" " Novelle lombarde
CAPUANA, LUIGI—C'era una volta
" " Gracenta
CARDUCCI, GIOSUE—Poesie
" " Prose

Boston Globe
NOV 11, 1920

PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICE AT LIBRARY

New Department Answers All Sorts of Questions—
Includes a Room With 2500 Volumes, Where
Readers Can Browse

A practical key to the Boston Public Library has recently been presented to the public. Three rooms have been opened on the ground floor—an information office, a Government news service room and an open-shelf room.

"Where is the bridge that Longfellow wrote about?"
"Where can I get a list of the bulbs in the Public Gardens?"
"Where can I get a good lunch?"
"Do boats run to Gloucester? What's the fare?"
"Is there a woman's club near here?"
"Where can a French girl who speaks no English go to get a position as nursery governess with a refined family?"
"What is the best way to get to Portland?"
"What are the parking rules in front of this library?"
These are a few of the questions that come pouring over the information room counter.

On the shelves of this office are found directories of the larger cities of the United States, city telephone books, a "quick information" collection including the World Almanac, Who's Who in America, the Statesman's Year Book, Hotel Red Book, Automobile Blue Book, etc.

Fund of Classified Facts

Then there is a fund of classified information on current topics, such as courses in schools and colleges of the Boston district, guide books, railroad time tables and publishers' book lists. Clippings of current topics are filed. During election time there were at hand data concerning platforms of the parties, biographical sketches of the candidates, answers to voters' questions, and a sample ballot.

Collections of books on the most wanted current subjects are in the room from time to time.

Questions, the answers to which require library experience and knowledge of the library's organization may be:

"What day of the week did July 3, 1876, fall on?"

"What is the address of Madame Tenebre in human hair goods, Detroit?"

"Please show me the wording of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution."

"How many lemon oil factories are there in the United States?"

"What is the capitalization of the subway system of Paris?"

"Can I get the names of editors of newspapers in large cities of the United States?"

"Is the American-born widow of a Canadian an American citizen?"

They are all dealt with satisfactorily. The information office is the key to the library's resources and the questioner can be speedily sent direct to the one of 18 special departments of the library

that contains the desired reference. A feature of this service consists of referring the inquirer whose question cannot be answered in the Boston Public Library to the proper source of information. There is a series of telephone booths that may be used if there is any doubt whether a particular organization or person will answer.

Government News Service

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In other words, ask for any information you want. At worst, you'll be on its hot trail.

The open-shelf room in the left of the information office contains 2500 selected books, arranged under the following classes: Biography, history, manners and customs, travel, literature, music, poetry, plays, essays, books in French, Italian, Spanish, religion, philosophy and psychology, government, sociology, economics and business, science and agriculture, domestic science, sports and amusements, health, science, education. These volumes have been selected for circulation, by the endeavor to meet a long-felt want of people who desire to "browse" among the books and to choose at leisure one which can be freely examined without use of the card catalogue.

Will there not be many people happy in this new service that makes available the great Public Library?

has the librarian comes to see that successful book selling really requires a training that justifies for it a place among the professions, and when the bookseller and publisher come to understand that the work of successful librarianship calls for organizing ability and foresight which would give it high rank as a business.

In the fall the bookseller faces the time of test. How can he estimate the buying mood of his community? How can he foretell the turn the demands will take? How can he so conduct his store that the public will gladly give it the needed support? By his ability to steer the right course his success is judged and his ability to meet obligations decided.

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No better illustration of how librarians now face their problems could be given than to instance the fall reports on the extraordinary circulation of technical and vocational books. The librarians have prepared the way for this condition and have not waited until it began to show up in the circulation sheets; or, as one librarian expressed it, "changes in the relative use of different classes of books result from two causes—increased buying of books with the stimulation of their use, or persistent demands from the public. The first is the more important cause. The public does comparatively little 'demanding,' but responds readily to stimulus." Increase in circulation of spiritistic books might be said to show a trend in the public's demands, but the tremendous gain in the circulation of technical books has been, at least in largest part, due to healthy stimulation.

Several librarians who have been questioned this month as to the present trend in library demands have emphasized this increase in the circulation of technical books and commercial books. Charles Belden of the Boston Public Library puts the demand for technical books, including the trades professions, and agriculture, as the most marked aspect of present tendencies, with books on business second. From Walter L. Brown of the Buffalo Public Library come figures of a 50 per cent. increase in the proportion of "Useful Arts" to general circulation in ten years. Syracuse says the public seems to be "regarding the library as a cyclopedia, and the most popular line of reading at present, after fiction, is reading for workers." Tacoma, in reporting a year's increase of 38 per cent. in circulation, finds a large part of the increase in the business and technical field. Cleveland reports the same conditions.

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THE BOSTON HERALD MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1920

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In the Tube Room. At the Right May be Seen the Perforated Chute. The Slip or Books Are Brought to This Chute by a Carrier System and Dropped into It. The Rev. in Charge Picks up the Slip and Puts It in the Proper Tube. The Perforations Enable Him to See if Any Slips Are Caught Anywhere in It.



CHARLES F. BELDEN
Librarian

CHARLES F. BELDEN, Librarian, is the person who is responsible for the success of the Boston Public Library. He is a man of many talents, and his work is of great importance to the city. He is a man of many talents, and his work is of great importance to the city.

Source of Information

The Boston Public Library's latest contribution to public service is the group of three rooms on the ground floor recently opened to the public, and known as the information office, general news service room and special shelf room.

Several rooms selected from each of the various departments will be brought into one place, thus making it easier for the public to find what they want. The new arrangement will be completed in a few days.

An Outline of the Service

- 1-Where is the bridge that leads to the city?
- 2-Where is the bridge that leads to the city?
- 3-Where is the bridge that leads to the city?
- 4-Where is the bridge that leads to the city?

Green Tomatoes Ripen in Storage. The green tomatoes which have been stored in the library's storage room are now ripe and ready for use. They are of the best quality and are very delicious.



A General View of Bates Hall, One of the Finest and Best Public Reading Rooms of Any Library in the Country.



Books That Are Called for May be Stored in Some Remote Part of the Building. In the Boston Public Library the "Stack Rooms" Are Scattered Throughout the Building. The Pneumatic Tubes Take the Call Slips to the Proper Stack Room and the Books are Loaded into a Basket Carrier on an Endless Belt.



A Scene in the Bindery at the Public Library. Between Eight and Ten Thousand Books Daily are Constantly in Process in This Bindery, Which is One of the Best Equipped and Systematically Laid out of Any in the Country.



The Children's Room is an Important Feature of the Library. Here Are Kept Children's Magazines, Illustrated Books and Children's Fiction. This Young Man Did Not Have Time to Take His Roller Skates Off.

A Section of the Reference Room or Card Catalogue Room Connected with Bates Hall. This is the Great Nerve Centre of the Library. Here Applicants for All Kinds of Books Come to Consult the Cards to Get the Titles and Reference Numbers of Books They Want.



In the Tube Room. At the Right May be Seen the Perforated Chute. Call Slips for Books Are Brought to This Chute by a Carrier System and Dropped into It. The Boy in Charge Picks up the Slip and Puts it in the Proper Tube. The Perforations Enable Him to See if Any Slips Are Caught Anywhere in It.



Books for the Branch Libraries Are Sent out Every Day by Motor Truck from the Main Library to Supplement the Books Kept on File at the Branches for Regular Use. The Photograph Shows a Corner of the Shipping Room and a Batch of Books Just Received and Taken from the Packing Case. They Will Be Catalogued before Being Put into Circulation.



A Section of the Card Catalogue in Bates Hall, Reference Section. Records with Title, Author, Subject and Shelf, Serial Number and Other Numbers, and Cross References are Kept on Cards. The Would-be Inquirer Can Locate the Book Desired by Title, Subject, Author or by General Classification.

At One of the Indicator Desks in the Fine Arts Department. The Young Woman Attendant Is Just Date-Stamping a Book the Young Man is Taking Out. Sunk Flush with the Desk is an Indicator or Index That Tells Whether a Book Is in or out.

Tracing From a Photograph Design. The Library is Frequented by Hundreds of Students of Design, Architecture and the Crafts. Who Find Many Treasures in the Great Collection of Prints and Design. Every Facility Is Afforded Them for Study and for Tracing.



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Boston American
NOVEMBER 29, 1920
Mrs. Smart Visits the Library

By KITTY PARSONS

I think we should make a point of coming to the public library for an hour a day—at least once a month, don't you, Gertrude? I consider it a matter of education myself; we should encourage others less gifted than ourselves to take advantage of the opportunities offered by this great institution. Who knows what it might do for us—look at Andrew Carnegie—I am not absolutely familiar with his history, but just look at all the libraries that have been named after him—I don't suppose for a minute that he ever did anything more than to go and sit in them. Isn't this a lovely place? I ad-



ways feel so subdued and pacific whenever I enter this place. I wonder who did all these lovely paintings—do you know, Gertrude? Oh, really—Edwin Abbey? I wonder if he was any relation to Westminster Abbey—it's such an uncommon name. Let's go in and sit down for a little while. This looks like a good book here on the table, you might read it out loud to me.

NAP A BEAR FOR WATER.

Oh, are you using this, young man—it looks rather heavy—I should think you would be glad to get rid of it for a few minutes. This seems to be the history department, Gertrude—do you care for that sort of thing? I don't care very much for it myself although I realize it is being done more now since the war. Most of the characters were so dull—except of course the ones with the famous scandals connected with them—I don't mind some of them quite so much. What's the name of this book? Oh, I hate Queen Elizabeth—they say she never took a bath if she could help it—there would have been some excuse if she had to go out and pump up the water herself, but with Walter Raleigh and all those slaves to wait on her you would think she might have taken a shower now and then. Now Napoleon was entirely different—a perfect advertisement for soap and water. I read one of those intimate biographies about him once and they said that he used to entertain most of his friends in the bathtub—such a difference in people, isn't there, Gertrude?

THE GELATINE OF CARLE.

Here's a book on Marie Antoinette—poor girl, what a sad end she had—on the guillotine, wasn't it? If she only hadn't married that old king, who knows where she might not have

ended her days—in the ball room at the Tuileries, perhaps. I heard the other day that Napoleon was awfully keen about her—before her hair turned of course—but her mother simply wouldn't let her have anything to do with him so he just turned round and married Josephine out of spite—only think how different things might have been if that unknown romance could have been cumulated.

I don't see how we could possibly be disturbing anyone—to you, Gertrude. Aren't these attendants disagreeable? I thought this place was for the benefit of the public. Well, my conversation has been purely beneficial—entirely historical. It would have done anyone good to listen. I believe I'll just write a few letters while I'm here—I'll ask this man to lend me his fountain pen. Are you using your pen, young man? Oh, you do! Well, then, I'll have to take this young lady's pencil; she seems to be busy reading. Can you tell me a good book about divorce, young man? Of course I am perfectly devoted to my husband but I think everyone should be posted on the affairs of the day, don't you? Why, Gertrude, did you see him look at me—you'd think I was crazy the way he got up and changed his seat. Some people simply don't want to learn anything, I find.

SARGENT'S ATHLETIC PICTURES.

Let's move out of this room, Gertrude—I've learned all the history I care to this afternoon. Let's improve our minds in some other department. Isn't it just like a graveyard, anyway, the way everyone goes around, 'shush, shush, shush,' as if someone had just died—I feel just like screaming now.

No, Gertrude, I don't believe I care to look at those Sargent pictures today; I went through his gym-



nasium in Cambridge once and I'm not particularly interested in work of that kind myself—too strenuous unless you are a perfect horse—you know what I mean, Gertrude. Let's go out in the air anyway—this atmosphere is beginning to oppress me—I'm no sensitive, you know dear, even in the matter of education.

I think we've learned enough for one month at least—let's just run around the corner to the movies—my brain is a wreck. Oh, Harry, will you get the dinner if I am late, don't worry about him. Come on, Gertrude.

Boston Transcript
Dec. 1, 1920

Literature of the Pilgrims

George Parker Winship, librarian of the Widener Memorial Library of Harvard University, will lecture at the Boston Public Library on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 5, on "The Literature of the Pilgrims." The lecture is one in the Pilgrim Tercentenary course, and the subject one on which Mr. Winship is amply qualified to speak. Regrets have been frequently expressed that there is no complete checklist or bibliography of original source material relating to the history of the Pilgrims. Such a work, however, would entail a vast amount of labor, and to be ready for the Pilgrim Tercentenary should have been started a couple of years ago. Mr. Winship's lecture, however, is likely to furnish much valuable information upon this topic, and it is to be hoped will be printed.

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT
December 1, 1920.
THE LIBRARIAN

It is not the function of an information office to do reference work; hence all excepting the most elementary questions which can be answered without the use of a book or by a gazetteer or almanac, or directory are referred to one of eighteen special departments in the library or to the outside organization where they can be answered. A special feature of the service consists of referring the inquirer whose question cannot be answered in the Boston Public Library to the proper source of information. Is there any doubt regarding the ability of a particular organization or person to answer, the telephone is used in order that the questioner may not be started on a pursuit barren of result.

The information office through which the government and open-shelf rooms are reached, is, as it were, the library's public reception room. The librarian of a great public library cannot himself be at the fruit entrance to act as host to the public. Neither should the specialists whose work is confined within certain well-defined lines be called upon to answer the questions of persons engaged in newspaper prize contests or of the sightseer who wishes to know why the Bacchante was refused a place in the courtyard.

In brief, this new service will make more readily available the numerous resources of a great public library by the simple and legitimate method of bringing books and readers together without loss of time and effort.

"Of the thousands of persons who pass through a great public library in a week," reads a statement recently sent out by the Boston Public Library. "It is probably safe to say that not more than one in fifty is sufficiently familiar with its departments to know in which one he will find what he wants. Many more persons, it is to be feared, leave a library in disgust, because of having been referred from one department to another until they are wearied."

No amount of signs, bulletin boards and devices such as card catalogues, printed lists and guides will ever take the place of the well-spoken word which is as great an asset to the equipment of a public library as wisely selected books or priceless art treasures.

A great modern library needs a clearing-house located near the front entrance, which will perform several necessary functions, such as welcoming the stranger and directing him to the source from which the information he desires can be obtained; directing some long-time user of the library to the department in which he will find, without delay, the reference material which he seeks; and furnishing the person who wishes merely an address or other quick information with the directory or book which will answer his question.

The Boston Public Library's latest contribution to public service is the group of three rooms on the ground floor recently opened to the public, and known as the Information Office, Government News Service Room and Open-Shelf Room.

Here are some of the questions which have been answered offhand by this new department:

1. Do boats run to Gloucester and what is the fare?
2. Where is the Twentieth Century Club?
3. Where is the bridge that Longfellow wrote about?
4. Where can I see a tablet with names of those who fell in the Battle of Lexington?
5. What is the best way to get to Portland?
6. Is the Old North Church still standing?
7. What exhibitions are going on in this neighborhood?
8. Is there a woman's club near here?
9. What are the parking rules in front of the Public Library?
10. I am a stranger in Boston for one day. What shall I do?
11. Where can I get a list of the bulbs in the Public Garden?
12. Where can a French girl who speaks no English go to get a position as nursery governess with a refined family?
13. Where can I get free legal advice?
14. Where can I get a good lunch?

"This class of questions might properly be asked at a hotel desk or a Travelers' Aid Station; but it is well worth while for a public library to answer them promptly instead of sending the inquirer to the other end of the city. Many a person has gone from Boston with a warm feeling for the Public Library because through its assistance he has had a good luncheon, or got to the bridge about which Longfellow wrote, or caught the Gloucester boat, or had a fine day of sight seeing."

Boston Globe
Nov 4 1920

PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICE AT LIBRARY

New Department Answers All Sorts of Questions—Includes a Room With 2500 Volumes, Where Readers Can Browse

A practical key to the Boston Public Library has recently been presented to the public. Three rooms have been opened on the ground floor—an information office, a Government news service room and an open-shelf room.

"I'm a stranger in Boston for one day. What shall I do?"

Boston Transcript
Dec. 11, 1920

LIBRARY'S EXAMINING BOARD

Appointees of the Trustees Have Organized and Planned for Year's Work

The examining committee of the Boston Public Library recently appointed by the trustees, met for organization yesterday and to plan for the year's work. One member of the trustees, Rex Alexander Mann, D. D., is a member of the examining committee.

The others are: Mrs. Patrick H. Batts, 159 Dorchester street, South Boston; Miss Mary Board, 15 Pinckney street, Miss Jessica Carr, 220 Hanover street; Mrs. Edward J. Carroll, 202 West Seventh street, South Boston; Miss Frances G. Curtis, 28 Mt. Vernon street; John J. Dalley, 218 Adams street, Dorchester; William H. Downes, 83 Sutherland road, Brighton; James E. Downey, 16 Halifax street, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. David A. Ellis, Hotel Puritan; Rev. Harold L. Hanson, 47 Monument avenue, Charlestown; Rev. Abner N. Johnson, 306 Metropolitan avenue, Roslindale; William V. Kellen, Hotel Puritan; Boston; William A. Leahy, 323 Fourth street, South Boston; Rev. Henry Lyons, 9 F street, South Boston; Mrs. H. F. Lougee, 62 Day street, Roxbury; Rev. Thomas J. McCormack, 300 Burner Hill street, Charlestown; Mrs. Everett Morse, 55 Hastings street, West Roxbury; Rev. Charles E. Park, 847 Northborough street; F. Nathaniel Perkins, Hotel Bellevue; F. Schler, 125 Beacon street; Mrs. Robert Woods, 16 Bond street.

Boston Transcript
Dec. 13, 1920

NEW READING ROOM WANTED

East Boston Asks Mayor to Establish One on Everett Street—Great Demand by Children

More than a score of representative organizations of East Boston, headed by Francis W. Tully, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Americanization, spoke before Mayor Peters today in support of their petition for the establishment of a reading room on Everett street, East Boston, to supply needs not filled by the branch public library on Meridian street.

Paul V. Donovan, master of the Samuel Adams school, spoke of thirty-eight per cent of the children of that district as either foreign born or as coming from homes in which little English is spoken.

On account of the location of the branch library, Mr. Tully stated, many of the children in the Jeffries Point district could not reach it, and even when they made the trip they found in many instances that the books which they sought were not on hand. The maintenance of the proposed reading room would be \$2500 a year it was estimated.

Mayor Peters announced that he would take the matter up with the library trustees.

"Where is the bridge that Longfellow wrote about?"

"Where can I get a list of the bulbs in the Public Gardens?"

"Where can I get a good lunch?"

"Do boats run to Gloucester? What's the fare?"

"Is there a woman's club near here?"

"No English go to get a position as nursery governess with a refined family?"

"What is the best way to get to Portland?"

"What are the parking rules in front of this library?"

These are a few of the questions that are tossed over the information room counter.

On the shelves of this office are found directories of the larger cities of the United States, city telephone books, a small "quick information" collection including the World Almanac, Who's Who in America, the Statesman's Year Book, Hotel Red Book, Automobile Blue

Register, Statistical Abstract of the Census, Geography of the World's Agriculture and Congressional Directory and in other words, ask for any information you want. At worst you'll be on its hot trail.

The open-shelf room to the left of the information office contains 2500 selected books, arranged under the following classes: Biography, history, manners and customs, travel, literature, history, poetry, plays, essays, books in French, Italian, Spanish, religion, philosophy and psychology, Government, sociology, agriculture, domestic science, sports and amusements, health, science, education.

These volumes have been selected for circulation, in the endeavor to meet a long-felt want of people who desire to choose at leisure one which can be freely examined without use of the card catalogue.

Will there not be many people happy in this new service that makes so available the great Public Library?

Reference books include the Official Census, Geography of the World's Agriculture and Congressional Directory and in other words, ask for any information you want. At worst you'll be on its hot trail.

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that contains the desired reference. A feature of the service consists of referring the inquirer whose question cannot be answered in the Boston Public Library to the proper source of information. There is a series of telephone booths that may be used if there is any doubt whether a particular organization or person will answer.

Government News Service

On the shelves of the Government news service room are the current bulletins of about 150 Government bureaus and offices. Mrs. than 50 of the more important periodical publications of the Government are displayed in magazine racks. The same notices which are sent to newspapers are also sent to the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, State, War, Postoffice and the Congressional Record of the last session, with its index, together with several hundred of the more important hearings on contested bills.

Reference books include the Official Census, Geography of the World's Agriculture and Congressional Directory and in other words, ask for any information you want. At worst you'll be on its hot trail.

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NOVEMBER 29, 1920

Mrs. Smart Visits the Library

By KITT PARSONS

I think we should make a point of coming to the public library for an hour a day—not least once a month, don't you, Gertie? I consider it a matter of education myself. We should encourage others less gifted than ourselves to take advantage of the opportunities offered by this great institution. Who knows what it might do for us—look at Andrew Carnegie—I am not absolutely familiar with his history, but just look at all the libraries—I don't suppose for a minute that he ever did anything more than to go and sit in them. Isn't this a lovely place? I ad-



ways feel so subdued and pacific whenever I enter the porticoes. I wonder who did all these lovely paintings—do you know, Gertie? Oh, really—Edwin Abbey? I wonder if he was any relation to Westminster Abbey—it's such an uncommon name. Let's go in and sit down for a little while. This looks like a good book here on the table, you might read it out loud to me.

NAP A BEAR FOR WATER.

Oh, are you using this, young man—it looks rather heavy—I should think you would be glad to get rid of it for a few minutes. This seems to be the History compartment, Gertie—do you care for that sort of thing? I don't care very much for it myself although I realize it is being done more now since the war. Most of the characters were so dull—except of course the ones with the famous scandals connected with them—I don't mind some of them quite so much. What's the name of this book? . . . Oh, I hate Queen Elizabeth—they say she never took a bath if she could help it—there would have been some excuse if she had to go out and pump up the water herself, but with Walter Raleigh and all those slaves to wait on her you would think she might have taken a shower now and then. Now Napoleon was entirely different—a perfect advertisement for soap and water. I read one of those intimate biographies about him once and they said that he used to entertain most of his friends in the bathtub—such a difference in people, isn't there, Gertie?

THE GELLATINE, OF COURSE.

Here's a book on Marie Antoinette—poor girl, what a sad and she had—on the gellatine, wasn't it? If she only hadn't married that old king, who knows where she might not have

Dec. 1, 1920

Literature of the Pilgrims
George Parker Winslow, Librarian of the Widener Memorial Library of Harvard University, will lecture at the Boston Public Library on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 5, on "The Literature of the Pilgrims." The lecture is one in the Pilgrim Tercentenary course, and the subject one on which Mr. Winslow is amply qualified to speak. Regrets have been frequently expressed that there is no complete checklist or bibliography of original source material relating to the history of the Pilgrims. Such a work, however, would entail a vast amount of labor, and to be ready for the Pilgrim Tercentenary should have been started a couple of years ago. Mr. Winslow's lecture, however, is likely to furnish much valuable information upon this topic, and it is to be hoped will be printed.

December 1, 1920

THE LIBRARIAN

It is not the function of an information office to do reference work; hence all excepting the most elementary questions which can be answered without the use of a book or by a gazetteer or almanac, or directory are referred to one of eighteen special departments in the library or to the outside organization where they can be answered. A special feature of the service consists of referring the inquirer whose question cannot be answered in the Boston Public Library to the proper source of information. Is there any doubt regarding the ability of a particular organization or person to answer, the telephone is used in order that the questioner may not be started on a pursuit barren of result.

The information office through which the government and open-shelf rooms are reached, is, as it were, the library's public reception room. The librarian of a great public library cannot himself be at the front entrance to act as host to the public. Neither should the specialists whose work is confined within certain well-defined lines be called upon to answer the questions of persons engaged in newspaper prize contests or of the sightseer who wishes to know why the Bacchante was refused a place in the courtyard.

In brief, this new service will make more readily available the numerous resources of a great public library by the simple and legitimate method of bringing books and readers together without loss of time and effort.

"Of the thousands of persons who pass through a great public library in a week," reads a statement recently sent out by the Boston Public Library, "it is probably safe to say that not more than one in fifty is sufficiently familiar with its departments to know in which one he will find what he wants. Many more persons, it is to be feared, leave a library in disgust, because of having been referred from one department to another until they are wearied."

No amount of signs, bulletin boards and devices such as card catalogues, printed lists and guides will ever take the place of the well-spoken word which is as great an asset to the equipment of a public library as wisely selected books or priceless art treasures.

"A great modern library needs a clearing-house located near the front entrance, which will perform several necessary functions, such as welcoming the stranger and directing him to the source from which the information he desires can be obtained; directing some long-time user of the library to the department in which he will find, without delay, the reference material which he seeks; and furnishing the person who wishes merely an address or other quick information with the directory or book which will answer his question."

"The Boston Public Library's latest contribution to public service is the group of three rooms on the ground floor recently opened to the public, and known as the Information Office, Government News Service Room and Open-Shelf Room."

Here are some of the questions which have been answered offhand by this new department:

1. Do boats run to Gloucester and what is the fare?
2. Where is the Twentieth Century Club?
3. Where is the bridge that Longfellow wrote about?
4. Where can I see a tablet with names of those who fell in the Battle of Lexington?
5. What is the best way to get to Portland?
6. Is the Old North Church still standing?
7. What exhibitions are going on in this neighborhood?
8. Is there a woman's club near here?
9. What are the parking rules in front of the Public Library?
10. I am a stranger in Boston for one day. What shall I do?
11. Where can I get a list of the bulbs in the Public Garden?
12. Where can a French girl who speaks no English go to get a position as nursery governess with a refined family?
13. Where can I get free legal advice?
14. Where can I get a good lunch?

"This class of questions might properly be asked at a hotel desk or a Travelers' Aid Station; but it is well worth while for a public library to answer them promptly instead of sending the inquirer to the other end of the city. Many a person has gone from Boston with a warm feeling for the Public Library because through its assistance he has had a good luncheon, or got to the bridge about which Longfellow wrote, or caught the Gloucester boat, or had a fine day of sight seeing."

Nov 11 1920

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New Department Answers All Sorts of Questions—Includes a Room With 2500 Volumes, Where Readers Can Browse

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Dec. 13, 1920

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On account of the location of the branch library, Mr. Tully stated, many of the children in the Jeffries Point district could not reach it, and even when they made the trip they found in many instances that the books which they sought were not on hand. The maintenance of the proposed reading room would be \$2500 a year it was estimated.

Mayor Peters announced that he would take the matter up with the library trustees.

"Where is the bridge that Longfellow wrote about?"

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Reference books include the Official Register, Statistical Abstract of the Census, Geography of the World's Agriculture and Commerce, and the Directory of the United States.

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These volumes have been selected for circulation, in the endeavor to meet a long-felt want of people who desire to "browse" among the books and to choose at leisure one which can be freely examined without use of the card catalogue.

Will there not be many people happy in this new service that makes so available the great Public Library?

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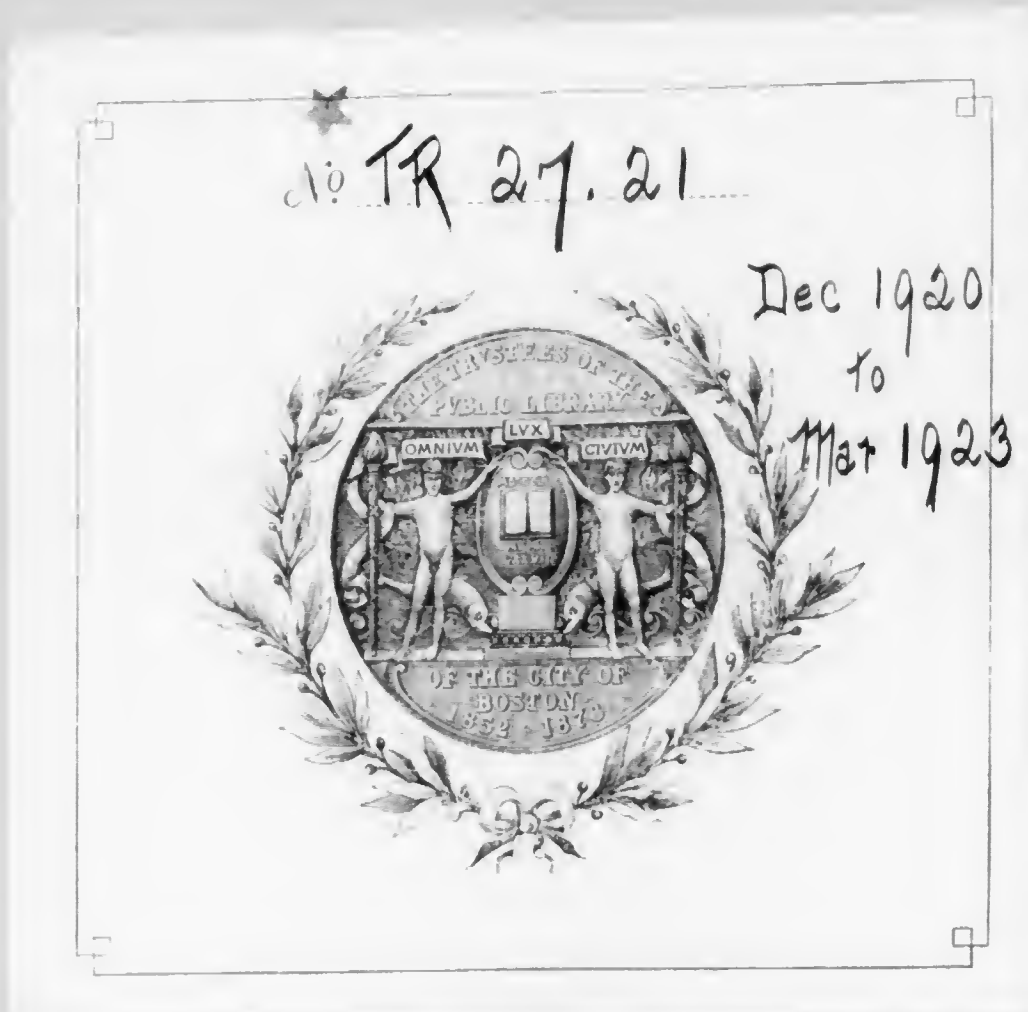
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DEC 22 1920 TO
MAR 21 1923



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here -
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page
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done

Boston Evening
Transcript
Dec. 22, 1920

Boston Library Eager for Extension Service

At a Meeting to Be Held on Dec.
31 Methods of Classifying and
Disseminating Information
Regarding the City's
Activities Will Be
Discussed

By G. W. Lee

COME around to the Boston Public Library on Friday evening, Dec. 31, shortly before eight o'clock, and ask where the open meeting of the "Extension Service" is to be held. If you come early enough, be sure to inspect the newly installed "Information Department" and the open-shelf rooms of the library, just to the right of the entrance hall. At this meeting there is to be an exhibit of some information resources of Greater Boston, and there is to be a discussion of a New Year's programme of resolutions that will help Bostonians decide where they should aim. Every one in attendance should have something to say about these resolutions. The exhibits will suggest a forward step in centralizing a knowledge of Boston and of the region roundabout. If they are largely in the form of prospectuses rather than of finished products, for this very reason, they should be all the more suggestive, as inviting further contributions of knowledge or experience in order to make the lists complete.

A card index of coming events and current exhibits is to be maintained for public consultation and registration. How often we find that a meeting we had arranged for some weeks ahead conflicts with another meeting that we did not know of? How often we want to find out when a meeting in which we are interested is to take place? It would seem perfectly simple and natural to have registration of such things at some central place; and what is more central than the Public Library? It is proposed to maintain this index in the above mentioned information department.

Index of Directories Available

Many of us know that the Sampson & Low Company has a fine collection of

directories at its office, 240 Summer street, opposite the South Station; and we may easily guess that there is a goodly collection in the Public Library. The information department has many directories on its shelves of easy access; but where else in Greater Boston are there directories of the more remote class? Where are all the directories of special trades and of professional organizations? Where the social registers and "Blue Books" of different cities? An index of this kind should point to what may literally be called "extra-ordinary" resources, and it goes without saying that such an index should be highly appreciated. When you come to the meeting, see if you cannot offer suggestions in amplification of this list.

Available Lantern Slides

It is not generally known, perhaps, that the Public Library has a large collection of interesting slides, but well known that along Bromfield street are several stores where lantern slides can be probably purchased or else made to order. And what about the collections in various clubs, colleges and other institutions, and amongst private individuals, from which sources slides can be obtained under varying conditions and restrictions? One of the members of the Extension Service has agreed to start a list of this kind, and it is the sort of list that should grow with rapid strides when public demand shows it is worth the while.

Annotated List of Employment Agencies

Are you out of a job and have you been wandering aimlessly about Boston, inquiring here and everywhere about opportunities? Are you in need of employees for this purpose or that, and have you been inquiring at various agencies in vain? Would it be a relief to you if there were a handy list of these employment agencies annotated for their specialties? Agencies that make a specialty of domestic service hardly need be otherwise classified, but there are some that specialize on secretarieships, while some cater to engineers, some to teachers, etc. It will be the work of several members of the Extension Service to have this list made in satisfactory form and as soon as practicable.

Natural History Resources

In our recreation we like to know what things are to be seen out-of-doors: in the parks, woods and seashore of the vicinity, and we have a general idea that hints upon these subjects can be obtained from the Boston Society of Natural History, Appalachian Mountain Club, Public Library and many other places. To bring together a prospectus of all these opportunities is a natural function of the Extension Service; and when once this prospectus is in preliminary form, we can hardly imagine that it will be allowed to lie idle; rather, that it will receive continual additions and improvements as time progresses.

Books on Parliamentary Law

Somebody has recently inquired for a list of satisfactory books dealing with parliamentary law, and it was the business of the writer to look into the matter. He found more than a score of these in the Public Library catalogue; but which is the best for which purpose? He also wrote to various libraries in this country and obtained some valuable suggestions in that way. As a result, a preliminary list is to be among the exhibits, and this may serve as a type of bibliography for a thousand and one other subjects. Come and look it over critically.

Vocational Library

To the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and associated organizations we shall be indebted for the installation, now in process, of a special vocational library, in the information department of the Boston Public Library. It is at present in the form of a vertical file, with many clippings, and when finished may serve as the forerunner of special collections in the general library that are under vigilance of volunteers. This and other curatorial matters will be matters for discussion at the meeting.

One of the most suggestive lists to be exhibited will contain occupational hints for elderly people in every walk of life, whether as a means of livelihood or as a means of enjoyment. How often we hear that a man after retiring from business soon dies for want of a hobby or something to fill his mind! This list is being compiled by several participants, and likely will prove to be "endless" if they try to make it complete.

Agricultural Information

When our country entered the war much was said about back-yard gardens and home production of vegetables. There were numerous to which one could bring his

Boston Post
Jan. 3, 1921

Many View Shakspeare Death Mask at Library



CAST FROM FACE OF SHAKSPEARE'S BUST AT PUBLIC LIBRARY.
This cast was taken from the bust of Shakspeare in Stratford on Avon Church, England, and which is the centre of a controversy that is now raging regarding its authenticity. The cast at the library was the centre of attraction yesterday.

The great controversy that is now raging in England in regard to the authenticity of a death mask of Shakspeare brought about a great deal of attention yesterday to the cast of the face of the Bard of Avon on exhibition in the Barton-Tickner room in the Public Library.

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Boston
Transcript
Jan. 4, 1921

COURSE IN PUBLIC SPEAKING

To Be Given at Library by Division of
University Extension

The Division of University Extension of the State Department of Education, extending its program of free public courses in Boston, has established a course in Oral English to be given at the Boston Public Library. Instruction is to be given in practical public speaking, and the twelve lessons of the course will be devoted to collecting of material for debates, debating, writing speeches, delivering addresses, parliamentary procedure, and platform deportment.

The course is given for men and women of Boston and vicinity, entirely without charge for tuition. An enrollment charge of \$1.00 is the only expense to the student. The first meeting, which will be held at 7.30 tomorrow evening, will be open to the public, and enrollment may be made at that time.

is to be a discussion of a New Year's programme of resolutions that will help Bostonians decide where they should aim. Every one in attendance should have something to say about these resolutions. The exhibits will suggest a forward step in centralizing a knowledge of Boston and of the region roundabout. If they are largely in the form of prospectuses rather than of finished products, for this very reason they should be all the more suggestive, as inviting further contributions of knowledge or experience in order to make the lists complete.

A card index of coming events and current exhibits is to be maintained for public consultation and registration. How often we find that a meeting we had arranged for some weeks ahead conflicts with another meeting that we did not know of? How often we want to find out when a meeting in which we are interested is to take place? It would seem perfectly simple and natural to have registration of such things at some central place; and what is more central than the Public Library? It is proposed to maintain this index in the above mentioned information department.

Index of Directories Available
Many of us know that the Sampson & Low Company has a fine collection of

private individuals, from which sources slides can be obtained under varying conditions and restrictions? One of the members of the Extension Service has agreed to start a list of this kind, and it is the sort of list that should grow with rapid strides when public demand shows it is worth the while.

Annotated List of Employment Agencies
Are you out of a job and have you been wandering aimlessly about Boston, inquiring here, there and everywhere about opportunities? Are you in need of employees for this purpose or that, and have you been inquiring at various agencies in vain? Would it be a relief to you if there were a handy list of these employment agencies annotated for their specialties? Agencies that make a specialty of domestic service hardly need be otherwise classified, but there are some that specialize on secretariality, while some cater to engineers, some to teachers, etc. It will be the work of several members of the Extension Service to have this list made in satisfactory form and as soon as practicable.

Natural History Resources
In our recreation we like to know what things are to be seen out-of-doors, in the parks, woods and seashore of the vicinity, and we have a general idea that hints upon these subjects can be obtained from the Boston Society of Natural History. Apalachian Mountain Club, Public Library and many other places. To bring together a prospectus of all these opportunities is a natural function of the Extension Service; and when once this prospectus is in preliminary form, we can hardly imagine that it will be allowed to lie idle; rather, that it will receive continual additions and improvements as time progresses.

Books on Parliamentary Law
Somebody has recently inquired for a list of satisfactory books dealing with parliamentary law, and it was the business of the writer to look into the matter. He found more than a score of these in the Public Library catalogue, but which is the best for which purpose? He also wrote to various libraries in this country and obtained some valuable suggestions in that way. As a result, a preliminary list is to be among the exhibits, and this may serve as a type of bibliography for a thousand and one other subjects. Come and look it over critically.

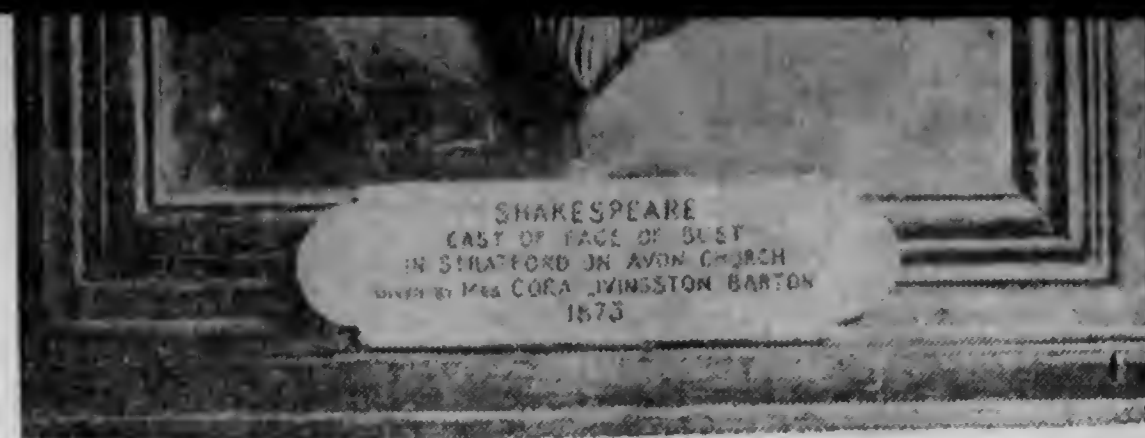
Vocational Library
To the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and associated organizations we shall be indebted for the installation, now in process, of a special vocational library. In the information department of the Boston Public Library. It is at present in the form of a vertical file, with many clippings, and when finished may serve as the forerunner of special collections in the general library that are under vigilance of volunteers. This and other curatorships will be matters for discussion at the meetings.

One of the most suggestive lists to be exhibited will contain occupational hints for elderly people in every walk of life, whether as a means of livelihood or a means of enjoyment. How often we hear that a man after retiring from business soon dies for want of a hobby or something to fill his mind! This list is being compiled by several participants, and likely will prove to be "endless" if they try to make it complete.

Agricultural Information
When our country entered the war much was said about back-yard gardens and home production of vegetables. There were campaigns to which one could bring his products, and there were markets to which the surplus could be brought for sale. Also there were centres of information where one could readily get agricultural advice. This, however, has mostly faded away now that the war is over, and yet the need for reducing the cost of living is as great as ever, so that a list of the resources for getting agricultural information in this vicinity should be appreciated just as much as three years ago. Such a list at the Public Library may thus be the means of getting published the whereabouts of latent canning and marketing opportunities, if the demand for this information is more than nominal.

Correct English
How often we are stumped when we try to find authority for various expressions in letter writing, particularly in business? How often our usual dictionaries and grammars fail to help us? Where may we more naturally direct such questions than to the Public Library? Yet, ought the Public Library go into the subject of the English language more than to point to the books that are available? It should hardly be expected to keep an expert on its staff to answer questions of usage. But this item of correct English may at least mean a list of authorities to whom questions could be directed, in case the usual reference books do not avail, and the writer, judging from his own experience, believes that a resource of this kind would be appreciated. Would it not be a step towards interesting the publishers of the big dictionary to include a grammatical reference section in the introductory pages of their next edition, and this, too, well tied in with the body of the book, so that if you looked under "semicolon" in the text you would incidentally be referred to where "semicolon" is treated in the introduction?

Sponsors and Curators
To carry out the general programme it will evidently be important to have volunteers, not only for compiling sources of information, but for keeping in touch with collections of special literature in the vicinity at large. Most persons in business or in professional careers come with experience to know where to look for a great deal that is not in the usual channels. With them this knowledge is what we call rule-of-thumb. But systematically to register where things can be found needs to be the work of persons especially assigned for the purpose. Consequently the extension service naturally invites the acceptance of sponsorships for sources of information and curatorships for collections of literature.



CAST FROM FACE OF SHAKSPERE'S BUST AT PUBLIC LIBRARY.
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A Dearth of Historically Accurate, Strong, Simple Pictures Based on the Lives and Adventures of Our Forefathers

By Margaret Fitzhugh Browne

AN interesting opportunity to see how the Pilgrims have fared at the hands of various American and English artists is afforded by a collection of photographs of paintings and sculpture inspired by our picturesque forefathers and by incidents of their lives, now on exhibition in the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library. The pictures are part of an extensive collection of material of Tercentenary Celebration interest, and familiar though many of them are, a survey of them will doubtless crystallize the visual imagination of these times in regard to those earnest and courageous spirits.

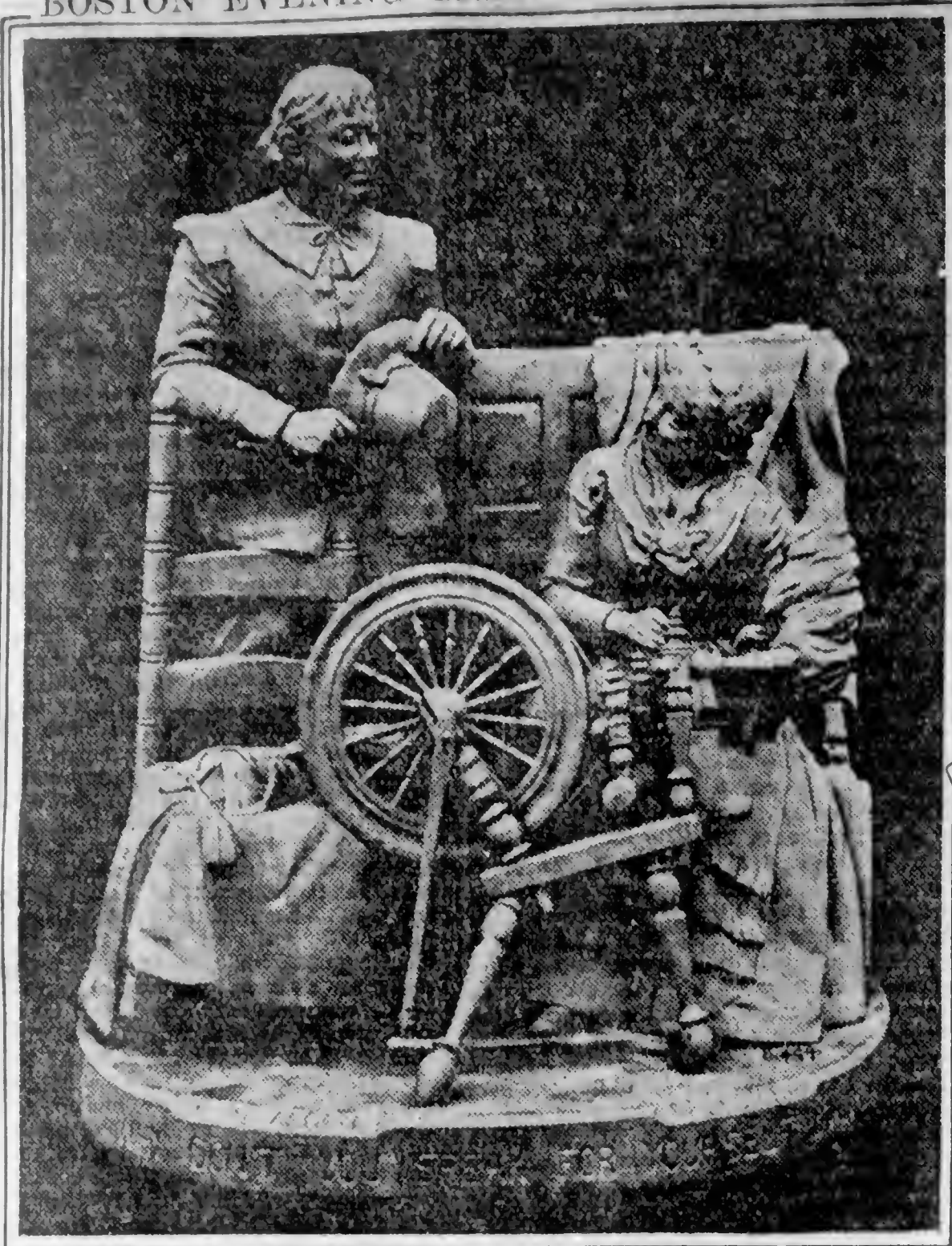
The brave little band of 102 men, women and children, sustained by their belief in a principle of right, pluckily starting their little community in an unknown land, from the first forbidding, and threatening dangers and hardships which steadily increased and tried their courage and endurance, has a universal and obvious appeal to the imagination. And this without consideration of any importance to history. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Pilgrims have been featured in song and story, and have inspired many a picture and statue. They have not always by any means been represented with real understanding, or even with historical accuracy—witness Mrs. Hemans' "stern and rock-bound coast" and "giant branches"—but every artistic effort which they have inspired shows unmistakably a sincerity and sympathetic feeling for them upon the part of the artist. Sincere though this feeling is, it is not always on the highest plane, emotionally or intellectually. Perhaps this is because the picturesque qualities of the history and character of the Pilgrims have such an obvious appeal, but whatever the reason, Pilgrim pictures are almost all conceived from one of two points of view—exaggerated and rather gloomy religious fervor or sweet sentimentality. Artists have either been oppressed by the grim side of their history and have produced gloomy affairs of harrowing portents, earnest prayers and solemn compacts, or the trials of the Pilgrims have aroused a different sort of sympathy, and the results are sentimental and pretty.

Truthful Simplicity Rare

Occasionally we find the subject considered literally with historical accuracy mainly in view, and more rarely there is a work like Saint Gaudens's two Pilgrims statues, one in Springfield and the other almost like it in Philadelphia, which indicate something of the real, matter-of-fact simplicity of the Pilgrims themselves. For, after all, they did not know what a martyr, or even that the principles for which they had taken such a decisive step would live. They did not know either what physical hardships and dangers they were to bear. Of course as the suffering and sickness increased in that first terrible winter and many of them died, it took fine qualities of courage and pluck to fight on, but they were busy with the primary necessities of life always, and so concerned with stern realities as to have little time for self-pity or even exalted emotional fervor.

Technically considered many of the artistic efforts dealing with the Pilgrims are bad, and some of the early paintings and drawings have not even the merit of accuracy in historical detail. Three large pictures, however, now placed in public buildings are of historical value and are also of interest as examples of early American historical painting. These are Robert Walter Weir's "Embarkation of the Pilgrims," which hangs in the Capitol in Washington, Charles Lucy's "Departure of the Pilgrims from Delftshaven," and Henry Sargent's "Landing of the Pilgrims and Meeting with the Indian Samoset" (not as good as the other two technically). The last two are hung in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, and the first, though interesting in itself, is also of value as the work of a man who, *Excerpt 1837*

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1920



The "Rogers Group" of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, Immensely Popular in Spite of Artistic Shortcomings

for over forty years was instructor of drawing at the West Point Military Academy, and the father of the late J. Alden Weir, the artist. Another historical painting is Edwin White's "Pilgrims Signing the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower," showing the solemn affixing of signatures to the covenant drawn up on shipboard the day before landing, that all members might "combine together into a civil body politic" to frame laws for the good of the colony. Then there are various landings on rock-bound coasts, with breaking waves dashing high, more notable for striking and spirited action, than truth to fact, either as concerned with physical geography or costume, and in our Boston State House we have a mural decoration by Henry Oliver Walker of the Pilgrims on the Mayflower, with angels bearing scrolls and bibles overhead, in which the artist was evidently concerned with the religious fervor which led them on.

John and Priscilla

Of course the most familiar pictures of the Pilgrims deal with the ever-popular John Alden and Priscilla. This immortal couple, as well as other picturesque individuals and scenes in the life of the colony, have been most sympathetically and popularly presented by George Harry Doughton, an English artist, who spent much of his life in this country. He was a very successful painter of the story-telling picture with a sentimental appeal so popular in English art during the latter half of the past century, and possessed sufficient skill to characterize his figures well and place them in convincing surroundings. The Pilgrims evidently appealed to him strongly as subjects, for he has painted them many times, and it is largely through his presentation of them that they are made real in the schools of today. Everyone is familiar with his "Pilgrims Going to Church," through a snow-covered clearing in the woods, the men with their rifles over their shoulders in case of attack by the Indians, and the women and children in their quaint little caps and long felt skirts. This painting now hangs in the New York Public Library.

It shows them to us again in the "Pilgrim Exiles" and "The Return of the Mayflower," standing in little groups on the hillside overlooking the harbor, watching their ship weigh anchor for her first return voyage, leaving them behind bravely

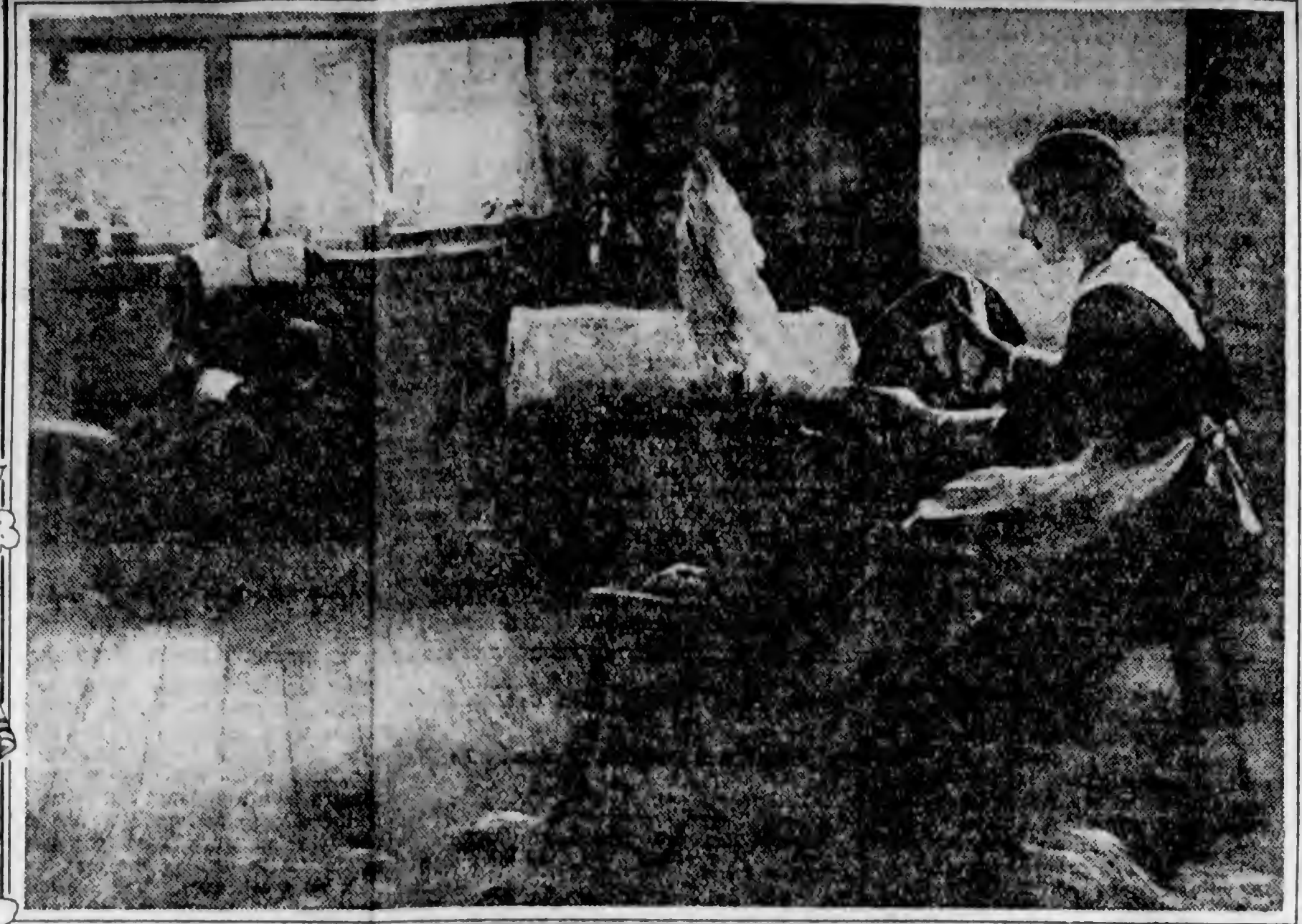
to continue the struggle here. This return of the Mayflower in the spring of 1621 when "not one turned back" even after the terrible first winter of suffering and death, is a subject which has been pictured by several artists, among them the Boston painter, Walter Gilman Page, who has also painted a head of Priscilla, as well as another Puritan maid portrait, called "The Rose of Plymouth," and a fourth Pilgrim picture, showing the finding of the mayflower in the Plymouth woods.

Perhaps the most familiar of Boughton's Pilgrim paintings, however, are his several pictures of Priscilla either alone or with John Alden. He has painted her crossing the snow, the little houses of the village behind her, in her little Puritan cap and heavy cape, a basket on her arm, probably with food for some sick neighbor. Again, this time in a pen and ink illustration to a very fine edition of Longfellow, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, with drawings by Abbey and other famous artists, she appears knocking at the door of a neighbor's house. Boughton also shows her in these illustrations at her spinning wheel with John Alden beside her, and in a larger, more elaborate painting they both are depicted in the woods, full-length, standing figures, he with his gun over his shoulder, and she with her prayer book.

In a painting by Elizabeth Gardner, an American woman from New Hampshire, who went to Paris to study art and became the wife of the French artist Bouguereau, she is shown at her spinning wheel, and here becomes slightly medieval in dress and character.

Why Don't You Speak for Yourself, John?

The famous "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" scene is popularly and satisfactorily presented in a picture by the able American illustrator, William Ladd Taylor, which appeared originally in the Ladies' Home Journal. John Alden is seated on a stool before the open door of the little cottage, holding Priscilla's wool, while she stands in front of him winding the ball. The same incident from Longfellow's poem is the subject of a painting by the American artist, Francis Davis Millet, who spent much of his life in England and was lost on the Titanic. He places his figures in an interior more English in character and more substantial than anything the Pilgrims achieved, and the



Above—The Immortal Question as Treated by C. Y. Turner
Below—F. D. Millet's Painting of John and Priscilla

high degree of cultivation of the little garden with its flagged walk and fruit trees seen through the open door is rare in Plymouth soil even now, and can hardly have been possible after one season's planting, to say the least. Also the heavy carved furniture must have taken up valuable room on the Mayflower, but such considerations aside, the picture has perhaps the most artistically satisfying arrangements of lights and darks and general composition of any of the subject. In sculpture the lovers are immortalized in a Rogers group, and of course there are endless presentations of the scene which are not known to fame.

The Pilgrims and the Indians are usually treated in large pictures having many figures and depicting such events as the first Thanksgiving, which is the subject of a painting by J. L. G. Ferris, one of a series of four by this artist, concerned with the Pilgrims, which are now in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. One of these shows the return of Miles Standish, given up for dead, to find Priscilla, and

John, just married, and others are "The Exiles" and the "First Sermon."

Miles Standish is also shown in Henry Bacon's "Burial of Rose Standish," and, in a pen and ink by Boughton, at the grave of his wife, hobbling aside the tall corn-stalks, which pathetically concealed from the Indians the evidence of the depletion in numbers of the little colony.

The Mayflower has also been a popular subject, though not always convincingly presented. The best is by W. F. Hall-sall, who painted the little ship in Plymouth harbor with snow and ice on her decks and rigging, while nearly the shallop, bringing provisions to those on shore, made its way through the floating ice.

All of these presentations of the Pilgrims are not based upon the imagination of the artists, but are based upon the fact that they have painted and modeled them, Dutch until aided by such written descriptions of them as are on record, but there is one actual-looking likeness of a Mayflower Pilgrim, an unsigned 300

slow, built the old Winslow house now standing in Marshfield and lately restored. But it is all the same—she usually seeks a book the mere title of which would give her Middle Western sister acute insomnia for three nights running.

It may be that Miss Boston occasionally dips into the field of light literature. But if so it is not in the Public Library. The drugstore's circulating library is the scene of this secret digestion, probably. Or perhaps she "buys her own" at the book-stores and enjoys them in privacy. At any rate Miss Boston in public is a simon-pure highbrow and proud of it.

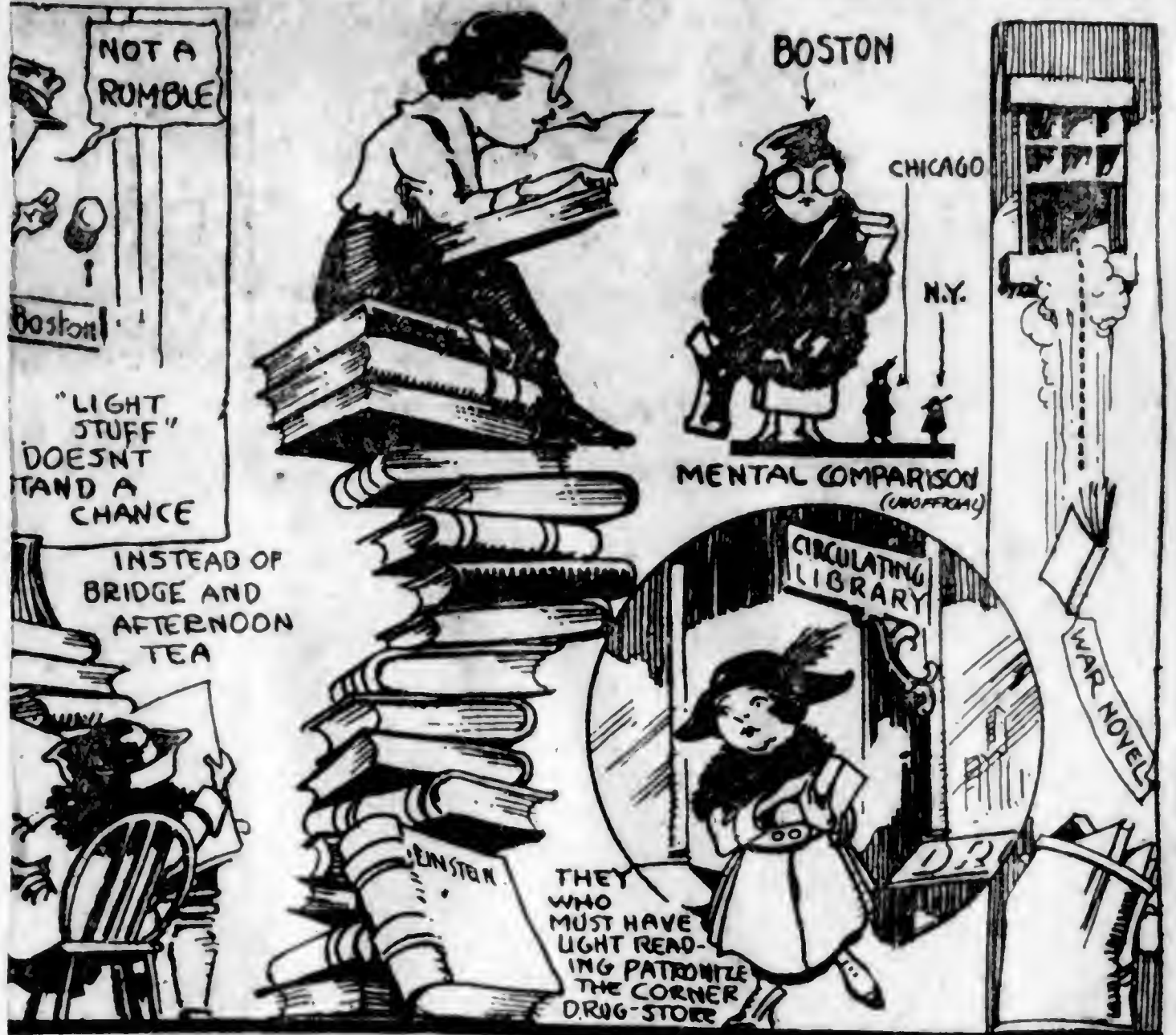
by George Ernest Bowman. The "Compact" also was printed on the menu.

Boston Sunday

Advertiser

1921

HIGHBROW READER; ON AT PUBLIC LIBRARY



and of social in the study of or medieval is the place of the enervating

SE. tional training and at present. ar veterans in s for advanced-kened by their smandering work-berlin, mechan-azines. novel! It has omparative ob-als say. Two for tales of the that a separate devoted to this ne. Times have sional war book is thrown in at fiction" and People rarely

"deep stuff"—about it. New Elustein and of relatively—ought for. Out and there in the midst of residential districts, there is more of a demand for fiction, but the big central library is becoming more and more a reference centre, where people go to find out what they want to know.

SECRET DIPS IN FICTION.

Miss Boston herself, as she appears to the librarians, has many aspects. Sometimes she wears flat-heeled shoes and a determined expression. Sometimes the latest in leather-wool stockings, fur coats and fur-muffs. But it is all the same—she usually seeks a book the mere title of which would give her Middle Western sister acute insomnia for three nights running.

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Boston Advertiser
Jan. 2, 1921

Brand New Idea Is Offered at the Library

THE program committee of the New England Home Economics Association is offering its members something brand new at the next meeting to be held Saturday morning at 10:15 o'clock, in the Boston Public Library Lecture Hall.

There are to be three lectures by experts and each lecture is to be followed by a general discussion led by another expert. In this manner the greatest possible amount of information can be put over. Mrs. Charlotte Whitton, purchasing agent for Wellesley College will open the meeting. Her subject will be "The Problems of Feeding College Men and Women" and "Institutional Buying." Miss Churchill, of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, will lead the discussion. Following Mrs. Whitton, Miss Emma R. Baker of Whittier Hall, Teachers' College, Columbia University, will speak on "Menu Making and the Manufacture of Food" and Miss Elizabeth M. Goodrich will discuss "The Per Capita Cost of Food in Institutions."

In the afternoon, there will be group meetings and to these and the morning meetings the public is cordially invited. The association especially hopes that many will join in the discussions.

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spelling and punctuation. Whitman always telling them that every liberty they took would be penalized when he read the proof. He always insisted that every comma and other mark be put in as indicated. . . . After his walk, Whitman would return to the office to read proof on the material for the day's paper. That ended his work for the day and it was his custom to take young Sutton with him to Gray's Swimming Bath at the foot of Fulton street, where he would stay in the water exactly twenty minutes. All the typographical peculiarities upon which he was so insistent are carefully preserved by the editors of these volumes.

It is obvious from this that Whitman's editorial duties must have been easy, enabling him to give plenty of time to the preparation of his great idea and for the fulfillment of his ambition to become a poet. His health was good and his mind unclouded by trouble. "He was interested in everything around him and enjoyed the greatest freedom in expressing his mind on any subject. Democracy and the principles of the Democratic-Republican party were synonymous; when they ceased to be so he ceased to be a partisan and became

feeling and thinking is well summed up in separate chapters on these topics, the close correlation between physiological and psychological being indicated throughout, but with no endorsement of the view that mind is nothing more than a succession of conscious states. There is an excellent section on "The Appreciation of Beauty and Art"; the moral and religious phenomena which show themselves during adolescence are also helpfully discussed. But it is the summing up which brings out the main purpose of the book as the latest volume of a series "designed to serve as manuals for teachers in the field of moral and religious education." Here the author takes high ground by defining pedagogy as the art of enabling the pupil to acquire complete self-control, "to come into complete possession of himself, so that every power is brought into efficient functioning in such a way as to reinforce every other power, so that there is no one-sidedness, no atrophy and no hypertrophy anywhere." But mere self-mastery—dominion over the instincts, passions and desires, control of the thoughts and ideas—will not suffice. For "unless the educational process is carried on under the illumination of ethical ideals its product will be power without the sense of duty, force without spirituality, 'culture' without conscience."

Noteworthy also are some of Dr. Tracey's suggestions as to method. He would have adolescent education as far as possible "free, joyous and unconstrained." The supervision exercised by the older mind over the younger should be as much as possible unobtrusive. "Looking to the day of his complete emancipation from all merely arbitrary authority," the pressure of such authority being kept at every period of life at the lowest point compatible with proper discipline. "There is no doubt, of course," writes the author, "of the necessity of obedience on the part of the child, but if the aim of education is rational self-direction the opportunity for it should be supplied. In the whole process of education from beginning to end we should aim at a maximum of reasoned, deliberate and free action, and at a minimum of implicit and unquestioning obedience to authority. Mechanical obedience should be required only where reasoned obedience is in the nature of the case impossible." On the other hand, the youth should be encouraged to inquire, investigate, criticize and make

came the wife of the French artist's bureau, she is shown at her spinning and here becomes slightly meditative and character.

Why Don't You Speak for Yourself? The famous "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" scene is popularly, satisfactorily presented in a picture by the American artist, William Taylor, which appeared originally in Ladies' Home Journal. John Alden seated on a stool before the open little cottage, holding Priscilla while she stands in front of him the hall. The same incident from the famous poem is the subject of a painting by the American artist, Francis Millet, and was lost on the Titan places his figures in an interior model in character and more substantial anything the Pilgrims achieved, i

Whitman adhered to these early judgments as shown by his literary estimates in his last days in Camden, is remarkable and can only be accounted for by the fact that in the main he set up his standards and attained his unique point of view years before writing his own poems."

Whitman's editorial writings for the Eagle are divided in these two volumes into seven parts successively described as "Democracy," "Humanity," "Slavery and the Mexican War," "Politics," "Essays, Personalities, Short Editorials," "Literature Book Reviews, Drama, etc.," and "Two Short Stories Not Included in Whitman's Published Works." Many of them have to do with abstract principles. As early as 1847, taking as his topic "The Intemperance of Temperance," Whitman wrote: "We consider temperance one of the grand regenerators of the age; and that all who in truth of heart, labor in its promulgation, deserve well of heaven and of man! But we cannot shut our eyes to as great a principle in politics as temperance itself is among the virtues—the principle of the liberty of traffic—the right of commerce freely to buy and sell—the absurdity of picking out some moral evil, one of a

OUTDOOR MEN Evidence That God and Humanity Are Not at Strife

Outdoor Men and Minds. By William L. Miller. New York and Cincinnati: The American Press.

N evidence is seen by Mr. Stidger of God and nature being at strife, nor is he conscious that nature is in red in tooth and claw; but he sees evidence everywhere that God is the author of both nature and human nature, and the strife, the red tooth, and the rapacious claw are much more apparent than the real. On the other hand, the physical world, to him, is a source of that delight which is possible only to the artist's soul; and, deeper still, he finds nature a fountain-head of holy joy.

So he has gone through that great book, the Bible, in which human nature is so faithfully depicted in its glory and in its weakness, and he has found many analogies with nature. He has taken the Biblical references to "trees, storms, mountains, rivers, birds and the stars, and has shown how these great things of nature move the deepest emotions and thoughts of modern men, as it did the ancient worthies who were the contributing authors of the Bible. Then there are those two great wastes of nature, the desert with its waste of sand, and the sea with its waste of waters, both of which always speak to the mind in the language of fascination and mystery. To be sure, to the Biblical writers, as the author points out, deserts and air are synonymous. But the Biblical writers had their limitations. They had no knowledge of the chemistry of the soil, or they could have foreseen the literal fulfillment of their beautiful words: "The wilderness and the dry land shall be glad; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose." The desert only needs moisture to become a garden. The spiritual truth of the prophecy was that the Messiah was to change the desert soul of man into the garden of the Lord. And the author sees in the love of Christ for men the fulfillment of the best thing said about the desert in the Old Testament. In the sea the author finds analogy to express the limitless breadth and fathomless depth of God's love for men.

The two last chapters of this book are given to Luther Burbank and John Muir respectively; and "the purpose is to link the two great out-of-doors men of this day and age with the great out-of-doors men of the Book of books." In these chapters the reader will find aspects of the lives of

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YOU WILL FIND ALL THE NEWEST BOOKS On sale in our large Book Section, most conveniently located on the Street Floor of the Annex. Jordan Marsh Company

Greetings from Holland

George Ernest Bowman, secretary of the society, called attention to the fact that the Dutch calendar had been changed in 1582 and the English calendar had not been changed to conform with the Dutch until 1752, when eleven days were dropped from the old calendar. By this reckoning the compact in the Mayflower was signed 300 years ago last Sunday, the 21st.

At each table was a brochure of "The Mayflower Compact and Its Signers," with facsimiles of original documents, compiled by George Ernest Bowman. The "Compact" also was printed on the menu.

Boston Sunday Advertiser Jan. 2, 1921

MISS BOSTON A HIGHBROW READER; SPURNS FICTION AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Most of Novel Dissipation Done Secretly at the Corner Drug Store

EVEN WAR ROMANCE HAS BECOME PASSE

More Than Half 2,300,732 Books Sent Out Were "Heavy" Literature

Miss Boston is a highbrow in her reading.

Light fiction, free verse and jazzy literature may be well enough for the young women of other American cities; but Miss Boston, whose city has claimed to be the intellectual center of the United States for three hundred years or more, is not to be pleased with any such junk.

She wants Walter Pater. Renaissance Art and the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire in twenty volumes. And she obtains these and other weighty tomes at the Boston Public Library.

Librarians from all over the country, assembled in convention at Chicago, decided the modern girl is a lowbrow from the word go. She is strong on the exhibition of silk hosiery and tortoise shell windshields, they declared, but mentally she is eight below zero.

2,300,732 BOOKS SENT OUT.

The statement was not combatted, probably because no representative of the Boston Public Library was present. Had there been such a delegate he would have risen to the defense of Miss Boston, with statistics galore at his command. First, he would have pointed out that the Boston library last year circulated 2,300,732 books of all kinds among the good people of Boston and vicinity. And of this vast total more than half, between 55 and 60 per cent, were not fiction. Which shows the Boston reading public does not confine itself to novels and "best sellers."

The influence of the numerous colleges whose students avail themselves of the treasures of the Public Library is undoubtedly large. Girls from Simmons, Boston University, Radcliffe and other institutions may be found in the big reading room any time of day. Men students come also, but not so many of them.

Boston, it appears, also boasts of a large population of young women who spend much of their time browsing about the library in quest of knowledge for its own sake. Many



of them are wealthy and of social prominence. For them the study of Middle Age literature or mediæval tapestry designs takes the place of the deadly teapot and the enervating embroidery hoop.

WAR NOVEL IS PASSE.

For books on vocational training there is a huge demand at present. The thousands of war veterans in Boston whose desire for advancement has been awakened by their wartime travels are demanding works on agriculture, engineering, mechanics and automobile engines.

Alas for the war novel! It has been relegated to comparative obscurity. Library officials say. Two years ago the demand for tales of the trenches was so great that a separate set of shelves was devoted to this class of literature alone. Times have changed and the occasional war book which still crops up is thrown in with the other "latest fiction" and left to shift for itself. People rarely call for it.

Boston wants the "deep stuff"—there is no doubt about it. New thought, spiritualism, Einstein and his well-known theory of relativity—all these are eagerly sought for. Out in the branch libraries, planted here and there in the midst of residential districts, there is more of a demand for fiction, but the big central library is becoming more and more a reference centre, where people go to find out what they want to know.

SECRET DIPS IN FICTION.

Miss Boston herself, as she appears to the librarians, has many aspects. Sometimes she wears flat-heeled shoes and a determined expression. Sometimes the latest in feather-wool stockings, fur coats and ear-muffs. But it is all the same—she usually seeks a book the mere title of which would give her Middle Western sister acute insomnia for three nights running.

It may be that Miss Boston occasionally dips into the field of light literature. But if so it is not in the Public Library. The drugstore's circulating library is the scene of this secret dissipation, probably. Or perhaps she "buys her own" at the bookstores and enjoys them in privacy.

At any rate Miss Boston in public is a simon-pure highbrow and proud of it.

Boston Advertiser Jan. 2, 1921

Brand New Idea Is Offered at the Library

THE program committee of the New England Home Economics Association is offering its members something brand new at the next meeting to be held Saturday morning at 10:15 o'clock, in the Boston Public Library Lecture Hall.

There are to be three lectures by experts and each lecture is to be followed by a general discussion led by another expert. In this manner the greatest possible amount of information can be put over.

Mrs. Charlotte Whitton, purchasing agent for Wellesley College will open the meeting. Her subject will be "The Problems of Feeding College Men and Women" and "Institutional Buying." Miss Churchill, of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, will lead the discussion. Following Mrs. Whitton, Miss Emma R. Baker of Whittem Hall, Teachers' College, Columbia University, will speak on "Menu Making and the Manufacture of Food" and Miss Elizabeth M. Goodrich will discuss "The Per Capita Cost of Food in Institutions."

In the afternoon, there will be group meetings and to these and the morning meetings the public is cordially invited. The association especially hopes that many will join in the discussions.

Boston Herald

Jan 1, 1921

NEW SERVICE AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Clearing House for Information on Coming Events Is Established

AIDS CITIZENS AND VISITORS AS WELL

A clearing house to furnish full information of current and coming events of interest to citizens of Boston and to visitors has been located at the Public Library at Copley square, where it is known as the "Information Department."

The necessary data is supplied by a committee formed from the newly organized "Extension Service," and is composed of Mrs. Allen Chamberlain, chairman, Charles F. D. Belden, librarian, who is vice-chairman, George Winslow, secretary, Frank L. Chase, assistant secretary, Miss J. T. Edwards, assistant secretary-treasurer, Miss Marion Churchill, president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and Roy M. Cushman.

Reports of Progress

At a conference of this committee, opened last night in the library by Mr. Belden and presided over by Mr. Lee, reports of progress were made and suggestions offered with a view to further organization for work in 1921. Mr. Lee, after stating that many letters had been received commending the plans which the committee, announced plans which will make provision for a card index of coming events and current exhibits, to be maintained for public consultation and registration.

There will also be an index of directories available; a list of lantern slides; the names of employment agencies, annotated for their specialties; resources for the study of natural history; Pilgrim tercentenary plans, an annotated list of publications on parliamentary law, a vocational library, employment and diversions for elderly people, information on agricultural subjects, co-operative living and correct English.

It was explained that participation in the service might take the form of sponsorship, or readiness to answer inquiries and offer suggestions on topics in which the sponsor was especially interested, curatorial, or caring for the availability, "connected to date," of the literature in which the curator was especially interested, or contributions of \$1 or upwards for the incidental expenses of the service. Mr. Lee expressed the hope that the movement would result in making every citizen of Greater Boston feel himself part of the library system and in giving him the library habit.

REFUTATION OF HUB 'SYNAGOGUE'

CINCINNATI, O., July 21.—A refutation of John Singer Sargent's painting of "The Synagogue," which has been given a place among the mural paintings of the Boston Public Library, is the interpretation of "The Synagogue" shown in a medallion in bas relief that has been executed by Miss Rose Kohler of this city, daughter of Dr. Kaufman Kohler, president of the Hebrew Union College.

Miss Kohler's work, in contrast to that of Sargent, shows the Synagogue gazing confidently before her. Her crown is placed firmly on her head, and she holds the sacred scroll of the law. At her left is the Menorah, seven-branched, symbol of the Jewish articles of faith, and above her are emblazoned the words of Isaiah: "My house shall be called a house of prayer for all peoples." The Ten Commandments are inscribed on tablets above this inscription.

Boston
American

Jan 4, 1920

Hub College Girls of Lofty Brow

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Central Public Library, declares that college girls in this section are very much alive when it comes to keeping in touch with the affairs of the world and in reading literature of all varieties.

Press dispatches from Chicago, where the American Library Association recently held a convention, state that the college girl of today never uses her eyes to look at a book if she can possibly use them for other purposes; that she thinks Drinkwater is an alias for the president of the Anti-Saloon League; that she would rather turn the crank of a flapper than turn over a new leaf, if that leaf has printing on it; and, in short, that as a reader of literature she is enthusiastically absent.

"I cannot agree with that statement insofar as it applies to Boston and its suburbs," said Mr. Belden. "The college girl in this section reads most of the material that the libraries have to offer. That has always been true, for the college girl has a desire to keep in touch with things. They are very much alive in keeping posted on literary matters."

DEMAND FOR SERIOUS BOOKS.

"The large libraries are seldom, if ever, in a position to meet the demand for good books. The increased demand for the serious books is one of the reactions from the war period. During the war hundreds of thousands of young men learned the value of books in army camps and marine stations at home and overseas.

"They studied to perfect themselves in their new profession, that of war. They knew that advancement could only come through sound knowledge based on intellectual effort.

"The percentage of non-fiction used in camp libraries was very high in comparison with the fiction. After the armistice the men left the war books and turned to those that would be of help to them in their home work and profession, medicine, technology, law, farming, agriculture and the sciences.

"The ex-service men today scattered throughout the country are making demands on the public libraries as never before. The library represents for them a continuing university furnishing free books dealing with all kinds of knowledge."

Asked if he had knowledge of the sort of books college women read, Mr. Belden said he thought Frank Chase, assistant librarian in Bates Hall, was better posted on that matter.

Mr. Chase stated that it was very hard to answer that question in view

of the fact that there was no cataloging of the books college girls read. He was of the opinion the following list of twenty books might be quoted:

GIVES LIST OF 20 BOOKS.

"The Education of Henry Adams," Henry Adams; "The Age of Innocence," Edith Wharton; "Miss Lulu Bett," Zona Gale; "An Outline of History," H. G. Wells; "Roaming Through the West Indies," Harry A. Franck; "A General Introduction to Psycho-Analysis," Sigmund Freud; "Main Street," Sinclair Lewis; "Margot Asquith: An Autobiography," Mrs. Asquith; "The Book of Susan," Lee Wilson; "The Americanization of Edward Bok," Edward Bok; "Memoirs of the Empress Eugenie," "Huy-Rub-a-Dub," Theodore Dreiser; "Moon Calf," Floyd Dell; "An English Wife in Berlin," Princess Blucher; "The Foolish Lovers," St. John Ervine; "Letters of Henry James," "Steeple-Jack," James Huneker; "Vagabonding Through Changing Germany," Harry A. Franck; "The Rescue," Joseph Conrad; "In Chancery," John Galsworthy.

"Out of that number only eight are fiction of the highest order," he added.

DOES NOT APPLY TO BOSTON.

Frank C. Blaisdell, another assistant librarian at the Boston Central Library, was positive the college girls did not read "trashy stuff."

"We do not keep a record of what the college girls read, but I can assure you that what they do read is of high grade," said Mr. Blaisdell. "The college girls who frequent Bates Hall follow Henry Adams' works because of their educational value. Adams' books are all the time. Most college girls ask for text books as a rule because they are in the line of their lessons."

"Boys between the ages of fifteen and seventeen want exciting fiction. Most women ask for solid books. By that I mean books that contain something stimulating to the mind and not too dry. As a rule the literary tastes of the young folks are to be highly commended. Books of a serious nature are requested by the older folks. This Chicago and New York talk that college girls of today do not read does not apply to Boston."

MISS AGUINALDO TO SPEAK

Filipino Club Will Celebrate Tonight in Honor of Dr. Jose Rizal, Philippine Patriot

The Filipino Club of New England will hold a celebration in honor of the Philippine national hero and patriot, Dr. Jose Rizal, this evening at the Harvard Union, Quincy street, Cambridge. The invited guests include officials and citizens of Boston and its vicinity—President Emeritus Eliot, W. Cameron Forbes, former governor general of the Philippines; Miss Aguinaldo, Governor Coolidge and Governor-elect Cox. Dancing will follow the speaking.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY A Springfield Architect's Appreciation of It—Some Suggestions

To the Editor of The Republican:—
Your Boston correspondent coming to Springfield for consolation and relief in the matter of Boston's world-famous public library, has come to the right burg. We can help him in his distress.

For what is required to perfect that majestic structure, is simply the classically roofed-over of its now comparatively wasted grand central court—by a scientifically glazed vault like the grand arcade of Milan or Naples. Architecturally splendid, and agreeably day-lighted then from the top; and by night electric-lighted, this grand popular reading room, releasing the present Bates hall for book stacking, would solve the problem. I said this 10 years ago, and it's all the more appreciable now, with Boston's increased population.

That superb war memorial staircase of Lina marble; its heroic lion guardians, its magical fresco by Puvis de Chavannes; those wondrous sargent scriptural masterpieces above in the vaulted stair-corridor; the Abbey marvels of the Holy Grail in the main delivery-room—all these and the myriad other treasures of mural decorative art are housed within the noble arch granite walls of the impressive exterior looming on Copley square!

Put these to the discard? Not so, iconoclastic brother! Yet a grand central reading-room, successfully contrived internally, and altering nothing whatever of the external architecture, will render available to the people all the valuable area of the grand public library of our Massachusetts capital.

The people of our commonwealth may well be proud of it. That's why here in Springfield we now tell 'em in Boston how to make the very best of it in every requisite detail.

ALBERT WINSLOW COBB,
Springfield, January 2, 1921.

The Republican

SPRINGFIELD, SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1921.

BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY

Condemnation of the Present Copley Square Building

To the Editor of The Republican:—
Not long ago a writer in Collier's, studying the deficiencies of Boston, among other cities, overlooked some of the most grave. The decay of its public school system is one; another is the backwardness of its public library. I think it the unanimous opinion of the officials and attendants that the great central library building on Copley square is, for library purposes, a singularly uniform failure. As a show building it is in parts impressive; but it was evidently designed for show rather than efficient use.

For some time it has been overcrowded and outgrown. Owing to faulty structural arrangement the service is difficult and slow. These conditions hamper and discourage work. Some of the public rooms are more notable for the somber funeral light of church than for the inspiring cheerfulness of sunny literary workshops.

Boston is one of the wealthiest cities in the country and could have a library embodying modern ideas, planned by a library architect, providing for air as well as light in all its parts, and it is no heresy to say, much more beautiful within and without than this now antiquated edifice. To meet the needs of both Boston and Greater Boston, as it must, the coming structure should be not less than three times as large as the present one. All Massachusetts would be benefited.

I cannot conceive of anyone coming to Boston for protracted research or literary work in such disagreeable conditions as our library now affords. An adequate structure would strongly tend to restore Boston to its former literary rank. Were all New England aroused to its opportunity it would unite to create here the finest working library in the country.

MORRISON I. SWIFT,
Boston, December 30, 1920.

DECEMBER 21, 1920

A PILGRIM EXHIBITION

New York, Not Boston; Reviews the Tercentenary in a Worthy Showing of Material

By Victor Hugo Paltsits
Chief of the American History Division, New York Public Library

In the main exhibition room of the New York Public Library for a period of three months, ending about March 1, 1921, there is on free public view an extensive assemblage of books, pictures, personalia, maps, views, commemoration and celebration orations, medals, cards, programmes, etc., relating to the Mayflower Pilgrims in their homes and haunts, in England, Holland and America, down through the entire period during which Plymouth Colony existed as a separate body politic. This exhibition sharply differentiates the Pilgrims from the more extensive and better known Puritan commonwealth of Massachusetts Bay, in which the Plymouth people were amalgamated in 1621.

The exhibition endeavors to present, within its historical limitations and in systematic form, a birdseye view of the principal books and other evidences relating to the founders of the Plymouth Colony in New England, as more particularly hereafter described. The exhibition fills twenty-eight large showcases and eight large standards, the objects being accompanied, when necessary, by succinct, yet appropriate descriptive labels.

The two cases devoted to "The Pilgrims in Holland" are well worth careful study by students, because they show newly discovered or otherwise little known materials. Beginning with the seven articles which the church at Leyden, sent to the Council of England, asking for permission "about their going to Virginia" in 1618, a case is devoted to the Leyden congregation and John Robinson, their pastor. There are reproductions of manuscripts showing Robinson's genuine handwriting, only recently determined, and also what was formerly believed to be his signature but is now known to be otherwise. A part of his wife's will with her signature is shown, and also a document by two Dutch theologians who make a declaration about Robinson's intentions for the removal of a goodly number of his flock from Leyden and his reasons for doing so. Robinson's own works are shown. The second Holland case is devoted entirely to Elder William Brewster and his Leyden printing press.

The celebration of Forefathers' Day was first instituted in 1824 by a newly organized "Old Colony Club," but through an error in adapting the new-style calendar, Dec. 22, instead of 21, was observed for many years. A celebration has since been held every year at Plymouth, Mass., with but few exceptions, under various auspices, mainly, however, by the town, one of its churches, or by the Pilgrim Society organized in 1820, and celebrations have become general in many other places. Notable have been many of the addresses, and eminent men who have delivered them on these occasions, among them Daniel Webster (1820), Edward Everett (1824), Horace Bushnell (1849), William H. Seward (1855), William M. Everts (1854), Robert C. Winthrop (1870) and George F. Hoar (1880). The celebrations of the tercentenary recently concluded in Holland and England are well represented in the show, with the original invitations, admission cards to the feasts and functions, and the bronze medal struck by Royal Bonger, of Utrecht, for official uses. Likewise programmes, pictures, etc. of the present celebrations in the United States are being placed on view, displaying the plans for extensive building and parking operations at Plymouth, under the auspices of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission of Massachusetts; the official American tercentenary medal struck by Redd and Barton, of Taunton, Mass., shown both gilt and bronze, and Pilgrim silver half dollars, U. S. Mint, 1920, are in the same group.

The largest representation is, naturally, given to "The Pilgrims in New England," there being eleven show cases devoted to the Pilgrim colony. Before the Pilgrims came over, and, in fact, before their leaders in Holland had planned a removal, Captain John Smith had fixed upon the naming of New England in his tract, "Description of New England" (London, 1616) accompanied by the first map of New England. The library devotes a case to those works of Smith that relate to the landfall of the Mayflower Pilgrims, in rare original editions and edited reprints. Three copies of his "General Historie" of 1624 are shown, for the engraved titlepage, for his story of the settlement in 1620, and for the chapter in book 6 on "The present estate of New-Pilmoth," which carries the history into the year 1624. In Smith's "True Travels" (1630), he carries the history of New England to 1620. Smith's writings also had a profound influence upon American exploration and settlement; they really constitute a group of factors in Pilgrim history.

Two showcases of popular interest are related to the ship Mayflower. All pictures of the ship are merely artists' idealizations, since no original picture or model is known. There were at least forty vessels of the name which sailed from England between the years 1550 and 1775. Moreover, besides the Mayflower of the Pilgrims "at least three and probably more voyages were made by other Mayflowers to America during the first half of the seventeenth century." The Plymouth Colony records of 1621 contain the earliest record of the ship by name in relation to America, and the exhibition shows a fac simile of the page of this record. Who were the passengers on the ship and which of them left descendants that can be traced are other features shown in the Mayflower group. An upright case shows a small ship's model, made from a beam of old Scrooby Manor house, the English home of Elder William Brewster. This model was lent by Pilgrim Church of New York city.

The rarest books in Plymouth Colony history are shown together in a case. "A brief Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England," the sermon preached at Plimmoth, on December 9, 1621, by Robert Cushman, and the so-called Mourt's "Relation or Journal," all were printed in London in 1622. Then there is the interesting tract of Edward Winslow, late the third governor of the colony, namely, his "Good News from New-England" (1624), which continues the story of events from November, 1621, to Sept. 10, 1623. Other outstanding books in this section are John Cotton's "The Planters Plead" (1630), William Wood's "New-Englands Prospect" (1635), Thomas Morton's antagonistic book on "New-England Canaan" (1637), Governor Winslow's "Hypocrite Unmasked" (1646), and his reissue as "Danger of Tolerating Levellers in a Civil State" (1649); also his "New-Englands Salamander discovered" (1647).

Before 1640, when Nathaniel Morton's "New-Englands Memoriall" was published, down to 1767, when the record volume of Governor Thomas Hutchinson's "History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay" appeared from the press, there had been used for historical works by others a most unusual and important unpublished history. This was Governor William Bradford's "History of Plimoth Plantation." Morton, who had used it freely, was Bradford's nephew. Rev. Dr. Thomas Prince, who quoted from it in 1736, had it in his own library, from which it disappeared about the beginning of the American Revolution, and its whereabouts was unknown for three-quarters of a century, until discovered in the bishop of London's library at Fulham, Eng. It was, after previous unsuccessful trials, finally restored to Massachusetts in May, 1897, and is the most treasured possession of its kind in the State House. The books of the authors who had used the Bradford manuscript before its disappearance are represented in the Bradford group. A fac simile of the manuscript "History" is there, and books with texts of Bradford's other known writings, namely, his "Dialogue on Church Government" and his fragmentary letter book. The chief printed editions of his "History" from the first (1630) to the last (1812), both of these under the patronage of the Massachusetts Historical Society, are on exhibition. Fac-similes of Bradford's baptismal record at Amsterdam, Eng., of his intention of marriage at Amsterdam and a very well known, taking place there, and a recently discovered power of attorney dated at Leyden, July 24, 1620, are not without passing interest.

The Plymouth Colony records have been printed under competent editors. The court orders, laws, and judicial acts occupy the larger space; but there are volumes devoted to the lands, Indians, commissioners of the United Colonies, and miscellanea. All are shown, as are also the printed town records, wills, and epitaphs.

Capt. Myles Standish has a showcase all to himself, filled with books about him and pictures of his monument and his home. The Standish portrait shown is not home. The Standish portrait shown is not authentic, although often given as his picture in books. The only undisputed portrait of a Mayflower Pilgrim is the painting made in 1631, in England, of Governor Edward Winslow. This recurs throughout the exhibition and is very well known. In the Standish group are also shown for series of letters purporting to have been written by him. John Allen, Francis Cooke, Isaac Allerton, Capt. Richard More, Peregrine White and other Pilgrims have

PUBLIC LIBRARY

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Hub College Girls of Lofty Brow

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Central Public Library, declares that college girls in this section are very much alive when it comes to keeping in touch with the affairs of the world and in reading literature of all varieties.

Press dispatches from Chicago, where the American Library Association recently held a convention, state that the college girl of today never uses her eyes to look at a book if she can possibly use them for other purposes; that she thinks Dr. Jekyllwater is an alias for the president of the Anti-Saloon League; that she would rather turn the crank of a flapper than turn over a new leaf; if that leaf has printing on it; and, in short, that as a reader of literature she is enthusiastically absent.

"I cannot agree with that statement insofar as it applies to Boston and its suburbs," said Mr. Belden. "The college girl in this section reads most of the material that the libraries have to offer. That has always been true for the college girl here. They are very much alive in keeping posted on literary matters."

DEMAND FOR SERIOUS BOOKS.

"The large libraries are seldom, if ever, in a position to meet the demand for good books. The increased demand for the serious books is one of the reactions from the war period. During the war hundreds of thousands of young men learned the value of books in army camps and marine stations at home and overseas."

"They studied to perfect themselves in their new profession, that of war. They knew that advancement could only come through sound knowledge based on intellectual effort. The percentage of non-fiction used in camp libraries was very high in comparison with the fiction. After the armistice the men left the war books and turned to those that would be of help to them in their home work and profession, medicine, technology, law, farming, agriculture and the sciences."

"The ex-service men today scattered throughout the country are making demands on the public libraries as never before. The library represents for them a continuing university furnishing free books dealing with all kinds of knowledge."

Asked if he had knowledge of the sort of books college women read, Mr. Belden said he thought Frank Chase, assistant librarian in Bates Hall, was better posted on that matter.

Mr. Chase stated that it was very hard to answer that question in view

of the fact that there was no cataloging of the books college girls read. He was of the opinion the following list of twenty books might be quoted:

GIVES LIST OF 20 BOOKS.

"The Education of Henry Adams," Henry Adams; "The Age of Innocence," Edith Wharton; "Miss Julia Brett," Zona Gale; "An Outline of History," H. G. Wells; "Roaming Through the West Indies," Harry A. Franck; "A General Introduction to Psycho-Analysis," Sigmund Freud; "Main Street," Sinclair Lewis; "Margot Asquith: An Autobiography," Mrs. Asquith; "The Book of Susan," Lee Wilson Dodd; "The Americanization of Edward Bok," Edward Bok; "Memoirs of the Empress Eugenie," "Fey-Hub-a-Dub," Theodore Dreiser; "Moon Calf," Floyd Dell; "An English Wife in Berlin," Princess Blucher; "The Foolish Lovers," St. John Ervine; "Letters of Henry James," "Steeple-Jack," James Huneker; "Vagabonding Through Changing Germany," Harry A. Franck; "The Rescue," Joseph Conrad; "In Chancery," John Galsworthy.

"Out of that number only eight are fiction of the highest order," he added.

DOES NOT APPLY TO BOSTON.

Frank C. Blaisdell, another assistant librarian at the Boston Central Library, was positive the college girls did not read "trashy stuff."

"We do not keep a record of what the college girls read, but I can assure you that what they do read is high grade," said Mr. Blaisdell. "The college girls who frequent Bates Hall follow Henry Adams' works because of their educational value. Adams' books are out all the time. Most college girls ask for text books as a rule because they are in the line of their lessons."

"Boys between the ages of fifteen and seventeen want exciting fiction. Most women ask for solid books. By that I mean books that contain something stimulating to the mind and not too dry. As a rule the literary tastes of the young folks are to be highly commended. Books of a serious nature are requested by the older folks. This Chicago and New York talk that college girls of today do not read does not apply to Boston."

The structure is simply the classic rooming-over of its now comparatively grand central court—by a scientifically planned vault like the grand arcade of Milan or Naples. Architecturally splendid, and agreeably day-lighted then from the top; and by night electric-lighted, this grand popular reading room, releasing the present Bates hall for book stacking, would solve the problem. I said this 10 years ago, and it's all the more appreciable now, with Boston's increased population.

That superb war memorial statue of Lina marble; its heroic lion guardians, its magical fresco by Puvis de Chavanne; those wondrous Sargent sculptural masterpieces above in the vaulted stair-corridor; the Abbey marvels of the Holy Grail in the main delivery-room—all these and the myriad other treasures of mural decorative art are housed within the noble arched granite walls of the impressively exterior looming on Copley square.

Put these to the discard? Not so, iconoclastic brother! Yet a grand central reading-room, successfully contrived internally, and altering nothing whatever of the external architecture, will render available to the people all the valuable area of the grand public library of our Massachusetts capital.

The people of our commonwealth may well be proud of it. That's why here in Springfield we now tell 'em in Boston how to make the very best of it in every requisite detail.

ALBERT WINSLOW CORB, Springfield, January 2, 1921.

The Republican

SPRINGFIELD, SATURDAY, JAN. 1, 1921.

BOSTON'S PUBLIC LIBRARY

Condemnation of the Present Copley Square Building

To the Editor of The Republican:—

Not long ago a writer in Collier's, studying the deficiencies of Boston, among other cities, overlooked some of the most grave. The decay of its public school system is one; another is the backwardness of its public library. I think it the unanimous opinion of the officials and attendants that the great central library building on Copley square is, for library purposes, a singularly uniform failure. As a show building it is in parts impressive; but it was evidently designed for show rather than efficient use.

For some time it has been overcrowded and outgrown. Owing to faulty structural arrangement the service is difficult and slow. These conditions hamper and discourage work. Some of the public rooms are more notable for the somber funeral light of church than for the inspiring cheerfulness of sunny literary workshops.

Boston is one of the wealthiest cities in the country and could have a library embodying modern ideas, planned by a library architect, providing for air as well as light in all its parts, and it is no heresy to say, much more beautiful within and without than this now antiquated edifice. To meet the needs of both Boston and Greater Boston, as it must, the coming structure should be not less than three times as large as the present one. All Massachusetts would be benefited.

I cannot conceive of anyone coming to Boston for protracted research or literary work in such disheartening conditions as our library now affords. An adequate structure would strongly tend to restore Boston to its former literary rank. Were all New England aroused to its opportunity it would unite to create here the finest working library in the country.

MORRISON I. SWIFT, Boston, December 30, 1920.

Chief of the American History Division, New York Public Library.

In the main exhibition room of the New York Public Library for a period of three months, ending about March 1, 1921, there is on free public view an extensive assemblage of books, pictures, personalia, maps, views, commemoration and celebration orations, medals, cards, programmes, etc., relating to the Mayflower Pilgrims in their homes and haunts, in England, Holland and America, down through the entire period during which Plymouth Colony existed as a separate body politic. This exhibition sharply differentiates the Pilgrims from the more extensive and better known Puritan commonwealth of Massachusetts Bay, in which the Plymouth people were amalgamated in 1621.

The exhibition endeavors to present, within its historical limitations and in systematic form, a birdseye view of the principal books and other evidences relating to the founders of the Plymouth Colony in New England, as more particularly hereafter described. The exhibition fills twenty-eight large showcases and eight large standards, the objects being accompanied, when necessary, by succinct, yet appropriate descriptive labels.

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The two cases devoted to "The Pilgrim in Holland" are well worth careful study by students, because they show newly discovered or otherwise little known materials. Beginning with the seven articles which the church at Leyden sent to the Council of England, asking for permission "about their going to Virginia" in 1618, a case is devoted to the Leyden congregation and John Robinson, their pastor. There are reproductions of manuscripts showing Robinson's genuine handwriting, only recently determined, and also what was formerly believed to be his signature but is now known to be otherwise. A part of his wife's will with her signature is shown, and also a document by two Dutch theologians, who make a declaration about Robinson's intentions for the removal of a goodly number of his flock from Leyden and his reasons for doing so. Robinson's own works are shown. The second Holland case is devoted entirely to Elder William Brewster and his Leyden printing press.

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The celebration of Forefathers' Day was first instituted in 1793 by a newly organized "Old Colony Club," but through an error in adapting the new-style calendar, Dec. 22, instead of 21, was observed for many years. A celebration has since been held every year at Plymouth, Mass., with but few exceptions, under various auspices, mainly, however, by the town, one of its churches, or by the Pilgrim Society organized in 1820, and celebrations have become general in many other places. Notable have been many of the addresses, and eminent the men who have delivered them on these occasions, among them Daniel Webster (1820), Edward Everett (1824), Horace Bushnell (1840), William H. Seward (1855), William M. Evarts (1854), Robert C. Winthrop (1870) and George F. Hoar (1880).

The celebrations of the tercentenary recently concluded in Holland and England are well represented in the show, with the original invitations, admission cards to the feasts and functions, and the bronze medal struck by Royal Beger, of Utrecht, for official uses. Likewise programmes, pictures, etc. of the present celebrations in the United States are being placed on view, displaying the plans for extensive building and parking operations at Plymouth, under the auspices of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission of Massachusetts; the official American tercentenary medal struck by Reid and Barton, of Taunton, Mass., shown both gilt and bronze, and Pilgrim silver half dollars, U. S. Mint, 1920, are in the same group.

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New England" (London, 1616) accompanied by the first map of New England. The library devotes a case to those works of Smith that relate to the landfall of the Mayflower Pilgrims, in rare original editions and edited reprints. Three copies of his "General Historie" of 1621 are shown, for the engraved titlepage, for his story of the settlement in 1620, and for the story of book 6 on "The present-estate of New Plymouth," which carries the history into the year 1621. In Smith's "True Travels" (1639), he carries the history of New England to 1629. Smith's writings also had a profound influence upon American exploration and settlement; they really constitute a group of factors in Pilgrim history.

Two showcases of popular interest are related to the ship Mayflower. All pictures of the ship are merely artists' idealizations, since no original picture or model is known. There were at least forty vessels of this name which sailed from England between the years 1520 and 1770. Moreover, besides the Mayflower of the Pilgrims "at least three and probably more voyages were made by other Mayflowers to America during the first half of the seventeenth century."

The Plymouth Colony records of 1623 contain the earliest record of the ship by name in relation to America, and the exhibition shows a fac simile of the page of this record. Who were the passengers on the ship and which of them left descendants that can be traced are other features shown in the Mayflower group. An up-to-date case shows a small ship's model, made from a beam of old Scrooby Manor House, the English home of Elder William Brewster. This model was lent by Pilgrim Church of New York City.

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The rarest books in Plymouth Colony history are shown together in a case. "A Defense Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England," the "Sermon preached at Plymouth," on December 3, 1621, by Robert Cushman, and the so-called Mourt's "Relation or Journall," all three were printed in London in 1622. Then there is the interesting tract of Edward Winslow, later the third governor of the colony, namely, his "Good News from New-England" (1624), which continues the story of events from November, 1621, to Sept. 10, 1623. Other outstanding books in this section are John Cotton's "The Planters Plea" (1630); William Wood's "New Englands Prospect" (1639); Thomas Morton's antagonistic book of "New-England Canaan" (1637); Governor Winslow's "Hypocrite Unmasked" (1646), and its reissue as "Danger of Tolerating Levelers in a Civil State" (1649); also his "New Englands Salamander discovered" (1647).

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Before 1690, when Nathaniel Morton's "New-Englands Memoriall" was published, down to 1787, when the second volume of Governor Thomas Hutchinson's "History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay" appeared from the press, there had been used for historical works by others a most unusual and important unpublished history. This was Governor William Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation." Morton, who had used it freely, was Bradford's nephew. Rev. Dr. Thomas Prince, who quoted from it in 1736, had it in his own library, from which it disappeared about the beginning of the American Revolution, and its whereabouts was unknown for three-quarters of a century, until discovered in the bishop of London's library at Fulham, Eng. It was, after previous unsuccessful trials, finally restored to Massachusetts in May, 1897, and is the most treasured possession of its kind in the State House. The books of the authors who had used the Bradford manuscript before its disappearance are represented in the Bradford group. A fac simile of the manuscript "History" is there, and books with texts of Bradford's other known writings, namely, his "Dialogue on Church Government" and his fragmentary letter book. The chief printed editions of his "History," from the first (1630) to the last (1812), both of these under the patronage of the Massachusetts Historical Society, are on exhibition. Fac-similes of Bradford's baptismal record at Amsterdam, Eng., of his intention of marriage at Amsterdam and the record of its taking place there, and a recently discovered power of attorney dated at Leyden, July 24, 1620, are not without passing interest.

The Plymouth Colony records have been printed under competent editors. The court orders, laws, and judicial acts occupy the larger space; but there are volumes devoted to the lands, Indians, commissioners of the United Colonies, and miscellaneous. All are shown, as are also the printed town records, wills, and epitaphs.

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Capt. Myles Standish has a showcase all to himself, filled with books about him and pictures of his monument and his home. The Standish portrait shown is not authentic, although often given as his picture in books. The only undisputed portrait of a Mayflower Pilgrim is the painting made in 1651, in England, of Governor Edward Winslow. This recurs throughout the exhibition and is very well known. In the Standish group are also shown fac-similes of letters purporting to have been written by him. John Alden, Francis Cooke, Isaac Allerton, Capt. Richard More, Peregrine White and other Pilgrims have representation in another showcase. The last cases devoted to their history in New England present in chronological order the compiled histories of Cape Cod, the county and town of Plymouth, and the guide books pictures for the tourist.

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Finally, two cases show "The Pilgrims in Literature." Here are the Pilgrim novels of Jane Austin, Hezekiah Butterworth, Mrs. Cheney, Frank M. Gregg, Miss Dix, Motley and others; another growing group is the Pilgrim in drama or pageantry; and last is the chief literary group, namely the Pilgrim in poetry, which includes Mrs. Hemans, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier and other poets of lesser distinction.

Mann Denies Boston Library Is Failure

Morrison I. Swift of Boston in a letter to a New York newspaper criticizes the Boston Public Library building as being "a singularly uniform failure for library purposes."

In the letter he writes: "I think it will be the unanimous opinion of the officials and attendants that the great central library building on Copley square is, for library purposes, a singularly uniform failure. As a show building it is in parts impressive, but it was evidently designed for show rather than efficient use."

"It has been for some time overcrowded and outgrown. One who intelligently inspects it can realize this at a glance. This condition hampers and discourages work. Some of its rooms are more notable for the sombre funeral light of churches than for the sunny cheerfulness of inspiring literary workshops."

"Boston is one of the wealthiest cities in the country and could have a library embodying modern ideas planned by a library architect, providing for air as well as light in all its parts, and, it is no heresy to say, much more beautiful within and without than this now antiquated edifice. To meet properly the needs of both Boston and Greater Boston, as it must be, the coming structure (and it will come) should be not less than three times larger than the present one."

In reply to Swift's letter Dr. Alexander Mann, chairman of the library trustees, said today:

"More books are needed at the Boston Public Library to meet an ever-increasing demand on the part of readers."

"It is admirably suited for library purposes. Of course, if the city would give us a lot of money we could increase the efficiency of the work there, but as it is I have not heard of any complaints on that score."

"It is one of the show places of Boston and the rest of the United States, because of its rare architecture and mural decorations. As for the sombre funeral light of churches, which Mr. Swift charges prevail there, I disagree with him. I believe the lighting effect is proper for a library. There is nothing deathly about the lights there that I have noticed. On the other hand I have heard praises."

"Mr. Swift suggests the erection of a new central library. We are not overcrowded to the point of losing efficiency."

"He seems to forget that there are some thirty branches and reading rooms scattered throughout the city that are connected with the central library. Rather than spend millions for a new building, I believe the money would be better spent in buying more books, stocking up the central library and the branches. We are going to ask for a larger appropriation for that purpose this year."

"The Boston Public Library is far from antiquated. We have not only kept abreast of the times in our Boston seat of learning; we have in many respects led the way. We are adding new departments all the time and other cities are emulating our example. Scholars from all over the world come here for study in our library."

WILL DISCUSS IMMIGRATION

Commissioner Wallis of Ellis Island to Speak at the Public Library Jan. 26

The immigration situation will be outlined by Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis, stationed at Ellis Island, in a lecture here on Jan. 26 at 3 P. M. in the Boston Public Library. The address will be under the auspices of the lecture committee of the National Civic Federation, and has been arranged by Mrs. Odin Roberts. A luncheon will be given to Mr. Wallis by the lecture committee, at the Chilton Club before his address. Among those accepting invitations to the luncheon are Mayor Peters, Commissioner Henry F. Skeffington, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, director of the division of immigration and Americanization; Payson Smith, commissioner of education; D. Chauncey Brewer of the North American Civic League; and Major Francis Tulley, chairman of the Americanization Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Boston Transcript

Jan. 15, 1921

PRINTING PLANT MAY CLOSE

One Hundred Municipal Employees Not Expected to Go to Work Monday—Move to Have Printers' Pay Elsewhere Reduced

Announcement was made today by Secretary-Treasurer Daniel J. McDonald of the Allied Printing Trades Council that one hundred men and women employed in the municipal printing plant would not return to their places on Monday morning, in the face of Mayor Peters' steady refusal to grant them immediately the \$4 weekly increase, with a retroactive agreement to Sept. 10.

Superintendent Charles S. Lawler of the plan declared that Albert Finlay, chairman of the industrial relations committee of the Chamber of Commerce, had called a meeting of employing printers for Monday, at which the advisability of a \$4 reduction in printers' pay would be discussed.

When Mr. McDonald and five other Allied Printing Trades Council delegates laid their demand before Mayor Peters this week, he insisted that he could do nothing before the 1921-22 budget became operative April 1.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, JAN 10, 1921

MME DE VEYRA SHOWS FILIPINO PROGRESS

Illustrated Lecture Given at Public Library

Crowded Hall Hears Remarkable Story of Advances in 20 Years

Those who have doubts about the ability of the Filipinos to govern themselves should have heard the illustrated lecture by Mme J. C. de Veyra in the Public Library yesterday afternoon. "Yesterday and Today in the Philippines," and they would have most of their doubts dissipated. For it is fairly amazing what these people have been able to accomplish in 20 years in the way of education, government and material progress. The genius and ability must have been there or it never could have been accomplished even under the guidance and protection of the United States.

The lecture hall was crowded and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Mme de Veyra is a native Filipino, wife of the Philippine Commissioner to the United States, Jaime C. de Veyra. She was formerly a teacher in the Normal School at Manila and is very enthusiastic about the educational progress her people have made all over the archipelago; for there is scarcely a community in the various provinces that hasn't its school today. In fact, education is a passion among these people. In every school agriculture is taught, even in the first eight grades; and in the case of girls, sewing, cooking, basket weaving and other things. The boys are also given a sound vocational training in the schools, with the result that the graduates are in great demand.

Another thing the Filipinos have carefully studied is the care and utilization of criminals, or those who for any reason get into prison. There is scarcely a prisoner that comes out of a Filipino prison who isn't in demand because of the skill and knowledge he has acquired as a craftsman or an agriculturist. Judging from the pictures the prisoners are models of their kind.

English the Common Language

English has become the common language in the islands and the educational influence has penetrated even into the land of the Igorrotes and the Moros. The islands have been transformed largely by the action of the United States. The people have been built and which were started by American influence. The people think highly of American forces.

During the World War all of the United States soldiers were withdrawn from the islands and natives substituted under American officers. The people went "over the top" every time in both Red Cross drives and in the Liberty Bond drives. The Japanese have practically faded from the islands, having sold back to the natives the land they bought soon after the American occupation. The fact of the matter is the Japs cannot compete with the Filipinos in either agriculture or in the trades.

Interesting Pictures

Mme de Veyra showed pictures of some of the famous old Spanish buildings on the islands, including the University of Manila, that was founded some 25 years before Harvard University, and books that were printed on the islands 20 years before any printing was done in the American colonies. She said she had "no other mission than that which I believe is the inherent duty of every human being to serve one's country; and in my case my only desire is to lay before the people of this country what the Philippines and the Filipinos really are. I want the Americans to know the truth about that distant country, which is not infrequently misrepresented and misunderstood."

She showed interesting pictures of the Filipino Legislature in session and of the various capital buildings that have been erected in the provinces in the past 20 years. She also showed some wonderful pictures of natural scenery and of agricultural activities.

Boston

Herald

Jan. 16, 1921

CITY'S PRINTERS WILL QUIT WORK

Demand Increase of \$4 Weekly, Which Is Paid in Private Shops

CALL IT LOCKOUT. INSTEAD OF STRIKE

Employees of the Boston city printing plant and the Public Library bindery will not return to work Monday morning unless Mayor Peters grants the increase in pay of \$4 a week now prevailing in the other printing shops of Boston.

Daniel J. McDonald, secretary and treasurer of the Allied Printing Trades Council, said yesterday this decision was necessary because of the city's refusal to pay the prevailing wage scale.

Lays Blame on the City "This is not a strike; it is a lockout on the part of the city," he declared. About 80 men are employed in the city printing plant at 236 Congress street. There are 20 employees in the library bindery.

Mr. McDonald said: "This is the fault of the city, which has terminated its labor agreement with the Allied Printing Trades Council, and without such an agreement the men have no other recourse than to remain out."

On Sept. 10, employees of the printing shops of Boston received an increase of \$4 a week. The city did not establish a similar raise for the employees of the printing plant and the library bindery. This was done, it is said, to the mayor's policy not to interfere with the budget appropriations during the year for which they are made. Feb. 1 is the beginning of Boston's fiscal year, but the mayor does not send in his budget recommendations until later in the month and they are not usually acted upon until March.

McDonald admitted the \$4 increase granted in the shops was a voluntary raise by employers. "There is, however," he said, "no reason why the city should not have granted the advance to the city printing workers." This was done, it is said, to the mayor's policy not to interfere with the budget appropriations during the year for which they are made. Feb. 1 is the beginning of Boston's fiscal year, but the mayor does not send in his budget recommendations until later in the month and they are not usually acted upon until March.

"I ask that the public suspend judgment on the merits of the situation until the Allied Printing Trades Council sets forth its claim, which it will do tomorrow afternoon," he said.

May Revoke \$4 Raise The current scale in printing shops today is as follows: Pressmen, \$41.00; compositors, \$41.00; job pressmen and cutters, \$41.00; press feeders, \$37.00. City printers have been getting \$4 less than the scale.

If the city printers do not return to work on Monday their action will be the first of its kind to have occurred in the city departments for a long time.

Martin P. Higgins, general foreman of the city printing plant, said that if the printers remained away the action would naturally tie up the city's printing work, delaying the annual 1921 reports, which are now going through. Notices required by law to be printed in the City Record, he stated, would have to be turned over to outside plants at increased expense to the city.

A number of conferences between the city printers and the mayor have been held.

Charles S. Lawler, superintendent of the city printing plant, declared that Albert Finlay, chairman of the industrial relations committee of the Boston Board of Trade, has called a meeting of his committee for Monday to consider revoking the \$4 raise which was granted last September.

If this action goes through it may affect the stand the city printers have taken.

LIBRARY 'SPHINX' LIGHTNING TALKER; LITTLE WOMAN SOLVES ALL QUESTIONS

Miss Guerrier Has Evolved Rapid-Fire System of Directing Visitors

IS CLEARING HOUSE FOR INFORMATION

Departments at Tongue's End, and Knows Voluminous U. S. Reports

Sphinxes were made to keep the human race guessing—and now there has been found a little sphinx that tells all the answers.

Put to a test by a reporter of the Boston Sunday Advertiser, this little sphinx answered eight of the stiffest questions in questiondom at the rate of ten minutes per query. Is it any wonder she is called the "heart and soul" of the Clearing House for Information, the newly-formed department at the Boston Public Library?

Miss Edith Guerrier is the petite, charming sphinx whose twenty years' experience in library work has inaugurated a system of rapid-transit information for business men, school and college students, citizens and visitors. Having organized the work through an extension service committee, the administration of the Clearing House for Information is in the hands of John Reardon, while Miss Guerrier acts mainly in an advisory capacity.

"ENTHUSIAST" IN A NICHE

Turn to the right after you enter the Public Library, and you will find a little niche divided into three rooms which comprise the Clearing House for Information. In the first room, as you enter, you will find the quiet and sage John Reardon, surrounded by publications on parliamentary law, directories of cities and towns, known and unknown, lists of employment agencies, resources for the study of natural history. You will find card indexes dealing into questions and problems from the neatest low-browism to the loftiest Pottierism.

To the left of Mr. Reardon's room you will find a little room mothering 2,500 books under twenty-two classes. Biography, history, sociology, philosophy and psychology, economics and business, sports and amusements, health—are a few of the interesting classes of reading matter on the shelves in the open book collection, as this mass of reading is called. And guardian of it all is a dark-haired vivacious girl known as Mary Prim.

RAPID FIRE ANSWERS.

Returning to Mr. Reardon's room, and once more to the right, is the government service room which harbors the desk and personality of Miss Guerrier who, by the way, has the distinguished title of supervisor of clerical work.

Here are the eight questions which were propounded to Miss Guerrier by the reporter—together with the concrete, right-off-the-reel answers, as she gave them:

1. Q—What is the status of the Immigration Bill?

A—You say you are a stenographer from Detroit and may wish to remain in Boston. To make a circle of friends, I might suggest the Girls' City Club, No. 8 Newbury street. For limited means, the Franklin Square House is a good place to live. I shall give you a list of employment offices where you may inquire for a position.

2. Q—How does the Federal Reserve System plan to rescue the farmer?

A—Indirectly the Federal Reserve System aids the farmer by loans to member banks and so places these banks in better position to loan to the farmer. Files of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, published by the United States Treasury Department, will give you information on this matter. Also the Weekly Compendium of Legislation will keep you in touch with the bills concerning this subject.

3. Q—What is the status of the Immigration Bill?

A—The bill to which you refer is H. R. 11461. The latest information we have is from the Weekly Compendium, December 25, which stated the bill passed the House December 13.

4. Q—When will Congress "lay off" the income tax for the average man?



Miss Edith Guerrier, in charge of Government information and supervisor of circulation at the Boston Public Library, digging out information on Philippine independence for a student at the Boston

High School of Commerce. The student is Richard Tayne, who lives at No. 19 Topliff street, Dorchester.

to say we do not know. But in this case I do not understand the question."

That happened to be the case. For who would have the heart to ask a wonderful sphinx, bulging with information and willing to impart it to become an oracle and make prophecies?

The question "I am a stranger in Boston. What shall I do?" was answered in three minutes. Others dealing with the building boom and the Federal Reserve system required fifteen minutes each. "But the average time per question figured ten minutes. Isn't that splendid?"

"We try very hard not to pass the buck here," Miss Guerrier said. "Many questions have to be referred to other departments in the library, but we never send an inquirer to another inquiry. If we do have to send him elsewhere, we make sure first the other source can furnish the information. We are here to give service; to help out the citizen and the visitor of our city, and in the case of the stranger, we want to send him away with a warm feeling in his heart for Boston."

In establishing the Government Service for the use of the public, it is my idea to make a better contact between the reading public and the thousands of publications issued by the government. In 1918 the United States government issued 300,000,000 publications at an enormous expense for research workers, paper and printer. But this reading matter does not find its way to the people as liberally as it should."

And Miss Guerrier explained that by means of her indexes and in her archives of Government Service, which she is establishing, current bulletins from Washington will be conspicuously displayed in magazine racks. Notices from the departments of the Interior, Agriculture, State, War, Postoffice and Treasury will all ways be obtainable. Congressional Records will be available, as well as the Monthly Labor Review, Official Register and reading matter for which there is a ready call, such as the daily Commerce Reports.

For some years Miss Guerrier was librarian at the North End Branch. In 1917, Boston lent her to Washington, where she took charge of the Library Information Service Exhibits for the U. S. Food Administration. After the war, instead of ex-

Boston Herald

Jan. 16, 1921



FREDERICK A. WALLIS Commissioner in Charge of Ellis Island, Who Will Lecture in Boston

LECTURE HERE ON IMMIGRATION

Comm. Wallis to Speak at Public Library on Jan. 26

Who the immigrant is today, whence he comes and what immigration is under the law will be told by Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis in his lecture at the Boston Public Library on Wednesday, Jan. 26.

that the great central library building on Copley square is, for library purposes, a singularly uniform failure. As a show building it is in parts impressive, but it was evidently designed for show rather than efficient use.

"It has been for some time overcrowded and outgrown, one who intelligently inspects it can realize this at a glance. This condition hampers and discourages work. Some of its rooms are more notable for the sombre funeral light of chimney 'soot' for the sunny cheerfulness of inspiring literary workshops.

"Boston is one of the wealthiest cities in the country and could have a library embodying modern ideas, planned by a library architect providing for air as well as light in all its parts, and it is no heresy to say, much more beautiful within and without than this now antiquated edifice. To meet properly the needs of both Boston and Greater Boston, as it must, the coming structure (and it will come) should be not less than three times larger than the present one."

purposes. Of course, if the city would give us a lot of money we could increase the efficiency of the work there, but as it is I have not heard of any complaints on that score.

"It is one of the show places of Boston and the rest of the United States, because of its rare architecture and mural decorations. As for the 'sombre funeral light of chimney soot,' which Mr. Swift charges prevail there, I disagree with him. I believe the lighting effect is proper for a library. There is nothing deathly about the lights there that I have noticed. On the other hand I have heard praises.

"Mr. Swift suggests the erection of a new central library. We are not overworked to the point of losing efficiency.

"He seems to forget that there are some thirty branches and reading rooms scattered throughout the city that are connected with the central library. Rather than spend millions for a new building, I believe the money would be better spent in buying more books, stocking up the central library and the branches. We are going to ask for a larger appropriation for that purpose this year.

"The Boston Public Library is far from antiquated. We have not only kept abreast of the times in our Boston seat of learning; we have in many respects led the way. We are adding new departments all the time and other cities are emulating our example. Scholars from all over the world come here for study in our library."

ability of the Filipino to govern themselves should have been the illustrated lecture by Miss J. C. de Veyra in the Public Library yesterday afternoon. "Yesterday and Today in the Philippines" and they would have most of their doubts dissipated. For it is fairly amazing what these people have been able to accomplish in 20 years in the way of education, government and material progress. The genius and ability must have been there or it never could have been accomplished even under the guidance and protection of the United States.

The lecture hall was crowded and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Miss de Veyra is a native Filipino wife of the Philippine Commissioner to the United States, Jaime C. de Veyra. She was formerly a teacher in the Normal School at Manila and is very enthusiastic about the educational progress her people have made all over the archipelago, for there is scarcely a community in the various provinces that isn't its school today. In fact, education is a passion among these people. In every school agriculture is taught even in the first eight grades and in the case of girls, sewing, cooking, basket weaving and other things. The boys are also given a sound vocational training in the schools with the result that graduates are in great demand.

Another thing the Filipinos have carefully studied is the care and utilization of criminals, of those who for any reason get into prison. There is scarcely a prisoner that comes out of a Philippine prison who isn't in demand because of the skill and knowledge he has acquired as a craftsman or an agriculturist. Judging from the pictures the prisoners are models of their kind.

English the Common Language

English has become the common language in the islands and the educational influence has penetrated even into the land of the Igorotes and the Moros. The islands have been transformed largely because of the two miles of macadam roads that have been built and which were started by Cameron Forbes when he was Governor General. The people think highly of Cameron Forbes.

"During the World War all of the United States soldiers were withdrawn from the islands and natives substituted under American officers. The people went 'over the top' every time in both Red Cross drives and in the Liberty Bond drives. The Japanese have practically faded from the islands, having sold back to the natives the land they bought soon after the American occupation. The fact of the matter is the Japs cannot compete with the Filipinos in either agriculture or in the trades.

Interesting Pictures

Miss de Veyra showed pictures of some of the famous old Spanish buildings on the islands, including the University of Manila, that was founded some 25 years before Harvard University, and books that were printed on the islands 20 years before any printing was done in the American colonies. She said she had "no other mission than that which I believe is the inherent duty of every human being to serve one's country; and in my case my only desire is to lay before the people of this country what the Philippines and the Filipinos really are. I want the Americans to know the truth about that distant country, which is not infrequently misrepresented and misunderstood."

She showed interesting pictures of the Filipino Legislature in session and of the various capital buildings that have been erected in the provinces in the past 20 years. She also showed some wonderful pictures of natural scenery and of agricultural activities.

CALL IT LOCKOUT. INSTEAD OF STIKE

Employees of the Boston city printing plant and the Public Library bindery will not return to work Monday morning unless Mayor Peters grants the increase in pay of \$4 a week now prevailing in the other printing shops of Boston.

Daniel J. McDonald, secretary and treasurer of the Allied Printing Trades Council, said yesterday this decision was necessary because of the city's refusal to pay the prevailing wage scale.

Lays Blame on the City

"This is not a strike; it is a lockout on the part of the city," he declared. "About 90 men are employed in the city printing plant at 286 Congress street. There are 30 employees in the library bindery."

Mr. McDonald said: "This is the fault of the city, which has terminated its labor agreement with the Allied Printing Trades Council, and without such recourse the men have no other recourse than to remain out."

On Sept. 10, employees of the printing shops of Boston received an increase of \$4 a week. The city did not establish a similar raise for the employees of the printing plant and the library bindery.

This was due, it is said, to the mayor's policy not to interfere with the budget appropriations during the year for which they are made. Feb. 1 is the beginning of Boston's fiscal year, but the mayor does not send in his budget recommendations until later in the month and they are not usually acted upon until March.

McDonald admitted the \$4 increase granted in the shops was a voluntary raise, by employers. "There is, however," he said, "no reason why the city should not have granted the advance to the city printing workers."

The city printers, Mr. McDonald said, had asked the mayor to include in the new budget the \$4 increase retroactive to Sept. 10.

"I ask that the public suspend judgment on the merits of the situation until the Allied Printing Trades Council sets forth its claim, which it will do tomorrow afternoon," he said.

May Revoke \$4 Raise

The current scale in printing shops today is as follows: Pressmen, \$42.50; compositors, \$41.00; job pressmen and cutters, \$39.50; press feeders, \$37.50. City printers have been getting \$4 less than the scale.

If the city printers do not return to work on Monday their action will be the first of its kind to have occurred in any of the city departments for a long time.

Martin P. Higgins, general foreman of the city printing plant, said that if the printers remained away the action would naturally lay up the city's printing work, delaying the annual 1930 reports, which are now going through. Notices required by law to be printed in the City Record, he stated, would have to be turned over to outside plants at increased expense to the city.

A number of conferences between the city printers and the mayor have been held.

Charles S. Lawler, superintendent of the city printing plant, declared that Albert Finlay, chairman of the industrial relations committee of the Boston Board of Trade, has called a meeting of his committee for Monday to consider revoking the \$4 raise which was granted last September.

If this action goes through it may affect the stand the city printers have taken.

FOR INFORMATION

Departments at Tongue's End, and Knows Voluminous U. S. Reports

Sphinxes were made to keep the human race guessing—and now there has been found a little sphinx that tells all the answers.

Put to a test by a reporter of the Boston Sunday Advertiser, this little sphinx answered eight of the stiffest questions in questiondom at the rate of ten minutes per query. Is it any wonder she is called the "heart and soul" of the Clearing House for Information, the newly-formed department at the Boston Public Library?

Miss Edith Guerrier is the petite, charming sphinx whose twenty years' experience in library work has inaugurated a system of rapid transit information for business men, school and college students, citizens and visitors. Having organized the work through an extension service committee, the administration of the Clearing House for Information is in the hands of John Beardon, while Miss Guerrier acts mainly in an advisory capacity.

"ENTHRONED" IN A NICHE

Turn to the right after you enter the Public Library, and you will find a little niche divided into three rooms which comprise the Clearing House for Information. In the first room, as you enter, you will find the quiet and sage John Beardon, surrounded by publications on politics, monetary law, directories of cities and towns, known and unknown, lists of employment agencies, resources for the study of natural history. You will find card indexes delving into questions and problems from the remotest low-browism to the loftiest Pottersm.

To the left of Mr. Beardon's room you will find a little room mothering 2,500 books under twenty-two classes: Biography, history, sociology, philosophy and psychology, economics and business, sports and amusements, health—are a few of the interesting classes of reading matter on the shelves in the open book collection, as this mass of reading is called. And guardian of it all is a dark-haired vivacious girl known as Mary Prim.

RAPID FIRE ANSWERS

Returning to Mr. Beardon's room, and once more to the right, is the government service room which harbors the desk and personality of Miss Guerrier who, by the way, has the distinguished title of supervisor of circulation.

Here are the eight questions which were propounded to Miss Guerrier by the reporter—together with the concrete, right-off-the-reel answers, as she gave them.

1. Q—**I am a stranger in Boston. What shall I do?**

A—You may say you are a stenographer from Detroit and may wish to remain in Boston. To make a circle of friends, I might suggest the Girls' City Club, No. 8 Newbury street. For limited means, the Franklin Square House is a good place to live. I shall give you a list of employment offices where you may inquire for a position.

2. Q—**How does the Federal Reserve System plan to rescue the farmer?**

A—Indirectly the Federal Reserve System aids the farmer by loans to member banks and so places these banks in better position to loan to the farmer. Files of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, published weekly by the United States Treasury department, will give you information on this matter. Also the Weekly Compendium of Legislation will keep you in touch with the bills concerning this subject.

3. Q—**What is the status of the Immigration Bill?**

A—The bill to which you refer is H. R. 14,461. The latest information we have is from the Weekly Compendium, December 22, which states the bill passed the House December 13.

4. Q—**When will Congress "lay off" on the income tax for the average man?**

A—Follow the proceedings of Congress as outlined in the Congressional Record.

5. Q—**Where can I learn of the system of education in Alaska?**

A—See Pamphlet of U. S. Bureau of Education.

6. Q—**Where can I find the cost of running the U. S. Government?**

A—See Digest of Appropriations, U. S. Treasury.

7. Q—**What is the method of operation of departments of public welfare in representative foreign countries, which Senator Harding proposed to have introduced at Washington?**

A—We must refer you to the Public Welfare Department, Room 38, State House. We can also send you news clippings on file in this office.

8. Q—**What are the coffee prospects in the Dutch West Indies?**

A—See daily Commerce Reports, on file in this office.

BAILED BY ONLY ONE

Miss Guerrier balked at only one question. Only once did she "bat an eyelash," as the saying goes. And that was on the question, "When will Congress 'lay off' on the income tax for the average man?"

"It sounds like as if you want me to make a prophecy," Miss Guerrier said, with a smile.

"If you can't answer it, I'll strike it out then," the reporter said.

"No, no, no," came the quick reply. "Every question has an answer. Of course, if we cannot locate the proper channel for reply, we do not hesitate



Miss Edith Guerrier, in charge of Government information and supervisor of circulation at the Boston Public Library, digging out information on Philippine independence for a student at the Boston High School of Commerce. The student is Richard Tayne, who lives at No. 19 Topliff street, Dorchester.

to say we do not know. But in this case I do not understand the question."

That happened to be the case. For who would have the heart to ask a wonderful sphinx, bulging with information and willing to impart it, to become an oracle and make prophecies?

The question "I am a stranger in Boston. What shall I do?" was answered in three minutes. Others dealing with the building boom and the Federal Reserve system required fifteen minutes each. "But the average time per question figured ten minutes. Isn't that a record?"

"We try very hard not to 'pass the buck' here," Miss Guerrier said. "Many questions have to be referred to other departments in the library. But never send an inquirer to another inquiry. If we do have to send him elsewhere, we make sure first the other source can furnish the information. We are here to give service; to help out the citizen and the visitor of our city, and in the case of the stranger, we want to send him away with a warm feeling in his heart for Boston."

"In establishing the Government Service for the use of the public, it is my idea to make a better contact between the reading public and the thousands of publications issued by the government. In 1918 the United States government issued 300,000,000 publications at an enormous expense for research workers, paper and printers. But this reading matter does not find its way to the people as liberally as it should."

And Miss Guerrier explained that by means of her indexes and in her archives of Government Services, which she is establishing, current bulletins from Washington will be conspicuously displayed in magazine racks. Notices from the departments of the Interior, Agriculture, State, War, Postoffice and Treasury will also be obtainable. Congressional Records will be available, as well as the Monthly Labor Review, Official Register and reading matter for which there is a ready call, such as the daily Commerce Reports.

For some years Miss Guerrier was librarian at the North End Branch. In 1917, Boston lent her to Washington, where she took charge of the Library Information Service Exhibition for the U. S. Food Administration. After the war, instead of returning to the North End Branch, she was appointed supervisor of circulation, which means getting the book to the reader in the best possible manner.

While in Washington she conceived the plan of Government Service and the Clearing House for Information. She "sold" her idea to the librarian, Charles P. D. Belden, and now the plan is fully at work, with only success sharing it in the face.

Miss Guerrier's pet dream is a national clearing house of information, with headquarters in Washington. A bill "to provide for a Library Information Service in the Bureau of Education" is pending, and if it "goes through" it will be the culmination of Miss Guerrier's heart's desire.

As enthusiastic as the charming sphinx herself over the whole clearing house for information idea, is Frank H. Chase, reference librarian and custodian of Bates Hall. Mr. Chase passes all the credit for giving to Boston a department known wholly to the charming Miss Guerrier.

Now—if you want information on "deep stuff" or any other stuff, and if you have not confidence in the stars or in the palmist, visit Boston's enlightening sphinx—Miss Edith Guerrier.

Boston Herald Jan. 16, 1921.



FREDERICK A. WALLIS
Commissioner in Charge of Ellis Island,
Who Will Lecture in Boston

LECTURE HERE ON IMMIGRATION

Com. Wallis to Speak at Public Library on Jan. 26

Who the immigrant is today, whence he comes and what immigrant is undesirable will be told by Commissioner Frederick A. Wallis in his lecture at the Boston Public Library on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 3 P. M. From an exhaustive study of the question, combined with his experience as commissioner in control of America's great port, New York, Mr. Wallis comes with first hand information on the subject. The lecture is under the auspices of the lecture committee of the National Civic Federation, of which Mrs. Odín Roberts is chairman.

Since Commissioner Wallis has taken charge of Ellis Island, important physical, mental and moral changes have taken place and are still going on. He has been one of the most valuable witnesses before the Senate commission on immigration in its study of the immigration problems. The public is cordially invited to attend. Entrance to the hall will be from the Joynton street side of the library only.

Boston
American
Jan. 19, 1921

Ask Mayor to Fill Library Shelves

Several hundred letters have been sent to Mayor Peters by school children of Boston pleading for more library books.

Rows upon rows of empty shelves in the branches and reading rooms in the congested parts of the city mock the youngsters, who daily crowd these rooms in search of knowledge.

This is but one phase of a deplorable situation into which Boston is gradually drifting because its library facilities have not kept pace with the demands made upon them, and which threatens to dislodge the Hub from its eminence as having the greatest free library system in the country.

NOT ENOUGH TO GO AROUND.

Here are extracts from a few letters sent to the Mayor by children in East Boston:

"My Dear Mr. Mayor:

"I am one of the frequent visitors at the East Boston Public Library and at the present time there are not enough books for so many children and many times we cannot get the books which we want. Will you please get some more money to buy more books for the children of East Boston?"

"My Dear Mr. Mayor:

"The East Boston Library has not enough duplicates of books for the boys and girls of East Boston. I have tried many times for the same book and haven't got it yet. Will you please get more books for the children of East Boston?"

"My Dear Mr. Mayor:

"I do not think that there is a sufficient number of reference and story books in the East Boston branch of the Boston Public Library."

FINDS EMPTY SHELVES.

"Dear Mr. Mayor: Sometimes I would go to the library to get a book for my mother. I would find no books suitable for the elderly people to read. Some nights I would go to the library and find empty shelves staring at me."

"When I have a home lesson, which requires an encyclopedia, I would go to the library and there I would find that volume was missing or since it was an old edition the thing wanted would not be in it."

"My Dear Mr. Mayor:

"We should like to have plenty of fairy tales, books about mechanical subjects for the boys and about needlecraft for the girls; books to help us in our studies, such as geography, science, hygiene and grammar; books about nature and outdoor life; books about work and play; books written in easy language for the younger children and for people just learning to speak English."

WANT BOOKS ON AMERICANISM.

"My dear Mr. Mayor: We children are growing up to be citizens of the United States and we would like to have more books on Americanism so that we will be better citizens."

In six years Boston has not added

a single branch or reading room to its facilities for supplying books to the reading public. There are still only thirty-two branches and reading rooms.

Not in three years has the personnel of the library system shown any increase. There are 258 positions on the library staff which serves the public. Of these, twelve have been vacant for some time, because the salaries paid are not adequate to attract the necessary competent personnel.

For three years, until recently, one of the most important departments of the library has been without a chief, because no one with the necessary ability would take the position for the salary offered. It is now occupied by a man whose independent income enabled him to do the work without consideration of the salary paid.

ONE CITY AHEAD OF BOSTON.

Already at least one other city in the United States has stepped ahead of Boston in equipment for serving the public. This other city owns most of the buildings in which its branches are housed, whereas Boston has to pay high rentals for many of its most important branches, thus reducing its ability to provide facilities in other directions.

That the people of Boston are awakening to the precarious position of one of the mainstays of the city's great educational system is evidenced, not only by the flow of letters to the Mayor, but by action taken by social, civic and educational organizations to impress upon city authorities the need of more books.

A meeting was held at the Boston City Club under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Americanization.

PLEAD LACK OF FUNDS.

This meeting was attended by a number of Boston business men and several officials of the library. The business men sought information as to why the library was unable to supply books demanded. Officers of the library said that lack of funds prevented them from taking care of the growing demand for books.

A member of the Chamber's committee, which is making a survey of the library situation, said today that the demand for more books is amounting to a groundswell in favor of a new renaissance of Boston library system.

The trustees of the library have included in their budget for maintaining the library a request for \$100,000 to be used in purchasing new books. This is now before the finance commission and will eventually reach the Mayor and City Council for final action.

Boston
American
Jan. 18, 1921

Army of Hub Readers Swamps Book Supply

Boston is reading mad. More books are needed—thousands of them—to meet the tremendous increase in demand by the great army of readers.

The Boston Public Library has been conceded as the best equipped institution of its kind in the country. But unless immediate steps are taken to secure more books it is in danger of losing its prestige.

This is no fault of the library, but it is due to the avarice of Bostonians for more knowledge. Particularly since the war has the reading habit grown. The great war taught people to think in broader spheres. It has stimulated a greater desire for more knowledge on practically every subject.

War maps which appeared in the newspapers during discussion of the League of Nations and other European matters have instilled a desire to know more about conditions and things.

The big movement for Americanization throughout the country has prompted a yearning for more knowledge of our government and institutions. This has been especially true of Boston, where the Americanization movement has been making rapid strides.

FOREIGN-BORN READERS.

In Boston there are thousands of new readers among the foreign-born population, who have been brought in contact with the library through the efforts of organizations like the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Americanization. These organizations feel that the library is fundamental to a better understanding of American institutions and customs.

Demands have poured in on the trustees of the library for more books, and the trustees have included in their budget for maintaining the library system, a request for \$100,000 to be used in buying more books alone. Last year they received \$60,000 for new books, against \$50,000 in 1919 and \$35,000 in 1918.

Although the actual figures showing the circulation of books for 1920 are not yet available, there is little question but what they will show a big increase over the preceding year. The year 1919 set a new record. Books borrowed for home use from the central library and all of the thirty-two branches in 1919 amounted to 2,300,732, an increase of 272,679 over the previous year. This does not include the books at the library for reference or the use of thousands of books in special collections.

The Chamber of Commerce is making a survey of the library situation throughout the city. In East Boston, the first district covered, Major Francis W. Tully, chairman of the chamber's Americanization committee, said today "there is an appalling dearth of books."

"This is especially noticeable in the children's departments of branches located in the thickly settled sections of the city," declared Mr. Tully. "Hundreds of children are disappointed every day in their desire to obtain suitable reading matter."

"In East Boston, where we have made our closest study so far, not more than 100 to 150 children's books are available on any one day to meet

the demands of from 300 to 500 children who visit the branch there.

CHILDREN WAITING.

"On one day recently, when members of our committee visited this branch, approximately 500 children were crowded into the room. Some of them were occupied in reading books available, but most of them were waiting for books to be returned so that they could borrow them."

"When three books were returned, about fifty children swarmed about the librarian, pleading that they might be given the books. In despair she was forced to the expedient of giving the books to three of the children who showed the cleanest hands."

"One little boy, who had been waiting for more than an hour, remarked when the librarian called for clean hands: 'Oh, gee, I guess none of us will get a book.'"

"We must have more books for everybody, but especially for the children, upon whom the future of our country depends."

Boston Record
Jan. 15, 1921

CITY PRINTING PLANTS CLOSED

Union Calls Move a Lock-out Over Wages

Because of failure of Mayor Peters to meet the union wage scale, the city printing plant on Congress st. and the public library bindery and print shop in Copley sq. will be closed Monday, Daniel J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Allied Printing Trades Council, announced today.

McDonald insisted there will be no strike and said action should be considered a lockout on the part of the city. He asked that the public suspend judgment until such time as the Union can issue an official statement.

According to McDonald, Mayor Peters agreed to make a statement today announcing his position. The Mayor had not been at his office at City Hall up to 11 o'clock, when McDonald made his announcement. While a new union printers' scale was adopted last September city workers still work on the old basis, which is \$4 a week less than that paid outside. Union officials sought to make the new scale effective from the time it was generally adopted.

Thus far, the Mayor has offered no encouragement, declaring that it now is impossible to change the city budget. There are between 80 and 90 employed at the Congress st. plant and about 40 at the library.

Important legal work that has been done by the city can readily be transferred to outside shops, officials said today. The printing of department reports, however, may be delayed for some time unless the grievance is adjusted.

Boston Daily Globe
MONDAY, JAN 17, 1921
CITY PRINTING PLANT
EMPLOYEES STRIKE

With the exception of one or two employees no one reported for work this morning at the Boston Municipal Printing Plant, at 285 Congress st., and for the first time since it was established, about 25 years ago, all work was suspended as a result.

The closing of the plant followed the vote taken by the 50 employees to quit work this morning unless they received the increased wage scale which is paid throughout Boston to printing shops controlled by private interests.

There is a point at issue as to what is going on, the union leaders insisting that the refusal to pay the prevailing wages automatically constitutes a lockout, on the part of the employers, which makes it unnecessary for the workers to call a strike, while Charles S. Lawlor, superintendent of the plant, declares that there is no lockout, and that the action of the employees in not reporting for work this morning is nothing but a strike.

Says Raise Was Coming

The situation as described this morning by Charles S. Lawlor, superintendent of the City Printing Plant, developed the additional fact that the 50 employees who stayed away from work this morning were "striking" for a \$4 wage increase which they would have in any case received by April 1, in which they would be an exception to all rules, no other department of the city, even the firemen or policemen, having any general increase in wages scheduled for the new budget which is to be prepared by Feb. 1 and put into effect April 1.

This increase which was coming to the men would be additional to an increase of \$10.50 granted them between August, 1919, and July 1, 1920, and would give them an average scale of \$41 a week, says Mr. Lawlor.

Another aspect of the situation of interest is the fact that the printers and compositors in the library, which belongs to the same city department, although under a different superintendent, have refused to stop work on the \$4 additional wage now and have not even been promised it in the coming budget.

There is said to be a reason for this, however, in the fact that Mayor Peters last Saturday filed a bill at the State House providing for a pension system which would largely increase the amount of the pensions to city employees.

It is said that many of the workers at the library under this new system would be allowed to stop work on a respectively large pension, and that they have remained at work for this reason. The story of the situation as outlined by Supt. Lawlor this morning, goes back to August, 1919, when expert representatives both of the city printing plant and the unions prepared figures on increased cost of living and the increase in wages necessary to meet it.

As a result of this work, the printers, pressmen and compositors received a wage increase totaling \$10.50, of which \$2.50 was granted immediately, \$5 on Jan. 1, 1920, and \$2 on July 1, 1920. This scale as fixed then was to run to April 1, 1921.

Mayor Refused to Open Wage Scale

At the same time the city printers got holidays and Saturday afternoons, two weeks' vacation and continuous employment, he said.

Immediately after July 1, however, the labor leaders in the city, as a whole, began negotiating for increased wages, and to quiet this agitation the privately-owned printing shops of the city granted a voluntary increase of \$4, to meet the increased cost of living. This raise, being voluntary, was not properly a union scale, and can be withdrawn by the employers without negotiations with the unions.

In the meantime, Supt. Lawlor says, Mayor Peters had informed him that the scale could not be reopened for discussion until the expiration of the year's budget and the preparation of a new one, but he allowed Supt. Lawlor to place in the budget, which is now preparing, which must be ready by Feb. 1, an increase of \$4 weekly for the employees at the city printing plant, to meet that granted in the privately-owned shops.

This was in the face of the fact that no general increase is to be granted to the employees of any other city department. This increase would be effective April 1, so that the city employees are virtually stopping work in a fight for two months' increase.

After Mayor Peters' refusal to open the wage scale before the end of the year, the officials of the Typothetae, Pressmen's and Bookbinders' Unions wrote to the Typothetae Board of Trade, asking that the city be forced to pay this \$4 increase to meet that granted outside.

To that letter the Board of Trade replied, according to a copy furnished this morning by Supt. Lawlor, as follows: "While the Typothetae members have always accepted as binding upon them the contracts entered into by the Typothetae, the increase of Sept. 10 being a voluntary one, in excess of the wage scale contracted for, the Typothetae has no jurisdiction to compel a member to grant it." This was signed by A. W. Finley, chairman of the industrial relations committee of the Typothetae Board of Trade.

Says Mayor 'Will Stand Pat'

Supt. Lawlor this morning declared emphatically that "if a vote had been

Transcript.
January 18, 1921

FRANKLIN EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY
Poor Richard's Almanack and Engravings
Are Displayed in Connection with Thrift Week

Thrift Week and the 215th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin are being observed at the Boston Public Library by a special exhibition of portraits of Franklin and early editions of his thrift essays in the exhibition room on the special libraries floor. There are forty-four engraved portraits of Franklin, selected from a collection of more than two hundred in the possession of the library. Many of them are the work of famous French engravers of the last two centuries. First in interest among the books shown is "Poor Richard's Almanack" for the year 1738, "Printed by B. Franklin." Old reprints of "The Way to Wealth" in English and several foreign languages are accompanied by other early thrift essays beginning with Henry Peacham's "The Worth of a Penny." 1667.

Boston Post.
January 20, 1921

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Franklin exhibit at the Boston Public Library this week, well repays a visit. The engraved portraits of Franklin, as displayed in the glass cases in the fine arts room, are only a small portion of the large collection possessed by the library. The engraving representing Franklin as a young man of perhaps 22 years of age, is sure to catch one's attention. It is interesting to see that youthful and graceful figure, and to study that face, not yet marked by the lines of thought and of experience.

And how we always like to pause before the staid and quaint figure of Franklin in later years, as represented in the familiar portrait with the fur medallion by Nini, showing Franklin without the cap. This medallion is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and upon it is said to be the first use of the famous inscription, "He snatched the thunderbolt from heaven and the sceptre from tyrants." It is agreed that Turgot was the author of this inscription, and it is believed that he composed it especially for this terracotta medallion.

It is interesting to find in the exhibit the portrait of Mrs. Franklin, and also the portrait of Franklin's daughter, Mrs. Sarah Baile. We read so much about them, that we like to know how they did indeed look, and to associate their faces in our memory with that of their illustrious husband and father.

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Together with these books, there is a photograph of the portrait of Franklin by Duplessis. The original portrait is in the trustees' room of the library. It was presented by Edward Brooks in 1868. In that same room there is also a portrait of Franklin, by Greuze, presented by Gardner Brewer, in 1872. The library has a large collection of Franklins, which owes its inception to the gift of Dr. Samuel A. Green in 1878.

Boston Post Friday
January 21, 1921

Lack Children's Books in Branch Libraries

A shortage of children's books in the various branches of the Boston Public Library has been reported to the trustees from nearly every section of the city. Speedy action by the City Council is expected when the budget with the library appropriation carrying an item of \$100,000 for new books is considered. There is a great shortage of children's books in the North End branch, but it is not confined there to the reading for the smaller folks. In the East Boston branch there is a shortage of the children's books.

Christian Science
Monitor

Jan. 21, 1921

LIBRARY SERVICE BILL BROUGHT UP

Senator McLean Urges Action on Plan Which Would Provide Libraries and Public With Data on Federal Publications

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Action on the bill to establish a government library information service under the Bureau of Education has been once more urged in the United States Senate, where the measure has been repeatedly put over since its introduction into both houses of Congress in June and July, 1919. This bill, which has the active support of the American Library Association, the National League of Women Voters, and many educational and civic organizations, proposes the appropriation of \$18,700 to collect, digest and make available to the public, information contained in government publications.

One of the most desirable and valuable features of the bill is pointed to as being the creation of a federal agency which can supply the libraries of the United States with data on departmental objects and accomplishments. At present the Boston Public Library maintains a government news service where information regarding the legislative and departmental activities of the national administration is available. Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of circulation, who organized the new office, in order to secure the necessary information has been forced to establish direct communication with more than 200 government offices. From this data is published a monthly folder entitled, News Notes on Government Publications, which has been the subject of commendation by public and private librarians throughout the country. The proposed federal bureau would provide a similar service for the libraries and the citizens of the United States.

George P. McLean, Senator from Connecticut, in calling the measure once more to the attention of the Senate, explained it as having the six purposes of "collecting and organizing information relating to government publications; maintaining a current file of government publications; preparing bibliographical material; distributing government publications to libraries answering requests for information from libraries; routing requests where they belong. This, he pointed out, does not involve a duplication of work in repeating the functions of publicity and news services of certain of the departments, but establishes a clearing house for the mass of information gathered in federal surveys and investigations. These activities are carried on at the expense of the taxpayers, Senator McLean said, and it is the duty of the government to provide that the information be put within easy reach of the citizens.

The cost of turning out the information publications of the government, Senator McLean declared, was more than \$5,800,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920. From the total matter printed 476 libraries received publications valued at \$105,000, which, he said, represents "an automatic

have tried many times for the same book and haven't got it yet. Why you please get more books for the children of East Boston?"

"My Dear Mr. Mayor: I do not think that there is a sufficient number of reference and story books in the East Boston branch of the Boston Public Library."

FINDS EMPTY SHELVES.

"Dear Mr. Mayor: Sometimes I would go to the library to get a book for my mother. I would find no books suitable for the elderly people to read. Some nights I would go to the library and find empty shelves staring at me."

"When I have a home lesson, which requires an encyclopedia, I would go to the library and there I would find that volume was missing or since it was an old edition the thing wanted would not be in it."

"My Dear Mr. Mayor: We should like to have plenty of fairy tales, books about mechanical subjects for the boys and about needlecraft for the girls; books to help us in our studies, such as geography, science, hygiene and grammar; books about nature and outdoor life; books about work and play; books written in easy language for the younger children and for people just learning to speak English."

WANT BOOKS ON AMERICANISM.

"My dear Mr. Mayor: We children are growing up to be citizens of the United States and we would like to have more books on Americanism so that we will be better citizens."

In six years Boston has not added

more books to the library. Branches are housed, whereas Boston has to pay high rentals for many of its most important branches, thus reducing its ability to provide facilities in other directions.

That the people of Boston are awakening to the precarious position of one of the mainstays of the city's great educational system is evidenced, not only by the flow of letters to the Mayor, but by action taken by social, civic and educational organizations to impress upon city authorities the need of more books.

A meeting was held at the Boston City Club under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Americanization.

PLEAD LACK OF FUNDS.

This meeting was attended by a number of Boston business men and several officials of the library. The business men sought information as to why the library was unable to supply books demanded. Officers of the library said that lack of funds prevented them from taking care of the growing demand for books.

A member of the Chamber's committee, which is making a survey of the library situation, said today that the demand for more books is amounting to a groundswell in favor of a new renaissance of Boston library system.

The trustees of the library have included in their budget for maintaining the library a request for \$100,000 to be used in purchasing new books. This is now before the finance commission and will eventually reach the Mayor and City Council for final action.

In Boston there are thousands of new readers among the foreign-born population who have been brought in contact with the library through the efforts of organizations like the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Americanization. These millions feel that the library is fundamental to a better understanding of American institutions and customs.

Demands have poured in on the trustees of the library for more books, and the trustees have included in their budget for maintaining the library system, a request for \$100,000 to be used in buying more books to be used in the city.

Although the actual figures show the circulation of books for 1920 are not yet available, there is little question but what they will show a big increase over the preceding year.

The year 1919 set a new record. Books borrowed for home use from the central library and all of the thirty-two branches in 1919 amounted to 2,300,732, an increase of 272,678 over the previous year. This does not include the books at the library for reference or the use of thousands of books in special collections.

The Chamber of Commerce is making a survey of the library situation throughout the city. In East Boston, the first district covered, Major Francis W. Tully, chairman of the chamber's Americanization committee, said today "there is an appalling dearth of books."

"This is especially noticeable in the children's departments of branches located in the thickly settled sections of the city," declared Mr. Tully. "Hundreds of children are disappointed every day in their desire to obtain suitable reading material."

"In East Boston, where we have made our closest study so far, not more than 100 to 150 children's books are available on any one day to meet

Boston Record Jan. 15, 1921 CITY PRINTING PLANTS CLOSED

Union Calls Move a Lock-out Over Wages

Because of failure of Mayor Peters to meet the union wage scale, the city printing plant on Congress st. and the public library bindery and print shop in Copley sq. will be closed Monday, Daniel J. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Allied Printing Trades Council, announced today.

McDonald insisted there will be no strike and said action should be considered a lockout on the part of the city. He asked that the public suspend judgment until such time as the Union can issue an official statement.

According to McDonald, Mayor Peters agreed to make a statement today announcing his position. The Mayor had not been at his office at City Hall up to 11 o'clock, when McDonald made his announcement. While a new union printers' scale was adopted last September, city workers still work on the old basis, which is \$4 a week less than that paid outside. Union officials sought to make the new scale effective from the time it was generally adopted.

Thus far, the Mayor has offered no encouragement, declaring that it now is impossible to change the city budget. There are between 30 and 50 employed at the Congress st. plant and about 40 at the library.

Important legal work that has been done by the city can readily be transferred to outside shops, officials said today. The printing of department reports, however, may be delayed for some time unless the grievance is adjusted.

prepared by Feb 1 and put into effect April 1.

This increase which was coming to the men would be additional to an increase of \$10.00 granted them between August 1919 and July 1, 1920, and would give them an average scale of \$41 a week, says Mr. Lawlor.

Another aspect of the situation of interest is the fact that the printers and compositors in the library, which belongs to the same city department, although under a different superintendent, have refused to go out on strike, although they are not getting the \$4 additional wage now and have not even been promised it in the coming budget.

There is said to be a reason for this, however, in the fact that Mayor Peters last Saturday filed a bill at the State House providing for a pension system which would largely increase the amount of the pensions to city employees.

It is said that many of the workers at the library under this new system would be allowed to stop work on a respectfully large pension, and that they have remained at work for this reason. The story of the situation as outlined by Supt. Lawlor this morning goes back to August, 1919, when expense representatives both the city printing plant and the unions prepared figures on increased cost of living and the increase in wages necessary to meet it.

As a result of this work, the printers, pressmen and compositors received a wage increase totaling \$10.50, of which \$5.50 was granted immediately on Jan. 1, 1920, and \$5 on July 1, 1920. This scale as fixed then was to run to April 30, 1921.

Mayor Refused to Open Wage Scale.

At the same time the city printers got holidays and Saturday afternoons, two weeks' vacation and continuous employment, he said.

Immediately after July 1, however, the labor leaders in the city, as a whole, began negotiating for increased wages, and to quiet this agitation the privately owned printing shops of the city granted a voluntary increase of \$4 to meet the increased cost of living. This raise, however, was not properly a union scale, and can be withdrawn by the employers without negotiations with the unions.

In the meantime, Supt. Lawlor says, Mayor Peters had informed him that the scale could not be reopened for discussion again until the expiration of the year's budget and the preparation of a new one, but he allowed Supt. Lawlor to place in the budget, which he is now preparing, which must be ready by Feb. 1, an increase of \$4 weekly for the employees at the city printing plant, to meet that granted in the privately owned shops.

This was in the face of the fact that no general increase is to be granted to the employees of any other city department. This increase would be effective April 1, so that the city employees are virtually stopping work in a fight for two months' increase.

After Mayor Peters' refusal to open the wage scale before the end of the year, the officials of the Typographical, Pressmen's and Bookbinders' Unions, wrote to the Typographical Board of Trade, asking that the city be forced to pay this \$4 increase to meet that granted outside.

To that letter the Board of Trade replied, according to a copy furnished this morning by Supt. Lawlor, as follows: "While the Typographical union have always accepted as binding on them the contracts entered into by the Typographical union, the increase of Sept. 10 being a voluntary one, in excess of the wage scale contracted for a member of the jurisdiction to compel a member to grant it. This was signed by A. W. Finley, chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Typographical Board of Trade."

Says Mayor "Will Stand Pat"

Supt. Lawlor this morning declared emphatically that "if a vote had been taken upstairs among the men not more than four or five of them would go out. I talked to many of the men and they said, 'We don't want to go out, the Mayor has treated us very fine, we get better than union conditions.'"

Mr. Lawlor further expressed his confidence that the city will not be inconvenienced to any extent by the failure of his employees to appear, since work generally is so quiet that it will be easy for him to get all his work done outside.

As to the library employees, Frank Callahan, business agent of the Bookbinders' Union, declared this morning that the union members at the library would positively not go out until after a conference with the library trustees within the next day or two. It is said unofficially that this printing plant may be abandoned and its work carried on by the State.

Discussion was active this morning as to the effect of the withdrawal of the \$4 bonus by the master printers, and the situation opens up many possibilities. If the master printers withdraw the \$4 bonus it is hardly likely that Mayor Peters would allow it to stay in the new budget.

On the other hand, strike action by the printers, as a protest against such a withdrawal, would mean a city-wide strike of about 2000 men, producing a long payroll for the unions, on which they could get no help from other unions, who are said to be either financially "hard up" or facing the possibility of strike payments themselves.

Mayor Peters, according to Mr. Lawlor, "will stand pat." A little more than a week ago, Mr. Lawlor said, Mayor Peters ordered that in the new budget there should be no general increases and individual increases in pay only after a conference with him, and the city employees of the printing plant, so far as is known, were the one exception to this rule.

Statement by Union Leaders

The trouble at this plant dates back four months, to the time an increase of \$4 for men and \$3 for women a week was granted by private employers.

A statement issued last night by the leaders of the unions affected said in part:

"The men and women affiliated with Boston Typographical Union 13, Printing Pressmen's Union 67, Binderymen's Union 16 and the Franklin Association of Press Binders have withdrawn from the service of the Municipal Printing Plant of the city of Boston, by order of their several unions."

"The one and sole reason for such action is because of the fact that the representatives of the city of Boston in control of the Municipal Printing Plant have compelled these men and women to work under unfair conditions for the past four months by refusing to pay the prevailing rate of wages as established in this community, as agreed to with the recognized organization of employing printers and binders, the Boston section of the United Typothetae of America."

"For the past 25 years, or ever since the Municipal Printing Plant has been operating, its representatives without question paid the prevailing scale of wages, and at the present time it is morally bound to do so by reason of its membership in the Boston Typothetae and contractually is bound to do so through its membership in the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council."

a visit. The engraved portraits of Franklin, as displayed in the glass cases in the fine arts room, are only a small portion of the large collection possessed by the library. The engraving representing Franklin as a young man of perhaps 22 years of age, is sure to catch one's attention. It is interesting to see that youthful and graceful figure, and to study that face, not yet marked by the lines of thought and of experience.

And how we always like to pause before the staid and quaint face of Franklin in later years, as represented in the familiar portrait with the fur cap. There is also a reproduction of a medalion by Nini, showing Franklin without the cap. This medalion is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and upon it is said to be the first use of the famous inscription, "He snatched the thunderbolt from heaven and the scepter from tyrants." It is agreed that Turgot was the author of this inscription, and it is believed that he composed it especially for this terracotta medalion.

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women employed in the printing and binding trades of \$3 per week, to date from Sept. 15, 1921, the statement says. The printing and binding trades in the jurisdiction of Boston, which includes Cambridge, Somerville, Chelsea, Revere, Quincy, Malden, Mattapan, and Brookline, in all establishments of any consequence, accented the above increase and put it into effect. The Boston Municipal Printing Plant alone refused.

"Early in October, the undersigned representatives of the unions took up the matter with the superintendent of printing of the city of Boston. They were referred to the Mayor. Five conferences were held, the decision each time being held in abeyance.

"At the last conference, held on Jan. 12, 1921, the Mayor refused either to agree to the wage agreed to by the Typothetae, or to negotiate a separate schedule with the unions affected with the view of placing said wages in the coming city budget.

"As this position on the part of the Mayor violates the fundamental principle of collective bargaining, if acquiesced in would destroy the integrity of our unions and the integrity of our wage standards.

Say Plant Earned \$50,000 in Year

"There is no economic reason why the men and women of the Municipal Plant should not receive the prevailing wages. Immediately upon receiving the notice from the Typothetae, on Sept. 24, the plant increased its printing charges to conform with the increased wage announced, and said increased charges were not only placed upon city of Boston printing, but also on the book and commercial printing performed by the plant for private concerns. The earnings of the plant so far this year are upward of \$50,000.

"The refusal of the Municipal Plant to pay the prevailing scale automatically constitutes a lockout.

"The printing and bindery trades unions of the city of Boston live up to their contracts. They refuse to do business with concerns who do not."

The statement is signed by S. J. McBride, president Boston Typographical Union 15; J. Frank O'Hare, business agent, Printing Pressmen's Union 67; Michael S. Cooney, business agent, Franklin Association of Press Feeders; Frank H. Callahan, business agent, Book Binders' Union 16, and is attested by Daniel J. McDonald, secretary, Boston Allied Printing Trades' Council.

NO MOVE BY MAYOR TO BRING ABOUT COMPROMISE

Mayor Peters said this morning, regarding the city printing plant strike, or lockout, as it is referred to by those who did not come to work this morning, that he will take no steps to bring about a compromise.

"There isn't anything to compromise," Mr. Peters asserted. "The wage question is not the first issue. The question is whether these employees will submit to the operation of the annual budget system, the same as other classes of city workers."

This is in effect a restatement of the Mayor's original stand in the dispute—that if the printing plant employees would wait until the 1921-22 budget became effective, April 1, their wage scale would then be automatically adjusted to the scale paid in private employ.

The Mayor denied he had any understanding with the Allied Printing Trades Council delegation for a meeting Saturday last. He denied further that he had ever promised to give these employees a \$4 increase in the new budget, claiming no request on this point ever had been made in conferences to date.

But the Mayor did say he had in mind, always during the conferences, to give these workers a scale equal to that paid in private employ at the time when the new budget became effective.

MASTER PRINTERS MAY WITHDRAW VOLUNTARY RAISE

The "strike," "walkout" or "lockout" of the 80 employees of the Boston City Printing Plant, at 286 Congress st, this morning, which began when the 79 employees failed to report for work, has opened wide a situation which may produce within a few days a city-wide strike of approximately 200 members of the Book and Job Printers' Union.

A meeting was called for 2 p. m. today, at the headquarters of the Typothetae Board of Trade, at 175 Federal st, when the industrial relations committee is to consider withdrawing the voluntary raise in wages granted last September to union workers throughout the privately-owned printing plants in the city, as a voluntary offset to the increasing cost of living prevailing at that time.

It is believed by those familiar with the situation that the Board of Trade committee at this meeting will withdraw this voluntary raise, going back to the original union scale, and that the printers' unions will refuse to accept this withdrawal.

The failure of the city printers to report for work this morning at the city printing plant, which may or may not have precipitated the calling of this meeting by the Typothetae Board of Trade, occurred in an effort to secure for the city printers this \$4 extra wage which has been enjoyed by the printers employed by private shops.

At the headquarters of the Typothetae Board of Trade this morning it was said that the withdrawal of the \$4 bonus will probably not be definitely decided until Wednesday, that the Industrial Relations Committee at this afternoon's meeting would probably vote in favor of withdrawing the bonus and then call a general meeting of all the master printers in Boston, on Wednesday afternoon, to finally decide the matter.

which that figure was the agent of this inscription, and it is believed that he composed it especially for this terracotta medallion.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1921

Bare Shelves Face Children in Boston's Libraries



Scene at the East Boston branch of the Boston Public Library, on Meridian street. The arrows point to the barren shelves. Children are seen patiently waiting for books to be returned in order that they may have something to read.

Boston Post

Jan 28, 1921

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

A number of photographic reproductions of the works of Puvis de Chavannes are now on view in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library. They were placed there in connection with the illustrated lecture given at the library hall last evening. When Puvis de Chavannes exhibited his "Concordia" and "Bellum" or "Peace" and "War" at the Paris Salon of 1881, Gautier wrote: "His career may really be said to have begun this year. He has suddenly emerged from obscurity; the light of success is upon him, and will never leave him." These were followed by two new pictures: "Work" and "Repose," in the Salon of 1883.

In the Salon of 1891, "Autumn" was exhibited. Those tall and slender girls, the one plucking a bunch of grapes, and the other holding a basket to receive it, are exquisitely graceful. In 1874, M. de Chavannes undertook the execution of some mural decorations for the Pantheon at Paris. His theme was to be scenes in the childhood of Sainte Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris. The central panel represents the meeting of Sainte Genevieve and Saint Germain, of the smaller panels, one represents the child Genevieve kneeling in a beautiful meadow, in prayer.

The very last work of Puvis de Chavannes was "The Vigil of Sainte Genevieve." It represents Genevieve, in her old age, watching over the sleeping city of Paris. This work was executed immediately after that done for the Boston Public Library.

It was in the studio of Chassierian that Puvis first met the Princess Cantacuzene, who is described as a lady of rare charm and nobility of mind, and of whom he subsequently married, after she had nursed him in an illness. Now death had taken her from him, and those who knew him best said that he died of grief.

Several hundred children, pushing, crowding and begging for reading matter and only a few books on the library shelves.

That is a condition that may be seen almost any day at branches of the Boston Public Library in congested districts of the city.

A few of the children will have books to be returned, but they are quickly snatched up by other eager little readers.

Most of the youngsters, however, wait for several hours in the "book line" before their turn comes to receive one of precious volumes.

MANY FAIL TO GET BOOKS.

Many go home empty handed and downhearted after a long wait, and the library attendants are hard put to keep peace among the clamoring crowd left, striving to avoid similar disappointment.

The attendants, eager to accommodate, work frantically to restore the books to circulation as they are brought back. But their efforts often avail little to stem the demand.

In more than one of the library branches it has been found necessary to adopt an arbitrary rule that no children be permitted to enter the library unless they possess cards for borrowing books or want to apply for a card.

10,000 USE BRANCH.

Ten thousand children in the North End consider the branch library on North Bennett street as a second

home. This is the only place they can find the necessary seclusion to devote to the reading and studying assigned by their school teachers. Their homes are overcrowded and noisy.

Two public and three parochial school districts are dependent upon this branch for co-operation in educating their pupils.

Books, books and more books, especially children's books, is the cry all over the city typically illustrated at this center.

SELDOM FIND BOOKS SOUGHT.

The children are seldom able to find the book they are after, and are fortunate to obtain a substitute. The average daily attendance at the North End branch exceeds 400, greatly overtaxing the existing accommodations.

Because of the crowds and the lack of attendants it is frequently necessary to close the registration department at 4 p. m., five hours before the library closes for the night.

The greatest demand at the North End is for books suitable for children between the ages of seven and twelve. This is the period when the habit of reading is acquired and tastes begin their development.

SHORT OF ITALIAN READING.

So great is the demand of children of these ages that they are compelled to wait from the closing of school until long after supper time to secure one of the highly-prized books.

The need is not confined to children's books in the North End. There is an overwhelming demand for

books in Italian on a wide variety of subjects, but notwithstanding the fact that the North End is the "Little Italy" of Boston, there have been no additions to the collection of books in the Italian language since 1914.

These searches after knowledge tell the library attendants: "We have read and re-read all your books in Italian and would like to have some new ones. Hundreds more of us would come here if we could get some new books."

Newspapers and magazines in the Italian language are read until they are virtually pulp. In spite of the fact that the North End has more Italians than any other section of the city, there is not a single copy of an Italian dictionary on the shelves of the North End branch.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library are aware of the urgent need of more books and have included in their budget for maintaining the library system this year an item of \$100,000 to be used for the purchase of new books. This matter will soon come before Mayor Peters and the City Council for action.

LONGFELLOW TO GIVE FIRST AID LESSONS

Will Tour New England Under Red Cross Auspices

Com. Wilbert E. Longfellow is in Boston to conduct a series of life-saving demonstrations and first-aid methods under the auspices of the New England division of the American Red Cross. Com. Longfellow was recently elected president of the American Swimming Association, and during his seven years of service with the Red Cross has achieved remarkable success in teaching persons to swim, or "making America waterproof," as he calls it.

Yesterday afternoon he addressed 350 officers of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts at the public library on self-protection for women and demonstrated several first-aid methods. During his stay in New England he will give swimming and life-saving instruction and supervise tests in Springfield, Brockton, Providence, Newport, Pawtucket, Quincy, Jamaica Plain, Norwood, Somerville, Malden, Brookline, Watertown and

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1921

WALKER APPOINTED ART COMMISSIONER

Mayor Peters has appointed G. Howard Walker of 15 Walnut street, Back Bay, as art commissioner for the unprecedented term of Alexander Steinert, resigned. Mr. Walker is an architect with offices at 120 Boylston street. The mayor selected him from a list submitted by the public library trustees. He serves without salary.

Boston Herald

Feb 8, 1921

PROF. EMERSON WILL LECTURE ON HOUSING

Speaks Thursday Afternoon at 3:30 in Public Library

Prof. William Emerson, head of the department of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will give an illustrated lecture on "Housing Problems" on Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. His talk will be under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League of Boston. Mrs. Barrett Wendell, chairman of the lecture committee, is in charge of arrangements.

BOSTON AMERICAN JANUARY 21, 1921

LAYS SCARCITY OF BOOKS TO PUBLIC'S EAGERNESS

By REV. DR. ALEXANDER MANN,
President Board of Trustees, Boston Public Library.

I have noted with interest the effort which the Boston American is making in behalf of more books for the Boston Public Library and its branches. The need of more books, especially for the branches and for the children's departments in the branches, is well known to the trustees of the library.

From time to time in their annual reports they have called the attention of the city authorities to the need of a much larger appropriation for the purchase of books. Official statements of this kind, however, are read by comparatively few,



Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann.

and it is gratifying to find a city newspaper thus coming to the aid of the library and making its need known to thousands of citizens.

PRaises AMERICAN'S EFFORTS.

Such work by a newspaper is a real and valuable public service and will, I am sure, be appreciated by all who have the interests of our library at heart.

You have asked me to describe the book situation in the library. In one way it is a sad story, but in another it is a cheerful one. There is a great deficiency of books for both adults and children, but that is due to the eagerness of Bostonians for good reading matter. We should be proud of this.

The board of trustees has asked the city government for an appropriation of \$100,000 to be used in buying new books. This compares with \$60,000 received last year, \$50,000 in 1918, and \$45,000 the year before.

CIRCULATION ENLARGED.

This is a gradual increase but not nearly enough to meet the growth in the demand for books. It must also be remembered that the cost of books has gone up over 50 per cent. in the last four years.

The circulation of books has grown tremendously, taking on the scale of the limit. In the year 1915, 2,300,732 books were borrowed; in 1918, 2,025,063, and in 1917, 2,074,455. Final figures for the year 1920 are not yet tabulated, but we have enough returns to show that there was a marked increase last year.

We have asked for something over \$100,000 to maintain the library system this year, and the question might be raised why we do not cut down other items of expenditure and thus increase the amount available for books.

Let me say that we have reduced our budget for service and maintenance to the lowest figure we deem compatible with efficiency. The greatest need at the moment is more money for new books and it is that point which I am stressing.

The increased demand for books is partly due to a reaction from the war. Hundreds of thousands of men learned to use books while in the service, who previous to that time were unfamiliar with the advantages of the library.

They found that through the use of books they could prepare themselves for higher positions in the army and navy, and now that these men have returned to their home pursuits, they have continued their habit of reading. This is shown by a large increase in the demand for scientific and technical books.

Then there has been launched a big movement in Americanization, which has meant the placing of carefully selected books in various languages about America and its institutions in the various branches and reading rooms. These selections should be increased in those sections of the city where there is a large population of foreigners.

It is especially in these densely populated and foreign sections of the city that the need for more books is apparent. It is in the branches in these districts that children may be seen in lines, waiting for books to be returned by some reader, so that they can borrow them.

This is true, in spite of the fact that special attention has been given to the enlargement of the collections. Many of the youngsters, after waiting several hours, go home empty handed and disappointed.

We should not let this condition continue. Above all, we must see that the growing generation, those who will be the future of America, have plenty of good books to help fit them for their duties as citizens.

BOSTON AMERICAN JANUARY 22, 1921

Mayor to Relieve Book Shortage at Library

Mayor Peters promises relief in the deplorable book shortage in the Boston Public Library and its branches.

Moved by the urgent plea of several hundred children that more books be purchased, the Mayor has answered some of their letters with the statement that he would do all in his power to meet the deficiency.

His reply to one of the youngsters, which is typical of answers sent to others, was as follows:

"Dear Friend: I have just received your letter of December 7, and I am needless for me to say that I regret to learn that the branch library in East Boston is not sufficiently equipped to meet the demands of the children of that section. I realize the important part that reading plays in the education of those who are attending school, so that my appreciation of what the lack of sufficient books means is the more keen."

"It is our desire to have as many reference and interesting story books as possible, and the library does not achieve its purpose without them."

WILL SPEAK TO TRUSTEES.

It is my intention to speak to the library trustees as soon as possible and bring to their attention the need of greater equipment at the East Boston branch library, and I hope that there will be no further cause for complaint."

As has been pointed out in the columns of the Boston American, the demand for more books—thousands of them—exists all over the city, but more particularly in the congested districts.

So great has been the demand for books that the library has not been able to meet the situation, with the funds available. The trustees of the library have included in their budget for maintaining the library system this year an item of \$100,000 to be used exclusively in purchasing new books.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Americanization, and other civic organizations have taken up the campaign for more books. A

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, JAN. 25, 1921

Boston Shows the Way

A public service undertaken by the Boston Public Library in the last month of 1919 has spread its influence over the country in an ever-widening series of ripples until now it is helping the people of some thirty states and a United States senator is praising its work upon the floor in the upper house at Washington.

Said Senator McLean: "In December, 1919, the Boston Public Library started a local government information service. There being no established library information office in the government, it was necessary for the Boston Public Library to establish direct communication with some 200 government offices. This Boston service is now supplying hundreds of citizens with current information on government affairs. A little four-page monthly sheet entitled 'News Notes on Government Publications,' printed for the staff of the Boston Public Library, is sent by request to thirty states. . . . It has met a very definite need."

Now the senator wants a library information service to be established in the bureau of education at the national capital. In other words what the Boston library has been doing to supply the people of Massachusetts primarily and of the nation secondarily with up-to-date facts as to the information gathered by the numerous bureaus and institutions in Washington the senator wants to have done from the capital itself. He would have the government operate a small bureau modeled upon the service established here in Boston, and upon the basis of the information sent out by this new bureau "thousands of patriotic librarians" the country over would aid in putting the people into contact with the publications prepared by the government for them. The trouble has been that government publications do not circulate as they should; the people do not know their value, nor what they are, nor how to get them. Senator McLean figures that if Senator Shout is right in estimating the waste in government publication at a million dollars a year, then by investing less than a fifth of that amount in the proposed service a large part of the waste can be saved and made useful.

survey of the city is being made by the chamber committee, and the East Boston, North End and South Boston districts have already been investigated.

The committee reports that all of these districts showed that hundreds of children every day must wait in line for books to be returned by others so that they can obtain one. Many of them wait in vain.

SCHOOLS HANDICAPPED.

Lack of books in the library branches has interfered with the Americanization program of the chamber and other civic organizations, and the schools have been handicapped in educating children because of lack of reference books in the libraries.

It has also been revealed in the Boston American that not only children's books are needed, there is a virtual dearth of reading matter for adults. Dr. Alexander Mann, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, has pointed out the need.

The budget of the library trustees has been sent out to the city government. The Finance Commission has it under consideration. It should reach the Mayor in a few days, and then he will make his recommendations to the City Council.

Boston Herald

Jan. 29, 1921.

STRIKING PRINTERS WILL NOT RETURN

Declare City Must Pay Prevailing Rate of Wages

Representatives of unions involved in the strike at the city printing plant issued a statement yesterday in reply to the mayor's ultimatum threatening to close the plant, announcing that the printers, binders and press hands will not return to work on Tuesday, or any other day until the prevailing rate of wages paid to other printers and binders is established at the plant.

"It is unfortunate," says the statement, "that Mayor Peters has threatened to close the municipal printing plant just at a time when efforts were being made to arrive at a settlement with assurances of success. The printing plant at 238 Congress street is splendidly equipped to turn out all kinds of printing matter, and it would be an economic crime to permanently prohibit it operating productively."

"The net earnings of the municipal plant, amounting to over \$50,000 this year, the result of the energy and skill of the men and women employed justifies the claim for the community wage, as immediately on receipt of notice from the Typographers that the increase of \$1 was to become effective on Sept. 24, the plant increased its printing prices to its customers to conform with the increased labor cost."

To Discuss Printing Technique

Books on the technique of printing, available in Greater Boston libraries, will be the subject discussed at the meeting of the Society of Printers in the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston street, Monday evening at 8:30. Following the speaking, the society will hold its annual election of officers.

an address this morning at the session of the Massachusetts Library Association at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Longwood avenue.

Librarians and persons interested in the promotion of education, numbering more than 200, assembled in the large auditorium of the Pharmacy College and heard with special interest Mr. Belden's presentation of problems which must be faced, not only by libraries in this State, but by similar institutions throughout the country if this unprecedented "hunger for learning" manifested by young and old alike is to be satisfied.

Mr. Belden opened his address by reviewing the work of the American Library Association, and in this connection mentioned the "Books for Everybody" campaign conducted by the association which resulted, he said, in a "humiliating failure" because of lack of unity among librarians, jealousy, poor publicity and a general "let George do it" spirit.

It is a satisfaction to state, however, continued Mr. Belden, "that every effort raised in the campaign has been or will be spent for the enlarged programme activities of the American Library Association, and that when a sum has been designated for a specific purpose it will be spent for that purpose and no other."

Mr. Belden then went on to discuss the need of obtaining books for former service men now convalescing in hospitals and for members of the merchant marine still in service. It is expected, he added, that this work of supplying reading matter for these men will be taken over by the Social Service Bureau organized during the war by Mrs. Henry Howard to give aid and comfort to men in the Navy. Mrs. Howard, formerly of Brookline, now of Cleveland, is confident that within three months this work will be well under way, according to Mr. Belden.

In outlining the library board's future, he said: "The commissioners this year are confronted with many pressing problems and never have they been in a less satisfactory condition to solve them. While the board congratulates itself on having secured its efficient general secretary to serve as field agent—and all Massachusetts librarians will rejoice in Miss E. Louise Jones' merited appointment—yet it has had and will have great difficulty in obtaining, at the salary available, a satisfactory successor to Miss Jones as general secretary and library adviser."

The great handicap of the commissioners, he explained, is the present inadequate and unsuitable alignment of quarters in the State House, and predicted that it might become necessary to seek rooms in another locality.

No small part of this morning's session was given over to a discussion of modern verse, led by Dr. Harry L. Kohn, librarian at Brown University, who gave brief criticisms in every case favorable, of Pauline T. Colum, John Drinkwater, Robert Frost, Rachel Lindsay and Amy Lowell. In mentioning Miss Lowell's "Pictures of the Floating World," he praised her gift for vivid and revealing similes, but declared that she loses contact with most readers when she attempts to visualize emotions, as when she makes a lover describe his mistress as turning the air into "sparkles of lemon-green flame."

Recent works of fiction were criticized by Miss E. Louise Jones of Concord, who declared that in her opinion the public would continue to buy novels even though the publishers reached new high altitude records in prices. Harlan H. Ballard, librarian and curator of the Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, spoke on "Psychology of Spiritualism," and took occasion to ridicule "ouija board fanatics."

Miss Alice Tenney gave a list of selected works relating to the Pilgrim and called the audience's attention to the display of Pilgrim portraits and pictures in the hall leading from the auditorium. Frederick W. Paxon, an officer of the American Library Association, told of plans being made for the association's annual meeting to be held at Swampscott the latter part of June.

During the afternoon the principal speakers were John Clair Minot, literary editor of the Boston Herald, whose subject was "Some Unfamiliar Aspects of the Pilgrim Story," and Miss Caroline M. Hewins, librarian of the Public Library at Hartford, Conn., who spoke on "Children's Books." Harold T. Dougherty, first vice president of the club, presided.

Abbey, and others.

Puvion's wall paintings in Boston, in the Sorbonne, in the Pantheon, at Amiens, at Lyons, etc., were well illustrated. The lecturer laid special emphasis on Puvion's faculty for adapting his paintings to their surroundings, his capacity for taking infinite pains, repeatedly altering his designs, and his capacity to make them, his knowledge of the true principles of wall decoration and particularly of those that differentiate it from easel painting, his ingenuity and care in respect of composition, his knowledge of anatomy and form, his "significant silhouette," and his effective use of "rest spaces" in his pictures.

Of especial interest were Mr. Andrew's observations on the Boston Public Library decorations, which brought out some points that were new to most of the most part. These remarks applied to the most part to the matter of the design, and the design not only of each panel taken separately, but that of the series as an organic unit. These comments were very original and interesting.

It was pointed out, for instance, that the series of upright panels surrounding the stairway was conceived as a connected and consistent whole, bound together, as it were, by the linear movement of the entire series. In the two panels on the west wall, at either side of the window, the dominant lines are horizontal. In the six panels at either side of the stairs, the general movement of the lines, climbs from west to east as the stairs ascend, corresponding substantially with the rise of the staircase. Black-and-white sketches of these two groups of three panels each were thrown onto the screen to illustrate this linear scheme. Not only the main lines, but in some cases the subsidiary lines of the panels also, conform to this arrangement.

By inference Mr. Andrew made it clear that he considers Puvion de Chavannes the supreme master of composition. He showed several of the Preliminary studies for mural paintings in connection with the finished paintings, as examples of changes that were made by the artist in the course of his development of a subject, to effect a more satisfactory design, and pointed out the reasons for the modifications and the improvement that resulted from them.

In controverting the position taken by some people in regard to the defects of the artist's draughtsmanship, Mr. Andrew called attention to many specific passages of his especially fine and knowing drawing of the figure, in one case showing by comparison that the modern Frenchman avoided certain errors of proportion that were committed by even so great a draughtsman as Raphael. In the case in question he went so far as to assert that Raphael's figure had hands and arms that did not rightly correspond to the type of head represented.

Comparatively little attention was given to the matter of color, except in general it was a fair inference from what was said that the lecturer held Puvion's color to be always harmonious and consistent, and especially appropriate to the purpose in view. Emphasis in color is placed in the right spot, in view of the relations of the various color masses, and where the tone is made dull and gray it is with a definite aim. The color scheme, moreover, is always intelligently adapted to the prevailing color of the surrounding walls, as in the Boston paintings, which are framed by the strong yellow and golden tone of the Slena marble.

Mr. Andrew closed his lecture by reading eloquent tributes from a French writer and from an English writer to the genius of the painter, his citation from Arnold Bennett's recently published "Your United States" bringing to an appropriate climax a most interesting lecture.

Had Mr. Andrew allowed himself a little more time he would no doubt have enlarged upon the subject of Puvion's masterly originality and power, the nobility of his style, and the reasons underlying his choice of symbolic motives. In none of his paintings is his inventiveness and thoughtfulness more forcibly exemplified than in the Boston decorations, which possess a richness of classic allusion and an individuality in the use of symbolism unsurpassed in any of his work in France. To cite but one example of this fertility of resources, originality of conception and startling unexpectedness of design in the carrying out of a perfectly new idea, take the single panel in the Public Library devoted to the exposition of the electric telegraph, where the two flying figures symbolize the swift transmission of good news and bad news.

Mr. Andrew, however, very properly confined himself to the technical side of the question. As an artist, he is in a position to understand and to set forth the craftsmanship and the mental qualifications required to overcome the innumerable difficulties of the mural painter, to solve the problems of meeting the peculiar demands of the vocation, and to turn the task into a triumphant and apparently easy success.

Not the least interesting part of the lecture was that in which Mr. Andrew showed how much Puvion de Chavannes owed to his Italian forerunners, and especially to Giotto. In examples shown on the screen he clearly indicated the big architectural principles—including the "significant silhouette"—and the disposition of the "rest spaces"—common to both these mural painters.

Second prize, \$5. Each year's subscription to our Junior Animals (value, \$1). Junior High School classes will count according to the grades, the third-year pupils being in Class I. Pupils in all vases and normal art schools will not be eligible in any class. To interest the pupils in the kindness to animals is the object of the contest. The posters, if they are to be of any value, must be original, and must not contain the words "Be Kind to Animals," or give the dates of Be Kind to Animals Week. Brief sentences or mottoes may also be used, but each poster should tell its own story in the picture. The drawings may be pencil or crayon, pen and ink, paper silhouette, watercolor, or charcoal, but the use of colors will be recommended. All the drawings will be judged upon by a competent board of interested judges, whose names will be announced when the awards are made.

All drawings must be on cardboard or paper, fourteen by twenty inches in each dimension, not only of each drawing, but of the contestant, name and address of the school, and the number of the grade, must be plainly written in the upper right hand corner on the back of each poster. All posters entered in the contest become the property of the M. S. P. C. A. The posters must be shipped flat (not rolled), by mail or express prepaid, to reach the office of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A., 150 Longwood avenue, Boston, not later than April 5, 1921.

The best posters will be publicly exhibited in Boston during Be Kind to Animals Week, and the awards will be made and publicly announced early in that week. Last year the exhibition was held in the Boston Public Library, where it attracted wide attention.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE LECTURES

Course in Public Library Lecture Hall is Arranged for Thursday Afternoons in February

Four free public lectures are to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, on Thursday afternoons in February at 3.30 o'clock. These lectures have been arranged by the lecture committee of the league, of which Mrs. Barrett Wendell is chairman, and relate to subjects with which the work of the league is concerned. The subjects are as follows:

Feb. 3.—Dr. William Healy, director, Judge Baker Foundation, "Modern Psychology in Relation to the Education and Development of Children."

Feb. 10.—Professor William Emerson, head of the Department of Architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Housing Problems," illustrated by the stereopticon.

Feb. 17.—Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, commissioner, Massachusetts State Department of Health, "Bubonic Plague," illustrated by stereopticon.

Feb. 24.—Dr. James L. Hamilton of the staff of the Boston Lying-in Hospital, "Legislation in regard to Maternity Benefits."

NEW VOCATIONAL SERVICE

Association of Collegiate Alumnae to Hear of Project Next Wednesday Afternoon

The vocational committee of the Boston branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae will hold its meeting next Wednesday, at 3 P. M., in the staff lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., former president of the Massachusetts Library Club, trustee of the Boston Art Museum and the Boston Athenaeum, will address the meeting on "The Public Library; Its Friends and Near-Friends." Miss Sara H. Stiles, former chairman of the vocational committee, will give an outline of the development of the vocational information service that the committee has recently established at the library. Miss Ethel Remick, trained worker of the vocational information service, will describe briefly the organization.

RUSKIN'S 102D ANNIVERSARY

Boston Club Will Observe the Occasion at Public Library Monday Afternoon

The Boston Ruskin Club will observe the 102d anniversary of the author's birth at the Boston Public Library Lecture Hall Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, with an address on "Ruskin's Paradoxical Humor," by Davis Wagstaff Clark. Mrs. May Smith Dean, club president, announces that the public is invited.

to accept it as altogether real. Still, that is of course due to the story itself, and not necessarily to the illustrator. No doubt the imaginative ardor of the author, once it has been permitted to work its spell on the reader, might invest the whole affair in such a convincing atmosphere of life and action, it would be possible to enter into the illusion and accept the conventions, until the fall of the curtain.

Mr. Page has had a wide experience as an illustrator, and knows all the ups and downs of the avocation. He likes dramatic subjects, and the costumes of the period covered by the romance present no difficulties to him. He is a skilful composer of effective groups of figures. The baroque splendor of medieval castle halls appeals to him, and he is at home among the posters and adventurers and cut-throats who people the stage, as well as in the company of the knights and ladies, monks and nuns, and the rest of the dramatic personae.

In color his pastels are mediocre. His color is thin, acid and shallow. For many years he conducted a successful art school in Boston, at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Boylston street, and many of his pupils became competent illustrators and commercial designers. He managed several easels at Gloucester some seasons ago.

W. H. D.

Boston Transcript.
February 2, 1920

Boston Public Library Bulletin

Notice of a new departure in the Boston Public Library is given in the current number of the Quarterly Bulletin. Three rooms have been set apart, near the entrance, for an information office, a government service room and an open self room, respectively. The information office is designed to answer with the least possible delay the question of the man in a hurry or tell him where he can get the information. The government service room is at the command of the visitor or the printer. Information supplied by the United States and Boston city governments. The open self room is filled with non-fiction, which gives the casual reader access to good books in many fields of thought. The experiment will be watched with interest.

The Boston Public Library has received recently some rare and old books, titles of which are given in the Bulletin. One accession is a leaf (fo. 91, v. 14) of Gower's "Confessio Amantis," Liber Quartus, Folio lxxxv. "But of any other World," etc., printed by Caxton at Westminster, 1483, in black letter. Thirty copies and a fragment of this work are recorded by De Rived in his "Census of Caxtons," but this sheet is an unrecorded fragment. Jean Calvin's "A faithful and most edifying treatise," translated by Miles Coverdale, a black-letter volume, London, 1539, and John Evelyn's "A Book made by John Evelyn, concerning the sacraments," another black-letter of 1639, are imperfect and have been supplied from the British Museum catalogue.

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Three of the committee of South end children who visited Mayor Peters at City Hall today, to petition him for more books for the Tyler street reading room (left to right): Saul Kraft, Charles Goldenberg and Louis Rudkin.

Committee from South End Calls on Mayor

Handsome Harry, the boy bandit; Slippery Steve, the silent sleuth, and others of their alliterative ilk, whose adventures have stirred the hearts of hundreds of lads, were relegated to insignificance today when a committee of three boys, representing young America of the South end, petitioned Mayor Peters for more books in the Tyler street reading room.

Asked if they wanted books of the well known bandit and sleuth variety, they decidedly replied in the negative, although they admitted they would like to read good books on the world at large and on outdoor life. The committee comprised Saul Kraft, 12 years old, of 1 Florence street, chairman; Louis Rudkin, 12, of 38 Oswego street, and Charles Goldenberg, 13, of 35 My street. Saul, speaking for the others, said the Slippery Steve style of literature was not what appealed to them, and Charles agreed and said they needed their teachers would not think it was the kind of literature they were after.

The parents of all three were born in Russia. The boys themselves are in the Quincy grammar school, on Tyler street. Saul and Louis belong in the eighth grade and Charles in the seventh. The teacher of Saul and Louis is George Edwards and Charles's teacher is Miss Mary A. Molloy.

Over 200 Signatures

The youngsters had a petition signed by more than 200 of their playmates and fellow-scholars. This they presented to the mayor's secretary, George R. Canty. The mayor himself was not in the office. Secretary Canty promised to take the petition before the mayor at an earliest possible moment and assured the boys that the mayor will give thorough consideration. The petition read as follows:

We the undersigned young citizens of the South end who use the Tyler street reading room wish to petition you excellency, for we are interested in books both for our pleasure and education. This is a great need to further our education, especially on subjects such as the Great World War, debating, geography and interesting stories on outdoor life.

"In view of the above facts, we hereby petition your honor to appropriate sufficient sum to supply the Tyler street reading room of the Boston Public Library with more books on the above named subjects."

Saul, the chairman, explained that there are now a large number of books in the reading room, but that many new ones are needed because the old ones are all read up.

Boys Ask Mayor for More Books That They May Become Better Citizens



South End youths, who sign themselves "Young Citizens," presenting their petition from 200 pupils of the Quincy and Abraham Lincoln schools for more books in the Tyler street reading room. Left to right, George R. Canty, Mayor's secretary; Saul Kraft, Charles Goldenberg and Louis Rudkin.

South End boys with a hunger for knowledge that is not satisfied by the few books in the Tyler street reading room presented to Mayor Peters today a petition signed by more than 200 pupils of the Quincy and Abraham Lincoln schools, asking for more books that they might become better citizens.

The boys declared what the Boston American has been pointing out for weeks that the meagre equipment of the reading rooms is of little use to boys and girls seeking to broaden their minds and make better progress in school work.

In the petition presented by Saul Kraft, Charles Goldenberg and Louis Rudkin, they referred to themselves and the other signers as "young citizens" and ask for books to be read for profit and education. They especially want books on the World War, biography, debating and stories of outdoor life. Master Kraft declared the boys wanted to know something of the life of Dr. Francis J. Egan, S. J., writer of red-blooded boys' stories.

The shelves contain few books and the biographies are in two or three volumes, frequently disarranging any boys left the petition signed. The boys with Mayor's Secretary George R. Canty, assured that it would reach the Mayor, who already has over 200 letters from boys and girls asking for more books and better books.

KEATS EXHIBITION ON Memorials of Famous Poet at Public Library Gems of Day and Other Collections Shown Association Books of Remarkable Value Display Now Open in the Fine Arts Room

"What are Keats?" is the question that was asked of an attendant at the Boston Public Library when someone was notified that a Keats exhibition was to be opened in the fine arts department today. There are many Keats memorial exhibitions all over the country in various libraries, but the Boston Public Library is particularly fortunate in having in its exhibit some of the most interesting memorials of the poet, loaned by private collectors, the larger part of the exhibits being contributed by Fred Holland Day of New York, who was the first to collect Keats memorabilia. There also are some interesting Keats letters loaned by Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins, Miss Mary C. Sears and other private collectors. The exhibits are shown in cases in the fine arts department, a commanding feature being a replica of the Keats bust at Hampstead, England, while the Louis A. Holman collection of pictures, described at length in the Transcript of Feb. 19, occupies a conspicuous position. The Keats bust, which was made from a life-mask, is like that dedicated at Hampstead, on July 16, 1844. The movement for an American memorial to Keats on English soil was started by James Russell Lowell, the movement being taken up by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, Richard Watson Dixon, T. W. Parsons and others, the funds for the memorial to be placed in the parish church at Hampstead being raised by Professor Norton, Louise Imogen Guiney and Fred Holland Day. Mr. Day, who was secretary of the American committee, carried out the details and presented the bust, made in marble by Miss Annie Whitney, the American sculptor, the acceptance being by Edmund Gosse. Mr. Day's interest in Keats has continued, and he has been a constant collector of Keats's works and memorabilia pertaining to him. While only a portion of this material is on exhibition at the library, the selection is varied and some fine and valuable books of association interest are included.

Laurel Leaves from Keats's Grave
In frames under glass are shown photographs of Keats's grave at Rome and the house on the Spanish Steps where he died. One of the frames contains laurel leaves from Keats's grave, while another shows pressed box and violet leaves from the same place. There are pictures of the various houses in which Keats lived, the home of his brother George Keats, who came to this country and lived in Louisville, Ky., and interesting places connected with the poet's life, one being a photograph of Millfield Lane taken at the spot where Coleridge first met Keats with John Hunt.
Of the many Keats and other portraits the most interesting is that by Severn. Joseph Severn and Keats were close friends during the last five years of the poet's life. When Keats was far gone with consumption and was ordered to Italy, Severn, who was as poor as Keats himself, and was at work on a picture for the Academy which he hoped would win him a travelling scholarship, gave it up and accompanied Keats to Italy. They reached Rome in November, 1820, where, in a house on the Spanish Steps, Severn nursed Keats until the latter's death, Feb. 23, 1821. Severn painted three portraits of Keats from life and as many more posthumously. Besides the portraits of Keats here shown are the portraits by Haydon, a silhouette by an unknown artist, the Grosvenor medallion, and portraits of the associates of Keats, including a photograph of the oil painting of Wordsworth by Haydon, an almost unknown painting.
The autograph letters in the exhibit include, from Mr. Day's collection, two of the love letters written by Keats to Fanny Brawne. These are of great value and interest, and have been printed in the "Letters to Fanny Brawne" of which there are copies among the books, including a copy printed on pink paper, formerly the property of Andrew Lang. There are letters from Thomas Keats about the poet and mentioning "Endymion," which Keats wrote in 1818. There is a volume containing autograph letters written by John Keats to James Rice and Charles Rice; two from Haydon to Keats, the publisher, about Keats's "Sonnets," and a letter of William Howitt to William Howe about his last interview with Keats. Letters of Edmund Oller, John Taylor, B. W. Proctor, Charles Cowden Clarke and others deal with Keats's works. An interesting letter in Mrs. Hopkins's collection is written by Keats to Severn, and says:
My dear S. The doctor says I mustn't go out. I wish delicious Fate would put it in question to entertain you with a sonnet or a poem. I can do so, I assure you, in the

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICE PROPOSED

Province of Libraries Felt to
Have Grown to Include the
Gathering of Information in
Place of a Community Center

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—That the public library has come to a point in its public service where it recognizes the need of extending its functions in the direction of information, and of serving, if not as a community center, at least as a place to which the citizen may turn for information, is the opinion expressed by many of those in touch with library work. This movement, it is pointed out, has already been crystallized in the establishment in the Boston Public Library of a Library Information Service, which has set a precedent in work in this direction. In addition, a volunteer committee has been formed to cooperate with the information service and, further, to formulate a program for library extension work.
Some organization or institution, it is felt, is needed to gather and coordinate data about the locality and about subjects of varied interest. So far as local information is concerned, it is recognized that some form of community center would be the logical repository. Lacking this, however, it is felt that the library can fill this need by accumulating complete and up-to-date data, thus establishing itself as the place to turn to. An economic element, also, enters into this idea in that persons coming to the library, they find the information they need or being directed to proper persons or places to find it. A case in point is cited as that of a state worker being forced to spend three days hunting down information sought, when a coordination of the data in the library could have made him task a three-hour one.
Classes of Information
Information, however, is said to be divided into two parts; that which every one wants or is apt to want; and that which only a special few may want. The logical place for the information of general application, therefore, is felt to be under an information bureau, the establishment of which will be greatly facilitated if a bill now before Congress providing a federal library information service is passed. The amassing of the necessary data, although so far as government publications are concerned it would be aided by federal legislation, is recognized to be a task requiring large cooperation.
Under the plan which the extension committee of the Boston Public Library is slowly and carefully working out, a system of sponsorship is planned, particularly with regard to the more specialized subjects. This is explained as enlisting the cooperation of a person or organization to which an inquirer can be referred. Specialists and authorities in all lines from literature to engineering, whose study and training qualifies them to inform, are available. To obtain their cooperation and interest is one of the tasks before the library workers.

**Boston Traveler
Feb 23, 1921**
**SUFF'S BUST
IN LIBRARY**
Tribute Is Paid to Lucy Stone

Those who frequent Bates Reading Hall in the Boston Public Library will notice that a new bust, apparently, has been added to the well known collection there.
The bust is that of Lucy Stone, the first of suffrage pioneers. It is not new, however. But for a good many years it has been hidden away in one of the upper rooms of the library.
But now that the suffrage fight is won, and memorials to these pioneers are being erected in various parts of the country, it was felt that this work of art, representing one famous woman, and executed by another, should have a place of rightful prominence.
The matter was brought to the notice of the library officials by the Boston League of Women Voters, and the bust was at once installed in its present place of honor, between the busts of Scott and Irving, on the right side of the entrance.
It is appropriately significant that, occupying much the same position on the left of the entrance, is the bust of Julia Ward Howe, another famous woman, and a life-long friend and suffrage worker with Lucy Stone.
The bust of Lucy Stone was executed by Anna Whitney, one of the most famous woman sculptors, and a very close friend of Lucy Stone's. Anna Whitney is the sculptor who did the Adams statue in Adams square, the Charles Sumner monument in Cambridge, and the figure of Emerson up in the Fenway.
Lucy Stone was the oldest of the suffrage pioneers, her work preceding even that of Susan B. Anthony. She helped organize Massachusetts, and through her efforts money was raised to aid many of the western states in organizing suffrage groups. The bust was first presented to Mrs. Judith Smith, who is at present the oldest living suffragist in Massachusetts, and who was a co-worker with Lucy Stone in the cause. She later presented it to the Public Library.

There is a vast number of things which, if they could be brought within reach of the public, would be of infinite value, it is pointed out. That nowhere in Boston is there a complete list of the many employment agencies with information as to their particular type of positions, is cited as an instance of what can be done in the direction of assembling information on something of general public demand. An instance of a call for the amplification of a certain passage from Dante is pointed out. This request was met by reference to a person in a position to search out the question. Lists of lecturers, lantern slides owned by individuals and organizations, agricultural information, indexes of events, conventions and exhibits to be held in the future, syllabi on various subjects, are only a few of the things which library extension work includes.
Stimulation of public interest in, as well as reliance on, this work is felt to be essential to its success. Its application throughout the country is

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN
Among the treasures of the Keats exhibit, now on view at the Boston Public Library, you will find a presentation copy of *Lamia, Isabella, and the Eve of St. Agnes*, bearing the inscription in Keats's handwriting: "To William Hazlitt, Esq., with the author's sincere respects." In another volume of "Poems," Keats wrote: "To W. Wordsworth, with the Author's Sincere Respects." Professor Palmer has loaned a choice copy of "Endymion," which belonged to Joseph Severn.

You will also wish to see the representations of The Holland House "The Horsham Vase," and the "Fragment of the Elgin Marbles," all of which are supposed to have helped inspire the "Ode on a Grecian Urn," and you will remember how in that ode Keats makes the urn to say: "Beauty is truth, and truth beauty."
In one of the glass cases in the exhibition room, there are copies of the "Bulletin of the Keats, Shelley Memorial," and as a frontispiece in vol. No. 2, there is a reproduction of a painting by Joseph Severn, entitled "Shelley in Rome." How it makes one think of Shelley's *Elekya* on Keats, bearing the title "Adonais," one of the most perfect poems in the English language. You will remember those famous lines:
"Peace, peace! he is not dead, he doth not sleep!
He hath awakened from the dream of life.
'Tis we, who, lost in stormy visions,
With phantoms an unprofitable strife."

**Boston Globe
Feb 19, 1921**
How to Use Public Library
Annals M. K. Brookline-Globe to the Public Library on Tuesday, say any week day, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., and Sunday from 1 to 5 p. m. in the Boston Public Library. There you will find everything you ask for. The books are on open shelves and the reader may take any book he wishes to the table and read, all without the formality of sending the attention of the librarian in charge of the reading room. No money, newspapers, dictionaries, annuals, etc., are kept by themselves in an alcove at the end of the reading room. The books are carefully classified under the various subjects and every case is the classification. After you have found out all you can for yourself, ask one of the attendants at the desk and he will show you the use of the card catalogue and direct you to the special libraries.

**Boston Globe
Feb 19, 1921**
Attention has been drawn of late to the efforts undertaken in the Boston Public Library to develop a public information service, utilizing a multitude of information sources in the answering of inquiries on all sorts of subjects. Similar efforts are making, we believe, in Newark and certain other cities having progressive library policies. It is now proposed, in a bill which Senator McLean, among others, is supporting in the Senate, to establish an official Government information service, to operate as a clearing house of facts for public libraries in many places rendering the kind of service that the Boston library has undertaken. This is by way of mobilizing the great stores of specialized knowledge collected by the several government departments, that they may be available for popular use, and also linking up the great Congressional Library with other libraries for the same purpose.

Among other advantages, it is sought to handle the printed matter put out from the government printing office in a manner that would render it of much greater use to the people. This work is proposed to be developed as one of the functions of the Bureau of Education. In its bearing on the extension of knowledge and the advancement of Americanization this plan has possibilities that are eminently worth considering. In a way it is a summary recognition of the value of the work done for some time past by private agencies, notably the Frederic J. Haskin service which has been made extensive use of by readers of The Union and other American newspapers. Undoubtedly the idea is susceptible of far greater development, in respect to both promptness and range of information on the multifarious subjects that engage public interest.

**Boston Post
March 1, 1921**
I observe an innovation at the Public Library put into effect recently. There is a room on the first floor of the library now known as the "open shelf room." Here is kept many of the modern non-fiction volumes, such as new essays, biographies, poetry, books on religion, history, economics and social science. It is a treat to enter the room and browse about, choosing from here and there a book which will afford an evening's pleasure. It saves the labor of sending in for a book and then having to wait for it to come to you.

**Boston Record
Feb 17, 1921**
**LUCY STONE GETS
PLACE IN LIBRARY**
The bust of Lucy Stone, pioneer worker for the liberation of women and the first Massachusetts woman to gain a college education, has just been given a place of honor in Bates Hall, in the Boston Public Library. This action is a beautiful and timely tribute in this year of woman's enfranchisement and was taken at the dedication of the Boston League of Women Voters. Near the statue of Lucy Stone stands that of the other great Massachusetts woman, Julia Ward Howe.

THE REPUBLICAN IN BOSTON

People in the Public Library
Wait Their Turn to Read
It—Another Copy Needed

To the Editor of The Republican:—
I happened to be in the newspaper room of the Boston public library this afternoon and read Morrison I. Swift's letter to you on the utter unfitness of that building for the purpose for which it was designed.
There are a great many people in this vicinity who have learned to appreciate the *Republican* for the accuracy of its news columns and the breadth and depth of its editorial comment, a refreshing contrast to the incessant ranting and glib superficiality of certain local papers.
At present one often has to wait the best part of an hour while others are reading *The Republican* and then feels not wholly at ease because he knows that others are standing close by awaiting their turn.
ROBERT W. TUCKER.
Boston, February 17, 1921.

**Boston
March 7,
INCREASING PAT
OF P
ACCORDING TO
F. D. Belden,**

books called for at the public library last year was greater by 150,000 than the number in 1919. He accounts for the increase—which has been still more marked in other cities than in Boston—by saying that former service men are going forward with the reading habits they acquired in the army and navy.
The providing of books for our soldiers and sailors was a mere incidental of the war. Somebody started the idea that the boys would be lonesome if they were not supplied with something to read. The idea took hold, as every idea did that had to do with the welfare of our fighters in those days, and books of every description came pouring in to the distributing centres.
The harvest that is being reaped from those seeds, is as encouraging as it is surprising. Who thought the military and naval services were going to introduce thousands of men to the reading of worthwhile books?

The new users of the public libraries are asking mostly for books on scientific and technical subjects, and other books of an informative or instructive nature, rather than for fiction. They had their choice from the crumbs of reading matter that were thrown to them, and they selected, for their after-war perusal at any rate, the books that would be of practical help to them.
Americans who didn't get into the training camps or the trenches, scarcely realize the self-revelation that came to the service men in those days when they were up against the cold facts of a cruel war. Many a man resolved, under those fateful circumstances, that if he ever came through the ordeal alive, he would make the most of his opportunities, at whatever cost of study and preparation.
The men who rallied to the defence of America are destined to play a larger part than is generally believed in molding the future of the country.

**Boston Sunday Advertiser
March 13, 1921**
**GETS NEW BOOKS
FOR CHILDREN**
\$40,000 Increase for Public Library Provides More for Adults Also

Boston children are soon to be made happy. They will no longer go to Boston's libraries for books, only to be faced by empty shelves, for Mayor Peters has allowed Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, \$40,000 more this year than ever before for the purchase of books.
"There are two and a quarter million children who patronize the Boston libraries," said Mr. Belden yesterday, in commenting on the situation, "and if we had the books there would be three or four million."
"With the increase in appropriation from \$60,000 to \$100,000 which the Mayor has allowed us, we hope to do much, not only for our juvenile readers, but also for the adult patrons."
"In the past, instead of being able to buy ten or fifteen copies of a book, we have had to content ourselves with two or three, which was insufficient."
"We are going through the children's department, adding new books and putting in many new copies of books which have proved to be favorites."
"All over the country libraries are being used as never before. We attribute this in large measure to the service of the librarians who went overseas and who showed the men what the libraries afforded."
"Now that these men are home they are using the libraries and are also bringing their friends and families. They are demanding better books and professional books and it is up to the American public to supply this need."
"These men want to learn and they regard the libraries as the places to obtain instruction. The libraries must expand and continue to expand as the demand grows."

**THE BOSTON HERALD
MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1921**
**THINKS WAR DEVELOPED
TASTE FOR GOOD BOOKS**
Belden Reports 150,000 More Requests in 1920 Than in 1919
The Boston Public Library received 150,000 more requests for books in 1920 than in 1919, a fact which in the opinion of the librarian, Charles F. D. Belden, reflects the taste for good books formed during the war when army and navy men relied on service libraries for profitable and pleasant entertainment. Mr. Belden regards the same factor as responsible for a great increase in library circulation throughout the country. Scientific and technical books and those that point out ways to self-advancement appear most popular.

The Keats Memorial Exhibits

The exhibitions at the Widener Library and the Boston Public Library of manuscripts, books, letters, pictures and other materials of interest in connection with the centenary of the tragic death of John Keats continue to attract wide attention. The treasure room at the Harvard library never contained before so large an audience as greeted an address by Prof. Lowes upon the all too brief career of the young poet at the time the exhibition was opened. A week yet remains in which the public may see the memorials there placed on view. They include certain manuscripts, belonging to Miss Amy Lowell, whose pricelessness is indicated by the huge amount of insurance which she has placed upon them. Among these documents is the first draft of "The Eve of St. Agnes," and the first draft of the sonnet upon "First Looking into Chapman's Homer," with its unforgettable and well known lines. Another case has an extremely valuable collection, the property of Pierpont Morgan. The collection in the Public Library is of a somewhat different character and its ready accessibility has brought large numbers of persons to its inspection. Not only students sufficiently informed as to see the significance of each exhibit almost at a glance, but the less informed, who nevertheless have a feeling for what is best in poetry, linger among these memorials. And not a few of the visitors go away with a glow at their hearts as they reflect upon the growing fame of this young poet who accomplished so much in his short span of years.

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Of the many Keats and other portraits the most interesting is that by Severn, Joseph Severn and Keats were close friends during the last five years of the poet's life. When Keats was far gone with consumption and was ordered to Italy, Severn, who was as poor as Keats himself, and was at work on a picture for the Academy which he hoped would win him a travelling scholarship, gave it up and accompanied Keats to Italy. They reached Rome in November, 1820, where, in a house on the Spanish Steps, Severn nursed Keats until the latter's death, Feb. 23, 1821. Severn painted three portraits of Keats from life and as many more posthumously. Besides the portraits of Keats here shown are the portraits by Haydon, the Grosholtz medallion, and portraits of the associates of Keats, including a photograph of the oil painting of Wordsworth by Haydon, an almost unknown painting.

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rections in Keats's handwriting, as well as the errata slip, often missing. It is inscribed, "Aut. copy with corrections in his own hand." This may have been written by Wells, who married a Miss Hill, whose sister married a Mr. Maxey. Wells's book went to the Maxey family after his death, and the volume was purchased and bound by Zaehnsdorf. There is also here Haydon's copy of "Endymion" in the original boards, uncut, with manuscript notes in his hand and an autograph on the title page, followed by the autograph of "J. Landseer." Joseph Severn's own copy of "Endymion" is loaned by Professor George Herbert Palmer of Harvard, and contains a letter written by Severn to Joseph Howarth. This is one of the finest copies possible to secure, as regards condition.

The presentation copies of "Lamia, Isabella and the Eve of St. Agnes" include one in polished calf which bears the inscription in Keats's handwriting: "To William Hazlitt, Esq., with the author's sincere respects." After being given to Hazlitt by Keats, the book later became the property of William Godwin and was purchased at his sale in 1834 by Thomas Hodgkin, whose bookplate it bears. Miss Sears' copy of this same work is particularly interesting, as it contains a card of admission to the lectures on experimental philosophy by William Allen, F. R. S., at Guy's Hospital, inscribed "Mr. Jno. Keats, perpetual, 1815."

A copy of Homer's "Iliad," printed by N. Butter about 1612, is an interesting association book, containing a letter in front "To my dear Haydon" and ending: "At some future time I shall re-borrow your Homer. Yours ever, John Keats." Special and later editions of Keats's works and books relating to him fill an important place in this display. There are the famous Keatscott and Essex House editions of Keats's "Poems," and copies of "Adonais" from the types of Didot at Pisa and other presses. Nearly all of these volumes are of exceeding rarity and value, and no such opportunity to see the work of Keats and his associates has ever been given in Boston.

Boston Traveler

Feb 23, 1921

SUFF'S BUST IN LIBRARY

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But now that the suffrage fight is won, and memorials to these pioneers are being erected in various parts of the country, it was felt that this work of art, representing one famous woman, and executed by another, should have a place of rightful prominence.

The matter was brought to the notice of the library officials by the Boston League of Women Voters, and the bust was at once installed in its present place of honor, between the busts of Scott and Irving, on the right side of the entrance.

It is appropriately significant that, occupying much the same position on the left of the entrance, is the bust of this Ward Howe, another famous woman, and a life-long friend and suffrage worker with Lucy Stone.

The bust of Lucy Stone was executed by Anna Whitney, one of the most famous woman sculptors, and a very close friend of Lucy Stone's. Anna Whitney is the sculptor who did the Adams statue in Adams square, the Charles Sumner monument in Cambridge, and the figure of Ericson up in the Fenway.

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Christian Science Monitor

Feb 22, 1921

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICE PROPOSED

Province of Libraries Felt to Have Grown to Include the Gathering of Information in Place of a Community Center

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts.—That the public library has come to a point in its public service where it recognizes the need of extending its functions in the direction of information, and of serving, if not as a community center, at least as a place to which the citizens may turn for information, is the opinion expressed by many of those in touch with library work. This movement, it is pointed out, has already been crystallized in the establishment in the Boston Public Library of a Library Information Service, which has set a precedent in work in this direction. In addition, a volunteer committee has been formed to cooperate with the information service and, further, to formulate a program for library extension work.

Some organization or institution, it is felt, is needed to gather and coordinate data about the locality and about subjects of varied interest. So far as local information is concerned, it is recognized that some form of community center would be the logical repository. Lacking this, however, it is felt that the library can fill this need by accumulating complete and up-to-date data, thus establishing itself as the place to turn to. An economic element, also, enters into this. In many towns or cities could turn to the library, there finding the information they need or being directed to the proper persons or places to find it. A case in point is cited as that of a state worker being forced to spend three days hunting down information required, when a coordination of the data in the library could have made her task a three-hour one.

Classes of Information Information, however, is said to be divided into two parts; that which every one wants or is apt to want; and that which only a special few may want. The logical place for the information of general application, therefore, is felt to be under an information bureau, the establishment of which will be greatly facilitated if a bill now before Congress providing a federal library information service is passed. The amassing of the necessary data, although so far as government publications are concerned it would be aided by federal legislation, is recognized to be a task requiring large cooperation.

Under the plan which the extension committee of the Boston Public Library is slowly and carefully working out, a system of sponsorship is planned, particularly with regard to the more specialized subjects. This is explained as enlisting the cooperation of a person or organization to which an inquirer can be referred. Specialists and authorities in all lines from literature to engineering, whose study and training qualifies them to inform, are available. To obtain their cooperation and interest is one of the tasks before the library workers.

Some of the Needs There is a vast number of things which, if they could be brought within reach of the public, would be of infinite value, it is pointed out. That nowhere in Boston is there a complete list of the many employment agencies with information as to their particular type of positions, is cited as an instance of what can be done in the direction of assembling information on something of general public demand. An instance of a call for the amplification of a certain passage from Dante is pointed out. This request was met by reference to a person in a position to search out the question. Lists of lecturers, lantern slides owned by individuals and organizations, agricultural information, indexes of events, conventions and exhibits to be held in the future, syllabi on various subjects, are only a few of the things which library extension work includes.

Stimulation of public interest in, as well as reliance on, this work is felt to be essential to its success. Its application throughout the country is

Boston Post

Feb 23, 1921

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Among the treasures of the Keats exhibit, now on view at the Boston Public Library, you will find a presentation copy of "Lamia, Isabella, and the Eve of St. Agnes," bearing the inscription in Keats's handwriting: "To William Hazlitt, Esq., with the author's sincere respects." In another volume of "Poems," Keats wrote: "To Wordsworth," with the Author's "Sincere Respects." Professor Palmer has loaned a choice copy of "Endymion," which belonged to Joseph Severn.

You will also wish to see the representation of "The House and House Urn," "The Borghese Vase," and "Fragment of the Elgin Marbles," all of which are supposed to have helped inspire the "Ode on a Grecian Urn," and you will remember how in that ode Keats makes the urn to say: "Beauty is truth, and truth beauty."

In one of the glass cases in the exhibition room, there are copies of the "Bulletin of the Keats, Shelley Memorial," and as a frontispiece in vol. No. 2, there is a reproduction of a painting by Joseph Severn, entitled "Shelley in Rome." How it makes one think of Shelley's "Elegy on Keats," bearing the title "Adonais," one of the most perfect poems in the English language. You will remember those famous lines:

"Peace, peace! he is not dead, he doth not sleep!
He hath awakened from the dream of life.
'Tis we, who, lost in stormy visions,
With phantoms an unprofitable strife."

Boston Globe

Feb. 19, 1921

How to Use Public Library

Annie M. K. Brookline-Globe to the Public Library on Copying any work (day, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and Sunday from 1 to 10 p. m. by dates. The library is open to all who wish to use it. The books are on open shelves and the reader may take any book he wishes to the table in the "open shelf room." Here is kept many of the modern non-fiction volumes, such as new essays, biographies, poetry, books on religion, history, economics and social science. It is a treat to enter the room and browse about, choosing from here and there a book which will afford an evening's pleasure. It saves the labor of sending in for a book and then having to wait for it to come to you.

Apres of the non-fiction room at the library, the second floor of the library now known as the "open shelf room." Here is kept many of the modern non-fiction volumes, such as new essays, biographies, poetry, books on religion, history, economics and social science. It is a treat to enter the room and browse about, choosing from here and there a book which will afford an evening's pleasure. It saves the labor of sending in for a book and then having to wait for it to come to you.

Lucy Stone Gets Place in Library

The bust of Lucy Stone, pioneer worker for the liberation of women and the first Massachusetts woman to gain a college education, has just been given a place of honor in Bates Hall, in the Boston Public Library. This action is a beautiful and timely tribute in this year of woman's enfranchisement and was taken at the suggestion of the Boston League of Women Voters. Near the statue of Lucy Stone stands that of the other great Massachusetts woman, Julia Ward Howe.

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Boston Globe

Feb 12, 1921

BOYS PROTEST TO MAYOR, ASK MORE BOOKS FOR TYLER-ST ROOM

Three Quincy School Pupils Spokesmen for Mates, Want Works on World War Outdoors, Biography

The juvenile thirst for good literature was evidenced this forenoon, when three South End boys, Quincy Grammar School pupils, came down to City Hall to protest to Mayor Peters for 200 of their fellows, that the city's Tyler-st reading room doesn't afford them the books they want.

Books about the World War, up-to-date maps, certain biographies, books about debating and outdoor life are very scarce at the reading room. The boys wanted the Mayor to authorize special appropriation for such new books as are needed, and submit it to Monday's City Council meeting for concurrence.

Saul Kraft of Florence st., Louis Rudkin of Oswego st., and Charles Goldenberg of Fay st., the parents of all of whom were born in Southwest Russia, comprised the delegation. These and the 200 other boys signing a petition thus brought, are members of the State House.

Many of these boys are given a New Hampshire outing in the summer under State House arrangements. "We want some outdoor-life stuff so we can go camping on our own hook, sometime, maybe," said Saul Kraft. Sec. George R. Canty promised to lay the complaint of the boys before the Mayor; he will doubtless be able to get something done for the boys.

Attention has been drawn of late to the efforts undertaken in the Boston Public Library to develop a public information service, utilizing a multitude of information sources in the answering of inquiries on all sorts of subjects. Similar efforts are making, we believe, in Newark and certain other cities having progressive library policies. It is now proposed, in a bill which Senator McLean, among others, is supporting in the Senate, to establish an official Government information service, to operate as a clearing house of facts for public libraries in many places rendering the kind of service that the Boston library has undertaken. This is by way of mobilizing the great stores of specialized knowledge collected by the several government departments, that they may be available for popular use, and also linking up the great Congressional Library with other libraries for the same purpose.

Among other advantages, it is sought to handle the printed matter put out from the government printing office in a manner that would render it of much greater use to the people. This work is proposed to be developed as one of the functions of the Bureau of Education. In its bearing on the extension of knowledge and the advancement of Americanization this plan has possibilities that are eminently worth considering. In a way it is a summary recognition of the value of the work done for some time past by private agencies, notably the Frederic J. Haskin service which has been made extensive use of by readers of The Union and other American newspapers. Undoubtedly the idea is susceptible of far greater development, in respect to both promptness and range of information on the multifarious subjects that engage public interest.

Boston Record

Feb 17, 1921

LUCY STONE GETS PLACE IN LIBRARY

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The men who rallied to the defence of America are destined, to play a larger part than is generally believed in molding the future of the country.

New England Newspaper Bureau

Sat. Feb. 19, 1921.

THE REPUBLICAN IN BOSTON

People in the Public Library Wait Their Turn to Read It—Another Copy Needed

"I happened to be in the newspaper room of the Boston Public Library this afternoon and read Morrison I. Swift's letter to you on the utter unfitness of that building for the purpose for which it was designed. While I do not agree with Mr. Swift's views, I believe the library would render its patrons a great service if an additional copy of The Republican was provided for the newspaper room.

There are a great many people in this vicinity who have learned to appreciate The Republican for the accuracy of its news columns and the breadth and depth of its editorial comment, a refreshing contrast to the incessant ranting and glib superficiality of certain local papers. At present one often has to wait the best part of an hour while others are reading The Republican and then feels not wholly at ease because he knows that others are standing close by awaiting their turn.

ROBERT W. TUCKER.
Boston, February 17, 1921.

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Boston, February 17, 1921.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1921

THINKS WAR DEVELOPED TASTE FOR GOOD BOOKS

Belden Reports 150,000 More Requests in 1920 Than in 1919 The Boston Public Library received 150,000 more requests for books in 1920 than in 1919, a fact which in the opinion of the librarian, Charles F. D. Belden, reflects the taste for good books formed during the war when army and navy men relied on service libraries for profitable and pleasant entertainment. Mr. Belden regards the same factor as responsible for a great increase in library circulation and technical books.

Scientific and technical books and those that point out ways to self-advancement appear most popular. "All over the country libraries are being used as never before. We attribute this in large measure to the service of the librarians who went overseas and who showed the men what the libraries afforded." "Now that these men are home they are using the libraries and are also bringing their friends and families. They are acquiring new tastes in books and professional books and it is up to the American public to supply this need." "These men want to learn and they regard the libraries as the places to obtain instruction. The libraries must expand and continue to expand as the demand grows."

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1921

The Keats Memorial Exhibits

The exhibitions at the Widener Library and the Boston Public Library of manuscripts, books, letters, pictures and other materials of interest in connection with the centenary of the tragic death of John Keats continue to attract wide attention. The treasure room at the Harvard library never contained before so large an audience as greeted an address by Prof. Lowes upon the all too brief career of the young poet at the time the exhibition was opened. A week yet remains in which the public may see the memorials there placed on view. They include certain manuscripts, belonging to Miss Amy Lowell, whose pricelessness is indicated by the huge amount of insurance which she has placed upon them. Among these documents is the first draft of "The Eve of St. Agnes," and the first draft of the sonnet upon "First Looking into Chapman's Homer," with its unforgettable and well known lines. Another case has an extremely valuable collection, the property of Pierpont Morgan. The collection in the Public Library is of a somewhat different character and its ready accessibility has brought large numbers of persons to its inspection. Not only students sufficiently informed as to see the significance of each exhibit almost at a glance, but the less informed, who nevertheless have a feeling for what is best in poetry, linger among these memorials. And not a few of the visitors go away with a glow at their hearts as they reflect upon the growing fame of this young poet who accomplished so much in his short span of years.

Boston Sunday Advertiser

March 13, 1921

GETS NEW BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

\$40,000 Increase for Public Library Provides More for Adults Also

Boston children are soon to be made happy. They will no longer go to Boston's libraries for books, only to be faced by empty shelves, for Mayor Peters has allowed Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, \$40,000 more this year than ever before for the purchase of books.

"There are two and a quarter million children who patronize the Boston libraries," said Mr. Belden yesterday, in commenting on the situation, "and if we had the books there would be three or four million." "With the increase in appropriation from \$30,000 to \$70,000 which the Mayor has allowed us, we hope to do much, not only for our juvenile readers, but also for the adult patrons. "In the past, instead of being able to buy ten or fifteen copies of a book, we have had to content ourselves with two or three, which was insufficient. "We are going through the children's department, adding new books and putting in many new copies of books which have proved to be favorites."

"All over the country libraries are being used as never before. We attribute this in large measure to the service of the librarians who went overseas and who showed the men what the libraries afforded." "Now that these men are home they are using the libraries and are also bringing their friends and families. They are acquiring new tastes in books and professional books and it is up to the American public to supply this need."

"These men want to learn and they regard the libraries as the places to obtain instruction. The libraries must expand and continue to expand as the demand grows."

New England Newspaper Bureau
Sunday Feb. 27, 1921.

ASK MORE MONEY FOR LIBRARY BOOKS

City Must Provide More to Make Benton Fund Available

By WILLIAM F. KENNEY
Trustee Boston Public Library

Twelve years ago the library authorities faced the problem of adequate library buildings to accommodate the rapid growth of the outlying districts and the congested sections of certain parts of the city proper. Reading rooms had been established near the centers of population, and in several localities the growth became so rapid that the resources of the reading rooms were taxed beyond their limits. Then began the erection of suitable buildings to take care of the fast-growing constituency of the institution. In rapid succession, separate library buildings were erected at the North end, in Charlestown, East Boston and Jamaica Plain. With new libraries in these sections, more shelving and a demand for books, due to more patronage that grew faster than the supply, came the inevitable problem of filling up the extra shelves thus created with sufficient reading matter.

The housing situation in these sections having been practically taken care of for years to come, the question of material to work with became the dominating issue. The amount expended for books had averaged about \$25,000 yearly, for some time prior to this period, an amount insufficient to allow the library to function properly, even before the addition of new buildings to the library plant. The trustees had pursued a consistent course, which was to first get the buildings and then buy the books to fill them.

So the trustees placed in their budget larger amounts for books each year, gradually increasing the sum until \$60,000 was recommended in 1919-20, and Mayor Peters and the city council allowed the amount without the slightest hesitation.

Larger Amount for Books

The estimated requirements made this year by the trustees for books is \$100,000, and the board has concentrated its efforts to secure that amount. The matter is now before the mayor and budget commission, and will later go to the city council. The trustees have every reason to expect that the mayor will do the very best he can for the library, consistent with the requirements of other departments.

New quarters will be provided the South end branch in the municipal building on Shawmut avenue and a new library is planned for West Roxbury.

The Public Library has occupied its present magnificent building in Copley square just 25 years, and during that time has made progress in the most satisfactory manner in serving the people, old and young, with good reading. In many respects the past four years have been notable in the history of the institution. Gratifying results have been achieved in several important improvements inaugurated by the library since 1917.

New departments have been added with success so fully accomplished as to justify their establishment. One more department remains to be opened—the business men's branch in the downtown district—when the city can afford the appropriation. The information bureau, opened in January, 1920, in connection with the government document room, has become one of the most frequented and valuable departments of the library.

In another particular the library has made distinct progress—the placing of more books on the open shelves, within easy access of the reader. The open shelf in library policy has developed these last few years, but not without opposition.

I recall distinctly how much antagonism was displayed to the open shelf—an American idea—at the International Congress of Librarians and Archivists at Brussels in 1910. I had the honor of representing the Boston Public Library at that important gathering, and introduced a resolution to place the international body on record in favor of the elimination of all red tape and complicated catalogues between the book and the reader. Stormy protests came from the old world librarians, but after a debate lasting three hours the resolution was adopted. So much for open shelf reform.

Workers Inadequately Paid

Much has been done by the trustees, with the co-operation of the mayor and council, in the matter of better salaries to the employees, who are wholly dependent on the trustees for any increases. There is still much to be done on that score. For what is expected of them in educational requirements and adaptability to the profession, library workers are inadequately compensated. They are entitled to the same consideration as school teachers, and the trustees will continue their efforts in this direction. Conditions have improved during the last four years, but there is room for more improvement.

In two particulars the library has taken great strides forward in recent years—the amount of money expended for books and in circulation. The chief items of expense in operating a large library with as many branches as the Boston institution are fuel, light, repairs and salaries. The upkeep and overhead charges are enormous, and when the cost of keeping 210 doors open is compared with the amount expended for books, one is inclined to speculate whether it is worth while after all, unless the supply of books is on a relative plane with the cost of operating.

Books and more books have been the constant appeal of trustees, examining committees and branch librarians for years. About half the time of the custodians is taken up telling the people how sorry they are that the books the reader wants are not in the library, because of lack of sufficient funds to purchase more than one for each of the branches.

The call for books on the part of young and old is insistent, and must be heeded sooner or later. The trustees believe it should be heeded now. The library usually buys one or two copies of the latest books for the central branches and larger reading rooms, but the supply does not equal the demand, hence the necessity of more money to give the taxpayer what he ought to have.

Any interested citizen can verify this condition of affairs by visiting the nearest reading room to his home. There are 30 branches and reading rooms throughout the city, all of them doing splendid work in enriching the minds of the young and old.

Aid from Trust Fund

Were it not for the income received from trust funds, the scholarly side of the institution could not be strengthened by volumes of permanent interest, rare first editions and early Americana. The library has nearly \$100,000 in trust funds, the income of which is restricted, in most cases, to specific purposes indicated by the beneficiaries.

When the library comes into possession of the Benton millions, and can use the income, more funds may be available for books of permanent value. The city has a duty to perform before the Benton money can be of use.

There is a clause in his will which says that the income cannot be applied to library purposes in any year that the city fails to appropriate for library purposes at least 12 per cent of the amount available for city departments.

What Mr. Benton meant by city departments will probably be a matter for the supreme court to decide later, when the trustees think it is proper to put it up to the court.

The trustees already have a portion of the Benton legacy, \$50,000, but the income goes to the poor of Boston instead of being used to purchase books for children. This will be the disposition of it each year that the city fails to meet the provisions of the Benton will. So that it is doing good work pending the time when the city becomes more liberal to the library.

Ask \$100,000 for Books

The largest amount ever spent by the trustees for books in any one year was in 1919-20. The board had made a special plea to the mayor in its budget, following up the recommendation of examining committees, the librarian and the custodians; \$60,000 was granted, the full amount asked by the trustees, which enabled the library not only to meet the increased cost of books and periodicals, but to purchase a considerable number of scholarly, technical, vocational and recreational books. Particular attention was given to the acquisition of books for children, and in increasing the number of volumes used in Americanization work.

This year the trustees have asked for \$100,000 with which to further fill the shelves of the branches and reading rooms, and provide more technical and scientific books. The books are needed, adapted to the children of the primary grades and to prospective citizens from foreign countries who have made Boston their home. A large number of these books should be bilingual, and the trustees make it a point to supply the large number of persons who are all ways seeking through the medium of the library a broader culture, and general knowledge of human events. The people are reading more and better books than ever before. Since the closure of the library the resources of the library have been taxed to the utmost to supply the demand for books on technical subjects, and also all kinds of reading matter, scholarly and popular.

A splendid reaction has shown itself to the great response to the American Library Association in furnishing books and magazines for soldiers during the war. Thousands of young men who never before had a chance to read good books acquired the habit while in the training camps and back of the lines, and since their return home have eagerly sought the libraries to increase their knowledge along special lines, such as engineering, electricity and other valuable subjects.

Well Known in Europe

Professors, school teachers and students come to Boston every summer from all parts of the country just to enjoy the advantages of the Public Library. They can tell you all about the Chavannes, the Holy Grail, the Sargent Mural decorations, the wonderful Shakespearean collection, the Spanish collection, and a host of other treasures of the institution.

When the King of Belgium was being shown through the building by the writer he said the Boston Public Library was well known in Europe. He said he had been to the finest public buildings in America. A very well known Boston lady called on me one day and asked to be shown through the building. She was not satisfied until every department had been closely inspected, and when the tour was over she disclosed to me why she wanted to go through the library. While attending a dinner in a European capital some time ago she was introduced to a distinguished man, who, when he discovered that she came from Boston, proceeded to enlighten her with a wonderful tribute to one of the great institutions of the world, as he expressed it, the Boston Public Library. He said he had made a special trip to America once to visit it. Not alone for its artistic beauty, but for the valuable collection of books, the library stood at the head in America.

My friend was deeply humiliated and confirmed that the topic of his conversation was one she could not carry on, with any degree of brilliancy or animation, because she had never been in the building, and knew nothing about its collections. This was particularly sad, because she had lived near the library for several years. At the first opportunity that presented itself on her return to America she made a tour of the building, and finished her visit by taking out a card.

I always like to tell the story of the young man whom I ran across one day by chance in the reading room of the West end library while making a visit to that branch.

Used His Opportunities

This particular reader attracted my attention because there was half a dozen books in front of him, and he was looking at them so intently that I doubted that he was sincere in his conviction that this legislation should not be enacted. He has thus far failed to convince the librarians that his arguments are valid, and the librarians have failed to convince him of the merits of both Senator Smoot and the librarians desire a more intelligent use and distribution of government printed matter, and good results are therefore inevitable.

Just the same, we could do with a change of heart on the part of the Senator!

The Boston Public Library has a great collection of valuable books and manuscripts, many of which could not be duplicated, and a most effective method of inculcating a love for the preservation of these treasures is to get the people in the habit of coming to the library by keeping a good supply of current literature on hand. At this time this teaches a love for scholarly books, and the future preservation of the institution is assured.

Want Their Own Language

We must not fall into the error that the average man who comes here from Europe is wholly without knowledge of the world's classics. When he visits the library for the first time the thought uppermost in his mind is to get a book written in his own language.

One of the features of the Boston Public Library system is to furnish to this class of readers bilingual books on American history, poetry and biography. The library can, and will, do more along this line with a larger appropriation from the city government.

No institution that serves the public can progress without keeping pace with the requirements of the people, and as the reading habit of the people is constantly growing, the library must supply the books.

How well the library has progressed along these lines is shown by a few statistics taken from the librarian's reports. When the Boston Public Library was opened, in 1882, the total number of volumes available for public use was 9,884. The number a valuable for public use in 1919-20 was 1,975,688. The circulation of the library in 1919-20 was the highest in its history, 2,300,722 volumes. Eighty-five per cent of the home circulation is from the branches and reading rooms, and a large percentage of the cardholders are women and children. The percentage of men who take out library cards is very insignificant.

A curious fact is that the home circulation from the central library, where are housed so many valuable books, and which is regarded as one of the important libraries of the world, is much smaller than in the outlying district of Dorchester.

Some names, showing who use the library, taken from the table of cardholders, are as follows:

Number	Names
105,000	Under 10 years of age
12,130	From 10 to 19 years of age
22,300	From 20 to 29 years of age
22,300	From 30 to 39 years of age
22,300	From 40 to 49 years of age
22,300	From 50 to 59 years of age
22,300	From 60 to 69 years of age
22,300	From 70 to 79 years of age
22,300	From 80 to 89 years of age
22,300	From 90 to 99 years of age

It is estimated that the number of men over 30 who have cards and who have used the library is 1,000,000. It is also estimated that the number of children under 10 who have cards and who have used the library is 1,000,000.

With increased appropriations for books, the library can concentrate on a vigorous campaign for more cardholders, because they will have the books to give them when they come.

Transcript

March 16, 1921

Transcript of the proceedings of the Senate on the bill to amend the act to provide for the publication of the works of the United States Government, passed March 16, 1921.

The bill was introduced by Senator George P. McLean of Connecticut, and has been passed by the House of Representatives.

The bill provides for the publication of the works of the United States Government, and for the distribution of the same to the public.

The bill is now before the Senate, and is expected to be passed in the near future.

Springfield Daily
Republican
Fri. Feb. 18, 1921

BOSTON'S DECADENCE

What Disposition Should Be Made of the Public Library Building

To the Editor of The Republican:—

In his inference that I desire the scrapping of the Boston public library building one of your correspondents is quite wrong. I should be pained beyond expression to have that done. What I want is to have it scrapped or partially so, as a library, and turned to a public use for which it is pre-eminently fitted, to supply an even greater Boston need. His proposal that the central court be covered with a scientifically glassed vault will greatly improve the structure for the purpose I have in mind, but it would not solve the library difficulties. This building would still remain a hopeless library monstrosity, from which state, as a library, it cannot be redeemed.

Go into the two magazine rooms: they are compressed little apartments suggesting catacombs, though a little better lighted on sunny days. The circulation of the library in 1919-20 was the highest in its history, 2,300,722 volumes. Eighty-five per cent of the home circulation is from the branches and reading rooms, and a large percentage of the cardholders are women and children. The percentage of men who take out library cards is very insignificant.

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Springfield Union

Thursday, February 24, 1921

Conference in Boston Library

Nurse Recruiting Campaign to Be Discussed Saturday

A further conference relative to the state campaign to recruit student nurses will be held in Boston Public Library Saturday. A number of prominent nurses of Springfield and vicinity who are members of the State Nurses' Association, which is conducting the campaign, will confer with Miss Bertha W. Allen, chairman of the campaign, and state executives. There was a conference last Saturday.

The campaign, which will start March 1 and continue for the rest of the month, will extend throughout the State and is necessary because of the need of more nurses, especially since the new eight-hour law went into effect Jan. 1. This provides that student nurses shall work only eight hours. Moreover, so many graduate nurses are qualifying for industrial, institutional and social service work that there is a decided shortage of private nurses.

The nurses attending the conference Saturday from Springfield are: Elizabeth T. Price, superintendent of nurses at Springfield Hospital and chairman of the campaign for Hampden county; Miss Florence M. Canine, director of the visiting nurses' association of Hampden county branch of the State Nurses' Association; Miss Minnie Johnson, counselor for Springfield Hospital Nurses' Association; Miss B. Sawyer, president of Springfield Hospital Nurses' Alumni Association and Red Cross education director; Miss Ethel Dolan, superintendent of the Holyoke Hospital; Miss Ruth Humphries, assistant superintendent of the Holyoke City Hospital and counselor for Hampden county branch of the State Nurses' Association.

Springfield Daily
Republican
Fri. Feb. 18, 1921

BOSTON'S DECADENCE

What Disposition Should Be Made of the Public Library Building

To the Editor of The Republican:—

In his inference that I desire the scrapping of the Boston public library building one of your correspondents is quite wrong. I should be pained beyond expression to have that done. What I want is to have it scrapped or partially so, as a library, and turned to a public use for which it is pre-eminently fitted, to supply an even greater Boston need. His proposal that the central court be covered with a scientifically glassed vault will greatly improve the structure for the purpose I have in mind, but it would not solve the library difficulties. This building would still remain a hopeless library monstrosity, from which state, as a library, it cannot be redeemed.

Go into the two magazine rooms: they are compressed little apartments suggesting catacombs, though a little better lighted on sunny days. The circulation of the library in 1919-20 was the highest in its history, 2,300,722 volumes. Eighty-five per cent of the home circulation is from the branches and reading rooms, and a large percentage of the cardholders are women and children. The percentage of men who take out library cards is very insignificant.

A curious fact is that the home circulation from the central library, where are housed so many valuable books, and which is regarded as one of the important libraries of the world, is much smaller than in the outlying district of Dorchester.

Some names, showing who use the library, taken from the table of cardholders, are as follows:

Number	Names
105,000	Under 10 years of age
12,130	From 10 to 19 years of age
22,300	From 20 to 29 years of age
22,300	From 30 to 39 years of age
22,300	From 40 to 49 years of age
22,300	From 50 to 59 years of age
22,300	From 60 to 69 years of age
22,300	From 70 to 79 years of age
22,300	From 80 to 89 years of age
22,300	From 90 to 99 years of age

It is estimated that the number of men over 30 who have cards and who have used the library is 1,000,000. It is also estimated that the number of children under 10 who have cards and who have used the library is 1,000,000.

With increased appropriations for books, the library can concentrate on a vigorous campaign for more cardholders, because they will have the books to give them when they come.

Boston Transcript
274 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1921

Business and the Library

Boston lacks a branch of its public library established for the purpose of meeting the special needs of the business men of the community. In this respect, the city is behind the times. Business men's branches are maintained in many other cities. They have come to be regarded as an essential part of library activities. In New York, Chicago, or Philadelphia, the person seeking assistance from the library in the form of information on commercial or industrial topics has an advantage over the person seeking the same information in Boston. In these other cities, there is available to the business community a specialized library conveniently placed.

Boston's need in this particular has long been recognized. The establishment of a business branch has been urged in the reports of the librarian. It is among the recommendations made to the trustees and to the mayor by the examining board of the library. The board feels that the present is an appropriate time to take active steps in the promotion of the project, and in particular, that the erection of the new building of the Boston Chamber of Commerce offers a solution to the question of obtaining suitable and properly located quarters.

Leaving aside the question of location, this is a time when the establishment of the proposed branch assumes especial importance. There has never been a time when the business man has been in greater need of accurate information concerning commercial and industrial conditions and processes. There has never been a time when that information was obtainable in greater volume, and plans are in the making for increasing this form of assistance to the business world. In particular, the United States Department of Commerce, under the energetic guidance of Secretary Hoover, is about to add greatly to the value of its work. Boston should have the same means of profiting by such assistance as is provided in other cities. The need here is especially urgent in view of the determined effort which has recently been begun to enlarge the commerce of the port, and especially to develop foreign trade.

In connection with foreign commerce, it is pertinent to observe what is being done abroad to aid business through library facilities. A notable development of such facilities has taken place in Manchester where there is a commercial library of wide and varied activities. Among other things, it possesses a vast array of information about harbors and ports; it collects geographical data; it keeps in touch with changes in commercial law and supplies information concerning methods of banking, bookkeeping and accounting; it provides information on business organization and management. The library facilities thus afforded in this English city are used, in part, by competitors of American business men in the markets of the world. It thus supplies another argument in favor of the proposed enlargement of the scope of library activities in Boston.

Waltham News.
Wednesday,
March 16, 1921.

Librarian Belden of the Boston Public Library expresses the opinion that one of the results of the war was the formation of a taste for good books among men who served in the active forces or in training camps. Other librarians have voiced similar opinions. It is gratifying to know this is so, but it will hardly be known as an argument for starting another war for the purpose of creating further elevation of literary taste.

Boston Evening
Transcript
Thursday, March 17, 1921

Manuscripts and Memorials Now on Exhibition

Treasures of Three Great Private Libraries

Pierpont Morgan Collection Sends
Rarities

Amy Lowell and Bemis Manuscripts
Shown

Keats manuscripts and memorials from three of the greatest private collections in America are now on exhibition at the Harvard University Library, but they will go back to their owners at the beginning of next week, and the opportunity for book-lovers to see these remarkable treasures is short. The Keats centenary has been the occasion of many exhibitions, a notable one being at the Boston Public Library, but never before anywhere has such a remarkable collection of original Keats books, manuscripts and letters been brought together as that which may be seen at Harvard. Miss Amy Lowell's safe has given up some of her greatest treasures for the exhibition; the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York has loaned some manuscripts and books of inestimable value which have never been seen before here, and Frank B. Bemis, who has also contributed liberally to the Boston Public Library exhibition and that of the Grolier Club of New York, has placed in the Harvard cases some of his rare association volumes.

Miss Amy Lowell, who is known as the foremost among American women book collectors, and who possibly has no rivals among her sex in England, has contributed many of her precious manuscripts which have heretofore been kept from public view. Among the manuscripts which she has placed in the Harvard collection are the first drafts of the "Sonnet on Chapman's Homer," one of Keats's greatest poems, and the interest in this is enhanced by the exhibition here of the identical copy of Chapman's Homer which Keats borrowed from Haydon and which led to the writing of the poem. The Homer, however, is loaned by the owner, Frank B. Bemis.

Gems of Miss Lowell's Collection

The manuscripts of the "Ode to Autumn," "The Eve of St. Agnes" and "I Stood Tip-toe Upon a Little Hill" are among the greatest gems of Miss Lowell's collection here exhibited. Other items are the "lost" letter to Richard Woodhouse, which contains the second draft of Keats's "Ode to Autumn," a letter from Percy Bysshe Shelley to Keats, asking him to come and stay with him at Pisa, and one of the famous love letters of Keats to Fanny Brawne, for whom he entertained a hopeless passion. Among the books in the exhibition which came from Miss Lowell's library, the most important is the "Lamia," "Isabella," and "The Eve of St. Agnes," which Keats sent to Fanny Brawne. It is the first edition of 1820, in splendid, clean condition, and at the top of the title is the inscription, "To F. B. from J. K." The intimate association interest of the volume is increased by an autograph note of H. B. Forman, the noted English editor of Keats, who writes on the verso of the marbled fly-leaf: "This copy was given to Fanny Brawne by Keats, in whose writing is the inscription on the title-page. It was given to me by the Misses Margaret and Mary Keats, the daughter of the said Fanny, who married a Mr. Lindon. H. B. F. 4 July, 1877." Another copy of "Lamia" is that which was sent to Mr. Dawson with the publisher's advertisement cancelled. A volume of Spenser which was used by Keats when he wrote "The Eve of St. Agnes" and other rare "association volumes" are in the Lowell collection.

Besides the copy of Chapman's Homer which Keats borrowed from Haydon, Mr. Bemis exhibits copies of "Endymion" and the "Poems" of 1817 which belonged to Charles Wells, one of Keats's friends, with written manuscript annotations by Keats, and a number of interesting letters of Keats and his contemporaries.

From the Morgan Library

From the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York have been sent a dozen books and manuscripts never before exhibited, some of which are of unique interest. Among the letters is one written by Keats to his sister Fanny, who was then fifteen years of age, while he was on a tramp through Scotland and northern England. It contains some doctored verses, and after writing them "We are in the midst of the Mermaid country, of whom I suppose you have heard," he adds: "And I wish you were here to see the Mermaid. It was this brown beard here."

MORIARTY OPPOSES CHAMBER LIBRARY

Declares He Will Never Agree to Branch There

A tentative proposal by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, president of the public library trustees, to establish a business men's branch library in the new chamber of commerce building when completed, provoked vigorous opposition from Councilman James T. Moriarty at the meeting yesterday of the city council committee on appropriations.

The Rev. Dr. Mann declared that the trustees were hoping that the chamber, from public spirited motives, would grant free quarters in the new building for a branch library to contain appropriate books of reference for business men. The librarian, Charles P. D. Belden, who also appeared at the meeting, estimated the cost of establishing the branch to be \$25,000 and the annual cost of maintenance to be \$5000.

"I will never agree," asserted Councilman Moriarty, "to vote for any appropriation of money to put a public library at the disposal of the chamber of commerce." He had previously alleged that apparent favoritism had been shown in making appointments to the library force and that "outsiders" had been given positions that, in his opinion, should have been allowed to

employees with long service in library.

"You don't expect me to agree," you queried the Rev. Dr. Mann. Moriarty further asserted that the trustees didn't know all that was going on in the library and declared that appropriations were being spent in a manner that was not in accord with his judgment.

In reference to the proposal for a downtown branch of the library, Chairman Edward F. McLaughlin of the committee suggested it be established in City Hall in order not only to provide reference books for the council, but to make business men more familiar with City Hall affairs.

THE BOSTON HERALD SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1921

THAYER ARCHITECT FOR LIBRARY BRANCH

Mayor Peters has appointed Oscar A. Thayer, 39 Franklin street, as architect for the proposed West Roxbury branch library for which a \$25,000 appropriation has been made. The compensation will be 6 per cent. of the total cost of the building.

The mayor approved the promotion of Daniel A. Murphy from clerk at \$1200 a year in the overseeing of the poor department to visitor at \$1000 a year in the same department, effective as of April 1. The increase is provided in the budget.

Boston Telegram March 17, 1921.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM

When a Bostonian visits London for any length of time, it is inevitable that he should make comparisons with the British way of doing things and the American. He may decide that while he admires the railroad service in England, he prefers the comforts of the American passenger train. But whatever the nice things he has to say about some things British, no Bostonian has ever come out of England with a good word for the public library system.

The British Museum reading room will allow no one under 21 years to enter. No book is ever allowed out. The catalogues are the last word in inefficiency. The few libraries that exist about the city operate like the Norwegian barroom. They are closed when the worker is at leisure.

Many of us living in Boston do not appreciate the system which allows our books to be taken out at a time for two weeks. The library will gladly send books to the station nearest you within twenty-four hours if possible. It furnishes schools with miniature libraries for the use of pupils. There are many of us, however, who do not seem to appreciate the Boston public library system, but the people who have lived in London are only too glad to acknowledge its value and to use it accordingly.

Boston Evening Transcript Thursday March 17, 1921.

FORD'S WEEKLY SHOULD BE BARRED FROM BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Dearborn Independent, a journal financed by Henry Ford, whose principal function is an attack upon Jews, should be barred from the Boston Public Library and by every similar library and reading room in the country. It is not a publication which should be spread upon the tables in the reading room of any public library.

The vicious attacks which have been made upon the Jews have alienated the interest of unprejudiced Americans in the Ford publication. It is not an asset to any library and it is gratifying to record that in hundreds of municipalities the publication has been barred. In St. Louis persons undertaking to sell the Dearborn Independent upon the public streets are liable to arrest.

No anti-Semitic campaign such as Mr. Ford has countenanced will win favor with the American people. The viewpoint of Mr. Ford does not coincide either upon the Jewish question or other issues with the judgment of the majority of Americans. Their wishes and not the desires of Mr. Ford must be respected and the trustees of every public library in the country should co-operate to keep from the public the Dearborn Independent which has served no purpose other than to permit the carrying on of the anti-Semitic campaign.

Boston Evening Transcript March 12, 1921.

The Listener

ONE hundred years after Keats' death, the English people have found out that they want to make the house where he so often and so happily sojourned at Hampstead a memorial to him. It they do so, and wish to fill the house with objects associated with his life, they will be doing some of the best and most interesting of these things, for they are not in America. The last collection of Keats' poems and volumes collected with Keats' are those of Fred Holland Day and Miss Amy Lowell, both housed in for very near Boston, while Mr. Louis Holman's illustrations of Keats' material is probably unrivaled in its kind. It is noteworthy that the most intense interest in Keats' life should have grown up, not in the old England, Keats' birth, but in New England, Keats' death, that Hampstead, where Keats' death occurred, has been the place where he should have been, the place where he should have been, the place where he should have been.

Yet as all who know his work are aware, Keats had in him more of the thought of joy and beauty than of the pain and despair which at last invaded his life.

Boston Post Saturday March 5, 1921.

WAR CREATED NEW READERS

Librarian Says Prohibition Did Not Do It

"Not prohibition but the library service furnished the men in the army and navy during the war is responsible for the greatly increased use of books reported by libraries all over the country," said Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, replying to a Post reporter's query as to what is accountable for the increase.

"The library service was an education to thousands of men in the service, for it is these men who comprise the majority of the new army of readers who have invaded libraries the country over in the last year and a half. Also, it is a significant fact that scientific and technical books, and those that tend toward improvement, lead the van of those requested in our libraries," said Librarian Belden.

"In Boston, this increase is not as marked as in many other cities, yet here there were 150,000 more requests for books in 1920 than in 1919."

Boston Transcript Monday March 21, 1921.

CLASS I ORAL ENGLISH

New Course Under Direction of Division of University Extension

The Division of University Extension will establish a class in oral English to be given at the Boston Public Library. Instruction is to be given in practical public speaking and the twelve lessons of the course will be devoted to collecting of material for debates, debating, writing speeches, delivering addresses, parliamentary procedure, and platform deportment. Ample opportunity will be given members of the class for actual practice in speaking.

The course is given for men and women of Boston and vicinity, entirely without charge for tuition. An enrollment charge of \$1.00 is the only expense to the student. The first meeting, which will be open to the public, will be held at 7.30 on Wednesday evening, March 30. Persons interested in the subject may attend this meeting without incurring any obligation to join the class. Subsequent meetings will be held once a week on Wednesday evenings.

Boston Traveler Monday March 7, 1921.

INCREASING PATRONAGE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

ACCORDING to Librarian Charles F. D. Belden, the number of books called for at the Boston Public Library last year was greater by 150,000 than the number in 1919. He accounts for the increase—which has been still more marked in other cities than in Boston—by saying that former service men are going forward with the reading habits they acquired in the army and navy.

The providing of books for our soldiers and sailors was a mere incidental of the war. Somebody started the idea that the boys would be lonesome if they were not supplied with something to read. The idea took hold, as every idea did that had to do with the welfare of our fighters in those days, and books of every description came pouring in to the distributing centres.

The harvest that is being reaped from those seeds, is as encouraging as it is surprising. Who thought the military and naval services were going to introduce thousands of men to the reading of worthwhile books?

The new users of the public libraries are asking mostly for books on scientific and technical subjects, and other books of an informative or instructive nature, rather than for fiction. They had their choice from the crumbs of reading matter that were thrown to them, and they selected, for their after-war perusal at any rate, the books that would be of practical help to them.

Americans who didn't get into the training camps or the trenches, scarcely realize the self-revelation that came to the service men in those days when they were up against the cold facts of a cruel war. Many a man resolved, under those fateful circumstances, that if he ever came through the ordeal alive, he would make the most of his opportunities, at whatever cost of study and preparation.

The men who rallied to the defence of America are destined to play a larger part than is generally believed in molding the future of the country.

Boston Transcript Wednesday March 16, 1921.

Business and the Library

Boston lacks a branch of its public library established for the purpose of meeting the special needs of the business men of the community. In this respect, the city is behind the times. Business men's branches are maintained in many other cities. They have come to be regarded as an essential part of library activities. In New York, Chicago, or Philadelphia, the person seeking assistance from the library in the form of information on commercial or industrial topics has an advantage over the person seeking the same information in Boston. In these other cities, there is available to the business community a specialized library conveniently placed.

Boston's need in this particular has long been recognized. The establishment of a business branch has been urged in the reports of the librarian. It is among the recommendations made to the trustees and to the mayor by the examining board of the library. The board feels that the present is an appropriate time to take active steps in the promotion of the project, and, in particular, that the erection of the new building of the Boston Chamber of Commerce offers a solution to the question of obtaining suitable and properly located quarters.

Leaving aside the question of location, this is a time when the establishment of the proposed branch assumes special importance. There has never been a time when the business man has been in greater need of accurate information concerning commercial and industrial conditions and processes. There has never been a time when that information was obtainable in greater volume, and plans are in the making for increasing this form of assistance to the business world. In particular, the United States Department of Commerce, under the energetic guidance of Secretary Hoover, is about to add greatly to the value of its work. Boston should have the same means of profiting by such assistance as is provided in other cities. The need here is especially urgent in view of the determined effort which has recently been begun to enlarge the commerce of the port, and especially to develop foreign trade.

In connection with foreign commerce, it is pertinent to observe what is being done abroad to aid business through library facilities. A notable development of such facilities has taken place in Manchester where there is a commercial library of wide and varied activities. Among other things, it possesses a vast array of information about harbors and ports; it collects changes in commercial law and supplies information concerning methods of banking, bookkeeping and accounting; it provides information on business organization and management. The library facilities thus afforded in this English city are used, in part, by competitors of American business men in the markets of the world. It thus supplies another argument in favor of the proposed enlargement of the scope of library activities in Boston.

Boston Transcript Wednesday March 31, 1921.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

OF all the Keats centenary exhibitions, either in this country or abroad, none can surpass in interest that which is being given at the Grolier Club in New York at its clubhouse, 47 East Sixth street. The collection is wonderfully rich in autographic material, manuscripts, original portraits, and in copies of the first edition of Keats' three books. The Pierpont Morgan and other private collections have generously loaned their choicest treasures, and the result is a feast for bibliophiles and lovers of Keats. The original manuscript of "Endymion," 1818, would give distinction to an exhibition, and besides this there are original manuscripts of many other poems and some of the most interesting of the presentation copies.

Of the "Poems," 1817, there are six copies, one with Keats' presentation inscription to Severn, another with his presentation inscription to Thomas Richards, and a copy with George Keats' presentation inscription to Georgina Wylie, afterwards his wife. From her friends the author and his brother George. There are also the original manuscript of Keats' poem to his brother George, portions of his poems "Sleep and Beauty" and "I stood tip-toe upon a little hill" together with a blank book with copies of many of the poems in autograph, signed by Keats.

Besides the original manuscript of "Endymion," there are no less than nine copies of the first edition, 1818, including a copy with nine lines in the poet's handwriting; the famous copy with Keats' presentation inscription to the poet Shelley; and another scribbled by Keats to his brother George, to Miles Jeffrey and to the "Oak friend" of the family, William Haslam, given in the name of Keats' brother Tom.

The original manuscript of the poem, "Lamia," and the proof sheets of the first edition, with nine copies of the first edition of "Lamia, Isabella and the Eve of St. Agnes," 1820. The most famous of these is a presentation copy with Keats' inscription to Charles Lamb, and another is inscribed to John Hamilton Reynolds, his faithful correspondent for many years.

There is also a large collection of various later editions of Keats' writings, including copies printed at private presses, and five volumes of J. Buxton Forman's proof sheets, with the manuscript notes for his edition. Of the books owned by Keats there are his copy of Shakespeare with many of his manuscript notes and interlinear lines; his copy of "Palmerin of England," and a copy of Sackville's "Poetical Works" owned by Keats. There are also a number of the books from which Keats drew his inspiration, which include Spenser's "Faerie Queene," Chapman's "Homer," and Coleridge's own copy of his "Lyrical Ballads" with the author's manuscript notes.

In the autographic material mentioned there is the original manuscript of "Cap and Bells"; three of the famous love letters written by Keats to Fanny Brawne, the object of his hopeless love; autograph letters to John Taylor, his publisher, John Hamilton Reynolds, his friend, and to his brother George and his wife written shortly after their departure for America. Three original portraits of Keats by Joseph Severn include the "death-bed" portrait and are accompanied by the original manuscript of Rossetti's poem "Keats," a long letter from George and his wife written shortly after their departure for America. Three original portraits of Keats by Joseph Severn include the "death-bed" portrait and are accompanied by the original manuscript of Rossetti's poem "Keats," a long letter from George and his wife written shortly after their departure for America.

George Grover Mills Will Speak at Public Library Thursday Evening

The Bellamy Club will observe the seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Edward Bellamy, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Thursday evening at 7.45 P. M. George Grover Mills will speak on "Will Democracy Endure?" The annual election of officers of the club will be held at the meeting. On account of the good condition of the club's treasury, dues for 1920 and 1921 have been omitted.

The Keats Centenary Abroad

The "Bookman's Journal," (London) issued a Keats Centenary number on February 23, which contained many good things in reference to the poet, the hundredth anniversary of whose death is being observed. American readers will be interested in knowing that among the Keats memorials and relics exhibited at Hampstead were the letter of Keats to Fanny Brawne which he wrote when he realized that the shadow of death was upon him; an 1811 Beaumont and Fletcher which contains the original draft of the ode beginning "Hymn of passion and of mirth"; a Bacon's "Advancement of Learning" with annotations made by Keats when a schoolboy; an 1806 Shakespeare on a blank page of which he wrote his last poem and an 1807 "Paradise Lost" bearing the original draft of his sonnet "To Sleep." England, however, retains one of the greatest Keats treasures, the draft of "Hyperion," differing widely from the printed version, which was acquired by the British Museum in 1904.

The catalogue of the Keats exhibition at the Boston Public Library is a handsome little volume printed at the library press and filling sixty-four pages. The catalogue will be found useful for bibliographical purposes by lovers of Keats, and shows something of the richness of some of the American private collections.

Boston Transcript Wednesday March 30, 1921.

"Union lists of Periodicals and Annals Taken by Eleven Special Libraries in Boston, March, 1921," has just been issued by the Special Libraries Association of Boston. Over 700 periodicals and annals are included with the libraries at which they may be found. A list of the cooperating libraries, their specialties, librarians, hours, addresses and telephone numbers, and a list of dealers in back numbers with addresses and telephone numbers, complete the sixteen page pamphlet.

The list says of itself: "This union list of periodicals and annals is intended primarily for the use of the special libraries of Boston for the purpose of supplementing the resources of their libraries with additional or allied material to be found in eleven representative libraries, covering activities in the following fields: Arts and sciences, banking, engineering in all its aspects, insurance, law, social service and literature."

"The list has been prepared from information furnished by the cooperating libraries themselves. In general there has been no attempt to make further bibliographical investigation. The Special Libraries Association of Boston will be glad to receive suggestions for the improvement of the union list, also corrections and additions needed to keep it up to date, with the intention of carrying the work further through subsequent editions."

This is a comparatively new (perhaps one should say little used) form of "cataloguing" which it is difficult to praise too highly. A few days ago an advertising man in a city distant from Boston, unable to buy a copy of the Public Library's "Nursery," went into a business library for help. At her sixth telephone attempt the librarian located it for him. This is the sort of work that a union list eliminates. This one should have a wide welcome among Boston librarians, firms of all sorts, and individual research workers. It is backed by George Winthrop Lee, godfather of the "Sponsorship for Knowledge" idea, and sells for the modest sum of fifty cents. We hope that its first issue will be so well received as to assure its continuation. Future issues might contain brief references to the various inclusive dates, perhaps, with symbols to show whether sets are complete or broken. Libraries willing to lend material by mail might be started, which would widen the field for circulation.

This list is quite distinct from the vast undertaking known as the "Guide to Series Publications" founded prior to 1918 and now current in Boston and vicinity," which Mr. T. J. Homer has been compiling as a community catalogue at the Boston Public Library, but it has its own immediate and particular usefulness. Besides, it is 100 per cent practical.

Sunday Advertiser April 10, 1921.

The Public Library is in the centre. Also Boston's imposingly grand and very cultured looking.

Over its front entrance are the little-named boys who raised such a furor when first they came to town. Modest Bostonians didn't like them. They wanted someone to sculpt them suits.

Artistic Bostonians adored their graceful nudity. And they wouldn't stand for even a stitch of cloth.

Then merry waxed the battle, until at last it was decided that the pair would be tolerated. That was long ago, and still they keep their chilly vigil.

It was the following year that Bacchante was placed in the courtyard. Bacchante is the lovely nude lady with a baby in her outstretched arm, the personification of youth and beauty. There were Bostonians who didn't like her, and went so far as to refuse to have her in Copley square. As a result of vehement protest she was sent to the Metropolitan Museum in New York. Then Bostonians became regretful, and succeeded finally in bringing her back to Boston. You may see her any day at the Museum of Fine Arts.

But to the library again. It's there that all studious young Bostonians flock. It's the house of students, the rendezvous of the tortoise-shelled.

MANY A LOVE SCENE

In Bates Hall there's been many a highbrow flirtation begun. And many an academic romance progressed. For it's there that Tech students sharpen pencils for Simmons girls. And Conservatory maids borrow pens from B. U. men.

Boston Transcript Thursday March 31, 1921.

HOUSING EXHIBITION

Plans, Elevations and Perspectives of Housing Developments Shown by Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce

A timely exhibition has been opened in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library this week, composed of plans, elevations and perspectives of housing developments undertaken by architects and engineers and builders in various parts of the country. This exhibition has been assembled and is shown under the auspices of the housing committee of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce. It has an artistic as well as a practical side, the central glory and distinction of architecture being that it invites the two. Again, one moral that it enforces by illustration is that it costs no more to build a well-proportioned house than an ill-proportioned one, and that therefore satisfactory results do not depend mainly upon the use of expensive material, but rather upon the intelligent use of material. A modicum of good taste may make a workman's cottage superior to a palace.

The most interesting exhibit is that from the offices of Electricus D. Litchfield, architect and town planner, New York, and Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, New York and Boston, consisting of a series of enlargements made from the drawings of O. R. Eggers, setting forth the various aspects of Yorkship Village, in Camden, N. J. Presumably this village of workmen's homes is a new thing, but Mr. Eggers has given it, in several of his drawings, quite the settled and mature appearance of an old village, with fully grown trees along the streets. A general plan and an airplane view of the village help the observer to understand the layout, which is (on a small scale) somewhat like that of Washington, D. C. The civic centre, with its park and public buildings, forms the core of the plan; and many of the dwellings are in groups. Mr. Eggers' drawings are capital examples of picturesque but accurate rendering, and they have a real pictorial charm.

John Nolen, town planner, Cambridge, Mass., exhibits a group of photographs of the houses built last year according to his plans in Union Park Gardens, Wilmington, Del.

The Housing Company of Boston makes an interesting exhibit of its housing developments for West Boylston Manufacturing Company at Easthampton, Mass., and for similar developments at Shirley, Mass., Atlanta, Ga., Sandusky, O., and Kewanee, Ill.

Housing at Lawrence, Mass., and Maynard, Mass., constructed for the Home-land Association of the American Woolen Company, is shown by George F. Marlowe, in association with Adden & Parker, of Boston; and Mr. Marlowe also shows housing designed by him for the Good-year Indiarubber Glove Company, at Naugatuck, Conn., and for other concerns at Norwood, Mass., and Lockport, N. Y.

Murphy & Dana, architects, New York, show the United States Government housing at Waterbury, Conn., designed by them. The industrial housing development planned by Grosvenor Atterbury, architect, New York, for the Norton Company, at Indian Hill, Worcester, Mass., is another interesting exhibit.

Trowbridge & Livingston, architects, show an industrial housing development designed by them for New Brunswick, N. J.

Clinton Mackenzie, architect, is the author of a housing plan for Kingsport, Tenn. Plans for some thirteen homes are from the offices of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of Minneapolis.

The significant thing about most of these housing projects is that the good taste of the architects is manifested in connection with the most modest and economical of homes for working people. Simplicity, which makes for satisfying aesthetic results, is of course a necessity here, and it is everywhere in evidence. W. H. D.

Boston Transcript April 13, 1921

Talk on Garden Design

An informal talk by Miss Isabel Keyes Babcock on "Garden Design," with lantern illustrations, will be given under the auspices of the Copley Society of Boston, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, on Saturday evening, April 23, at 8.15 o'clock.

Some Youthful Ideas on Kindness to

CULTIVATE THE ART OF BEING KIND



"AND YOUR GOD WILL
REWARD YOU HERE
AND HEREFTER"

"SOMETIMES I FEEL
JUST AS THOUGH I
WAS AT THE
END OF MY
ROPE"



APRIL
11-16

BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK

PROTECT THE BIRDS



THEY HELP
US.

WON'T SPEAK TO SUCH HORRID BOYS



Entries by School Children for the M. S. P. C. A. Prize Poster Contest

UPPER GROUP—Left to Right—By Natalie Sawyer, Second Year in the Newton Technical High School; Margaret Rising, Second Year in Newton Technical High; Christine L. Reid, Grade 9, Winsor (Private) School, Boston.

LOWER POSTER—By Greta Pelletier, Fifth Grade in Saltonstall School, Salem.

FOLLOWING its successful prize poster contest last year, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has offered cash prizes amounting to \$65, and six annual subscriptions to Our Dumb Animals, for the best posters, relating to kindness to animals, made by pupils in the schools of Massachusetts, for "Be Kind to Animals Week." A first prize of \$20 cash, a second prize of \$10 cash, and a third prize of \$5 cash, were offered for posters from pupils in high

schools; a first prize of \$10 cash, a second prize of \$5 cash and third, fourth and fifth prizes each, one year's subscription to

Our Dumb Animals, were offered for posters from pupils in the fifth and sixth grades.

Only the best of the posters made in the various public, parochial and private schools were submitted. Posters came from high and grammar schools of Boston, Chelsea, Cambridge, Newton, Lynn, Dedham, Quincy, Salem, Lincoln, Billerica, Lancaster, Worcester, Fall River, Sherborn and Gardner. The largest collection came from

Salem, where about 1500 pupils in grades five, six and eight of the grammar schools competed, and 49 of their productions were entered in the contest.

The posters will be shown at the Boston Public Library in the Fine Arts Department, second floor, every day during "Be

Kind to Animals Week," April 11 to 17. The prizes will be awarded Tuesday, the judges being Walter Rowlands of the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library, Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, art critic and writer, and William E. Putnam, architect.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1921

HISTORIC DOCUMENTS ON VIEW

Three Letters Concerning the Early Days of the Revolution Are Exhibited at Public Library

Three original documents of the American Revolution that are of particular interest at this time, have been placed on view in the exhibition room on the third floor of the Public Library. They will remain there through Sunday.

The first is a letter written by Israel Putnam on the day of the Battle of Bunker Hill to the revolutionary committee of supplies at Watertown, informing them that he was sending by the bearer eighteen barrels of powder. This is accompanied by a declaration, dated June 5, 1818, by Deacon Samuel Lawrence of Groton, concerning his participation in the Battle of Bunker Hill. The third is a letter from General Washington to Major General Sullivan, written at Washington's headquarters at Middlebrook, on June 21, 1777.

The declaration is loaned by John S. Lawrence of Boston, a descendant of the Bunker Hill patriot, and the others are from the collection of Revolutionary documents given to the Public Library by Judge Mellen Chamberlain.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1921

ARGUES NEW PENSION BILL

Finance Commission Tells of Many Aged City Employees Who Do No Work and Who Are Too Poor to Retire

"Specific cases are known to the Finance Commission where employees report for duty each morning and remain in the office all day, unable to perform any effective work, but interfere with the younger employees in the performance of their duties. Those aged employees are waiting either for death or for a pension. Too old to do real work and too poor to retire without a weekly income, they drone along, hopelessly waiting."

This serious indictment of the municipal service of Boston, known to close observers of city affairs for many years and often commented upon in these columns, is one of the significant utterances of the Finance Commission in support of its contributory pension bill, filed with the Committee on Social Welfare two weeks ago, and argued at that time by Chairman Michael H. Sullivan.

The bill, which would provide a general pension system for all city and county employees, school teachers excepted, was offered as a substitute for a measure filed by the City Employees Association, and likewise as a substitute for the ten separate and distinct pension systems now in force, all of which are wholly supported by public funds, with no contributions from employees at present. Only one-half of those in the service of the city and county are entitled to the possibility of a pension, a situation which influences the filing of pension bills every year for individual employees.

"Employees who have influential friends are able to obtain special pensions for themselves; while others, equally long in the service and often in a deplorable condition, but without influential friends, must continue in the service in order to avoid becoming subjects of charity," the Finance Commission observes.

There are 1175 persons in the city service who are sixty years of age and over. Approximately fifty per cent of all city and county employees have been in service over ten years, and many have been employed fifteen years or longer—in some cases up to sixty years.

The only employees now excluded from pensions, outside the professional classes, are the clerical, engineering and inspection forces of the city, numbering about 6345. No sound reason can be advanced, according to the Finance Commission, for excluding these classes, except the ground of expense, and if a contributory system is adopted this argument loses its force.

"Unless it is the design of the authorities to allow the non-contributory pension system to be extended to other classes of city employees, the only way to lighten the present cost of pensions is to place all employees upon the sound financial structure of equality of contributions," in the words of the Finance Commission. "If this is done the non-contributory classes will disappear in turn, and all public employees in Boston will be treated with equal fairness and equity."

THE BOSTON HERALD
THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1921

WALK OF THE TOWN

The Library Court

The Boston Public Library is a really beautiful building as all the world knows. But the interior court, while neglected to the point of being unattractive, is almost dimly attractive. Efforts to grow a carpet of green have had no encouraging prospects of success. The soil is "wrong" for grass. The Bacchantes may have been inconspicuous, at any rate it was not tolerated as the central ornament for that open space. In midsummer a few jets springing from a central pipe and a saucer filled with water come far from being an ornamental fountain should be the porch and the iron balconies and windows above look across that forbidding mass of ugly ground. Visitors wonder why a way is not found to make it beautiful. Even some form of ornamental pavement, with a supply of potted plants, would be an improvement. Before long it is understood that the one large wall space empty in the upper hall will be filled by Mr. Sarkent, but the building never have a "finished" look until the inner court is looked after.

The Boston Herald
Sat. May 13, 1921

CATALOGUE OF LORE OF ERIN

Boston Public Library Has
Superb Collection

The Boston Public Library is distributing a catalogue, recently completed, of books and writings pertaining to Ireland—its history, literature, folklore, music and kindred subjects. The catalogue is the first of its kind to be issued by any of the large public libraries of the country, and already a very considerable demand has sprung up for copies.

The collection as made under the direction of Librarian Belden, and his assistants, represents many months of effort. Many rare books and writings have been acquired by the library, and it is expected that the present collection will be the foundation for a special collection of writings pertaining to Ire-

The Keats Memorial Exhibit

The exhibitions at the Widener Library and the Boston Public Library of manuscripts, books, letters, pictures and other materials of interest in connection with the centenary of the tragic death of John Keats continue to attract wide attention. The treasure room at the Harvard library never contained before so large an audience as greeted an address by Prof. Lowes upon the all too brief career of the young poet at the time the exhibition was opened. A week yet remains in which the public may see the memorials there placed on view. They include certain manuscripts, belonging to Miss Amy Lowell, whose pricelessness is indicated by the huge amount of insurance which she has placed upon them. Among these documents is the first draft of "The Eve of St. Agnes," and the first draft of the sonnet upon "First Looking into Chapman's Homer," with its unforgettable and well known lines. Another case has an extremely valuable collection, the property of Pierpont Morgan. The collection in the Public Library is of a somewhat different character and its ready accessibility has brought large numbers of persons to its inspection. Not only students sufficiently informed as to see the significance of each exhibit almost at a glance, but the less informed, who nevertheless have a feeling for what is best in poetry, linger among these memorials. And not a few of the visitors go away with a glow at their hearts as they reflect upon the growing fame of this young poet who accomplished so much in his short span of years.

THE BOSTON HERALD
FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921

JUDGE MURRAY NEW LIBRARY TRUSTEE

Mayor Peters yesterday appointed Judge Michael J. Murray of the municipal court to be a library trustee for a five-year term, without compensation, to succeed William F. Kenney, whose term expired April 30. Judge Murray lives at the Hotel Buckminster. His salary as judge is \$800 a year.

The mayor reappointed James J. Mahan, of 8 L street, South Boston, to be a schoolhouse commissioner for a three-year term, beginning May 31, at \$3500 a year. Mr. Mahan has been in the city service since 1902. In September, 1918, the mayor promoted him from domestic engineer to schoolhouse commissioner.

The mayor also made the following minor appointments: Edward P. Stanton, of 81 Altherton street, Roxbury, as investigator in the health department at \$1800 a year; Miss Katherine R. Murray, of 12 Euston street, Brookline, as adjuster for the rent and housing committee at \$20 a week.

FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS

Value of Preventive Programme Explained by Several Speakers at First Session of Two Day Conference of Massachusetts League at Public Library Lecture Hall

It is the work with the undernourished child that is going to count the most in the future in the fight against tuberculosis, declared Dr. Francis P. Denny of the Brookline Health Department in the course of his address in the Boston Public Library lecture hall this forenoon.

Dr. Denny was one of the speakers in the forenoon programme of the Massachusetts Tuberculosis League which opened its seventh annual conference and will continue through Saturday. The president, Dr. Edward O. Otis, presided, and those who spoke were Robert V. Spencer, the executive secretary; Dr. William J. Gallivan, director of the division of tuberculosis in the State Department of Public Health, whose topic was "The Year's Progress in State Tuberculosis Work;" Dr. Eugene R. Kelley, State commissioner of public health, who spoke on "Some General Problems in Tuberculosis Work;" and Dr. Denny, who gave a talk on "The Tuberculosis Mortality Rates of the Past Thirty Years in Brookline."

Value of Medical Personnel

Dr. Otis maintained that the most important feature of an institution is the personnel of its medical staff, and that too much money is being spent on tuberculosis institutions as compared with the amount available for maintenance.

"All cities in the Commonwealth of 10,000 inhabitants or more," he said, "are required by law to have tuberculosis dispensaries, and most of them have such, of one kind or another. Just how efficiently these dispensaries are conducted is a question and one which the local tuberculosis association might well investigate. Experience may show that the place of these local dispensaries may well be taken by the expert clinics inaugurated last year by the State Tuberculosis Department or by clinics held by such an expert."

"The Barnstable County experiment is a good example of the value of the outside expert, as is also the Framingham Health Demonstration. Short, carefully planned intensive courses should be available for the practitioner of medicine and every inducement should be given for his attendance."

Experience of Brookline

Dr. Denny presented a chart to show what had been accomplished in Brookline toward lessening the inroads of tuberculosis. He said it was hard for tuberculosis workers to see the results of their work which was his main object in charting the work accomplished. Tuberculosis is peculiarly sensitive to changes in economic conditions. The large hope of prevention in the future he believed lies in raising the standard of resistance of the individual. The death rate of children under five years of age he said was a good indication of the extent of exposure of a community to tuberculosis.

In Brookline tuberculosis had not been mentioned in the annual reports up to 1895, at which time the town was carefully circumscribed under the direction of Dr. H. Lincoln Chase, the health commissioner; and for the next few years there was a great awakening in the community to the danger from this disease, and there was a consequent lessening of the exposure to tubercular infection.

Dr. Gallivan told of some of the experiences at Rutland. He told of the value of the consultation clinics which had lately been established by the tuberculosis divisions of the State department of public health whereby the family physicians are consulted. He reviewed the success of the public health nursing which is now organized into units and of the value of the follow-up work.

Dr. Kelley said that the lines of attack upon tuberculosis must now be broadened. "We must pay more attention to the family, social and environmental background of the individual if results are to be permanent," he maintained. "The fight against tuberculosis is now recognized as in the line of general health problems. Early hopes of searching for a specific cure have largely been abandoned and effort is now directed toward increased resistance of the individual to infection and improving the conditions of his surroundings."

This afternoon there was a consideration of industrial health work, and the speakers were Dr. John B. Hawes, 2d, Dr. Edward S. McSweeney, Dr. Halsted G. Murray, Mrs. Anna M. Stoddard and others. Those included in the programme under the head of the health centre were Dr. Merrill E. Champion, Miss Willarette Sears, Miss Sarah E. Fisher, Miss Edith M. Howe, Dr. Bronson Crothers, Dr. Robert J. Carpenter and Miss Caroline Eliott.

+ + +

Modern, highly "humanized" service like these cannot fail to enhance the library's usefulness. The excellent work done in some of the other departments at the branches adds to the good of the time. When the new books let the library begin the active campaign of publicity now proposed, and that Boston's recognition of the service will win the increased appropriations which the additional activities will require, and which salaries of some of its most expert already very much deserve.

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Public Library Trustees Adopt Resolution
on Retirement of Former President of
Board, After Fourteen Years of Service

On April 31, 1921, Mr. William F. Kenney's term as a trustee of the library expired.

On May 3, 1912, he was elected vice president of the board, which office he held up to Feb. 13, 1917, when he was elected president of the board, and served until May 7, 1920.

meetings of the board, and has at an
 now na keen interest in the welfare of
 the library.

Resolved, That Mr. Kenney be authorized to secure the freedom of the alcoves, and that this minute be placed upon the records of the board of trustees, and that a copy be sent to Mr. Kenney.

Postmaster in 1912, became vice-president in that capacity until 1917 and served in that capacity until May 7, 1920. The board emphasizes that during all this time Mr. Kenney has not only been most faithful in attendance on meetings, but has shown a keen interest in the welfare of the library. HERALD - June 2-1

thousand or more members of the American Library Association here from all parts of the country, whose six-day convention closes tomorrow at Swampscott. From a platform erected in the open court of the Boston Public Library, while a powerful spotlight played across the pool that holds its centre, Governor Cox, Mayor Peters, librarian and authors defined the place of the library in the modern American of this education.

The "Boston meeting," as it was called, came under the auspices and by invitation of the Public Library of the City of Boston and the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners of Massachusetts. The speakers included such persons as F. D. Holden, director of the library; the Rev. Alexander Mann, president of the board of trustees; George W. Warren, the Mayor of English at Amherst; Josephine Preston Peabody (Mrs. Mark), poet and writer; and Lionel Lincoln, the Cape Cod author.

don, 1674, and for the Theatre Royal, London, 1687; Joseph Glanville's work which, "Sacerdotum Tristitudo," London, 1682; William Moe's "Quaker work," "News out of the East," London, 1681; Richard Smith's "Assertion and Defence of the Sacraments of the Altar" (black-letter) London, 1548; the Horaeus (Gul.) reprint of "The Life of Verwille" (black-letter), 1812, and an edition of "Maxims and Morals from Dr. Franklin," London, 1861.

If you did not go to dawnnment keep
dark about it, of course, (or you will hear
from Miss Ahearn); but also unfortu-
nately, I know some one who did, relieve his
with or without his permission, of the
which was kept in the hands of the
of Jones and Elizabeth.
Mary
Clark, born at Chelmsford Nov. 10, 1821.
died at Chelmsford Dec. 4, 1898. Mary
Clark, 1820, died there Dec. 18, 1898, mar-
ried to Jonathan (), born at Dracut
Chelmsford Jonathan (), born at
March 28, 1832.
I do not know. She died
at Dracut, and married, second time, Lydia
Clark, born at Chelmsford, May 8, 1844; died -
April 11, 1907. Captain Joseph () Richard-
son, who were married at Chelmsford.
daughter of Robert and Mary ()
daughter, born at Groton, Jan. 8, 1808 -

has been endorsed by the trustees of
the public library.

Dr. Mann, in assuming the chair, praised Mayor Peters as "one of the best mayors that this old city in all its history has ever had; a chief magis-

The features of today's session will be a talk by Ralph T. Hale of the Medical Society, on "The Use of Pictures in the Public Library," and "Open Roads in Literary Work," by Miss Marlon Horton, principal of the Los Angeles Library School.

bridge, Harvard University and motor trips along the North Shore comprised the fourth day program.

Boston Transcript
June 27, 1927

Beside the two King Philip's War narratives in the original folio, Nos. 1 and 2, the Boston Public Library's collection of annual report shows that each year has acquired a hundred volumes. The year one dealing with Ireland and the number of modern Italian literature, and Scotch and professional works of English authors in the background 1853 to 1911. The first two, were obtained chiefly at the sale of the Pembroke library in London. Examples of the printing include a copy of "Decor Puella" printed by the Venice by Jensen in 1461 and a printed copy of Gower's "Confessio Amantis," printed by the London at Westminster 1483. The War of post-war collection have been enriched by the collection of broadsides, posters, etc., issued by many in the Republic political parties in Germany in the Reichstag and in 1920 and 100 Hungarian posters (all of 1920) completely set issued during the war.

ing to its present conception, the time has come for a broadening of the conception itself—in a word, for a definite abandonment of the reserved and expectant attitude, in so far as this obtains, and an entrance upon the field of active missionary effort. It is certainly desirable that the treasures of the Central Library should be more widely known; that the resources of the whole system for adult education should be fully utilized; and that the people in certain backward districts should be roused to an appreciation of the opportunities afforded them.

"For the accomplishment of these ends we suggest a continuous campaign of publicity, making use of all available agencies.

"Among the improvements which will appeal particularly to men the proposed business men's branch holds a foremost place. This should be projected as soon as possible and should be located in the new Chamber of Commerce Building. Under an able librarian it might render notable service to commerce and industry in this city. Its plan should be as broad as that of the commercial library recently established at Manchester, England, of which the London Times for April 4, 1919, says:

" This library will keep up to date with information on customs and excise and the commercial side of means of communication and sea and air; will know all that can be known of foreign markets and will keep abreast of commercial and port supply geographical data for assistance of commerce; will give instruction in botany to textile traders on the character of the raw materials which make up their finished goods and in chemistry to describe dyestuffs and pigments which they pass; will keep in touch with the banking and insurance world; will have a complete knowledge of bookkeeping, accounting and commercial law; will search the daily press for the latest facts and opinions and probe into technical and scientific works to extract the kernel that will help to feed the commerce of the country; will amass information on business organization and management and the whole gamut of the importance of advertising in the development of business enterprises.

"Trade papers, catalogues, consular reports from every quarter of the globe, home and foreign directories, telephonic and telegraph codes will be daily selected, classified and revised. Large scale maps and atlases will be a special feature."

"Our chief recommendations may be summed up as follows:

"The Library should undertake and maintain a vigorous campaign of publicity with a view to increasing its use, particularly by men.

"A Business Men's Branch should be established as soon as possible in the new Chamber of Commerce Building.

"Larger appropriations should be granted for the purchase of books.

"A rounded development in the collection at the central library should be assured by enlisting the advice and support of a committee of scholars.

"The underpaid members of the staff, especially the expert heads of departments, should be rewarded and encouraged by further increases of salary.

"A tube system should be installed, connecting the Bates Hall delivery desk directly with the stacks."

The committee's advice is good in the main; but there is one method of publicity in connection with the main building which it did not mention, a method which is now unduly neglected, the giving of lists of public libraries; namely, free access to circulating books. The immediate appreciation accorded the twenty-five hundred volumes on the open shelves in Boston, is an earnest of what would be the result, would mean, and the fact cannot be gainsaid that the remaining nine hundred and one thousand volumes are just as much the property of the public as the first of the few titles in the open shelf collection. To advocate letting the public use the stack after all these years is a little, we conceive, like the saying, "It is too late now." But despite thefts and mutilations, which seem to take place even in carefully guarded reference collections) letting the public handle the books has been proved to work; and we have no hesitation in holding that an occasional pilfered book is not too much to pay for hundreds of satisfied readers and an atmosphere of at-homeness in the library, which no other known means can produce.

Open access would also, in considerable measure, reduce the need for duplicates, which the librarian finds so severe as to militate against the use of publicity methods. A considerable percentage of inquirers may be directed from the one-book idea if the entire resource of the library on their subject are at their immediate disposal. As far as the public goes, catalogs are grim necessities to be attacked by the resolute only, but the books themselves invite and entice the casual visitor. By the catalog and the book, your first choice is out, and you make your guesses at substitutes. Also not in. You will have wasted from thirty to sixty minutes. Had you gone at once to the shelves you would have completed your business in from five to ten minutes, with a much greater likelihood of carrying away something for your pains.

Not enough can be said in favor of the business men's branch, and it should be understood at the start that liberal support and the right person in charge are of paramount importance. In most library positions the bookseller does part of the work unaided, but a good business librarian primarily deals in facts and only secondarily lends books. Fact dispensers must be born with the bent or neither library training nor business understanding will produce them. Of the extremely small number of good general business librarians we have run across, all have happened to be men. The specifications of the Manchester Library quoted are good yet even though they cover only part of the business field. The business branch at Newark, for instance, could suggest ways of strengthening the list of attractions and the right librarian for Boston will discover more.

Sunday Herald
JULY 17, 1921.

BIBLIOGRAPHER

THE wise gentlemen in Washington who framed the new tariff bill

Sunday Herald
Sept. 11, 1921.

The Case of the Libraries

Rare Medical Works

tain, although possibly a fifteenth century imprint. There is also Sir John Harnington's "The Englishman's Doctor, or The Schoole of Salerne," 1608, in a photographic reproduction from the copy in the Surgeon General's Library. A rare work loaned by the Surgeon General's Library is the 17th century edition of Antonio Labano's "Tractatus de venenis," Mantua, 1473, one of the first medical writers to take advantage of the invention of printing, being author of eight medical works printed before 1481. His swan-song on poisons was dedicated to Pope John XII, who was apparently written about when he had fallen into the toils of the Inquisition.

A Medical Manuscript

A fourteenth century manuscript of the Great "Chirurgie" in Middle English script beginning: "Here bigneth the Invenetorie or the Collectorye in chirurgicale part of medecine." This is the earliest English medical manuscript in existence. It is on vellum, 181 leaves, 13x9 inches, double columns, ruled in red, with red rubrics and headlines twelve pages of full or half-floated borders, large floreated initials, and illustrations of surgical instruments. It came from the Harford, Hodson and Dyson-Perrins collections. From the Boston Medical Library comes the only copy in America of Johannes de Ketham's "Fasciculus Medicinalis," Venice, 1490. It contains 100 woodcut illustrations, 100 calendars, etc., the woodcuts in this volume are the earliest anatomical illustrations known in the annals of printing.

Of the forks dealing with the plague there is a fac-simile of the John Rylands copy of Johann Jacob von Monpeloup's little book on the plague in Persia, Machlinia, and the first medical book printed in England. An apparently unique item, of which a fac-simile is given of the title page, is the Calhava-Bancel copy described by Brunet of *Les Traictés de Vrinès*, Paris about 1550. A fac-simile is also presented of the title page of a Spanish reprint of the *Libro de Pestencia*, a Spanish imprint of about 1540, unknown to bibliographers. The first edition of Viko's *Practica in arte chirurgica* copy-

Exhibition of Medical Books

To the thousands of physicians who have been to Boston the last week at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, an unusual opportunity has been given to some of the earliest and most famous workers in medicine. An exhibit of the most modern texts illustrating the evolution of medicine was made at the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library, the collection being almost entirely made up of the private library of Dr. George Edwards, the author of a critical catalogue of the evolution of medicine, and of a series of plates eliminating purely illustrative material from his comprises 101 items, with some fine plates of anatomical illustrations. The catalogue is not Dr. Streeter's explanation of the material at hand in the age-old evolution of the theory of animate creation. The Bibliographical Catalogue of the American Medical Association has been added. "To the choice of texts," he writes, "We have followed our own crude and uninformed judgment. It is a collection of the most important and medieval strains of medicine should be given quite the degree of prominence shown in this catalogue. The 'Canon' of the collection is the 'Canon' of the Canon for centuries. Several tracts of German origin dealing with the plague, and a scattering of quaint treatises are included, but the bulk of the collection is of German origin."

A Slandered Medical Man

The exhibit at the Boston Public Library and the attention it drew last week prove that many medical men are enrolled in the ranks of book collectors. William Osler, the honored physician, was for some time the president of the Bibliographical Society of London. There was an earlier practitioner of medicine who was a book collector, and his name was Joseph Ignatius Guillotin. This name is associated with the death-taking instrument of the French Revolution which he has been commonly believed to have invented. The first of five volumes in the *Journal of the School of Medicine of Tulane University* bears the signature "Joseph Ignatius Guillotin, 1764," led the librarian, Jane Grey Rogers, to start an investigation which has to some extent resulted in clearing the name of this remarkable gentleman, an American public official and physician, from the stigma which has been attached to it.

The facts are that the instrument which bears the name of the guillotine had been used at the execution of Marshal Mollat de Morency at Tours as early as 1632. Mollat de Morency's attention had been drawn to it by the description of an execution at Millefont in 1702. His object in suggesting the use of the machine in the French Revolution was the humane desire to make the death penalty as swift and painless as possible. But in the actual inauguration of the guillotine he had no part. Its first official use was in April, 1792, when a highwayman, Ballester, by name, was put to death by

use. Its use was agreed upon by a special committee of which Antoine Louis had prepared a memorandum. The committee, however, did not even mention the apparatus was first called "L'ouïssette." Someone remembering the name of Louis suggested the use, gave it to Dr. Guillemin and once established in the public prints the name clung.

In 1764, when Dr. Guillemin wrote a name in these *Annales* of Germaine de la Motte, the *Comtesse de Germaine* in homage Apollonius de Cognoscensia Curandis Morbis," printed in Paris in 1764, the name of Germaine de la Motte ultimately taking his degree at Rheims account, presumably of the high price for the Paris degree. Ultimately, the name of Germaine de la Motte was sold to the University of Paris, where a young student from Louisiana, Thomas Layton, purchased the name and from his wife in 1900, they came to the Tulane University.

Sale of the Brooks Library
New Orleans, La., 10 East Poydras St.
Waldrop Galleries

WHEN Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of the Harvard Law School departed last week for his summer home at Sorrento, Me., it was with a spirit at peace with the world and overflowing with the milk of human kindness.

For the attempt to "get" the professor's scalp and to discipline him on account of his recent book, "Freedom of the Press," which would probably have meant his job at Harvard, had failed.

Now the trustees of the Brookline Public Library are in hot water for having voted to exclude the book

ment. The hearings were, of course, private, and it is understood that the proceedings were sometimes of a superheated nature.

While the findings have not been made public it is known that the committee recommended that the petitioners be "given leave to withdraw" and the report, being accepted by the board, signified that a clean bill of health, economically speaking, was given Prof. Chafee.

Although Messrs. Pound, Shayre, Frankfurter and Adams were not included in the charges with reference to "freedom of speech" their names had been freely used in the complainant's pamphlet respecting the Law Journal article, chiefly on the ground that they had signed the application to President Wilson for executive clemency for Abrams, Lachowski and Lipman. So they, too, by the finding of the overseers, enjoy a virtual exoneration.

Supported by President Lowell
President Lowell is known to be a strong supporter of the accused members of the faculty.

"I wish that I was in charge of 'Pro. Chafee's defence,'" he is quoted as saying.

Austen G. Fox, whose name leads the signers of the petition, is one of the best known lawyers of New York. He was a special district attorney engaged in the prosecution of police officials after the Lexow investigation, 1894-96, and was chairman of the citizens' committee of nine on the reorganization of the New York police force in 1906. He is a graduate of Harvard, class of '03, and



JUDGE G. W. ANDERSON,
U. S. District Court

is president of the New York Harvard Club.
Here is where the Brookline library trustees come in:
Barred from Brookline Library

A few weeks ago when Prof. Chafee's book, "Freedom of the Press," was offered the library, its suitability was vigorously questioned by Trustees Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chaffee and Mr. C. C. Chaffee, Jr., that he had no intention of submitting it to the library shelves. He moved that it be excluded and the trustees, as a board, voted. It is understood that the decision was nearly unanimous, or not of two either voting in the negative or one voting in the affirmative. It had been known that Prof. Chafee's book had been excluded. A number of Brooklyn residents took exception to the action of the board and began to make things lively for the trustees. Lawyer William E. Brewster and Justice J. W. Anderson of the Supreme Court, who had been asked to sign the instrument which resulted in the preparation of the following communication, which was sent to the trustees:

—Brewster

"My fellow trustee's characterization of the book as full of mis-statements of facts and inaccuracies, has been further confirmed by Austen G. Fox, Esq.'s criticism of Prof. Chaffee's work."

Judge Anderson's View

Judge Anderson, in a letter to Mr. Everts, handles the matter without gloves. Writing on the stationery of the United States court, under date of May 8, he says:

"Referring to the exclusion of 'Chafee's 'Freedom of Speech' from the Brookline Public Library by the trustees, the issue, to my mind, is quite other than whether the book was written by a scion of a Rhode Island Bourbon family with large property holdings, or was written like a *Novus Homo*, like Frankfurter or some chap from the wilds of Maine or New Hampshire.

"The next issue is whether these trustees are trustees of a public library or are censors of the political, economic, sociological, scientific and religious literature that the people of Brookline shall have access to. They are excluding this book not because it is obscene, indecent or merely trash, but because they do not agree with some of its statements as to the law and the public policy of the country.

"In my view this is an intolerable

position for any American community to endure. It is consonant with the attitude taken, I believe, by Gov. Berkeley of Virginia in provincial days, who thanked God that there were no printing presses in that province.

censorship by and by we shall have a Protestant Board excluding Catholic literature and particularly such literature as Cardinal Newman's 'Apologia Pro Vita Mea' lest it should have an injurious propagating effect upon our Protestant population. We shall have a free trade, excluding protectionist literature, or a free head, excluding my old

"I repeat that the issue is: Are they trustees of a public library... are they censors. I would make that issue plain and have no quibbling of it. As I see, the duty of the trustees of a public library is to:

(1) To exclude from the fund everything indecent, immoral, obscene or mere trash.

(2) To expend the funds for liter-

The common books now in the catalogue of the Library of Greater Boston, discussed at the meeting of the Extension Service Committee last evening when a report prepared by the Library Association was considered, will be outlined at the next meeting, Aug. 15, in the afternoon of the Boston Public Library. The new catalogue will be started at the Boston Library this month, with possibly only a second year's additions from Harvard University. It will contain books published since 1914 which were not in cost, and books under this cost of which there are only one or two copies in the collection. An important feature of the new catalogue will be noted in the collections of books in any libraries so arranged to be accessible to possible users. The work of work to be considered at the coming meeting will be the preparation of collections in regard to some events in the life of, and any persons interested in this nature are invited to attend.

Possibilities of a union catalogue of the
 250 common books now obtainable in the li-
 braries of Greater Boston, discussed at a
 meeting of the Extension Service Committee
 held last evening when a report prepared
 for the Special Library Association was con-
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 room of the Boston Public Library. The
 union catalogue will be started at the
 Boston Library this morning with possibly
 a second copy at the Widener Library,
 Harvard University. It will contain books
 published since 1914 which are over a cer-
 tain limit, and books under this cost of
 any city. An impression of one or two copies in
 each library. An impression of the nature of the
 catalogue will be notes of an appraisal of the
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[illegible]

Boston Transcript

AUGUST 20, 1921

Moneyed Men Descending on Boston

Convention of Numismatists Gathers
for Discussion of the Topics
Dear to the Heart of
the Collector of
Coins

By John H. Wilson
Transcript — Aug. 20, 1921

MANY examples of the world's medium of exchange dating back to 2000 B. C. will be on exhibition in Boston next week and will be viewed with great interest by visiting numismatists, several hundred of whom, perhaps, will be in this city. The occasion is the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association which was organized in 1891 and was incorporated under the laws of the United States in 1912. Last year the organization met in Chicago, and the year before in Philadelphia. The membership includes coin collectors in thirty-eight States and the District of Columbia, Canada, England, Spain, Mexico, Holland, Chile and other far-off places. Many of the States have individual organizations. That in Massachusetts comprising local members is known as the Boston Numismatic Society. It is a very active body and will act as host for this convention which officially opens today with the arriving members registering at the Copley-Plaza, which is to be the official headquarters during the sessions which continue through next Thursday.

The business sessions will be held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, where during the convention there will be an exhibit of the coins, paper currency and medals of the members, every one of whom will doubtless bring with him or her their rarest specimens. This collection at the Public Library will be open to the public, but two others, the examination of which will be limited to the association members, will be at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and at the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society. In the official programme special periods are set aside for the purpose of examining these collections.

An Interesting Programme Provided

One of the busiest of the local members has been Frank H. Shumway, who has been chairman of the convention committee, and the programme that he has been instrumental in arranging should meet with the approval of all the visiting members. Operating with him has been Horace L. Wheeler, president of the Boston Numismatic Society. While the programme will scarcely begin before Monday, there will be much to occupy the attention of the visitors today and all of Sunday. Late this afternoon there will be a reception for the women at the Copley-Plaza, and this evening a smoker for the men. All of Sunday afternoon will be occupied in a motor trip to Concord and Lexington and in the evening there will be a banquet at the hotel. Monday the delegates will visit Plymouth.

On Tuesday forenoon at 10 o'clock comes the first real business meeting in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. At noon the women will be entertained at luncheon at "Pillows," and at 1:30 o'clock a photograph of the convention members will be taken on the steps of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, after which a visit will be paid the museum. Later that same afternoon visits will be paid to what the programme designates as "ancient and modern Boston."

Wednesday forenoon there will be another business session in the Public Library and in the afternoon a visit will be paid to the headquarters of the Massachusetts Historical Society where a portion of the Society's coin will be on exhibition and tea will be served. Another business session on Thursday forenoon will bring the convention to a close.

At the business sessions the president, Waldo C. Moore of Lewisburg, O., will preside. Some of the other officers are Henry Chapman of Philadelphia, first vice president; Fred Joy of Boston, second vice president; H. H. Yawger of Indiana, Pa., general secretary; and George J. Bauer of Rochester, N. Y., treasurer. There is also a librarian, a board of governors and a number of district secretaries.

Colonial Coins Worth Fortunes

Coins that have been greatly in demand

Maryland was the Lord Baltimore groat, called after the old English groat, which was worth about fourpence in the Old Country. These coins as well as those of Virginia at that time were coined in England for the colonies. One that circulated extensively in Virginia was the "Gloucester token," and there were many halfpennies in those days, all with more or less peculiar stamps upon them.

Among the coins of the period before the Declaration of Independence were those that New York spread broadcast. They were shilling pieces stamped with a pine tree, and they were as good as gold in the markets. Massachusetts also had her pine tree shilling, and they were good anywhere. They came from Hull's minting house in Pembroke square.

Many of the smaller coins of those days immortalized the American eagle, and the noble North American aborigine had his

insignia also. Olive branches and stars and mottoes of various kinds appeared on the obverse and reverse sides of these old coins, from shilling down to halfpence. The old coppers of those days, particularly those minted in New England, and the three-penny coins as well, are of inestimable value today, but the few of them that do exist are as carefully guarded wherever they are as the crown diamonds of an empire.

The "King" of American Coins

The famous 1804 dollar, in which numismatists always are interested, is the source of an interesting story that relates the reason for the scarcity of this much-sought coin. It was all due to an accident at sea. Many of the silver dollars of that year were struck off to pay United States soldiers and sailors doing duty at Tripoli, North Africa, and were shipped to that place. The vessel that carried them away from this country was never heard from again, so the entire cargo is supposed to be at the bottom of the Atlantic ocean. It has been said that just seven copies of the dollar of that year are in existence. Two of these are in the mint in Philadelphia and the others are in private collections. In 1858 some copies of the coin of 1804 were struck off, being known as "restrikes," but all but two of them were called in and destroyed. One copy of this "restrike" is in the mint at Philadelphia, and the other is owned in England.

The specimen that was in the Hon. James H. Manning's collection, sold last May, was first owned by Colonel M. I. Cohen of Baltimore, Md., who secured it from a bank in Richmond, Va. In 1875 Colonel Cohen sold his collection through the famous dealer, Edward Cogan, and it was purchased at this sale by H. B. Adams. This collection was sold the following year, when this dollar came into the possession of Lorin G. Parmelee, already referred to. Two years later Mr. Parmelee sold this specimen at private sale to Major W. B. Wetmore who retained the coin for twenty-eight years. In 1906 the collection was sold by auction to S. H. & H. Chapman and it was soon after that this 1804 dollar came into the possession of Mr. Manning when it brought \$2500.

Paper Money for Sectional Uses

Paper currency in small denominations began to find its way into the community at the beginning of the Civil War and it was thrust upon the public in lieu of the silver coin which was being hoarded by individuals. For a time postage stamps of small denominations took the place of the absent coin and received the sanction of the Government, as the stamps possessed a face value that made them legal tender. Gradually the stamps gave way to paper money, certain denominations of which were issued by individual business concerns and were rapidly given recognition. Here in Boston an issue was put out by Young's Hotel and there were other issues put into circulation. All of this "money" was recognized only as private currency, but it came into very common use throughout Boston. Its acceptance was optional, but it was rare that one heard of the various denominations being refused in business transactions. One of the early issues had a row of five heads of Jefferson, each one resembling a postage stamp. This was of the twenty-five cent denomination and was of the 1862 and '63 issue. A ten-cent piece of this currency bore the head of Washington was of the 1864-65 issue. One piece of money that was printed but never put into circulation was of the 15-cent denomination and bore the heads of Grant and Sherman. The reverse side of some of the issues was green, others red. Just about this time the Government passed a law forbidding the vignette of any living individual to be used on money, so the circulation of this one was thus forbidden. For sectional use a piece of paper money

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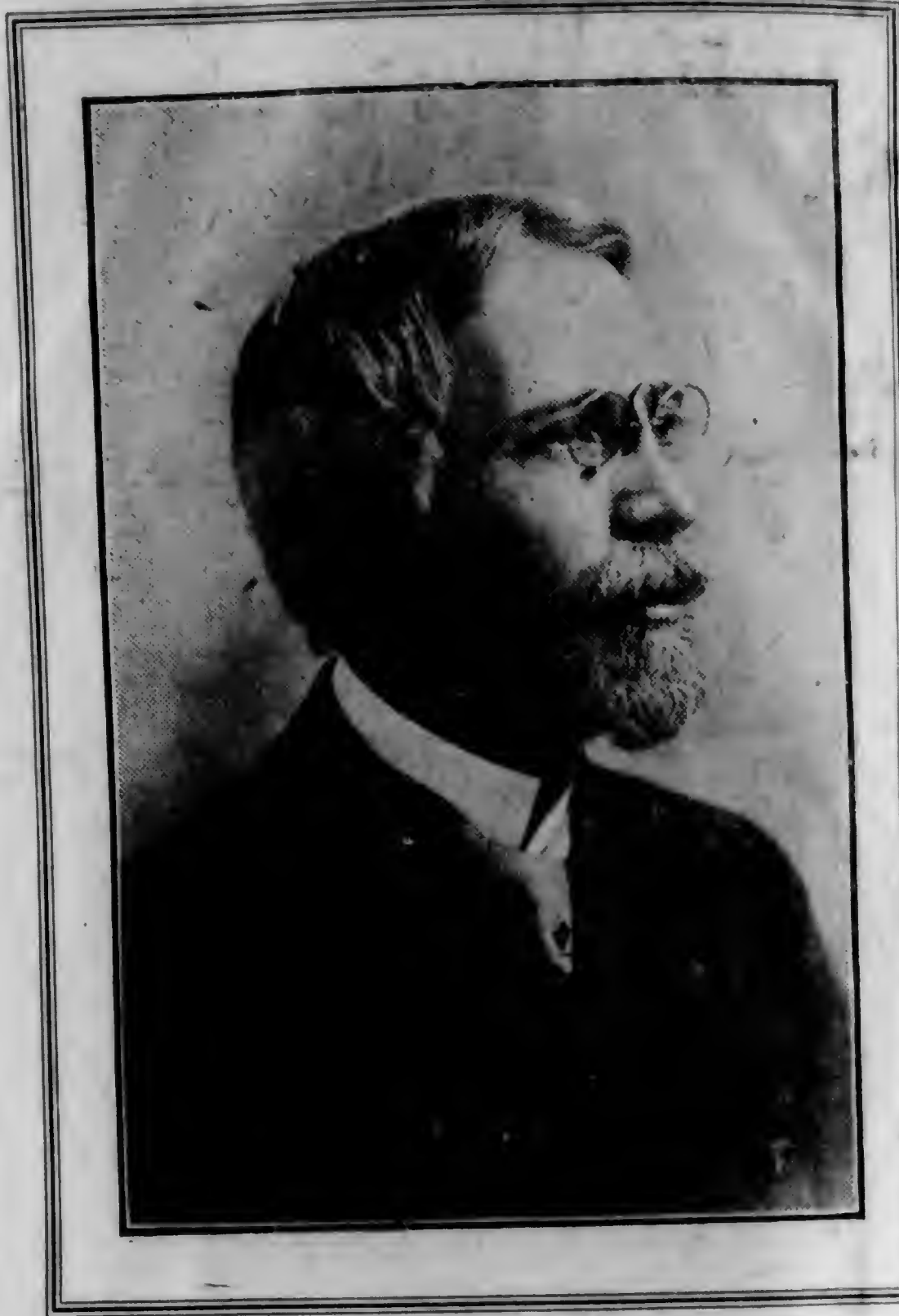
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Boston Transcript

August 23, 1921.

Coin Collectors Gather at Public Library



Horace L. Wheeler
President of the Boston Numismatic Society Who is a
Specialist in Medals and War Trophies

NEW YORK CITY will be the place of the 1922 annual convention of the American Numismatic Association. This was decided at this forenoon's session of the association, which is continuing its convention at the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, part of which is being used by the large exhibit of coins and paper money. President Waldo C. Moore presided at the session, and matters of routine were disposed of. A paper was read by Dr. Malcolm Storer of Boston on "Naval Medals," in which he said he has taken a keen interest for the past twenty years, his interest being a development of his love of the study of naval history. The invitation to hold the next convention in New York came from two organizations, the New York Numismatic Club, and the American Numismatic Society. An invitation was also read from New Orleans.

Some opening remarks by way of greeting and a reference to the fact that some of the members felt disposed to return from Plymouth by train yesterday were made by Horace L. Wheeler, president of the Boston Society. Announcement was made that Carl Faelten, the musician and teacher, who has a large collection of Greek and Roman coins, will give a classical recital this evening for the benefit of the visiting members at his studio, 20 Huntington avenue. Dr. Storer extended an invitation from the Massachusetts Historical Society to inspect its fine collection of coins; and he made reference also to the collection of medals associated with the practice of medicine which is on view at the Boston Medical Library in the Penway around the corner from the Historical Society's rooms, which the collectors were invited to visit. This collection was assembled by Dr. Storer's father.

Judson Browner of Youngstown, O., explained the progress that has been made in trying to interest Congress in the proposed coinage of a medal commemorative of the signing of the peace treaty between the Imperial German Government and this country, to be circulated without a premium. It was stated that this matter will not be finally disposed of before December.

Medals as Historical Records

Dr. Storer in his paper told how sea power has played a conspicuous part in the development of civilization, that from its study one obtains a comprehensive

Boston Transcript

August 24, 1921.

COINS OF EARLY DAYS

Massachusetts Historical Society Exhibits
Best of Its Collection, Considered One of
Largest in Country
Transcript — Aug. 24, 1921

For members of the American Numismatic Association now holding its sessions in this city, the Massachusetts Historical Society has set out a special exhibit, selected by Dr. Malcolm Storer, curator of its collections of coins and medals, and himself a member of the association. It is not generally known that in the Historical Society is one of the largest and best collections of medals and coins in the United States, and in certain lines it is by far the most complete and notable. The late William Sumner Appleton brought together long series of American coins and was well known as an eager and intelligent collector. He left what he had gathered to the society, thus giving it a good foundation in the coinage of the United States. Later was added the large and varied collection made by Hon. Charles Francis Adams, United States minister to Great Britain during the war of secession, and added to by his sons from time to time.

"The Education of Henry Adams" represents the father as "carrying off the most aesthetic rag-bag of his own" and describes him as "disappearing from the legation day after day to attend coin sales at Sotheby's." The opportunities for getting good things were more frequent than now and the elder Adams carried into his hobby such a master of the international position. The society has added much since these major gifts were received, and excels in its Massachusetts medals, its increased stamps for currency and its remarkably complete series of pine-tree and other colonial coins.

Rare Products of the Mint

In making his selection Dr. Storer has sought to show certain groups of mint products which could not readily be found elsewhere. He has thus emphasized three or four fields in which the society is strongest. Piece after piece is labelled "unique," either because it is the only known example, or it is the one noted in gold or silver, or because it displays some peculiarity in wording or in decoration. Like certain books, a defect in it coin may give it a factitious value, which is appreciated only by the elect. A "freak" example, as for instance when a head of Jackson has been struck upon one of Washington, creates a flurry among the enthusiasts as a discovery of an unknown Shakespeare quarto might excite. To a few, such misshapen pieces appeal, if only to enable them to say that all known variants of a piece can be found in their keeping.

In one case are the Washington pieces, or, rather, a selection of what is in the so-

ciety's cabinet. The "Father of his country" has always been a favorite with medallists and there is much excuse for using his fine profile so often, though not so good excuse for some of its applications—store cards, advertising schemes and the like. Two fine examples of the very rare Eccleston medal of Washington are shown, as well as three of the so-called Manly medal. One of the two known specimens of the Manly medal is here as well as the equally rare cent of 1784, "Washington the Great." The seasons series, struck on the second presidency, are represented by four variants, and the much desired Liverpool half-penny of 1791 is in the genuine and also in the counterfeit. There are many cents and half-cents beginning with 1783 and a large number of "uniface" pieces, where Washington's profile is used but the reverse of the coin is blank.

A second case contains the silver and copper coinage of the British colonies in North America. The earliest in point of time are the pieces issued in 1659 for the Baltimore Plantation in Maryland and those struck in 1694 by the Carolina Proprietors. Virginia had a coin in 1714, only two examples being known, one of which is in this exhibit. The Granby coin of Connecticut came in 1737, and New York put out a piece that is extremely difficult to find even in large collections. A twelve penny piece of Somers Island and a series of Franco-American tokens of 1753 round out the colonial exhibit and lead up to the continental coins of 1776, of which four are shown. After the war for independence the scarcity of currency that would in the past generally led each State to make copper pieces of its own. Massachusetts is represented by twenty-six coins issued in 1787 and 1788; and Maryland and New York followed the example, which later Kentucky issued its own currency. Of medals struck to commemorate historical events there are the Indian of 1757, two for the capture of Louisbourg, 1758, the capture of Montreal in 1760 and the victories in the West Indies in 1762—all fine in artistic merit. The series of half-cents, 1840-1852 is quite complete. A noble medal in silver on John Quincy Adams' services to science is a good example of the middle of the last century, while the more modern Tavern Club and the Boston Numismatic Society give products of the medallists' art of today.

Pattern Pieces Are Many

From the Appleton collection are drawn a full case of "pattern" pieces struck by the United States mint. It would be useless to attempt to describe this part of the exhibit, for it must involve a list of details which only the expert can recognize. Even by numbers only a general conception of the size can be conveyed. There are forty-seven half-dollars, fifteen quarter-dollars, twenty-one dimes, forty-four pennies, besides a number of five, three, two and one-half and two cents, and the larger denominations, beginning with the ten dollar pieces. Some of the patterns remained "patterns" and were never put into circulation.

Massachusetts in the medallist field has a history of its own and Dr. Storer proposes to cover it in a forthcoming "check-list" of Massachusetts coins and medals, based largely upon what is in the cabinet of the society. It would not be possible to show even a selection of the 1300 Massachusetts pieces held, so Dr. Storer has laid out the work of two medallists of the State of great activity and merit for their day—Bolen and Merriam. Of Bolen 116 examples and of Merriam 48 examples are displayed. The subjects are various, and arose chiefly on occasion, like a political campaign, the dedication of a building, or a society meet. Bolen made many Wash-

ington pieces, using the reverse for purposes somewhat profane to Washington legends. Jefferson, Franklin, Clay, Webster and Lincoln also were used, and some generals of the War of Secession graced store cards or served as a stimulus for perpetuating a sentence, a political campaign motto, or an event of the day. Bolen is one of the very few medallists who used their own faces on their pieces, intended to advertise their occupation and illustrate their product. Merriam also loaned to campaign pieces, but wandered into other fields as in his coins of Heenan and Sayres, the prize-fighters; Albert Edward, on the Prince of Wales's visit, the "not one-cent" bit, calculated to deceive, and the Apollo Garden checks, well known in Boston for some years.

Collection of "Bryan Money"

Did Dr. Storer wish to perpetrate a joke on the visiting numismatists in a comparison which he has laid out that few can escape from the proper conclusion? It has a beautiful reverse of the Roman "aes grave" pieces, fine in design and execution, and dating thousands of years ago. Then a pound was a pound, and the metal in the pound made it more of a missile than a piece of ancient exchange. By the side of these ancient pieces is shown a collection of "Bryan money," coins, if they can be properly so called, minted as campaign exhibits and pouring ridicule on the advocate of free silver. To turn from the heads of the Roman coins, objects of art, to the crude figures and slangy legends of the Bryan medals gives something of a shock. The "16 to 1" tablets are as weighty as the "As" or "Quadrans" of the "aes grave" series, but there the likeness ends. There is good humor as well as good economies in these reminiscences of bitter political campaigns, and had the free silverites won, there might have been monstrosities in real coinage of which these "comics" were a foreshadowing.

Altogether it is an interesting and instructive exhibit and serves to suggest the rich collections in the Historical Society. Incidentally the early interest of Massachusetts in numismatics is hinted at by showing Draper's Massachusetts Gazette of February 4, 1778, which contains an engraving and discussion of a silver shakedown dug out of the ruins of Jerusalem. The writer, S. S. was a Cambridge man, Samuel Stearns, a student in mathematics and physics, but not in Harvard College, and the maker of almanacs. The exhibit will be open to the public for some weeks, beginning on Thursday.

Boston Post

Sept. 16, 1921

LITTLE SLKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

We shall miss the familiar face of Lindsay Swift, who has been for 43 years connected with the Boston Public Library. There was a friendliness and gentleness about him that endeared him to us all. Other forms of service are more showy, but few are more useful than his performance in a library for the people. To have met the right word of help and suggestion for the earnest student or for the casual seeker after information is no mean art and implies a rich personal equipment.

Sometimes we forget how much we owe to the librarian and to the faithful assisting staff. Every library has an atmosphere of its own, and that atmosphere is largely created by those employed within its walls. It may be cheerful, helpful and stimulating, or it may be depressing and discouraging; but libraries of the latter type are fortunately rare. Lindsay Swift was one of those who have made me count the library as my best friend.

He was born in Boston, in July, 1856, was fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin School and at a private school, and entered Harvard in 1873. President A. Lawrence Lowell and Barrett Wendell was among his classmates. In the class of 1877. The Seventy-fifth Report, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of graduation, is before me. It was largely the work of Lindsay Swift, and I am told that his classmates were so

pleased with it that they presented him with a check for \$1000.

Lindsay Swift has for years edited the publications of the Boston Public Library. He has also written and edited a number of books, among them being "Benjamin Franklin," "Brook Farm," "Literary Landmarks of Boston," "William Lloyd Garrison," and "John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution." He was at the library last Saturday as usual and death came suddenly and unexpectedly on Sunday afternoon. The funeral services will be at Appleton Chapel, Cambridge, at 3 o'clock today.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, SEPT. 12

Lindsay Swift

In the death of Lindsay Swift, Boston has lost a scholar and historical writer, native and resident, of high rank—a true student and thinker of the old school, whose editorial services at the Public Library have greatly increased the usefulness and enhanced the authority of that institution. He had long been a contributor to periodicals and journals on historical subjects, and his services were always at the public call. The great men of New England were his frequent theme, and the breadth and accuracy of his information had contributed to the formation of cool and correct judgments. He was a scholar, not a theorist or a sensationalist, and the credit of being accurate, thorough, and intelligent was, it may be said, the only public reward which he sought. Students and writers of his sort—more the pity—are not now growing on every bush.

EDITED LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

Lindsay Swift Was For a Number of Years, Connected with the Boston Public Library

Lindsay Swift, for a number of years editor of the various publications of the Boston Public Library, and widely known in literary circles, died suddenly on Sunday, at his home, 23 Garden street, Cambridge.

He was born in Boston on July 29, 1856, son of John Lindsay and Sarah Edson (Allen) Swift. Mr. Swift was educated in the Boston schools and was graduated from Harvard with the degree of A. B. in 1877. On July 19, 1881, he married Miss Katherine Agnes Jackson of Abington.

In 1877 Mr. Swift entered the composing room of Rand, Avery & Co., and there learned the rudiments of the printing trade and of proof reading. Since May, 1878, he had been continuously at the Boston Public Library as editor of publications in that institution. In 1896 he took a short trip to England with a Harvard classmate and in 1906 went to Arizona to inspect the property of the New England Clifton Copper Company of Arizona, a corporation of which he was president from 1903 to 1906. The main part of his life was confined to the routine of bibliography, in particular to the editing of the Quarterly Bulletin and other lists of the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Swift contributed reviews to various papers and magazines, especially to the Nation, Saturday Evening Post, Boston Post and the Boston Evening Transcript.

He had written memoirs of several of his classmates at Harvard and in 1917 edited the "Catalogue of the John Adams Library of the City of Boston." Mr. Lindsay was also the author of "Benjamin Franklin," "Brook Farm," "Literary Landmarks of Boston," "William Lloyd Garrison," "The Great Debate Between Hayne and Webster," "Massachusetts Election Sermons," and also edited Mellen Chamberlain's "John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution."

He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Massachusetts Commandery; Colonial Society of Massachusetts; Massachusetts Historical Society and the Boston City Club.

A Banknote of an Odd Denomination, a "Shipplaster," or Fractional Currency, and Two Examples of Private Currency

Election of officers and the reading of three papers occupied the attention this forenoon at the American Numismatic Association in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. The officers elected were the following named: President, Meritt Wornum of New York; first vice president, Fred C. Gilmer of Boston; general secretary, A. S. Boyer of Chicago; treasurer, R. E. Davis of Chicago; and chairman of the board of governors, H. H. Yawger of Indianapolis, Pa. The choice of a second vice president, the candidates being J. C. Meritt of Montreal, Canada, and F. H. Shumway, of Boston, and four members of the board of governors out of ten nominees has not yet been determined.

Is a Columbia Graduate

Mr. Wolsger, the new president, has been a resident of New York and vicinity for a period of twenty-five years. He is a graduate of Columbia University and the class of '89. He received his M. A. from Columbia in 1903. He specialized in civil engineering, but after a short experience in that field turned his attention to collecting in New York city, which he is now doing. He has been a collector since he was thirteen years of age, and he is a member of the New York Numismatic Club as well as of the convention he has an interest in. The exhibit of German coins which attracted considerable attention.

Papers on Various Subjects

Three papers were read by Mr. Wormser as the authors were unavoidably absent. The first was on "Merit Medals of the World War," and was prepared by John M. Connor, Jr., of Metuchen, N. J., who remarked at the outset that in addition to the Victory medals given by the Government there were medals given by individual States and municipalities, churches, colleges, industrial corporations and fraternal, social, military and business organizations throughout the country, and though aware that every State of the Union has a medal, he thought every State of the United States. In Massachusetts, he said, they seem to have been most popular, very few indeed are the towns that failed to "commemorate the services



Moritz Wormser
New York Man Chosen President of National
Organization

WEST ROXBURY
LIBRARY FOR
WEST ROXBURY

When, one day last week, the first shovelful of earth was turned for the excavation of a foundation for the new West Roxbury branch of the Public Library, there was general rejoicing in that enterprising suburb.

It marked the successful termination of a two years' campaign which has been carried on by the people of West

of their sons in the war." The question has often been asked, said the writer, "how many different World War merit medals are there?" But he said no one knows, though his personal estimate was that 1800 might be a fair guess.

Symbols Given for Bravery

A paper prepared by Dr. C. F. Roh of Norway, lo., was on "Orders and Decorations." In ancient times, said Dr. Roh, it was the universal custom to decorate with external symbols those who by their foresight, bravery and boldness, or by their loyalty and sacrifice had rendered distinguished service to the State in war or peace. Rome, especially, conferred such honors and public proofs of gratitude upon its heroes, and the Hellenic states honored their foremost citizens with equal fervor.

Oldest Corporation on Earth

A third paper, prepared by O. E. Eklund

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Boston Public Library Employees Benefit Association was organized in May, 1902. Its primary object was to pay sick and death benefits to the regular members of the library force. Social meetings are also held from time to time. Last year \$21.25 was paid out for sick benefits, and \$300 for death benefits.

Each member pays 25 cents a month. In case of death, the beneficiary receives \$100. In case of sickness \$7 a week is paid. If an employee leaves the service, 50 per cent of the amount paid in, less the amount received for sick benefits, is returned. It would be difficult to find any other benefit organization where the members receive so much for such small dues.

The salaries in the library are not large, and this help in times of stress works most beneficently. When a death occurs, a check is usually in the hands of the beneficiary within 24 hours. There is none of the red tape incident to the usual insurance methods.

The association now has in hand a fund of about \$20,000, which has accumulated from the payment of dues, the sale of the library post cards and pictures, and the interest on the amount deposited. The receipts from the post cards and pictures have been very considerable, and have happily augmented the funds of the association.

Those who have purchased the charming reproductions of the Chavannes mural paintings, of Abbey's Grail pictures, or of Sargent's frieze of the Prophets, or of his other paintings in the library, will have an added satisfaction in feeling that they have a part in the excellent work of the benefit association.

To a stranger who wishes to carry away a pleasant reminder of his visit, or to those at home who love the library and like to have constantly at hand something that brings its familiar features before them, these artists' reproductions make a strong appeal.

**FRIES POINT READING ROOM
OPENS FOR FIRST TIME OCT 15**



**This Afternoon, Brings Public Library Resources to Large Foreign
—School Children Take Part in Dedication Exercises**

co. Rev. William J. Barry of Easton will speak for the people among whom the reading room is placed, and the recently installed pastor of the Italian church of the neighborhood will offer benediction. In addition to these speakers the children of the Samuel Adams School—who will be the most numerous "customers" of

HE BOSTON HERALD
MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1921

Lindsay Swift

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will be a collection
adequate library
large of the read-
library and the
force, the city

Mr. R. Swift was born in Boston on July 18, 1893, son of John Lindsay and Sarah (Allen) Swift. He was educated in Boston schools and graduated from Harvard with the degree of A. B. in 1915.

On July 19, 1811, he married Miss
herline Agnes Jackson of Abington.
He was the author of "Massachusetts
Sermons, 1897; "The Great Dis-
cussion between Hayne and Webster,"
"Oak Farm" (Nature Studies in
Letters Series); "Literary
Boston, 1903; "Benjamin
Biographies), 1910;
"Harrison" (American
1911). He also con-
tributed to various journals and edited

Massachusetts
Colonial
Military
the

THE BOSTON HERALD
MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1921

**OPEN FRENCH COURSES
AT PUBLIC LIBRARY**

A course in conversational French will be given this winter by the state division of university extension and the session of the course will be held in the lecture hall at the Boston Public Library on Sept. 27. There will be two elementary sections, one meeting at 4:45 o'clock in the afternoon, the other at 8 in the evening. Capt. Andre Morise, former member of the French military mission in this country and now professor of French literature at Harvard, will conduct the classes.

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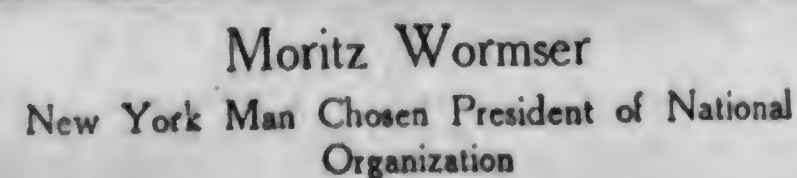
Election of officers and the reading of
 three papers occupied the attention this
 forenoon in the American Numismatic As-
 sociation in the lecture hall of the Boston
 Public Library. The officers elected were
 the following named:
 Womaner of New York City; first vice
 president, Fred Joy of Boston; general
 president, A. S. Boyer of Chicago; treas-
 urer, R. E. Davis of Chicago; and
 chairman of the board of governors, H.
 H. Yawger of Indianapolis. The
 choice of a new president, the
 candidate being Victor Morin of Mon-
 treal, Canada, and F. H. Shumway, of
 Boston, and four members of the board
 of governors out of ten nominees have
 not yet been determined.

Is a Columbia Graduate

Mr. Wansner, the new president, has been a resident of New York and vicinity for a period of twenty-five years. He is a graduate of Columbia University. In the college of arts took a course in history. He received his M. A. from Columbia in 1903. He specialized in civil engineering, but after a short experience in that field turned his attention to banking. He has been a resident of New York city which he has been a collector since he was thirteen years of age, and he is a member of the New York Historical Society Club as well as of the International organization. At the present convention he has arranged an exhibit of German coins which attracted considerable attention.

Papers on Various Subjects

Three papers were read by Mr. Wormser as the authors were unavoidably absent. One was on "Merit Medals of the World War," and was prepared by J. M. Johnston, Jr., of Metuchen, N. J., who remarked at the outset that in addition to the Victory medals given by the Government there were many given by individual States and municipalities, churches, colleges, industrial corporations and fraternal, social, military and business organizations. He pointed out the country, and the medals awarded in every State of the Union, they seem to have been very popular in New England. In Massachusetts very few indeed are the towns that failed to "commemorate the services



WEST ROXBURY
LIBRARY FOR
WEST ROXBURY

When, one day last week, the first shovelful of earth was turned for the excavation of a foundation for the new West Roxbury branch of the Public Library, there was general rejoicing in that enterprising suburb.

It marked the successful termination of a two years' campaign which has been carried on by the people of West Roxbury for the branch, in which practically every church, every civic organization and a great majority of the population have taken an enthusiastic and efficient part.

West Roxbury is something more than a mere Boston suburb, where business men go home to sleep and where no one knows or cares who his next door neighbor may be. It is a district which has a real community spirit and which possesses a faculty of "getting together" as a unit when things are to be done. So in this particular instance

For years the West Roxbury branch of the library has been housed in a disreputable old building on Centre street that was once a store and was a dwelling house before that. It is cramped and stuffy and the library has long aspired to better accommodations there.

The Preliminary Meeting

In the spring of 1919 a concerted movement was begun to obtain a more suitable building. On June 19 a preliminary meeting was held, which was attended by representatives of the West Roxbury Methodist, Unitarian, Baptist, Congregational, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, the West Roxbury Women's Club, the Robert Gould Shaw Parent-Teachers Association, the West Roxbury Citizens

received, Mr. Bailey said, from the sale of the goods was to pay off the loan to the bank. *D. F. L. 22-1921*

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Boston Public Library Employees Benefit Association was organized in May, 1902. Its primary object was to pay sick and death benefits to the regular members of the library force. Social meetings are also held from time to time. Last year \$21.50 was paid out for death benefits.

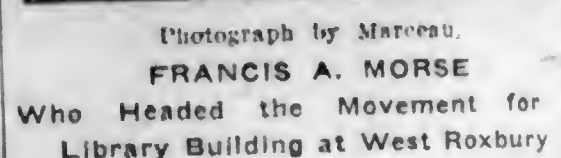
Each member pays 25 cents a month. In case of death, the beneficiary receives \$100. In case of sickness \$7 a week is paid. If an employee leaves the service, 50 per cent of the amount paid in, less the amount received for sick benefits, is returned. It would be difficult to find any other benefit organization where the members receive so much for such small dues.

The salaries in the library are not large, and this help in times of stress works most beneficently. When a death occurs, a check is usually in the hands of the beneficiary within 24 hours. There is none of the red tape incident to the usual insurance methods.

The association now has in hand a fund of about \$20,000, which has accumulated from the payment of dues, the sale of the library post cards and pictures, and the interest on the amount deposited. The receipts from the post cards and pictures have been very considerable, and have happily augmented the funds of the association.

Those who have purchased the charming reproductions of the Chavannes mural paintings, of Abbey's Grail pictures, or of Sargent's frieze of the Prophets, or of his other paintings in the library, will have an added satisfaction in feeling that they have a part in the excellent work of the benefit association.

To a stranger who wishes to carry away a pleasant reminder of his visit, and to those at home who love the library and like to have constantly at hand something that brings its familiar features before them, these artists' reproductions make a strong appeal.



Association, the Unitarian Club and the
Highland Club.

Francis A. Morse was made chairman of the gathering and John Hamilton, secretary. George R. Nutting was chosen president of the resulting permanent organization. To Mr. Morse rather than to any other individual may be given credit for the success of the movement. He has been the driving wheel of the organization and has worked indefatigably for the library throughout.

An organized attack was launched against the public library trustees, mayor and city council. Municipal funds were not abundant and there was an idea, hard to dislodge, in official minds, that the old building was "do" until the financial horizon was a bit clearer.

The campaign was prosecuted with such vigor and effect, however, that the opposition capitulated all along the line. An appropriation of \$55,000 authorized and work on the new building has actually begun. The committee hopes to see it finished this fall.

The site selected is a lot just north of the present library building, on Centre street, opposite Bellevue. The plans, drawn by Oscar A. Thayer, architect, have been approved and for a building of colonial design.

THE BOSTON HERALD
MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1921

**OPEN FRENCH COURSES
AT PUBLIC LIBRARY**

A course in conversational French will be given this winter by the state division of university extension and the first session of the course will be held in the lecture hall at the Boston Public Library on Sept. 27. There will be ten elementary sessions, one meeting at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the other nine in the evening. Capt. Andre Morine, former member of the French military mission in this country and now professor of French literature at Harvard, will direct the classes.

material being dark red water struck brick and trimmed stone. The main building is 40x90 feet, one story above the basement, with an ell 41x39 feet. The first floor is to be five feet above grade, thus allowing sufficient height for windows to insure a well lighted

The basement will contain a lecture hall seating 275 persons, a lunch room for the librarian and assistants, storage rooms, lavatory, heating plant and coal rooms.

On the first floor will be the main reading room, 38x88 feet and 16 feet high, from which the lobby, containing the charging desk, will be separated by plate glass partitions. The reading room will thus be divided into two portions, one for adults and one for children.

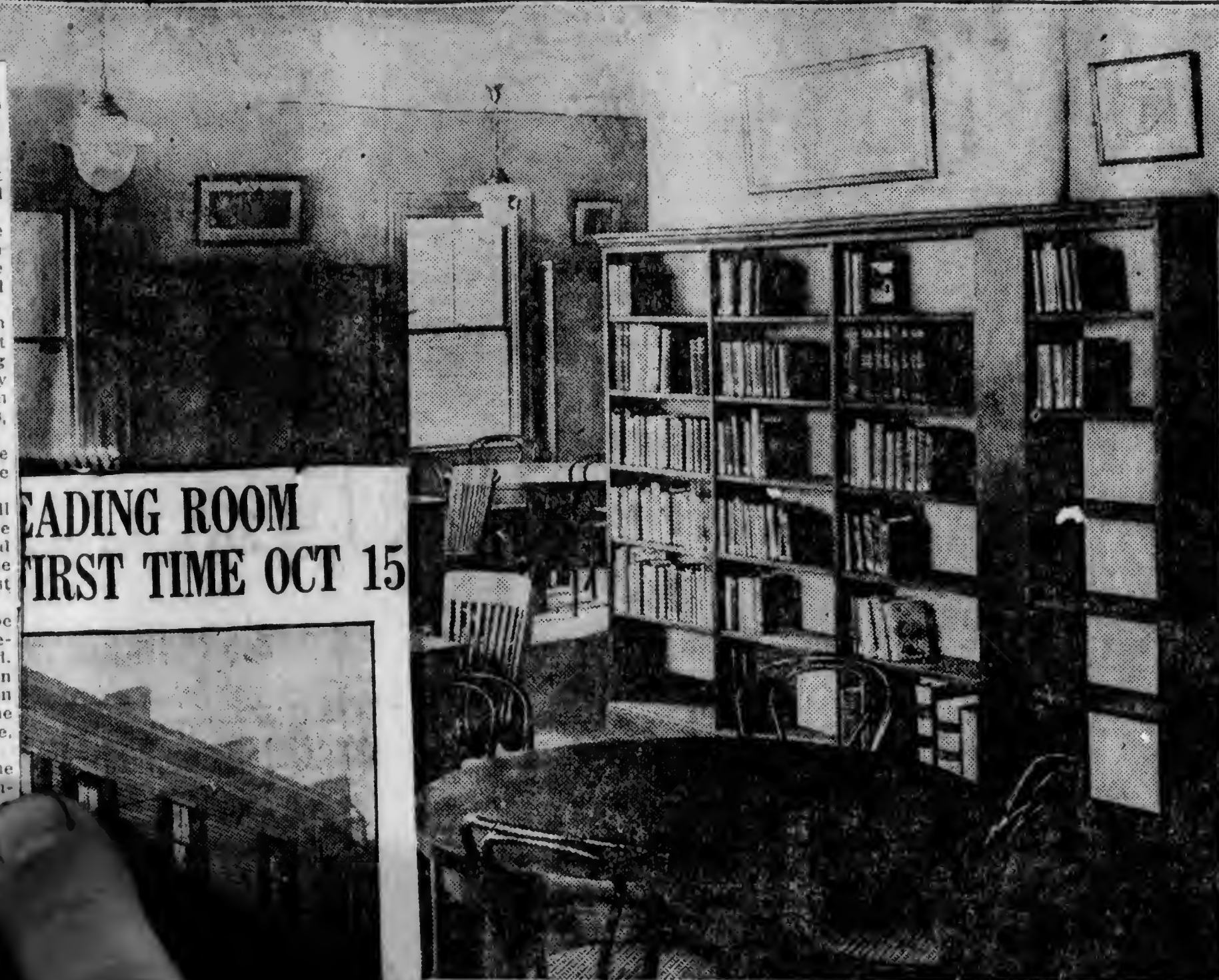
The construction of the building will be principally of brick, stone, concrete and iron, only the minor partitions and ceiling joists being of wood. The service stairs from the basement to the first floor will be of iron.

The floor of the lecture hall will be granolithic and the finish in the basement of North Carolina pine, stained. The entire first floor will be finished in plain oak. A cork floor will be laid, or the re-enforced concrete, covering the entire floor except the front vestibule which will be tiled.

When complete it will be one of the handsomest and best equipped and finished library buildings in the country, credit to the city and the pride of its loyal citizens of West Roxbury.

New Instrument for Americanization

Transcript. Oct. 15, 1921



READING ROOM
FIRST TIME OCT 15

This Afternoon, Brings Public Library Resources to Large Foreign
— School Children Take Part in Dedication Exercises

v. William J. Barry of East
by a picked chorus singing patriotic songs.
The building which houses the reading
room has in large part been made over to
accommodate its new tenant. Two stores
have been turned into one large room which
has a seating capacity of nearly seventy-
five persons, making it one of the most
spacious libraries in the city of this

location is probably the best that
found in the Jeffries Point section.
The street from Belmont Park
has two large play spots of the soccer
field. It is only a few feet away from
the large schools, which will receive
benefit from the supplementary reading
by the reading room.

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gentlemen, and the committee, in the opinion of a reading held to be a session for which their hints were not taken to them. Now, and somewhat broader activity is now opened to them, and a lot of people both to the trustees to those who have the welfare of immigrant at heart.

Barbarian Charles F. J. Jones, the dedicated person at the reading in this afternoon. Rev. Alexander Mann, J., whose mother was at East Boston made his familiar with the needs of the district, will speak at the very time, and Mr. William W. as chairman of the committee.

Will the crisis in the several ways.

He was a sets Historic Society of New Order of the Boston City Council was president of the Clifton Copper Co. Arrangements for not been completed

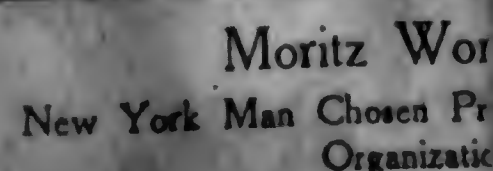
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trustees—but the en-
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At Today's Meeting the American Association Listens to Papers and Elects Officers
August 24, 1921

Election of officers and the reading of three papers occupied the attention of the members of the American Numismatic Association in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. The officers elected were the following:—named: President, Moritz Wornat of New York City; first vice president, F. J. Boy of Boston; general secretary, A. S. Boyer of Chicago; treasurer, R. E. Davis of Chicago; and chairman of the board of governors, H. H. Yawger of Indianapolis. The choice of a second vice president, the candidates being Victor Morin of Montreal, Canada, and F. H. Shumway, of Boston, and four members of the board of governors out of ten nominees has not yet been determined.

Mr. Wolsner, the new president, has been a resident of New York and vicinity for a period of twenty-five years. He is a graduate of the City University in the class of 1902, took a course in Colorado College and received his M. A. from Columbia in 1903. He specialized in civil engineering, but after a short experience in that line he turned his attention to planning. His field turned him into a planning man in New York city which he is now doing. He has been a collector since Mr. Wolsner has been a resident of New York, thirteen years of age, and he is a member of the New York Historical Society, the American Historical Association, the American Museum of Natural History, and the National Geographic Society. At the present convention he has an interesting exhibit of German coins which attracted considerable attention.

Three papers were read by Mr. Wormser as the authors were unavoidably absent. One was on "Merit Medals for the World War," and was presented by John M. Connor, Jr., of Newark, N. J., who remarked at the outset that in addition to the Victoria medals given by the Government there were many given by individual States and municipalities, churches, colleges, industrial corporations and fraternal, social, literary and business organizations throughout the country, and that he was awarded in every State of the Union, they seem to have been most popular in New England. In Massachusetts they were very indeed are the towns that failed to "commemorate the services



Boston Transcript
August 24/2

When, one day last week, the first shovelful of earth was turned for the excavation of a foundation for the new West Roxbury branch of the Public Library, there was general rejoicing in that enterprising suburb.

When, one day last week, the first shovelful of earth was turned for the excavation of a foundation for the new West Roxbury branch of the Public Library, there was general rejoicing in that enterprising suburb.

COCKLE COVE INN CAPE COD
MASS.
South Chatham, By-the-Sea
Safe bathing; fine location; combination
pipes and sea. Booklet. E. N. JOHNSON

Picks the Men Who Will Confer With the Leaders Next Tuesday in London

The Preliminary Conference

LONDON, Oct. 7 (by A. P.)—The personnel of the English delegation to the preliminary conference with Irish leaders here next Tuesday was officially announced today at a meeting held as follows: Premier Lloyd George, Lord representative; Birkenhead, the Lord High Chancellor; Methodist, the Rev. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

In the spring of 1906, the Rev. Mr. Allen, of the Church of England, was elected Moderator of the National Association, the

ALLEN GIVES OPINION ON BASIS FOR LIQUOR

BY WILLIAM

BY WILLIAM

Mrs Sarah Swartz of 9 Causeway st.

time. Last year she was found not guilty by Judge Danforth in the Municipal court. She was charged with distributing benefits, and a fine of \$100 was levied. Each member of the Brooks and patrolmen Leonard. In case of death Dever of keeping and exposing liquors \$100. In liquor on the 11th of the month of December was paid. If a surprise, service, 50 per cent. It appeared that the woman was here in less than a week. The Superior Court recently, when she returned to the city, she paid \$30, which she paid, but failed to find any keeping and exposing liquors. At that time, notwithstanding the charge, but the police did not seize any liquor. Today some of the officers were unable to find any liquor, which the officers were unable to find.

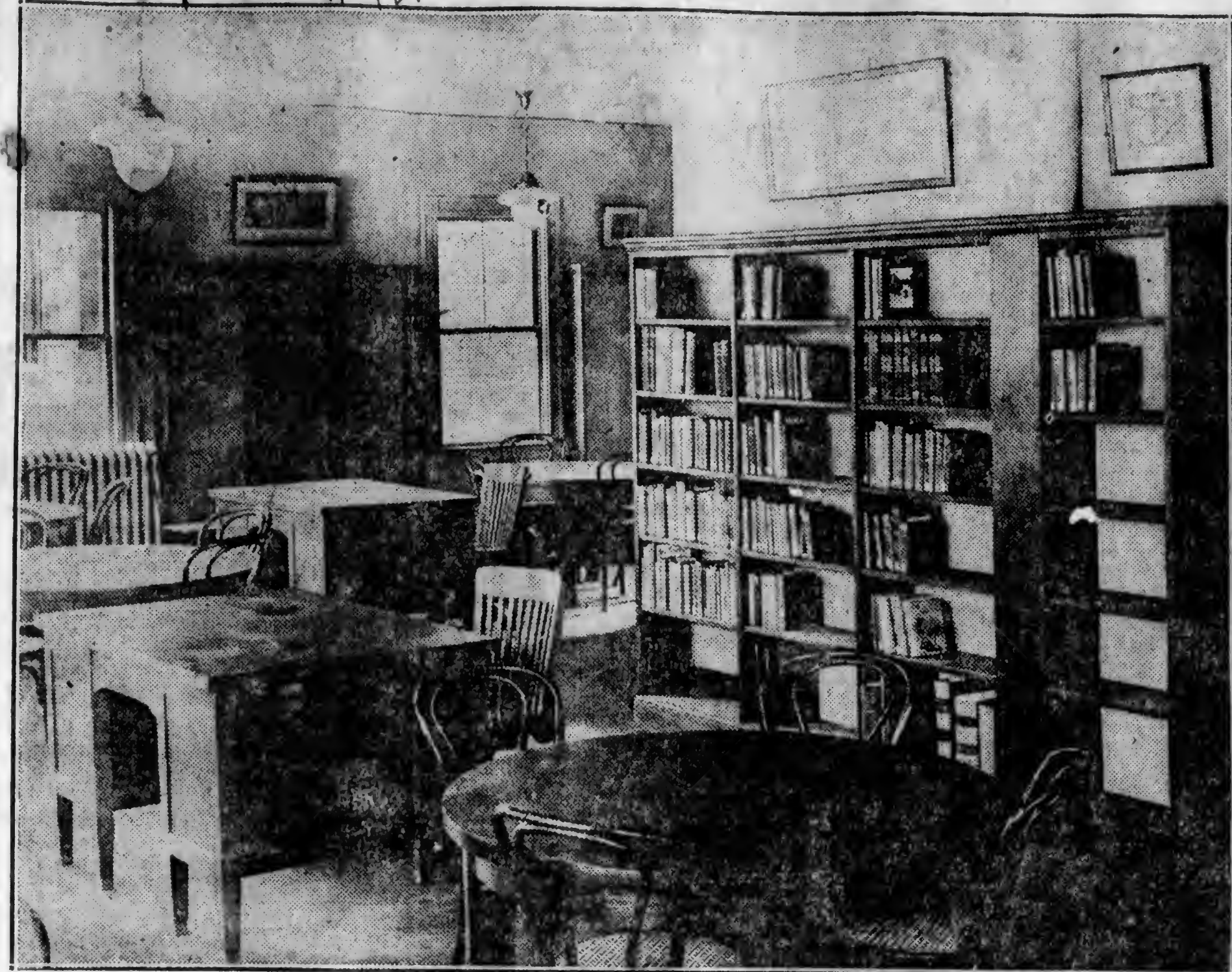
Attorney Begins Can
at Bristol, Conn.

Yesterday each of the keepers accepted an invitation to appear in court to discuss an important matter. If the keepers did not close up, they were proposed to be removed from the place.

The court also said that it would ask the court to impose a fine on all the saloonkeepers who were found with the intention of closing the place.

Prosecutor Mather also announced that he would ask the court to impose a fine on all the saloonkeepers who were found with the intention of closing the place.

Manuscript. Oct. 15, 1921



Jeffries Point Reading Room, Opened This Afternoon, Brings Public Library Resources to Large Foreign Colony in East Boston — School Children Take Part in Dedication Exercises

IN the opening this afternoon of the new Jefferies Point Reading Room of the Boston Public Library, at 195 Webster street, Taft Boston, practical Americanization has scored a new victory.

The reading room is located in the heart of one of the largest colonies of foreign-born in Boston. Its potential patrons are the 18,000 or more people who live off in that corner of the city called Jeffries Point—in homes where the Italian, Yiddish, Greek, Polish and Lithuanian languages are often more familiar than English. Now, for the first time, they have definite contact with the great educational resources of the public library, and it seems inevitable that America and the things of America, not least its language, will have a larger part in the lives of these newer Americans.

A year ago the Committee on Americanization of the Boston Chamber of Commerce came to the conclusion, after having inaugurated in East Boston the first of its district Americanization movements, that the Japanese immigration was in need of additional educational facilities to help bring the thousands of adult foreign-born residents abreast of the tide of better Americanism. A new evening school was started through the chamber's efforts, and so enrollment of the students desired to learn English was proved that their chief need was to have the opportunity to learn brought home to them.

A new, and somewhat broader opportunity is now opened to them, and it is full of promise both to the immigrant and to those who have the welfare of the immigrant at heart.

Librarian Charles F. J. Belden presides at the dedicatory exercises at the reading room this afternoon. Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., whose earlier work at East Boston has made him familiar with the needs of the district, will speak as president of the library trustees, and Major Francis W. Tully as chairman of the committee on Americanization of the Chamber of Com-

merce. Rev. William J. Barry of East Boston will speak for the people among whom the reading room is placed, and the recently installed pastor of the Italian church of the neighborhood will offer benediction. In addition to these speakers the children of the Samuel Adams School—who will be the most numerous "customers" of

Lindsay Swift

Lindsay Swift, for a number of years editor of the various publications of the Boston Public Library and widely known in literary circles, died suddenly of a heart affection last evening at his home, 3 Garden street, Cambridge.

Mr. Swift was born in Boston on July 29, 1850, son of John Lindsay and Sarah Edes (Allen) Swift. He was educated in the Boston schools and graduated from Harvard with the degree of A. B. in 1872. On July 29, 1881, he married Miss Katherine de Armentrout.

He was the author of "Massachusetts Election Sermons, 1830; "The Great Debates Between Hayne and Webster," 1848; "The Brook Farm" (Nature Studies in America), 1852; "The Landmarks of American Landmarks of Boston," 1890; "Benjamin Franklin" (Beacon Biographies), 1910; "William Lloyd Garrison" (American Biographies), 1911. He also contributed to many periodicals and edited several works on American history.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Boston City Club, and from 1903 to 1905 was president of the New England and Clifton Copper Company of Arizona.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

The building which houses the reading room has in large part been made over to accommodate its new tenant. Two stores have been turned into one large room which has a seating capacity of nearly seventy-five persons, making it one of the most commodious libraries in the city of this type.

The location is probably the best that could be found in the Jeffries Point section. It is across the street from Belmont Park, one of the two large play spots of the section, and is only a few feet away from the three large schools, which will receive great benefit from the supplementary reading afforded by the reading room.

The reading room will no doubt bring a glow to the heart of Mayor Peters. He made available the necessary funds to establish it after scores of school children had written letters to him and hundreds of others had signed petitions to petition him to establish a reading room, thus assisting him to provide more books for them. He stated then to representatives of the Chamber of Commerce who brought these appeals to him that library facilities should be provided for the children, even, if necessary, at the sacrifice

After obtaining the approval of the mayor or to the project, the chamber's committee demonstrated the need of the reading room to the library trustees. The greatest difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable location—nine sites altogether having been offered to the trustees—but the endeavor of the committee was not in vain, and the last site brought forward for the sanction of the trustees proved to be the best adapted to the needs of the community.

The library has obtained a ten-year lease of the building. Not only will plenty of children's books be available at the reading room, but there will also be a generous supply of books in English for the adults who want to learn. Besides, in other particulars, also, the reading room will be fully equipped for the needs of the section.

The Coakley Proceedings and the City Campaign

It is very desirable to clean up the Coakley, Corcoran, McIsaac, Pelletier affair before the municipal campaign gets under headway. Mr. Coakley was the dominating spirit in the Curley administration. Besides being the mayor's personal attorney, he was his appointee to a trusteeship in the Public Library which carried with it the practical control of that institution. Mr. Coakley was the power behind the throne on School Street, as well as in the city government of Cambridge, as influential in the district attorney's office in one county as in the other. His power over the municipal government of Cambridge appeared in the rushing of resources to Simon Swig.

There has been some talk that Mr. Coakley would yet pull Curley out of the race and substitute Pelletier as the machine candidate for mayor. This is still a possibility, if the cry of "being persecuted" can be successfully raised. Charges against the district attorney might be just the thing to popularize him as a candidate for mayor, and make him even stronger than Mr. Curley. The actions which brought the latter under the power of the law and so enabled him to glory in "persecution" are so far in the background that the voters who like that sort of thing would evidently prefer a fresher victim. It all depends on how the Pelletier case can be shaped up. But it is evident that whether Mr. Curley remains in the ring or not, the larger issue of the campaign will be the Coakley dominance of the town, either through him or some other creature of his making.

Free Lectures on Music and the Drama at the Public Library

The following free lectures on music and the drama will be given in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library on Sunday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock. The entrance is from Boylston Street only. The doors will be opened two hours before each lecture and closed 10 minutes after the lecture begins.

Oct. 16—A general historical review of the art of music. F. Stuart Mason. With musical illustrations.

Oct. 23—"Modern American Dramatists: Walter Moody, Crothers and Others." Frank C. Brown.

Nov. 13—"Talk Music of the Greeks." Mend Coney Hare. Lecturer and pianist: William H. Richardson. Harpist.

Nov. 20—"Modern American Dramatists: Sheldon and He Romanes." Robert E. Rogers.

Dec. 11—"Modern American Dramatists: Clyde Fitch." With lantern illustrations.

Dec. 18—"Familiar Songs of America." John P. Marshall. Lecturer: George H. Boraton. Harpist.

1922.

Jan. 15—"Some Aspects of Richard Wagner's Art." Hamilton C. Macdonald. With musical illustrations.

Jan. 22—"The Influence of the Stage on the Drama." John T. Murray.

Feb. 19—"The Drama and the Community Music." Leo R. Lewis. With musical illustrations.

Feb. 26—"Modern American Dramatists: Eugene O'Neill and His Beyond the Horizon." Robert E. Rogers.

March 10—"Modern American Dramatists: Robert E. Rogers." Robert E. Rogers.

March 27—"Modern American Dramatists: Augustus Thomas." Frank H. Hersey.

April 3—"The Artistry of Poetry and Music." Mrs. Beatrice K. Stodola. Illustrated by musical readings and piano solos by Edith Stodola.

April 10—"The Music of Birds." Arthur B. Wilson. With whistling imitations.

PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURES

First of Series to Be Given During the Fall
and Winter Will Take Place Sunday
Afternoon

Free public lectures will be given during the fall and winter in the Lecture Hall at the Public Library, Copley Square, on Thursday evenings at eight o'clock and Sunday afternoons at 3:30, as follows:

Sunday, Oct. 9—"Dante." Charles H. Grand. Lecturer: F. Stuart Mason. With musical illustrations.

Sunday, Oct. 16—"A General Historical Review of the Art of Music." F. Stuart Mason. With New England Conservatory of Music. With musical illustrations.

Thursday, Oct. 23—"Dante Through Catholic Eyes." Rev. Mark J. McNeal, S. J., professor of English Literature, the Catholic University, Tokyo, Japan. About Visconti.

Sunday, Oct. 23—"The Land of William Tell." Francis Henry Wade, M.D., lecturer. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Oct. 27—"Modern American Dramatists: Walter Moody, Crothers and Others." Frank Coney Hare. (Drama League Course.)

Thursday, Nov. 3—"New England: Its Lakes, Rivers, Mountains and Seacoast." Eugene S. Jones.

Sunday, Nov. 6—"Literary Landmarks at Home and Abroad." Charles S. O'Leary. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Nov. 10—"Our National Forests and the Timber Supply." Philip V. Ayres. Soci. Field and Forest Club Course.

Sunday, Nov. 13—"With Vocal Illustrations." Maud Coney Hare. Harpist: William H. Richardson. Harpist.

Thursday, Nov. 17—"Florentine Engraving." Fitzroy Carrington. A. M., curator of Prints, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Sunday, Nov. 20—"Modern American Dramatists: Edward Sheldon and He Romanes." Robert E. Rogers. (Drama League Course.)

Sunday, Nov. 27—"Author's Reading of Poems." With introductory talk on Modern Poetry. Jeanne Robert Foster, Chairman. Poetry Section, Penman's League of America.

Thursday, Dec. 1—"Jeanne Robert Foster. France and Saint." Roy, William M. Stinson. S. J.

Sunday, Dec. 4—"Expression of Truth in Science and Poetry." Alfred C. Lane, S.D., Ph.D., Italian Manuscript Course.

Thursday, Dec. 8—"Some Italian Manuscripts." Special Interest. Karl P. Harrington. A. M., Professor of Latin, Wesleyan University. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Dec. 11—"Modern American Dramatists: Clyde Fitch." Albert H. Gilmer. A. M., Assistant Professor of English, Tufts College. With lantern illustrations. (Drama League Course.)

Thursday, Dec. 15—"European Collecting Expeditions." Paul J. Sachs, A.M., Professor of Fine Arts, Harvard University. Assistant Director, Fogg Art Museum.

Sunday, Dec. 18—"Familiar Songs of America." John P. Marshall. Professor of Music, Boston University. Assisted by Mr. George H. Boraton, tenor.

Thursday, Dec. 22—"The Roman Catacombs." Rev. John W. H. Corbett, S.T.L., St. Ann's Church, Somerville.

Thursday, Dec. 29—"American Furniture of the Georgian Period." Allen French, A.B., Whittier. With lantern illustrations.

Sunday, Jan. 1—"Education and Citizenship." Frank V. Thompson, Ph.D., superintendent of schools, Boston.

Thursday, Jan. 6—"Early Indians: Explorations in the North Woods of Maine." Warren K. Moorehead, curator, department of archaeology, Phillips Academy, Andover; field director, Archaeological Survey of New England.

Sunday, Jan. 8—"Adventures in a Land of Sunshine." W. Lyman Underwood, lecturer on industrial history, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Jan. 12—"Cave-Hunting." Charles Peabody, Ph.D., curator, European archaeological Museum, Harvard University. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Jan. 15—"Some Aspects of Richard Wagner's Art." Hamilton Crawford Macdonald. With musical illustrations.

Thursday, Jan. 19—"The Great Cycle of Painting." Eben F. Conine. With illustrations on the blackboard only.

Sunday, Jan. 23—"Wild Brothers: The Strange of True Stories from the North Woods." W. Lyman Underwood, lecturer on industrial history, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Jan. 26—"Turkey and the Near East." Dr. George L. Richards, late medical director in the Near East.

Sunday, Jan. 29—"The Influence of the Stage on the Drama." John T. Murray.

Thursday, Feb. 2—"The Boston of 1822: The Political Background of the Change from Town to City." Samuel Elliot Morison. Ph.D., lecturer on history, Harvard University.

Sunday, Feb. 5—"Charles Dickens in his Books." Anna Woodbury Riddett, president Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship.

Thursday, Feb. 9—"Scenery of Our Western Mountains." Leroy Jeffers, F. R. G. S., secretary, Associated Mountaineering Clubs of North America. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Feb. 12—"Abraham Lincoln." Hon. Michael J. Murray.

Thursday, Feb. 16—"The Arnold Arboretum." Thos. J. Mearns, A. B., illustrated with "direct color" autochrome slides.

Sunday, Feb. 19—"The Tree and the Cone of Community Music." Leo R. Lewis, A. M., professor of music, Tufts College. With musical illustrations.

Thursday, Feb. 23—"Devon: The Land of Sea and Shores." Frank Cheney Hersey, A. M., instructor in English, Harvard University.

Sunday, Feb. 26—"Modern American Dramatists: Eugene O'Neill and His Beyond the Horizon." Robert E. Rogers, A. M., assistant professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Thursday, March 2—"The Medieval Glory of France: Paris and the Cathedral Cities." Frederick Parsons. With 100 hand-colored slides.

Sunday, March 5—"Wild Life in and Near Boston." Manley Bacon Townsend. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, March 9—"Conservation of Bird Life." Herbert V. Neal, Ph.D., professor of zoology, Tufts College. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, March 12—"Spreading the News in 1775." Horace G. Wallin, LL.D.

Thursday, March 16—"Recent American Architecture." J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., A. M., lecturer.

Sunday, March 19—"Modern French Music." Edward B. Hill, A. B., assistant professor of music, Harvard University. Assisted by Heinrich Gehlbach, pianist.

Thursday, March 23—"Including a detailed survey of his frescoes in the Sistine chapel." Charles Theodore Carruth.

Sunday, March 26—"Modern American Dramatists: Augustus Thomas." Frank Cheney Hersey, A. M., instructor in English, Harvard University. (Drama League Course.)

Thursday, April 2—"Relationship of Poetry and Music." Mrs. Beatrice K. Stodola. Harpist: Edith Stodola. (Federal Board for Vocational Education.)

Sunday, April 4—"The Romance of Time." Samuel Bernard.

Thursday, April 7—"The Music of Birds." Arthur B. Wilson. With whistling imitations.

Sunday, April 9—"The Music of Birds." Arthur B. Wilson. With whistling imitations.

Boston Ruskin Club lectures will be given on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at three o'clock as follows:

Oct. 10—"The Development of Democracy." Mrs. Herbert J. Currier.

Oct. 24—"Three Classic Painters: Watts, Leighton, John Henry Pryn." Miss Lillian Whiting. With lantern illustrations.

Nov. 14—"Artistic Mosaics from the Story-Field of Foreign Travel." Mrs. James Frederick Hopkins.

Nov. 28—"Home and Northern Italy." Mrs. Arthur Dudley Hoopes. With lantern illustrations.

Dec. 12—"An Afternoon with Playwrights and Poets." Thomas Watson.

Dec. 19—"Ruskin's Contributions to Citizenship." Frederick Albert Cleveland, Ph.D., of Boston University.

Jan. 9—"Louis Pasteur—Scientist and Humanitarian." Henry Austin Higgins.

Jan. 23—"Robert Burns—Poet and Man." Rev. Joseph J. McCarthy, Ph.D.

Feb. 6—"The Book of the Minute." John Clair Minot, of Boston University.

Feb. 27—"The American Revolution—Its Causes and Results." Joseph Whipple, B.A.

March 13—"Massachusetts—The Development of Her Prison Ideals." Hon. E. C. R. Hazley, Massachusetts Deputy Commissioner of Corrections.

March 27—"Russia—Tolstoy and Ruskin." Dr. Sanford Bates, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corrections.

April 10—"New Problems of Penology." Hon. Davidson, Chairman.

May 8—"Annual meeting. (Members of the Club, only.)"

Boston Herald
Oct. 5, 1921

It would be a wise Bostonian who could learn nothing from the diversified course of fifty free lectures just announced by the Public Library for Sunday afternoons and Thursday evenings.

Transcript
Oct. 5, 1921

LECTURES ON ART

Free Public Lectures in the Boston Public Library on Subjects Related to the Fine Arts

Among the free public lectures to be given in the Boston Public Library during the coming season, there are several on subjects related to the fine arts, which are to be delivered on Thursday evenings at eight o'clock, as follows:

Oct. 12, "Italian Art in the Time of Dante," by George H. Edgell, Ph.D., assistant professor of fine arts, Harvard University. Nov. 17, "Florentine Engraving," by Fitzroy Carrington, A. M., curator of Prints, Museum of Fine Arts. Dec. 15, "The Great Cycle of Painting," by Eben F. Conine, with illustrations on the blackboard, only. March 16, "Recent American Architecture," by J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., A. M. March 23, "Michelangelo, Sculptor, Painter, Poet," including a detailed survey of his frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, by Charles Theodore Carruth. March 30, "Boston Becomes a City, 1822: Its Social, Literary and Artistic Development," by Martha A. S. Shannon.

Among the free lectures announced by the Boston Ruskin Club, at the Public Library, are the following: Oct. 24, "Three Classic Painters: Watts, Leighton, John Henry Pryn," by Miss Lillian Whiting. Nov. 14, "Artistic Mosaics from the Story-Field of Foreign Travel," by Mrs. James Frederick Hopkins.

LIBRARY CORRIDORS TO BE OPEN OCT. 12

The public rooms and corridors of the Boston Public Library will be open Wednesday, Columbus day, from 12 to 6, to give opportunity to persons who are unable to enjoy the beauties of the building during business hours to visit the library on that day. It was stated today by Charles F. D. Holden, librarian, that the reading rooms, however, will not be open and no books will be issued for home use or for reading in the building. Neither can books be returned. If there is a reasonably large attendance, the experiment will be repeated on other legal holidays.

MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1921

Boston Transcript
224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OPEN OCT. 12

Visitors May Inspect Works of Art but
No Books Will Be Issued or Returned on
Holiday

To give opportunity to persons who are unable to enjoy the Public Library building during business hours, the public rooms and corridors will be open on Oct. 12 from 12 P. M. till 6 o'clock. The vestibule and court, the Sargent, Puvion de Chavannes and the Abbey decorations and the Dante exhibition will be accessible, but none of the reading rooms will be open and no books will be issued for home use or for reading in the building nor can books be returned. The library authorities will repeat this experiment on other holidays if it is warranted by a reasonably large attendance on this day.

Transcript
Oct. 10, 1921

Additions to Dante Exhibition
The fine arts department of the Boston Public Library has just received, and added to the Dante exhibition, in the fine arts exhibition room, a number of very artistic Italian cards illustrating the "Divine Comedy" which were sent to the library from Ravenna by Mr. L. Melano Rossi, well known in Boston, and now traveling in Italy. The cards are reproduced from modellings by Domenico Mastrolanni, whose modelled illustrations of the life of Christ have some reputation.

Transcript
Oct. 14, 1921

COMES FROM MAINE TO SPEAK

Miss Florence M. Hale to Address Home
Economics Association Tomorrow Forenoon

In the hall of the Boston Public Library, tomorrow forenoon at 10:15, the first meeting of the New England Home Economics Association for the season is to be held. Miss Florence M. Hale, agent of the Maine State Department of Public Schools is to speak on "The rural school and the rural chief of the foreign division, Massachusetts Military Intelligence Service, on 'Opportunities of the home economics teacher in cities.'"

Transcript
Oct. 12, 1921

OPENS READING ROOM SATURDAY

Branch at Jeffries Point, East Poston,
Offers Library Resources to 15,000 Residents

The new Jeffries Point reading room of the Boston Public Library on Webster Street, East Boston, will be opened to readers next Saturday at 4 P. M. Library officials, members of the committee on Americanization of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, representative citizens and school children of the district will take part in public dedicatory exercises. The reading room, established through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, will make the library resources available to more than 15,000 residents of the section, nearly all of whom are foreign-born or children of foreign-born.

THE SUNDAY HERALD
SUNDAY, OCT. 16, 1921.

NEW READING ROOM AT
JEFFRIES POINT OPENS
Is Result of Efforts of Public Library
and Chamber of Commerce

The new Jeffries Point reading room of the Boston Public Library at 193 Webster Street, East Boston, was opened to readers yesterday afternoon, following a program of exercises in which library officials, representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, public school children and leading East Boston citizens took part.

The new reading room is located in the heart of one of the largest immigrant colonies in Boston, and it is expected to be of great value in providing a wider knowledge of English and assisting in the preparation of aliens for citizenship.

It was established through the efforts of the committee on Americanization of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in order to bring to the foreign born residents of Jeffries Point and their children one of the great educational advantages of the city. About 15,000 people live in the community which the reading room will serve.

Charles F. D. Holden, Boston librarian, presided, and there were invited talks by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, president of the library trustees; Maj. Francis W. Tully, chairman of the committee on Americanization of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; and Rev. William J. Barry of the Church of the Assumption. A picked chorus of children of the Samuel Adams school sang

Transcript
Oct. 17, 1921

ONE DOLLAR FOR OLD LIBRARY

Mayor Peters Gives West Roxbury Post
of the American Legion a Good Bargain—
City Council Will Approve

Buildings for one dollar each are seldom on the market, even by the generosity of municipalities. Mayor Peters has just decided that the West Roxbury Post of the American Legion can have the old Centre-street library building for that insignificant sum, and the City Council will offer no objection.

The city is building a new branch library in West Roxbury that will be a credit to the district. The plan has been to tear down the old structure. It was figured that the lumber would not bring more than \$300. Some time ago former service men, appealed to the mayor for permission to buy the building for a nominal sum, the understanding being that the building would be moved and located on land belonging to the Legion. The West Roxbury post has no adequate quarters, and the mayor thinks the city will be amply justified in making the sale at \$1.

LIBRARY BRANCH FOR A. L. QUARTERS

Mayor's Request to Dispose
of West Roxbury Building

Conversion of an abandoned West Roxbury Public Library branch into a headquarters for the American Legion post in that section is the suggestion of an order transmitted to this afternoon's Council by Mayor Peters, and it will doubtless receive favorable action. A fine brick building for library purposes is now under construction in that section, when it is completed the books and fittings of the old branch will be shifted. The abandoned structure would bring much more than \$200, so the Mayor proposed to let the post have it for the nominal fee of \$1.

The order was as follows: "That His Honor, the Mayor, be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered in the name and behalf of the city and upon the payment of the sum of \$4, to sell and convey to West Roxbury Post, A. L., Department of Massachusetts, the building now occupied by the West Roxbury Branch Library, and located on Center St., near Mt Vernon, in the West Roxbury District, reserving to the city the right to occupy said building free of rent for a branch library or for any other municipal purpose, until it ceased to be occupied as a branch library, and with the understanding and agreement that the post will at its cost and expense remove the building to another location within 30 days after it ceases to be occupied as a branch library."

THE BOSTON HERALD TUESDAY, OCT. 25, 1921

Miss Matilde de Bernardi has been placed in charge of the new reading room opened by the library trustees in East Boston, at Jeffries Point. For six years she has been engaged in social work at the Denison House on Tyler Street, where she has accomplished a wonderful amount of good for the district. She has received a cordial welcome from the residents of East Boston and the hope and belief are expressed that her control of the reading room will produce fine results.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1921

BAYNES VICTIM OF HECKLERS

Well-Known Lecturer Continually Interrupted in Public Library Lecture on "The Truth About Vivisection"

It was not to be expected that Ernest Harold Baynes could deliver his lecture on "The Truth About Vivisection" even at the Boston Public Library, Sunday afternoon, without more or less uncomfortable evidence of disapproval. The anti-vivisectionists are strong in this vicinity and the lecturer's recent magazine article attacking them severely with the charge of deliberate falsifying had aroused much feeling.

When the library course of lectures was announced, a few weeks ago, and it was seen that Mr. Baynes was to appear, the trustees were the recipients of many letters of protest. Charles F. D. Belden, who introduced Mr. Baynes to the Sunday afternoon audience, read a letter from the trustees referring to a protest from the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, Asa P. French, president, complaining against lectures on controversial subjects. The trustees had voted to give the society a date in the lecture course to permit of their side of the controversy being presented. Mr. Belden expressed the hope that on that occasion the audience would be as attentive and courteous as he was certain the people whom he was addressing would be toward Mr. Baynes.

The lecturer had hardly begun his remarks when the heckling started. Throughout his address he was interrupted time and again by persons who indulged in derisive laughter or asked questions. The most laughable incident followed a slide showing a letter from a man who said Mr. Baynes ought to be vivisected himself for the work he was doing. Nobody applauded, though previous slides expressing sentiments against him had attracted response from the anti. Turning to a woman near the front row, who had been particularly demonstrative in hostility, Mr. Baynes remarked that she was strangely silent over the slide on the screen, and the reply was, "Only because I am opposed to capital punishment."

All of the questions asked of Mr. Baynes were not answered, though he announced his intention to make replies to all questions which appeared to him to be asked in good faith. Every question, however, was met with a smile, Mr. Baynes saying that he realized that the interruptions were not inspired by rudeness but by enthusiasm. Laughter and applause were frequent, for the lecturer has the happy faculty of remaining good-natured under most trying circumstances.

Mr. Baynes has assembled numerous pictures and slides to emphasize the argument he makes in favor of vivisection for the advancement of medical science, and to ridicule the representations frequently heard from the other side. He spoke of an exhibition given in Boston, in which there was a picture of a dog purporting to be under the influence of curare, a drug which paralyzes the motive nerves, but which does not affect the sensory nerves. He explained that the drug was administered to the dog in a very rare way, as it was difficult to obtain and awkward to use, because it requires artificial respiration, and that it was always given with a general anesthetic. A famous Boston doctor attended the exhibition and remarked to the woman in charge that if the dog had been submitted to the drug without artificial respiration, of which there was no evidence in the picture, it would have immediately died. The woman remarked, "It seems to me you want to go into the question rather deep."

Mr. Baynes told of another exhibition, in Philadelphia, in which there were pictures of dogs used in laboratory work. A woman, who appeared to be deeply interested in the pictures, remarked to the lecturer, "Of course when they operate on these animals they administer an anesthetic." The reply was "Oh, no, there is no anesthetic and the dogs suffer torture." As the visitor started to walk out the attendant inquired who she was and was informed that her business was that of administering anesthetics to animals at Johns Hopkins.

In response to a question from a woman in the audience, whether it was possible to judge from dog to man, Mr. Baynes replied that physiologically the dog and man are practically the same, and that most operations on dogs, if successful, could be done to man. He referred to abdominal wounds in the Civil War as generally fatal, whereas in the World War thousands of soldiers had recovered from similar wounds because of the knowledge gained in the treatment of such cases by operations on dogs.

Mr. Baynes read a letter from Dr. W. J. Mayo, the celebrated surgeon, who said that the lecturer's recent magazine article had "the complete approval of my brother and myself," adding, "The trouble with the anti-vivisectionists is that they are not only dishonest but wilfully dishonest."

Boston Public Library Dante Collection

"A List of Books in the Public Library of the City of Boston, prepared in commemoration of the six hundredth anniversary of the poet's death," is the title of No. 19 of the Brief Reading Lists of the Library. In the Dante exhibition in the fine arts department of the library it is possible to show only a selection, but this little volume of sixty pages contains a valuable working list of Dante literature. The list is carefully compiled and well classified.

DURING DEBATE on some matter or other at the Council meeting Councillor Watson read the following interesting telegram. Hon. James A. Watson, President Boston City Council: "We consider the proposed use of the Boston Public Library for a lecture to disseminate vivisection propaganda an insult to those who are trying to alleviate the suffering of animals and morally dangerous to the youth of Boston. Noah's Ark Society." All of which would have been fine if the lecture hadn't already been pulled off.

Transcript
Oct. 29, 1921

In the current quarterly issue of the Bulletin of the Public Library of the City of Boston is this tribute to Lindsay Swift accompanied by a full page likeness after a portrait by Miss Alice Austin: "Lindsay Swift, for many years editor of this Bulletin and various other Library publications, died on Sept. 11, 1921. The Library takes this occasion to express its appreciation of his long, valuable and faithful services, and its deep regret that they should so suddenly be brought to a close."

The Boston Post

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1921

SQUARE NAMED FOR DEAD HERO

Throngs at Ceremonies in the West End

Describing hardships undergone by the young soldier for whom the corner of Cambridge and Chambers street was yesterday named "Frank J. Kriegel Square," General Charles H. Cole said the lad marched, and fought through Chateau Thierry and the Meuse-Argonne, spending four days and nights in a trench with one meal a day under a constant rain of shells, before contracting pneumonia which caused his death at Brest.

The newly dedicated square was filled at 3 p. m. A grandstand held the dead boy's relatives, speakers, dignitaries and friends. Another stand held girls and boys from St. Joseph's Parochial School who sang.

Ranged around, were uniformed units that had swelled the line of marchers to several hundreds. Included were the U. S. 10th Regulars band, abroad with the 55th Artillery of which young Kriegel was a member, the 11th Company C. A. C., National Guard Captain Bean, once of Battery B, the boy's own outfit; Troop A, First Squadron of Cavalry, National Guard, Captain Offutt, and James E. Welch Post, American Legion, in charge of Lieutenant Whetton and Sergeants Romano and Yofa.

Speakers were introduced by John I. Fitzgerald. They were City Librarian Charles L. Belden for whom the boy had worked from the age of 15 to his call to arms and Charles Burrell who spoke for West End people.

Traveler, Nov. 5, 1921

TO DEDICATE SQUARE IN WEST END FOR HERO

Elaborate ceremonies have been planned by President John I. Fitzgerald of the West End Historical Society, assisted by Secretary William F. Brophy, in honor of the dedication of the Frank J. Kriegel sq. in the West End, Sunday afternoon.

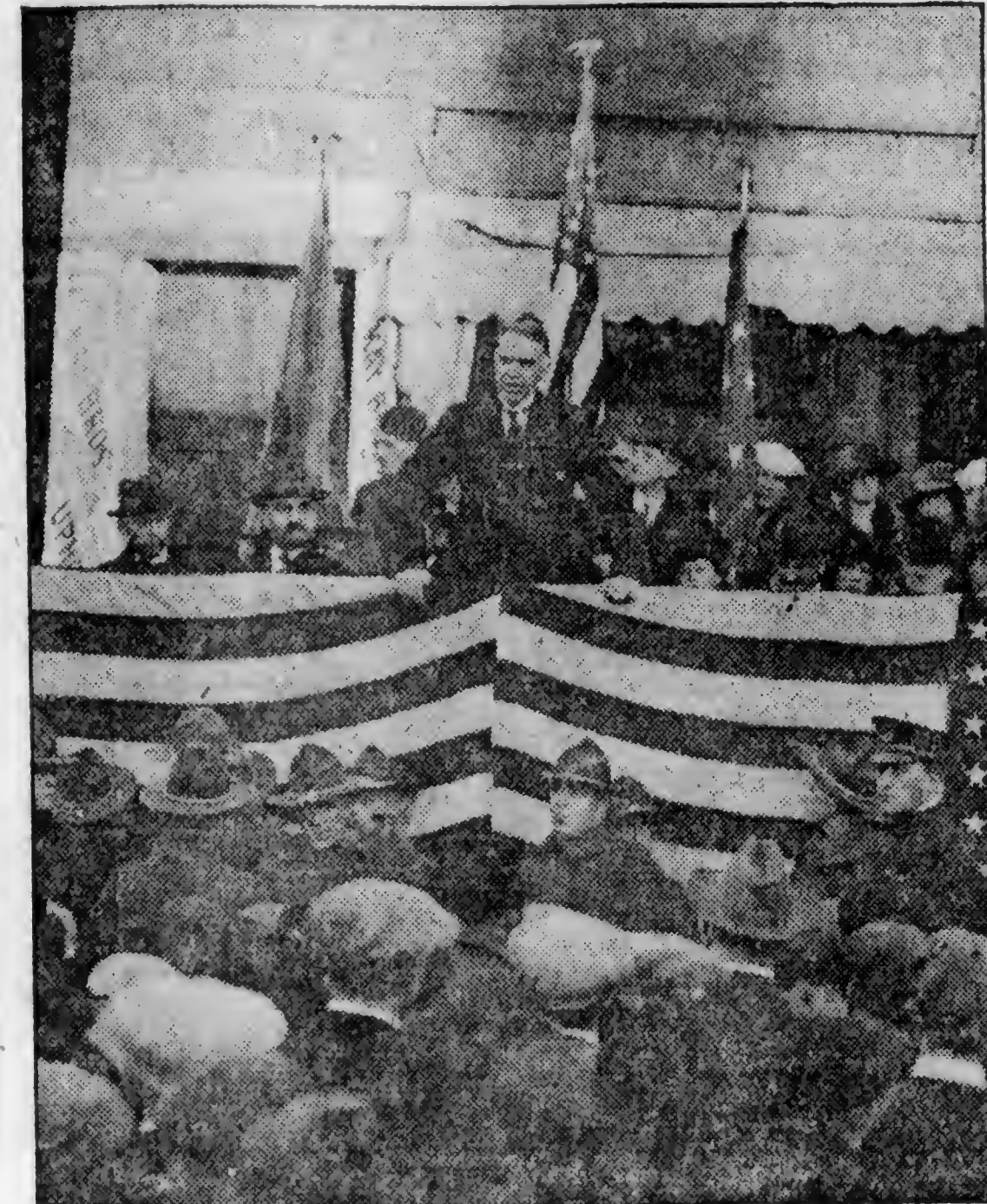
The square named in honor of the West End lad who made the supreme sacrifice is at the junction of Cambridge and Chambers sts. and is within a stone's throw of his old

MARSTON'S

PRICE REDUCTIONS

Boston Globe, Nov. 6, 1921

FRANK J. KRIEDEL SQ IN THE WEST END DEDICATED



GEN CHARLES H. COLE SPEAKING AT DEDICATION OF FRANK J. KRIEDEL SQ, WEST END.

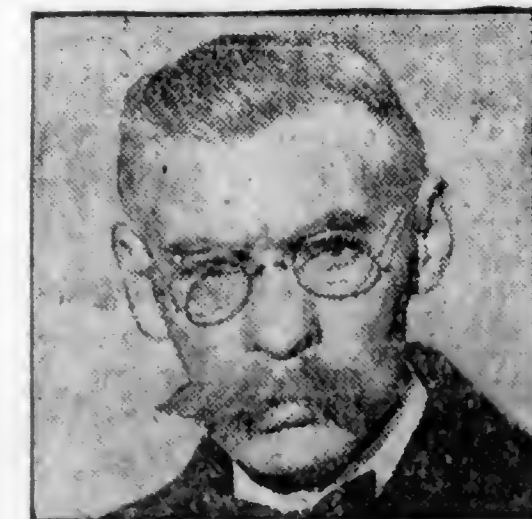
Frank J. Kriegel, one of the first West End boys to enlist in the World War, who lost his life at Brest, after participating in the great battles of the war, was signally honored yesterday afternoon at the dedication of Frank J. Kriegel sq. at the corner of Chambers and Cambridge sts. The dedication exercises were held under the auspices of the West End Historical Society, with Ex-Senator John I. Fitzgerald, president of the society, presiding.

Shortly before 2 o'clock a parade formed at Allen st. which included in its ranks delegates from the Boston Public Library Association, Coast Artillery, of which the deceased was a member; Spanish War Veterans, James E. Welch Post, A. L. C., Women's Relief Corps No. 28, 1st Cavalry Squadron, M. N. G.; Mrs. Millerick Council, F. L. F.; Fenway Court, M. C. O. F.; 51st Infantry and members of the societies of St. Joseph's Church, West End. The line marched from Allen to Blossom, through Parkman, South Grove and Cambridge sts to the corner of Chambers st. where the dedication exercises were held. The 1st Coast Artillery Band, led by Bandmaster Erick Svenson, played.

The members of private Kriegel's family and officers of the various organizations occupied seats on the platform and about the square. The opening prayers were by Rev. James Canarie and Rev. Joseph J. Smith of St. Joseph's Church. The boys' and girls' choir of that church, led by Miss M. Farley and Miss Mary Newell, organists, sang.

The speakers were Brig Gen Charles Cole, Charles F. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, who spoke

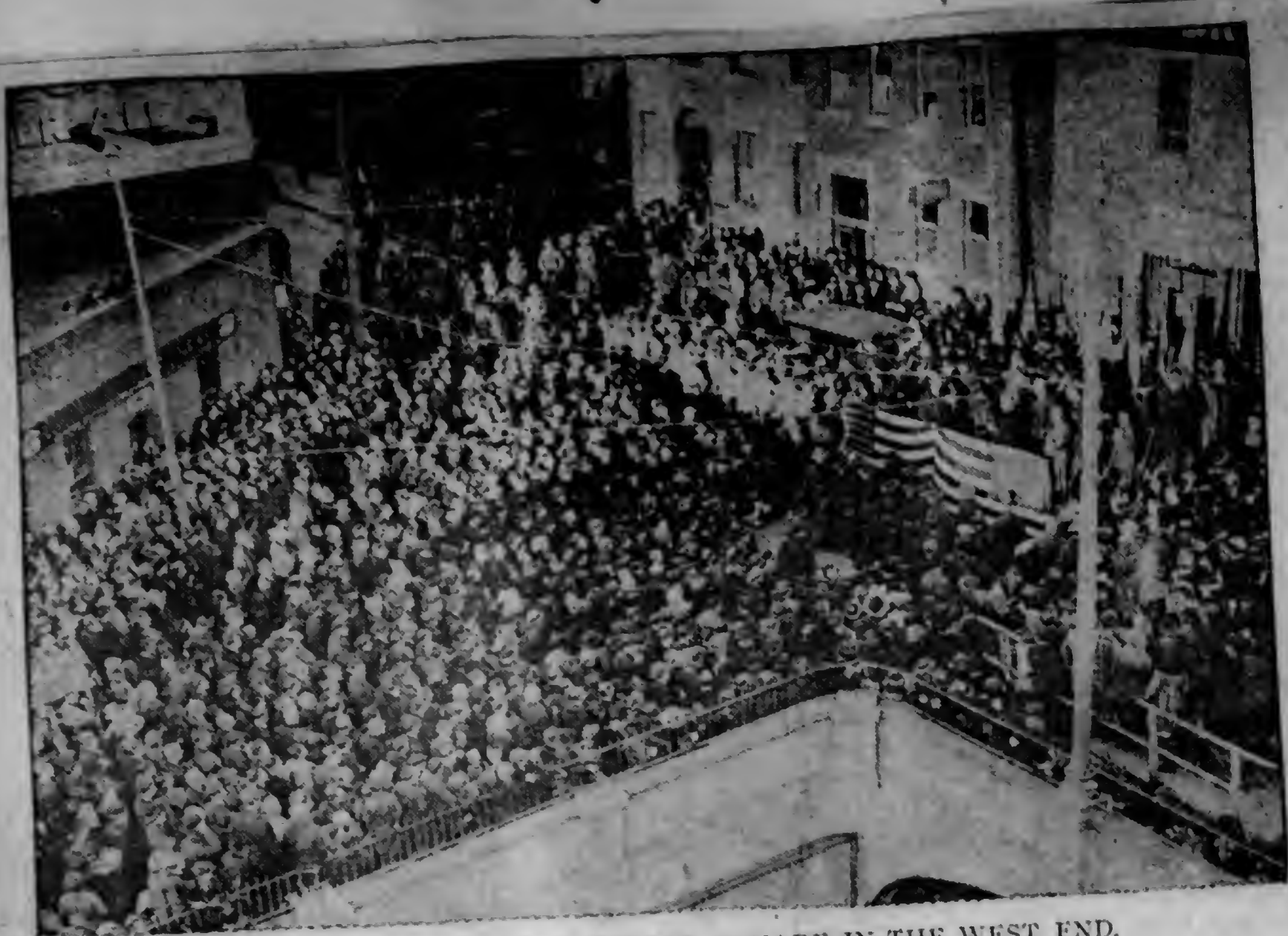
of private Kriegel's work in the fine arts department of the library; Charles L. Burrell, former State treasurer, and Ex-Senator John I. Fitzgerald. "Taps" was sounded and three volleys were fired by a squad led by Capt. Bean and Capt. H. McDade of the 201st Infantry.



JOHN J. KRIEDEL, Father of Young Hero

The committee in charge of the exercises included Mrs. Maria Bateman, William F. Brophy, William H. Cuddy, Robert Robinson, John O'Neill, Patrick K. Graham, George L. Sullivan, Maj. James M. Garahan, Maj. Francis H. Whetton, George Swerling and Benjamin Feldman.

After the exercises the speakers were guests at the home of Mrs. Annie Mitchell of 18 Chambers st.



DEDICATION OF FRANK J. KRIGEL SQUARE IN THE WEST END.
Showing a part of the throng that gathered yesterday, when a tribute was paid to the memory of the man who gave his life in the World war. The speaker's stand is shown at the right, while at the left are members of the American Legion.



BRIG.-GEN. CHARLES H. COLE SPEAKING AT DEDICATION.
He gave the principal address yesterday at the dedication of Frank J. Krigel square, at the junction of Cambridge and Chambers streets, West End. John I. Fitzgerald, president of the West End Historical Society, is shown at the extreme right.

Boston Telegram
Nov. 10, 1921

INSOLENCE
Editor of The Boston Telegram:
Don't you think it is about time something was done to protect the public from further insolence and incompetency of the Boston Public Library and its employees?
I personally have had many unpleasant experiences here and find that I am not the only one. I have had people who have traveled extensively say that it is the most poorly conducted library of any one they have ever entered. The following is just one of many unpleasant incidents that one is forced to put with in securing books, etc.

Recently I went to the Allan Brown music room in search of an opera score. As we all know who come in contact with libraries, the books are indicated by many letters, numbers, etc., with which the outsider is not familiar, and has to rely upon the librarian.

I made out my slip, according to the numbers given and sat down to wait. After waiting fifteen minutes I inquired as to the whereabouts of my book. The stout person in charge languidly consented to phone somewhere in an endeavor to locate it. Ten more minutes. Another inquiry brought another phone call. Fifteen minutes later it arrived, oh yes, but not the right book. Information to this effect brought forth a torrent of wrath from the librarian. "It's your own fault," she snapped, "why didn't you ask me?"

How was it my fault when I had made out the slip as per schedule? I was not able to understand, but when she became calm I suggested she get the book she thought I wanted, which again proved to be the wrong one and left without the book.

This same librarian, whom I suppose is the one in charge of the Brown music room, never lowers her voice in giving information or talking, and even when the room is full of people those who desire to read and study have had to withdraw and go to another part of the library. I was in the room on one occasion when a gentleman turned to me and said "I am going to report that woman. If any of the patrons of the library talked as loud as she does, they would be ejected." Whether he did or not I don't know. I hope so, anyway.

The trouble seems to be with all the employees that they have been there too long, or feel too sure of their jobs. The insolence I speak of is prevalent in all parts of the building, especially in Bates hall.

A friend of mine, a school teacher of Brookline, asked for a special card privilege and was most insultingly rejected by one of the trustees, he saying among other things that he would have all the school teachers in chasing after him for cards if he gave one to her. She mentioned that she had always lived in Boston before this and a man who was in the office at the time turned around and asked "Why didn't you stay in Boston?" A nice lot of gentlemen. Yes.

I should be very glad to have you print this and see if any other Telegram readers have had any like experiences.

A MUSIC STUDENT.

THE LIBRARY

Editor of The Boston Telegram:
I am glad to see the letter from "A Music Student" about the Boston Public Library. The whole place should be cleaned out from top to bottom and The Boston Telegram is the paper to do it.
J. K. F. BARNES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE

Editor of The Boston Telegram:
I am very much interested in the letter in Thursday's Telegram about the Public Library. The service there is and always has been terrible. I think, as "A Music Student" says, it is because the employees have been there too long. And I have always understood there was a great deal of politics connected with the Boston Public Library.

The librarian in the Allan Brown room has long been one of my pet abominations.

A MUSIC TEACHER.

Nov. 16, 1921.

LANGUID AND OVERSUPERIOR
Editor of The Boston Telegram:
"A Music Student" complains (Nov. 11) about insolence and incompetency in the Boston Public Library. Being a professional writer on different subjects in a foreign language during over 30 years in Boston, but not knowing everything, I have during these many years been a steady patron for studies in Bates hall, and the assertion by a music student, that insolence is prevalent in all parts of the library, especially in Bates hall is very unjust, to say the least. My 30 years experience with the library has created admiration for that magnificent institution, and I have always, especially in Bates hall and the catalogue room annexed, found the attendants courteous, willing to go out of their way to help all patrons with advice and deed in selecting books for research and study in any subject asked about.

I will however, admit, that the remarks in regard to the attendant in the Allan Brown music room is justified as far as a languid, and I will

NO IMPROVEMENT
Editor of The Boston Telegram:
I was very much interested today in the letter by "Music Lover," touching upon the discourtesies of Boston Public Library employees. I have had many experiences of the same nature and, may I add, have read and re-read for years criticism of the library and its methods—with nothing resulting in the way of change or improvement. I should like to emphasize the point made on the tendency of employees to regard the library as a public hall for debate.

This penchant for loud talking on the part of employees is annoying to all. The instances of discourtesy touch the particular patron who finds some of the machinery going wrong and asks for the special assistance to which he is entitled. But the loud talking of helpers annoys every one within earshot. In Bates hall I have noticed that the aids talk

very loudly when they are giving information to inquirers. Their other conversations among themselves, serve both to annoy and to interfere with service.

May I add just a word about the New York City Public Library? The beautiful New York library is maintained by the most courteous and efficient public employees with whom I ever came in contact. No stone is ever left unturned to aid with the greatest efficiency the most humble whether he be a resident of New York or a visitor. One cannot enter that library for even a casual visit without having that impressed upon him. He literally "feels" the atmosphere of courtesy and refinement.

The New York library may well serve as a model of what should be in every city. I hope The Telegram will dig into this story—not confining itself to its letter of protest column—but putting forth some good news stories—and I am confident that they are here—upon the first page where other stories of great public import are regularly appearing. The letter protest part of the program has had a long try-out in almost every Boston paper—and has come to nothing.

A READER.

Transcript
Nov. 12, 1921.

SUPERVISOR WHITE SPEAKS

First of Six Lectures on State Administration Under Auspices of State Federation of Women's Clubs

Supervisor of Administration Thomas W. White was the speaker today at the first of a course of six lectures on State administration in the Boston Public Library lecture hall. These lectures are given under the auspices of the Civil Service department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, of which Marian C. Nichols is chairman.

In connection with this lecture course a study class will be conducted with outlines for reading, conferences and visits to State institutions and departments. The lectures will be open to the public, but the study class will be limited to those who enroll their names with chairman Nichols, 20 Mount Vernon street, Boston.

In his talk today, Supervisor White described the "Consolidation Act" of 1919, its relation to the various State departments under it, to his office and the duties of this office.

The succeeding lectures will be at 10:30 A. M., as follows: Nov. 20, Alfred W. Foote, commissioner of public safety; Dec. 3, Payson Dana, commissioner of public service; Dec. 17, William A. L. Bazeley, commissioner of conservation; Jan. 7, Payson Smith, commissioner of education; Jan. 21, James Jackson, state treasurer and receiver-general.

The Fine Arts

Exhibitions now open:
Boston Public Library—Leigh's War Lithographs.
Boston Art Club—Mr. Tompkins's Paintings.
Guild Gallery—Louis Kronberg's Paintings.
Yusef's Gallery—Arnold Slade's Paintings.
Doll & Richards—Mr. Coo's Paintings.
Doll & Richards—Miss Park's Sketches.
Doll & Richards—Mr. Bicknell's Etchings.
Irving & Casson—A. H. Davenport Co. Portraits.
Irving & Casson—A. H. Davenport Co. Etchings.
Bookshop for Boys and Girls—First Exhibition.
93 Pinekey Street—Mr. Hale's Paintings.
Belmont Library—Mr. Dunbar's Paintings.
Fogg Art Museum—Florentine Illustrated Books.
County Gallery—Mr. Hopkinson's Portraits.
County Gallery—Mrs. Chase's Watercolors.
Grace Home Gallery—De Maine's Watercolors.
Grace Home Gallery—Mr. Fulton's Batiks.
Goodspeed Bookshop—Mr. Carbond's Drawings.
Harlow & Howland—Mrs. Jarvis's Photographs.

TO CONTINUE WAR EXHIBIT

Boston Public Library Announces That Collection of Manuscripts and Illustrations Will Be Displayed Two Weeks Longer

The exhibit of the war memorial collection at the Boston Public Library will be continued for the next two weeks in order that the public may have further opportunity to view the many manuscripts written by the hands of the war's military and naval leaders, statesmen, special heroes, writers and war workers. There are also illustrations made by some eighty artists of the Allied countries. According to the librarian, this exhibit is "one of the rarest and finest collections which ever has been exhibited in the library."

Transcript
Nov. 10, 1921

LEIGH'S WAR LITHOGRAPHS

Boston Public Library Exhibits Imposing Series of Prints of Verdun, Rheims, Soissons and Chateau-Thierry

The fine arts department of the Boston Public Library placed on exhibition today an imposing series of large war lithographs by Howard Leigh. The set is composed of twenty-four prints of Verdun, Rheims, Soissons, Saint Quentin and Chateau-Thierry, as they appeared after the close of the hostilities, when the work of reconstruction had been begun. This notable series of original lithographs by a young American artist has been given to the Public Library by Miss Myra Mortimer of New York.

The exhibition of these lithographs held in Paris last year attracted wide attention, and they were highly praised by the artists and the critics. A set of Paris views by Mr. Leigh was bought by the French ministry of fine arts for the Carnavalet Museum, and the war series was bought for the French War Museum in the Pavillon d. Marsan of the Louvre. Mr. Leigh is a young man. He was born in Indiana, and educated at Earlham College. In his art he is practically self-taught, except for a year in France at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, under Paul Maureau.

The plates are unusually large, measuring about 30 by 24 inches. They are drawn with great vigor and freedom, with a remarkable feeling for forcible contrasts of light and dark spacing. The blacks are very strong and handsome. There is manifested throughout the series a fine understanding of the legitimate resources of the medium. The majestic character of the architecture of the historic monuments, tragically mutilated as they are, is felt and conveyed with evident sympathy and appreciation.

"Vitality, spontaneity, intense appreciation of the picturesque, and a sincere striving to express the spirit of the scenes he depicts are evident in these alluring lithographs by Mr. Leigh," wrote J. B. Carrington in the catalogue of the collection shown at the Anderson Galleries, New York, last season. "He has brought to his work the great advantage of youth, and these studies of the devastated regions are drawn with feeling, truth and vigor. He has given us something far different from merely skillful studies of architecture, more or less freely handled, that have become such a commonplace in many shop windows. Mr. Leigh has succeeded in presenting his subjects not only with a sense of reality, but he has impressed them with elements of the dramatic, the humanly significant, the sentiment associated with the scenes. The immediate thought is of power, in which are included even elements of grandeur, together with the note of pathos that is suggested by so many of the subjects."

"An artistic record of the ravages of the great war, Mr. Leigh's lithographs will take their place among the best," said the Paris edition of the New York Herald. "His work imparts to his subjects a grandeur, tragic and desolate, which it would be well, we think, to have tasted on the other side of the Atlantic," said L. Intransigent. "He has interpreted all this with an unusual comprehension for a son of the New World," said La Liberté.

The series is divided in five groups, devoted respectively to Verdun, Chateau-Thierry, Saint Quentin, Soissons and Rheims. There are six plates of Verdun, including those which represent the "Porte Chaussees in reconstruction," the "Porte Chateau," the "Gate of the Bishop's Palace," "The Balloon Hangar," "Reconstruction" and "The Little Venice"—all stirring in their implications of the supremely important part played by the renowned stronghold in the long and bitter struggle, and all in themselves excellent motives for pictures.

The four plates devoted to Chateau-Thierry, ever of particular interest to us because of the close associations of the place with the first participation of the American forces in the stubborn resistance to the hostile offensive, depict the "Old Abbey, Essome-sur-Marne," "The Side of the Abbey, Essome-sur-Marne," "The Broken Bridge" and "An Ancient Street."

An impressive group of eight lithographs deals with the motives found in Rheims. These are the "Church St. Jacques," "The Ruined Margot Factory," "Court of the Hotel de la Salle," "The Cathedral—The Ruined Doors," "The Cathedral—The Tower," "The Cathedral—The Chevet," "Facade of the Chapter House" and "The Market Place."

There are four Soissons subjects, namely, "The Cathedral," "Reconstruction near the Cathedral," "The Abbey St. Jean des Vignes" and "Femant Castle." The two plates devoted to Saint Quentin are "The Cathedral" and "Reconstruction." All of the war series is here, with the exception of four plates which are being printed in Paris, and these will be added to complete the set as soon as they arrive in this country. The exhibition will remain open two weeks.

W. H. D.

Herald
Nov. 13, 1921

GREAT COLLECTION OF WAR MEMENTOES

Unusual Exhibit at Boston
Public Library



MRS. DAVID JOHNSON

As part of the celebration in honor of Marshal Foch the Boston Public Library has arranged to exhibit for the first time in Boston the collection of autographed manuscripts and sketches made to be sent for the benefit of the fatherless children of France. Contributors to this collection, constitute a sort of sentimental roll call of the great men and women of the allied countries and America. It comprises about 250 sheets of parchment paper on which are written messages, battle orders, sentiments or poems—all in the handwriting of the contributors—by rulers and other statesmen of the allied countries, commanders of their armies and navies, churchmen, educators and writers who directed the

thought and upheld the ideals of the peoples engaged in the great struggle. It includes also sketches by noted artists who have depicted stirring events. The collection was intended to be and perhaps is the most unique and precious memorial of the great war which Marshal Foch has called "A drama so great that centuries from now poets will sing of its heroes and its mighty deeds." The idea was conceived and the collection made by Mrs. David Johnson of Boston.

The great marshal himself is represented in the collection, as is Marshal Joffre, who never before gave his autograph for a cause and great men such as Col. Roosevelt and Lord Roberts. Contributor naval and military commanders engaged in the war include Gen. Pershing, and New England's own Gen. Edwards, Sir Douglas Haig, Gen. Diaz and the leader of the Polish forces, Gen. Haller.

Foch Manuscript at Boston Library

For the first time in Boston there will be exhibited at the Public Library, during the week of the visit of Marshal Foch, the remarkable collection of autographed manuscript and original sketches and autographed photographs comprising the Fatherless Children of France "Book" for which the great French commander has written one of its most precious manuscript sheets. Famous battle orders, war messages, sentiments and poems all written by the hands of war leaders and heroes, war thinkers and workers, and illustrated by original sketches of war artists, comprise this wonderful collection which will fill many cases in the Library. Boston women directly interested as contributors are Mrs. Lars Anderson, Amy Lowell, Abbie Farwell Brown, Josephine Preston Peabody, Marion Boyd Allen, Jessie Wilcox Smith, Alice Stone Blackwell, Mme. Adamowska, and Gertrude Pliske. Mrs. Jasper Whiting and Mrs. Charles G. Weld have taken helpful interest in it.

Mrs. David Johnson spent five years compiling this unique, significant war memorial and Miss Florence Vieux was one of her most active assistants. Miss Mary Crease Sears made the beautiful case in which it is kept when not exhibited. The exhibit has been made possible by enthusiastic collaboration of C. F. D. Belden, Seymour L. Cromwell, Philip W. Wrenn, Dr. Alexander Mann, Ralph Adams Cram and C. Howard Walker and W. R. Balch, who wish the public to see this "tangible testimony to the bonds which unite France and America," to quote Mr. Ellery Sedgwick.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, NOV. 14, 1921

FIELD MARSHAL FERDINAND FOCH, on Saturday, sent the following wish to Mayor Peters: "During the celebration on Monday I should take it as a favor if the children have the right of way and can be in the front line of the spectators."

How characteristic of a hero whose heart has ever beaten warmly for little ones! For a great collection of souvenir war matter gathered in the interests of children this modest soldier wrote: "The Orphans of the War are worthy of the greatest interest for the past which they recall and for the future which they are assured by the example of their fathers. I applaud with all my heart the efforts of a work which is an aid of their lives. Ferdinand Foch."

The collection to which this fine thought of the marshal was contributed has today been put on public exhibition in the fine-art rooms of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Belden, the librarian, offering a housing place because he considers the object of the exhibition is rightly a public service. Gathering the collection has been the arduous, persistent work of Mrs. David Johnson during the past two years, and so now and then the work has been heard of. Today it is open for public inspection, in its entirety, for the first time. This strangely unique collection of pictures, autographed sentiments, letters and notes in the handwriting of the senders—a great procession of 250 contributors, heroes and celebrities of the war, and men and women who had their distinct place in the pages of the recent tragedy. Three of these contributors are in this country today, delegates to the Armaments Conference—Arthur James Balfour and General Armando Diaz of Italy, and Lord Beatty of naval fame. At the opening of that Conference, Bishop Brent—also in this collection—offer the invocation. Cardinals Mercier, Gibbons and O'Connell, Lacon, Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims, for this collection sent words of cheer and hope. With them go step by step Marshals Joffre and Petain, Sir Douglas Haig, Lord Allenby of Egypt and Palestine, Admiral Jellicoe, Kurzon of Kedleston, President Poincaré and a hundred others of light and leading. Authors beloved of our public are in the collection, good and plenty. Rudyard Kipling, George B. Shaw, G. K. Chesterton, Edith Wharton, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Owen Wister, Henry Van Dyke, Count Ilya Tolstol, Ida Tarbell, Jessie Wilcox Smith, Alfred Noyes, Thomas Nelson Page, Zona Gale, Henri Bergson, Hilaire Belloc, Paul Bourget, Joseph Conrad and dozens of others.

It is a source of inspiration and sound thought to read over and sense the sentiments and comments gathered in this great collection. Coningsby Dawson—who fought—declares "God is giving us our chance. We are setting out to fight the last war." Our former Secretary of the Treasury, David F. Houston, points out, in his note, "It is our privilege to endeavor not only to see that their children receive the blessings their fathers died to give, but also, in some small measure, in material ways, to do for them what their fathers might have done if they had not made the great sacrifice."

We are, of course, as one with Roosevelt, who declares in this collection of gems: "Shame on us if our words in the past are not made good by our deeds in the present." And it is inspiring, at this moment, to read Admiral David Beatty's words:

Grant that with zeal and skill this day I do
What Thou command'st me to.
Grant that I do it sharp at point of moment fit,
And when I do it, grant me good success in it.

There are about a hundred original drawings in pencil, chalk and crayon, pen and ink sketches, pastel and water-color paintings, etchings and other works of art in this wonderful constellation, art work which cannot be duplicated—many of the contributors have passed over. Nearly 350 distinguished men and women contributed to the ensemble. There is a priceless drawing by Victor Hugo, and next to it a drawing of a woman by August Rodin, the famous sculptor. And there is an original signed drawing by John Singer Sargent, and one by Joseph Penneil. And there is a signature and good wish from Marie, Queen of Roumania. But there is no necessity to name over the contributors to the whole collection—great as they are—for they can all be seen and gloried in at the Public Library. Everyone who has a thought left from the war should go to see this supreme appeal for the children of France.

Go and see them. The exhibition is worth a visit by everybody whose life was touched in any way by the war or whose heart goes out to children injured by the death of fathers. It is a personal gratification to look on the faces of French generals and great people whose names have been familiar but whose personalities are unknown. For those who read character there are dozens of autographed sentiments by heroes and celebrities, and the whole Library art rooms are crowded with gems of sentiment that all may enjoy.

The object for which the collection was made and has now been put on sale, is one greatly worthy of acquirement by some woman or man who has a complete heart for a child and will be glad that the purchase of this unique record of the war will enable many a fatherless French child to obtain a scholarship making it a credit to France. There is some reason to expect that if the money obtained by the sale of the collection is put into the hands of trustees, Marshal Foch will gladly be one. There are many sources of help for our ally, France—first of course food—but there is also much needed provision for the children's welfare in education and vocational training. This is help for those who are to be the stamina of that great country by and by, a France then as now—an ally and friend of America.

Such a superb key to much of the war as is this collection should find a resting place in the war museum of some great university, where its glories of patriotism, tenderness, sympathy, its treasures of art and thought, its fine faces and finer words, can always be at hand to refresh our own.

W. R. BALCH

Right of Way for the Child



The Soul of the Effort—Drawing Contributed by Ralph Vannoh



Homage to the Dead—Sketch Made for the Collection by Bernard Partridge

Transcript Nov. 16, 1921 EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Standard and Recent Publications Will Be on Display at the Public Library During the Week

As a part of the observance of "Children's Book Week," the Boston Public Library is holding an exhibition in the teachers' room on the second floor. A number of inexpensive books for younger children are included in the display, and there are attractively illustrated editions of standard books together with some of the best of the new fall publications. Adult book buyers who wish help in selecting volumes for children will be welcomed during the week.

Transcript Nov. 18, 1921 A BOSTON LEATHER MERCHANT

Thomas F. Boyle Was Widely Known in the Trade and as a Civil Service Official

Thomas F. Boyle, sixty years of age, prominent in the leather business of this city and widely known through his services as a public official, died yesterday after a brief illness at his home, 637 Boylston street. Mr. Boyle was educated in the Boston public schools and after several years spent in the leather business, he established himself in a business of his own in this line, in 1889. In 1912 he was a member of the State Civil Service Commission. Mr. Boyle was later elected a vice president of the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissioners. Governor Walsh appointed him a member of the industrial accident board. For many years he was a trustee of the Boston Public Library and a trustee also of the Union Institution for Savings. Mr. Boyle is survived by his wife; his mother, Mrs. Sarah F. Boyle, and three sisters, Miss Mary E. Boyle, Mrs. Ellen O'Neill and Mrs. Ellen Berran.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, NOV. 18, 1921

Uncommonly beautiful were the official decorations displayed by state and city in honor of Field Marshal Foch. The good taste of the French is proverbial. So it is fortunate that there was nothing to offend it. Had the matter been entrusted to the hands that too commonly are charged with it, perhaps there might have been a little "arriere pensee" as to how they do these things at home in the mind of our distinguished guest. But Paris itself could hardly have achieved with the material at command anything more beautiful. Dignified and in perfect taste were the groupings of the national colors of the two republics, combined with garlands of evergreen and other artistic devices, at the State House, the City Hall, the Public Library, and in Copley square. This result was made possible by entrusting the work to artist hands—as festal decoration invariably should be. Otherwise, in fact, it is not decoration at all, but civic disfigurement.

Among the things for which the City Beautiful—which we all hope to see realized by our American municipalities—will offer a contrast with contemporary practices—will be an ordinance permitting festal decoration, whether on private or public premises along the streets, to be done only by competent artists, duly licensed after examination! The average decorator of today limits his conceptions to the bunching up of the star-spangled banner into hideous shapes, flanked by tawdry strips of red, white and blue.

Examples of good festal decoration have been few and far between in this part of the world. The public displays at the Pilgrim tercentennial in Plymouth were in sorry contrast with what so consummate an artist as the lamented Ross Turner wrought years ago for our Manchester-by-the-Sea under similar conditions. And Boston has not seen anything to compare with the display of last Monday since the memorable first celebration of April 19 as a legal holiday, when the city hurgeoned into the softly harmonized "buff-and-blue," the colors of the continental army, beautifully adapted to decorative effects. Occasionally, however, we have had excellent results when Mr. Mero has been given charge of official decorations for Boston.

The admirable effects for the Foch reception were achieved only by giving the task to an artist like Mr. C. A. Coolidge, the architect member of our park commission, who undertook it as a labor of love and contributed from his own collection the superb tapestry which marked the place of honor at the Copley-Plaza luncheon. Mr. Coolidge's long practice has made him one of our best authorities in public decoration.

BURIED FROM ST. CECILIA'S

Services for Thomas F. Boyle in Back Bay Church Are Largely Attended

Men prominent in civic life who were present at St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church in the Back Bay this morning where was held the funeral of Thomas F. Boyle, a Boston leather merchant, formerly identified with the Industrial Accident Board. The requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. David D. Ryan of the parish clergy, and in the chancel were Rev. Albert Rosset, M. S., and Rev. E. J. Shelly, M. S., both of Hartford, Conn., and close friends of Mr. Boyle. Whistling mass was sung with the regular organists in charge, and before the body arrived sections such as Handel's "Largo" and "Lead Kindly Light," special favorites of the deceased, were played. Assisting the choir was Mrs. Joan Parsons, who sang the solo parts of the mass and also "Pie Jesu" at the close of the service.

Honorary bearers were a group from the Industrial Accident Board, including William Kennard, chairman; Frank J. Donahue, Joseph A. Parks, John W. Cogswell, David T. Dickinson and Chester Gleason; Otto Fleischner, representing the Boston Public Library; and Elmer L. Curtis, formerly of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners.

The active bearers included Dr. William H. Devine, Dennis J. Hickey, Edward J. Boyle, Edward McLaughlin, Joseph Dasha and John Halligan. Those who ushered were Francis Cuniff, William A. Connolly, Francis B. Masterson, Walter F. Morris, John W. Casey and John L. Morrison. The body was taken to Holyhood Cemetery.

Boston Herald
Nov. 18, 1921

Thomas F. Boyle

Thomas F. Boyle, a prominent leather merchant of Boston, died early yesterday morning at his home, 537 Beacon street, after a brief illness. He was 56 years old, a native of Boston. He established himself in business in 1889. He was a member of the state civil service commission in 1912 and was elected a vice-president of the national assembly of civil service commissioners at Spokane, Wash.

Gov. Walsh appointed him to the industrial accident board. He was also a trustee of the Boston Public Library and of the Union Institution for Savings for a number of years. He is survived by a widow, his mother, Mrs. Sarah E. Boyle, and three sisters, Mary E. Boyle, Mrs. Ellen O'Neill and Ellen Berran.

BOYLE—In this city, Nov. 17, Thomas F., beloved husband of Ellen F. Boyle (nee Hardcastle). Funeral from residence, 537 Beacon st., Saturday at 9 A. M. High mass of requiem at St. Cecilia's Church at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends kindly invited. Auto cortège. Please send flowers.

Transcript
Nov. 19, 1921

TO CONTINUE WAR EXHIBIT

Boston Public Library Announces That Collection of Manuscripts and Illustrations Will Be Displayed Two Weeks Longer

The exhibit of the war memorial collection at the Boston Public Library will be continued for the next two weeks in order that the public may have further opportunity to view the many manuscripts written by the hands of the war's military and naval leaders, statesmen, special heroes, writers and war workers. There are also illustrations made by some eighty artists of the Allied countries. According to the librarian, this exhibit is "one of the rarest and finest collections which ever has been exhibited in the library."

TO CONTINUE EXHIBIT OF WAR MEMORIALS

The exhibit of the war memorial collection at the Boston Public Library will continue for the next two weeks, through Dec. 1, according to announcement by Librarian Belden. In the collection are manuscripts written by famous military and naval leaders, statesmen and writers, illustrated by 80 war artists of the allied countries.

Transcript
Nov. 23, 1921

EXAMINING COMMITTEE NAMED

Trustees of Boston Public Library Announce Appointments for 1921-22

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have appointed the following examining committee to serve for 1921-22:

Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., president of the board of trustees; Henry A. Hanna, Mrs. Esther Barrows, Jeremiah E. Burke, John J. Bailey, Mrs. William H. Devine, William H. Downes, James E. Downey, Walter F. Downey, Mrs. David A. Ellis, Rev. Harold L. Hanson, Mrs. Charles F. Hill, Hubert F. Holland, M. D., William V. Kelle, William A. Leahy, Mrs. Helen F. Lougee, Joseph B. MacCabe, Francis A. Morse, Mrs. Everett Morse, Rev. Charles E. Park, D. D., Cornelius A. Parker, Rev. W. Dewees Roberts, Professor Frank Vogel and Robert F. Wahl.

The committee met for organization yesterday afternoon at the Central Library.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1921

A GREAT EXHIBIT

To the Editor of the Herald:

I wonder if Boston people generally realize the great opportunity they are offered freely this week and next week while the splendid collection of war photographs and war-pictures, made for the fatherless children of France, is visiting our Public Library? It is a most inspiring and moving thing to see this memorial of so many who aided the cause of the allies in one way or another, soldiers like Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts, Glynne, Lufbery, Quentin Roosevelt, and Norman Prince, poets like Seeger, Rupert Brooke, Joyce Kilmer, statesmen, churchmen, artists and crowned heads. It is a wonderful chance also to study characteristic handwriting. Mr. Belden of the library says it is one of the finest collections that have ever been exhibited in the library. All the school children ought to be taken to see it. And it would do no harm for the grown-ups to remind themselves once more of those days of sacrifice and high ideals. ABIE FARWELL BROWN, Boston, Nov. 22.

STUDY STATE DEPARTMENTS

Colonel Foote, Safety Commissioner, to Speak Tomorrow Under Auspices of Federation of Women's Clubs

Colonel Alfred F. Foote, commissioner of public safety in Massachusetts will discuss the work of his department before a public meeting under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Boston Public Library lecture hall, Boylston street, tomorrow morning at 10.30 o'clock. The lecture is the second of a series planned to include a study of work in the administration, civil service, conservation, education and treasury departments of the Commonwealth.

CITES HOLDUP AS EXAMPLE

Colonel Alfred F. Foote, State Commissioner of Public Safety, Tells Meeting in Public Library Hall About the Various Phases with Which His Department Copes

Many diversified activities, from the supervision of Sunday amusements to the control of legalized boxing matches come under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Public Safety, and Colonel Alfred F. Foote, head of that department, told a gathering in the Public Library hall this morning about his work. Miss Marian C. Nichols, chairman of the Civil Service department in the State Federation of Women's Clubs, arranged the series of lectures on "Our State Departments at Work," and this, the second one, gave the listeners an idea of what is accomplished in safeguarding the people of the Commonwealth.

An incident of the morning, when the Chelsea chief of police called for aid in giving chase to those who robbed a bank payroll truck, offered, at the beginning of the talk, an example of what the division of State police is called upon to do. He told of the fifty stalwart young men who have been in training at Framingham and what they did in response to the "hurry-up" call. Each is qualified to ride a horse and run an auto and motor-cycle. In commenting on the success that is bound to come from a trained constabulary such as this, the speaker paid high tribute to the old force, which accomplished some admirable work and brought many criminals to justice.

Colonel Foote told of the inspection of boilers. No catastrophe, due to effects, has occurred in five years. The building laws were touched upon in what he called "a flash," and he also described the methods pursued by his department in the control of motion pictures and spoke of the drastic regulations that are imperative because of the inflammable nature of the films. The fire prevention laws in the Metropolitan districts should, he believes, be applied to every city and town in the State. He urged the women in his audience to look under the stairs and in the attics of their own homes to see if there is any fire hazard in "couch-stuff" places.

The licensing of private detectives comes under his control, and as "everybody in the Commonwealth" (to use his own words) has been to see him about the last license revoked from a boxer, he concludes that everybody in the Commonwealth wants that form of amusement. For his own part, he believes that this sport is too much mixed up with gambling. Sunday motion-picture censorship was said to be one of the most difficult problems confronting the colonel and his associates, who want to be fair and liberal, but who deplore the presentation of really fine pictures worked out on the basis of stories with perverted morals.

The familiar News Notes on Government Publications, the first staff paper published by the Library, now appears as a supplement to Library Life, under Miss Guerrier's editorship; the staff will not forget the debt which we owe to this pioneer for breaking the path which the new paper is to follow. "Library Life" will seek to cultivate personality and to avoid personalities.

The example shown by the Radcliffe College Alumnae, in giving their services to a work of constructive public benefit, is so good that it ought to be contagious. Under Miss Jean Birdsell, they offered to the Unemployment Conference their collective research ability; and, following the request of the Conference, are now completing an information file of material on unemployment, treating particularly of seasonal employment, standardization of product, and the possibilities of making delivery continuous in spite of seasonal demand, by adjustment of prices. Digest and outline are part of the plan, so that it will be possible to give assistance to other libraries.

The file, we learn from Library Life, will soon be housed in the Information Office of the Boston Library. This work has been undertaken, in part, to show the value to the community of college training for its women and it ought to prove, its purpose. While unemployment conferences are not repeated everywhere, no college graduating class, looking for a similar alumnae activity, would lack a worthy objective if it applied to the librarian of the nearest library for indications of practical themes on which research is needed.

Transcript
Nov. 30, 1921

FR. STINSON ON "JOAN OF ARC"

Boston College Teacher Scheduled for Next Lecture in Public Library Course

Rev. William J. Stinson, S. J., of Boston College, will speak on the topic, "Joan of Arc," at the next lecture of the Boston Public Library course, Thursday evening at eight o'clock. During his chaplaincy in the Third Corps Artillery Park, under Major Robert B. Johnson, Fr. Stinson was given opportunity to visit the Domremy country and study the tradition of the warrior-maiden. The lecture is one of a series of talks which Fr. Stinson has prepared since his return from Europe. Especial interest centres about his story of "Verdun," as he lived for five months outside that city, studying the battles in the Argonne and Verdun sectors.

Boston Transcript

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1921

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Transcript
Nov. 30, 1921

We welcome the first issue of Library Life, staff bulletin of the Boston Public Library, and have read it with interest. It is to be issued on the fifteenth of each month under the direction of an editorial board of three with the assistance of sixteen sub-editors representing the various departments and branches. We quote from its editorial column:

"Life develops through expression. It will be the purpose of this paper to chronicle the life of the library, and to stimulate the growth of its personality by giving it a voice."

One or two departments of the paper merit special mention.

"With the Juniors," edited by Mr. Francis P. Znotar, is a recognition of the place in the life of the library which that plucky sheet, The Library Bugle, won for itself last spring. "The child is father of the man"; without the Bugle there might have been no Library Life.

"Our Neighbor Libraries" will be devoted, month by month, to the other institutions of the Boston district which help to make up the great group of which our own library is the centre."

The familiar News Notes on Government Publications, the first staff paper published by the Library, now appears as a supplement to Library Life, under Miss Guerrier's editorship; the staff will not forget the debt which we owe to this pioneer for breaking the path which the new paper is to follow. "Library Life" will seek to cultivate personality and to avoid personalities."

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Post
Dec. 2, 1921

Father Stinson, S. J., in

Lecture on Joan of Arc

A noteworthy lecture in the Boston Public Library course was given last evening by the Rev. William J. Stinson, S. J., of Boston College, on "Joan of Arc." Father Stinson was well qualified to speak on "The Maid" during his chaplaincy in the Third Corps Artillery Park, under Major Robert B. Johnson, he was given opportunity to visit the Domremy country. His personal experience and the exquisite French slides which illustrated the lecture, combined to make a memorable evening for the lovers of the saintly warrior maiden.

Father Stinson's lecture list this year includes illustrated talks and others without slides. One of the most popular subjects is "Verdun," which is beautifully illustrated. The personal element enters into this talk, also, for during his days in the service in France, a very happy combination of circumstances enabled him to visit the battlefields of the Argonne and the Verdun sectors, and a five months stay three miles outside of the city of Verdun gave a splendid opportunity to study in detail this longest battle in history.

Telegram

SCORES THE LIBRARY

Editor of The Boston Telegram:

I have noted with special interest the letter written by A Music Teacher and also the various comments passed by other readers on same. It is really a disgrace to the city of Boston to allow conditions as they are to continue in an institution such as the Boston Public Library.

The whole system from the time that the employee takes his or her examination for application up to and including their obtaining the position is one big farce. I say this for at one time I was an evening attendant, and on completion of my examination, which I passed with a fairly high mark, was informed that there were about 250 others ahead of me who had been on the list for months and probably years. However, with a "little pull" I was pushed up to second place within a week.

In about another week I was put on the job. Everybody was trying to do the same thing, and that was to "pass the buck," as we used to say in the service. If you had the boss in back of you it was your luck, otherwise you were just plain S. O. L. You were placed at different stations, regardless of whether you were adapted for the work, and once out of sight of the public the evening's entertainment began. The evening's work consisted of looking up a few slips and usually taking your time about it or else initiating some new member on the job. You would stop to talk over current topics, scandal, and what other time you had you studied or read just as you saw fit. The public was neglected and the bosses were interested in their own welfare.

Bates Hall was always a noisy place and the attendants are not wholly to blame for the general racket. A good many of the students come there to hold a sewing circle instead of reading and studying. ONE WHO KNOWS.

Telegram, Dec. 15, 1921

THE LIBRARY

Editor of The Boston Telegram: My recent letter to The Telegram with reference to the Boston Public Library was interpreted as an "editorial" by one non-resident critic, who evidently had some personal grudge against the Boston Public Library. I am sorry that I would gladly reveal my identity if I knew it, but I am not a resident of Boston and I am not a member of the library. I am only an appreciative non-resident who has greatly benefited by the privileges extended to visitors by the library. I have been to the library many times and I have always found the attendants as "human beings," and consequently found that I generally got what I wanted when I went after it in a decent way.

The Boston Public Library is managed and directed through its trustees, an incorporated body created by the legislature. The present president of the board of trustees is Dr. Mann. Complete power is invested in the vote of this board, and its decisions are executed through the librarian, Mr. Belden, and his assistant, under whom the jurisdiction of the various departments falls. Each department chief and subordinate employees are responsible to the librarian. Any individual patronizing the library who finds an attendant in a department or a chief of a department guilty of performing "wretched service" is privileged to enter a complaint through the librarian to the board of trustees for action. There are several "complaint and suggestion boxes" distributed through the library for this very purpose, and all written complaints put in these boxes are given careful consideration at the next meeting of the board of trustees. A complaint however to be of value for results must have an authentic signature so that the complainant can be summoned if necessary, so that when both sides have been heard, the evidence can be weighed and just action will result. Thereby any employee can be censured, replaced, or discharged, but only by this method.

In the above paragraph I have outlined the proper channel through which to satisfy any personal grudge which you think you have against the attendants of the Boston Public Library. By means of this system justice is assured for both and all parties involved. The process can help in all reforms whether wholesale or retail, but only through constructive criticism. It requires little intelligence to sympathetically state that the management of a corporation is wretched, and while hiding under a signature of "J. B. Smith" to make some unnamed individual, brave person that instead of all these tirades against the attendants in general and the board of trustees in particular, the public would be better served by the kind of non-voting citizens of Boston and equivalent non-residents, at present working by the most underhanded methods of unproductive criticism, come above board and write their views with a straight showing specifically and in detail just where the service can be improved, thereby performing a creditable service for the citizens of Boston. In other words let us attack the wretchedness of the management and not the proper kind of criticism. By so doing, Mr. Critic, prove to yourself that the Library is not approached by redemptive.

Post
Dec. 2, 1921

Father Stinson, S. J., in

Lecture on Joan of Arc

A noteworthy lecture in the Boston Public Library course was given last evening by the Rev. William J. Stinson, S. J., of Boston College, on "Joan of Arc." Father Stinson was well qualified to speak on "The Maid" during his chaplaincy in the Third Corps Artillery Park, under Major Robert B. Johnson, he was given opportunity to visit the Domremy country. His personal experience and the exquisite French slides which illustrated the lecture, combined to make a memorable evening for the lovers of the saintly warrior maiden.

Father Stinson's lecture list this year includes illustrated talks and others without slides. One of the most popular subjects is "Verdun," which is beautifully illustrated. The personal element enters into this talk, also, for during his days in the service in France, a very happy combination of circumstances enabled him to visit the battlefields of the Argonne and the Verdun sectors, and a five months stay three miles outside of the city of Verdun gave a splendid opportunity to study in detail this longest battle in history.

LIBRARY IS DEFENDED

Editor of The Boston Transcript:
Kindly allow me to say a few words in answer to several of your correspondents who have been criticizing the Boston public library.
For more than 20 years I have been a regular visitor to that institution, and several years ago, during a special library week, was at the library from five to ten times daily, six days a week.
I am thoroughly familiar with every department and the attendants will go out of their way to aid a patron. One writer mentions the noise in Bates hall. I have mentioned the noise there, but if your correspondent is sure of his ground all he has to do is report at the central desk and I'll guarantee that his annoyance will be short lived.
The newspaper room is one of the best of the kind in the whole country and the man in charge of that department for many years is one of the most courteous and obliging officials I have ever come in contact with. The attendants are not responsible for the presence of undesirable persons in the public library reading rooms. There, New York city does not tolerate them. Bostonians have reason to be proud of their public library. It is the best institution of its kind in the country and for courtesy and granting of reasonable favors the attendants are second to none.
EUGENE BERTRAM WILLARD.
Chelsea.

MORE LIBRARY CRITICISM

Editor of The Boston Transcript:
Having been a constant reader and supporter of The Transcript, would like to add my bit to those who, through experience, know the conditions existing at the Boston library. I have seen the fiction department for instance. Some of us enjoy reading Joseph C. Lincoln, Oppenheim and others. After searching the index and taking out an application form as directed, being careful to write more than one number down in case the particular book you need is out. Then pass it in. Wait five or ten minutes and the slip will be passed back.
Inquiring of one of the boys there the cause I was informed that the books are continually stolen and no effort made to replace them. I was then told to apply to a nearby store, where I might be able to get the books I wanted.
Try this and you will see I am right.
J. S. SERVICE MAN.

SHOW PICTURES OF PRESENT BOSTON

President Herbert Turner of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union Camera Club has announced the regular fall pictorial exhibit at the Boston Public Library, Dec. 12 to 20, inclusive.
Old-time camera enthusiasts believe this organization, which has seen the work of its members hung in all the great salons of the world, has outdone itself in this particular exhibit, inasmuch as the subject matter has been strictly confined to the city of Boston.
The pictorial possibilities which have been gleaned from Boston's crooked streets, quaint little alleys and beautiful park systems, are amazing in their beauty and variety.
"Any one who loves Boston, will find a great joy in this exhibition, I am sure," said President Turner.

Boston Transcript
Friday, December 23, 1921
LIBRARIES TO CLOSE SUNDAY

Central Public Library Will Be Open for Inspection on Monday from Noon Till Six o'Clock
The Central Library and branches and reading-rooms will be closed on Sunday, On Monday, Dec. 26, the experiment tried on Columbus Day, to open the Central Library for inspection, will be repeated. The public rooms and corridors will be open from 12 till 6 P. M. The vestibule and court, the Sargent, Davis de Chavannes and the Abbey decorations and the exhibition room in the fine arts department will be accessible, but none of the reading-rooms will be opened and no books will be issued for home use or for reading in the building, or can books be returned.

Boston Transcript
Dec. 14, 1921

PICTURES OF BOSTON

Imposing Demonstration of Pictorial Possibilities of City in Exhibition by B. Y. M. C. U. Camera Club

Perhaps this is not just the moment at which Boston is contemplating herself with the greatest complacency, yet it is quite interesting to note how the pictorial possibilities of Boston are demonstrated in the exhibition of photographic prints by members of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union Camera Club, now on in the fine arts exhibition room of the Boston Public Library. It has been known for a long time to observant persons that Boston possesses no end of picturesque motives for artists, but this exhibition, more forcibly than any other exhibition that we can recall, illustrates the wealth of subjects for pictures within the city limits.

If it were not for our disinclination to drag in Mr. Joseph Pennell, we would now turn upon him with withering sarcasms, reminding him of the notoriously heterodox remark he once made as to the paucity of material for pictures in this city; but as everybody has already enjoyed the privilege of heaving a verbal brick at his head, we nobly refrain from saying: "Yah!"

There are undoubtedly many fine subjects for pictures in every big American town, in every big town anywhere, for the matter of that, but there are few American cities that have more of them than Boston. The members of the Camera Club of the B. Y. M. C. U. are entitled to the thanks of the community for helping so effectively to prove this point. Their exhibition is full of fine things. The members of the club have gone into the highways and byways with their cameras, and have found a great number of very beautiful and very uncommon urban compositions, which they have presented in a highly artistic light.

Especially fine are the photographs taken by Mr. Herbert B. Turner, Mr. Ralph Osborne and Mr. G. H. Seelig. The prints made by this trio of artists are verily works of art. It would hardly be extravagant to say that they have shown the way to the painters, the etchers and the professional illustrators. We hope they may find it possible to get up a series of Boston post-cards, along the lines suggested by this exhibit. Something has been attempted in this direction by the photographers associated with the Society of Arts and Crafts, but the full possibilities in this field have not yet been realized.

The pictorial merits of Mr. Turner's views of Boston are many and great; his subjects show immense variety, and the treatment varies flexibly in response to the demands of the particular motive in each instance. He has given us a new realization of the fine things in some of the most familiar architectural monuments of the city, and he has explored many hitherto unexploited and unfamiliar corners of the town in search of picturesque material, which he uses with unflinching tact and unerring instinct for good design.

Mr. Osborne is a remarkable romanticist of the camera, and many of his prints have extraordinary qualities of color, mystery, and drama. He has searched the less familiar quarters of the West End, the North End, and the slums, and his discoveries of fine "bits" have been happy and numerous. If it be not fanciful to attribute imagination to a photographer in his work, we would say that Mr. Osborne has at least the unusual faculty of making an appeal to the observer's imagination.

The delicate, atmospheric pictures of Mr. Seelig's pictures of the Fens are worthy of high praise. His compositions are often of the most felicitous character.

Another feature of the collection at the Public Library which must not be ignored is the series of airplane views of Boston made by Mr. Henry Shaw. There are many of these bird's-eye panoramas here, and they take in various quarters of the city—the business section, the Back Bay, the harbor, the North End, the Beacon Hill quarter, the South End, Charlestown, and many of the outlying districts. They have a marked interest of their own.

Other members of the club who have contributed to the collection include Alton Blackinton, C. E. Dodge, W. L. Manson, H. E. Almy, W. A. Barretto, W. H. C. Pillsbury, C. E. Sweet, Louis Astrella, Benjamin F. Thompson, W. J. Jaycock, Henry A. Stanley, Myron J. Cochran, H. O. Clarke, E. O. Hiller, A. S. Dockham, and G. S. Akass. The exhibition will remain open until Dec. 26.

Boston Post
Dec. 12, 1921

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

He used to be a familiar figure on Boylston street, but for many months past I have not seen him. One day as I met him a little way below Copple square, he said to me: "When the last time comes for me to walk these streets, I don't want to know it." That showed how he loved these Boston streets, and there are many who love them just as much as he did.

And as we like to see the pictures of our friends, so we like to see the pictures of streets and buildings that are dear and familiar to us. The camera club of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union furnishes us such an opportunity in the exhibition which opens today in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library.

Some of these photographs are of marked merit. The artistic photographer uses his camera as the artist uses his brush or pencil. This loving touch, this feeling for beauty, is apparent in much of the work now exhibited by the members of the club. You will see a familiar building, or a familiar landscape, but the view is taken at such an angle, in such a light, and with certain conditions known only to the initiated few, that a new charm is lent to the object and hitherto unobserved beauties are discovered in it.

The Boston Public Library seems to have lent itself peculiarly to the producing of effects which, while faithful, have yet an atmosphere almost of illusion. One view of the inner court of the Library is especially charming, and reminds one of the transformation wrought in it at the time of the reception to the visiting teachers some months ago.

Some of the Fenway views show the same touch, which is equally marked in the Brook Farm photograph. Trinity Church, Faneuil Hall, the State House, the Old North Church, the Custom House—these and a hundred other familiar subjects are so treated as in many cases to make them almost like something new and strange, and to reveal unexpected beauties.

After these pictures leave the Library, they go to the City Club for three or four weeks, and from there they will be sent all over the United States to the various Camera Clubs. From Maine to California, this Boston Club belongs to the Associated Camera Club of America, and through this medium, an interchange of exhibits is carried on.

The local club was organized in 1908, with twelve members, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Union, which has furnished a headquarters and liberal facilities. At present there are about 150 members, representing every walk in life. Mr. Herbert B. Turner is president of the club, and Mr. Gustav H. Seelig is chairman of the art committee.

THE LIBRARY

Editor of The Boston Transcript:
I am very much interested in the letter I have read in The Transcript about the Boston Public Library.
I am a resident of Boston and go to the library constantly. The only criticism I have is that the library is not as well kept as it should be. I have seen many of the books in the library, but I have not seen many of the books in the library. I have seen many of the books in the library, but I have not seen many of the books in the library. I have seen many of the books in the library, but I have not seen many of the books in the library.
M. D. MCKENRY, Boston.

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT TOWN

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Boston was more than 200 years old before it had a Public Library. Not that Boston was backward in its development, for they were not to be found anywhere in the United States. How did the library come to be born when it was? Who first suggested it? Well, we owe our library, in the first instance, not to any cherished Boston name, but to Alexandre Vattemare. Ten to one you will ask, "Who was Alexandre Vattemare?" Put the question to any half dozen of your friends and see if they can tell you.

Like Lafayette, he came to us from France, and he came on a mission as pure and self-forgetting as was that of the great friend and companion of Washington. Lafayette came in the cause of political liberty, and Vattemare in the cause of intellectual liberty. Now please do not shudder. I am bound in truth to add to the foregoing that Vattemare was also a noted ventriloquist and impersonator. He could carry on an entire performance, representing as many as 41 characters in one evening. Walter Scott praised him, and, as related by emperors and kings. Having made a fortune in this occupation, the very mention of which is rather trying to sensitive ears, he proceeded to devote that fortune to high and noble ends.

Whatever city his calling took him to, the libraries were the first object of his visits. About the year 1827 he devised a plan for the international exchange of books. As he himself said, his system was "designed to give the intellectual treasures of the cultivated world the same dissemination and equalization which commerce has already given to its material ones." After giving up 12 years to the successful introduction of his system throughout Europe he determined to come to America. This was on the urgent advice of Lafayette.

Mr. Vattemare landed in New York in 1829. He visited Montreal, Quebec, Baltimore and other cities. His appeal was especially to young men. In April, 1841, he came to Boston and set forth his project at meetings organized for that purpose. There is in our library the original letter written by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, then president of Harvard College, in which he informs his son of his favorable opinion of Mr. Vattemare.

He writes: "He has evidence enough of the approbation of both wise and good men, as well as high and powerful men, to justify some examination of his scheme, which is recommended by the fact that Mr. Vattemare himself can have no possible interest in effecting the object he has in view, except the gratification of an honorable desire to be useful."

Mr. Quincy concluded by saying that he would attend any meeting that might be held to further the project, and would give any aid in his power to bring it to success. At a meeting held May 7 his son, Josiah Quincy, Jr., was selected as one of a committee of five to consider the scheme. Soon after the meeting Mr. Vattemare presented about 60 volumes to the city as a gift from the city of Paris and as a nucleus for a library.

In 1847 and 1848 Mr. Vattemare made visits to Boston, and was eager and enthusiastic over the library project. He gave the Mayor no rest on the subject. He brought gifts of books from Paris. He was completely possessed with the idea that Boston must have a library.

It was not until March, 1854, that rooms were finally opened for the library on the ground floor of the Adams schoolhouse in Mason street, the building now occupied by the school committee. There had been the fine cooperation of Robert C. Winthrop and of Edward Everett, the noble gift of Joshua Bates and the combined efforts of many citizens before the final result was accomplished. But the initial movement was set on foot by Alexandre Vattemare, and we owe him a debt of gratitude.

LITERATURE OF ART

Lucas's Life of Edwin Austin Abbey—Frank Brangwyn's Etchings—Moore's Life of Daniel H. Burnham

Three important new books on art and artists have just been added to the collection of the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, namely, E. V. Lucas's biography of Edwin Austin Abbey, Charles Moore's biography of Daniel H. Burnham, and the complete illustrated catalogue raisonné of the etched work of Frank Brangwyn issued by the Fine Art Society of London.

Abbey is especially interesting to Bostonians, mainly because we have in the Public Library here one of his major works in the frieze of the Holy Grail. Mr. Lucas gives an interesting account of all the circumstances attending the conception and execution of this remarkably popular and famous mural decoration. His book is in two thick volumes, and is fully documented, much of the material being due to the co-operation of Mrs. Abbey. There are no less than two hundred illustrations, including a large number of full-page photographs of fine quality. The Holy Grail frieze is reproduced, and so are the various panels painted by Abbey at the Pennsylvania State Capitol at Harrisburg. But more characteristic and more personal than the mural works are the many choice illustrations for the works of Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Herlick, and other literary masterpieces. Mr. Lucas has made an important contribution to the literature of art in this exceedingly well written life of a universally admired American artist. It is published in New York by Charles Scribner's Sons, and in London by Methuen & Co., Ltd.

Another great American whose life has been written by a well qualified biographer is Daniel H. Burnham, the architect and planner of cities. Mr. Charles Moore, the author of the two-volume work under review, was closely associated with the lamented architect, and knows as well as anyone the great significance and value of his work in regard to the plans for the city of Washington and the city of Chicago, etc. The book is beautifully illustrated, and contains many of Jules Guerin's remarkable panoramic paintings of the Washington, Chicago and other city plans which we owe to the genius of Burnham. Houghton Mifflin Company are the publishers.

There is not another living artist who has had more books written about him and his work than Frank Brangwyn. The latest volume devoted to his works is the "Catalogue of the Etched Work of Frank Brangwyn," published by the Fine Art Society of London, Ltd., which contains not only a complete descriptive list, but reproductions of virtually all the etchings he has made, together with a list of the public galleries and museums that have acquired his etchings, a bibliography, an index, etc. The name of the editor is not given.

A PROTEST

Editor of The Boston Transcript:

Public places, hotels, stores, restaurants, have notices calling upon patrons to respect the rights of the public. The Copy Plaza uses the word "servant" very properly for the connection.

When I go to a restaurant, store or hotel, I expect and I am supposed to get a reasonable return on my money, plus a small degree of consideration for what may be required in helpfulness. I help pay the salaries of the employees of the Public Library and get nothing or expect nothing, except courtesy and a little help in the study I may be engaged in. It is necessary for me to use the Music room and the vulgar impertinence and insolence have been subjected to there is a sore spot with me. I have long ago refrained from anything for any assistance or help in regard to reference of any kind. I was told once in a very brusque way that the "card catalogue is there and I could look for myself." I have never asked for anything since.

I simply present my slip and wait through a mass of material until I do not get what I want. One morning I went in early and presented the list of works I wanted and sat down to wait (and I did). A gentleman friend of the attendant arrived and an animated conversation ensued, while I was forgotten. I developed a violent cough but I was no use for one hour and 20 minutes I asked my thumb. At last a man came through the door and I immediately asked the attendant and the great became deeply interested in some reference books on the shelves. The man who was evidently someone in authority said nothing but he gave a look that showed he understood the situation.

The duties in the Allen Brown room are not onerous and the hardest part is to keep awake. The job is not one that would cause one to lose teeth. I don't like to write this as it goes against my grain but conditions are such in the Allen Brown room that one cannot help getting provoked. If someone is wise they will amend their ways and realize that a public servant must fulfill the duties they are hired and paid for.

A PIANO STUDENT.

Boston Sunday Herald
Dec. 11, 1921

SELECTIONS FROM OUR MAIL BAG

FROM THE RECTOR OF TRINITY CHURCH

To the Editor of The Herald:

May one voter of the city of Boston send you his word of hearty appreciation of the front-page editorial of The Herald, which points out what the Baxter candidacy for mayor really means?

It is hard to believe that the voters of Boston will not see through it, and yet, in the past few days, I have received letters from organizations of women voters, and also calls from both men and women representing various societies—all of them in the interest of the candidacy of Mr. Baxter, and all of them, apparently, unable to recognize the colossal stupidity of it all.

Your editorial goes to the heart of the matter. How any one can read it and fail to become convinced that a vote for Mr. Baxter is really a vote for Mr. Curley passes my comprehension.

ALEXANDER MANN.

Boston, Dec. 8.

THE VOICE OF WHITTLESLEY

To the Editor of The Herald:

The tragic death of Col. Whittlesley of the "Lost Battalion" has been commemorated at the Boston Public Library by the setting apart, under flag and wreath, of his manuscript contribution to the extraordinary "war memorial collection of the fatherless children of France," now in the final days of its exhibition there. This collection of original signed drawings, etchings, manuscripts and photographs, given to a great cause by famous men and women of the world war, has an historic, literary and artistic interest which will make it an enviable possession of the city. Institution or person in whose keeping it is finally lodged. Would that it might remain in Boston! While it is still here, it should be seen by all whose minds and hearts are open to the meanings of the stupendous events which it recalls.

Many who may not see it will want to read what Col. Whittlesley wrote for the collection. It was this:

"Oct. 22, 1919.
"Massachusetts Committee for The Fatherless Children of France.
"The impression of the 'Lost Battalion,' which I find clearest, after a year has gone by, is the fine traits of character which so many men showed, under hard conditions. The battalion was composed of men from every part of the United States—city men, western men, men of old American ancestry, and descendants of many foreign countries. The quality of common humanity was the striking fact in the end—the prevalence of manliness and courageous unselfishness.

"As one member of that battalion, I wish to express my admiration of the work which your committee has undertaken for the fatherless children of France.

"CHARLES W. WHITTLESLEY.
"If it was not with such men as this gallant soldier described, it was in a sense for them, that he died. Their sorrows, in the short space of time since the war, were his sorrows, more than he could bear. To help just such men in their need, to tell them that their country is not ungrateful for what they endured, the American Red Cross is turning again to a public which too quickly forgets. The voice of Col. Whittlesley joins in the call.

M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE.
Boston, Dec. 6.

W. G. FORSYTH KILLS HIMSELF

Depressed After Visit to
Graves of His Parents

For Years in Public Library—
Recently at Fogg Museum

Harvard Man's Body Found
by Beacon Hill Landlady

Melancholy, it is believed, as a result of his visit on Christmas Day to the graves of his father and mother, Walter Greenough Forsyth, for 15 years identified with various departments of the Boston Public Library, recently engaged in cataloguing work for the Fogg Museum in Harvard University, Cambridge, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in his room at 67 Pinckney st.

Mr Forsyth fired two shots, one of which entered his right temple. It is believed death was practically instantaneous. His body was found in his room on the fourth floor. A .22-caliber revolver was lying close by upon the floor.

Mr Forsyth, who was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1888, had been engaged in library work during the greater part of his adult life. He was a man of the highest cultivation and was held in great esteem by the authorities at the Boston Public Library, with which he was associated from 1902 until last July, when he resigned because of ill health. He then took a trip to the Pacific Coast.

Returning to Boston in September, apparently much improved in health, Mr Forsyth took up work in the Fogg Museum at Harvard, in which he was always deeply interested.

It was his habit for several years past to visit the graves of his parents, near Boston, every Christmas Day, for the purpose of placing wreaths there. A fellow-worker in the reference department of the Boston Public Library, an intimate friend of Mr Forsyth, said last evening that this annual Christmas Day custom always left Mr Forsyth morbid, depressed and utterly unstrung, nervously, for several days.

Mr Forsyth was unmarried and had been the last of his family since his brother's death, a fact over which he used often to brood.

When Mr Forsyth was first connected with the Boston Public Library his work was in the fine arts department after which he went to the reference department, where he spent many years and, more recently, he had been in complete charge of the Barton-Ticknor Library there. His health had been failing for some time and Mr Forsyth became convinced that travel and complete rest would cure him.

His resignation was accepted with the greatest reluctance by the authorities at the Public Library, who notified the institution had been remarkable for its accuracy and unusual fitness.

Mr Forsyth was 56, the son of a formerly well-known doctor in Braintree. He was a member of the Harvard Club of Boston and of the Boston City Club. At one time he was a member of the University Club.

Forsyth was found lying undressed on the bed in his room by Mrs Alice W. Grant, the landlady. She notified the police and patrolmen Henderson and Claverly were sent to the house. Medical Examiner George E. McGrath was notified.

Mrs Grant saw Mr Forsyth coming into the house about 6 o'clock Monday evening, heard him in his room, and then did not see or hear him again until she entered his room yesterday noon and discovered his body.

Mr Forsyth left a note to the landlady asking forgiveness for committing suicide in her house. He also left money to pay his room rent. It is understood that he left two or three other letters.

Mrs Grant told the police that Forsyth seemed to be suffering from melancholia and nervousness ever since he had been in her house. She stated that Forsyth at one time expressed dissatisfaction with his surroundings at the Fogg Museum.

ENDS LIFE FOR LOVE OF BOOKS

Forsythe, Lonely for Tomes After
Quitting Library, Shoots Himself
on Holiday



WALTER GREENLEAF FORSYTHE
Clubman and library authority, who committed suicide because he was lonely for his books.

Lonely for his beloved books and alone in a city given over to sociability-making, Walter Greenleaf Forsythe, scholar, clubman and noted library authority, pressed a pistol to his temple and ended what he often had termed "one of life's greatest tragedies."

His body was found in his Pinckney-street apartment, yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. A. M. Grant went to his rooms to ascertain if Forsythe was ill. Apparently the fatal shot, one through the left eye, and one through the temple, had been fired late Monday evening.

APOLOGY FOR ACT

Police investigation disclosed that preparations for suicide were deliberate as Forsythe had written letters to his hostess and to his broker, Patrick S. Howe, 59 Congress street.

The letter to his hostess was an apology for his act and a request that she attend to delivery of the letter to his broker who was executor of Forsythe's estate. This, it is understood, is not extensive, consisting merely of his savings of 20 years, less expenses for a several months' trip to California in search of health. All documents referring to Forsythe's affairs were impounded by Medical Examiner McGrath.

Refused His Old Place

"Heart sick at the separation from his beloved books he humbled himself, apologized—pleaded for reinstatement. Somehow, though influence was exerted in his behalf, he was not taken back. He failed then like a man stricken with some wasting disease. Soon he suffered a breakdown and then went to California. Work in his line was not available there and one day he walked into the library again. For hours he strolled through the different departments, taking this and that volume from the shelves and carrying them home. His lips moved as he was communing with the characters within the covers.

"Finally we brought influence to bear in the right quarters and obtained a place for him in the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard, for a time he seemed content, but always he spent his leisure hours with his book-hoards here.

Harvard Class of '98

"If ever loneliness and sudden breaking of a lifetime's ties caused a death, the events of the last year brought an end to the life of Professor Forsythe."

Forsythe was a graduate of the Harvard class of '98. He was born Oct. 30, 1865, at Weymouth, and never married. In 1888 he rearranged and catalogued the library of the Attorney-General in the Boston State House. Later he recatalogued the books at the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, and for a time was librarian of the Lafayette College, Carlisle, Pa.

He was a member of the University City and Harvard Clubs in Boston, for a short time residing at the City Club. He also was affiliated with the Lake Placid, N. Y. Club, the Massachusetts Library Club and was a member of the Biographical Society of America.

Wrote Farewells Sunday

During Christmas day—Sunday—Forsythe remained in his room. It is believed he wrote farewell letters to many friends as nearly a score of missives in his copper-plate handwriting were left Monday morning for mailing. For several days he had talked with intimate acquaintances about his failure to regain his post at the Public Library.

"I want to be there with my books," he said, and tears filled his eyes. "To be separated from them is one of life's greatest tragedies."

During the day Monday he was out for several hours, returning late in the evening and speaking with grave courtesy to his friends as he entered.

Shots Not Heard

The sound of the fatal shot was not heard by any other person in the house.

Forsythe was immaculately garbed always and was known among his friends as an example of the cultured Bostonian. His diction was perfect, his choice of topics scholarly and his interests entirely classical in literature and art.

"Disappointment and two holidays together" was the verdict of the policeman on guard at the door.

Transcript, Dec 28, 1921

CHANGE IN LECTURE PROGRAMME

Edward A. Thompson Will Speak at Boston Public Library Sunday in Place of the Late Superintendent of Schools

Owing to the death of Frank V. Thompson, superintendent of Boston schools, the lecture on Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. will be given by his brother, Edward A. Thompson, M. A., and will consist of a lecture on Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal" with incidental music.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1922

When near Copley square do not fail to visit the Public Library for a look at the large sketches on display by the mayor's committee on Boston's war memorial.

Boston Enquirer
Dec. 28, 1921

BOOK AUTHORITY SHOOTS HIMSELF

Walter J. Forsyth Well
Known as the Library
Cataloguer

Funeral services for Walter Greenough Forsyth, who shot himself yesterday at his apartments at 67 Pinckney street, will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Weymouth cemetery chapel. Forsyth for nearly 20 years had been an official of the Boston Public Library, and for the past two months has been engaged in preparing a catalogue of the art library of P. J. Sachs, assistant director of the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge.

The body, disrobed and drenched in blood, was discovered on his bed shortly after noon by his landlady, Mrs. Alice E. Grant. The weapon he had used was by his side and on his bureau were three letters, one addressed to an attorney on Congress street, and the other two to personal friends.

No Sounds Heard

Although Forsyth had fired twice, both shots entering his head near the right eye, no suspicious sounds had been heard by the other lodgers, and Mrs. Grant said that when he went to his room early Monday evening he had seemed much as usual. Medical Examiner Magrath had the body removed to the Northern Mortuary.

Forsyth's act caused little surprise to his friends, as he had repeatedly been on the verge of nervous breakdown for years and had remarked several times recently that he did not know how long he would be able to refrain from taking his life. Although he had no relatives nearer than California, and few intimates, it is known that he greatly regretted the fact that at a time of mental stress last August he had resigned as custodian of the Barton, Ticknor room in the Public Library, and disliked the work on which he was engaged at the time of his death.

Besides his attacks of melancholia, he had been a sufferer from neuritis, and in an effort to win back his health visited California immediately after leaving the library last August, but remained only a short time, returning to this city in September. Frank H. Chase, an official at the library who perhaps knew him as well as any one, said yesterday that during the last two months Forsyth had been particularly nervous and upset.

He was born in Weymouth in 1865, the son of Francis Flint and Sarah Jane Dickerman Forsyth. Immediately after his graduation from Harvard in 1888 he entered the electrical business, but withdrew from that pursuit a few years later to enter the New York State Library School at Albany. From the time he finished his course at that institution he devoted his life to the cataloging and arrangement of books and became widely known among the bibliographers of this country.

At various periods in his career he was connected with libraries in Worcester, Philadelphia and in Lexington, Ky. He had been librarian of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and previously had catalogued the library of the attorney-general at the Massachusetts State House, and with Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent had instituted a bibliography of forestry at the Arnold Arboretum. In 1905 he was appointed librarian of the University Club here.

Forsyth was a member of the American Library Association and of the Bibliographical Society of America. In connection with J. L. Harrison he had written a "Guide to the Study of James McNeill Whistler," which was considered an authoritative key to the painter's career. He was also a member of the University Club, the City Club, and the Harvard Union. The funeral will be held at Weymouth cemetery chapel, Weymouth at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Publishers
The Atlantic
December 31, 1921 Weekly

Atlantic's Children's Booklist

A CLASSIFIED list of books for children covering 100 or more titles was made a feature of the Atlantic's "Bookshelf," this being the reprint that the Atlantic makes of its front advertising section and distributes with some little extra text to the book and library trade. This list was prepared by Frances Lester Warner of the Atlantic staff with the co-operation of the Boys' and Girls' Bookshop, Charles E. Lauriat Company, the Old Corner Bookstore and Miss Jordan of the Boston Public Library. The list was a very happy one and well arranged, and supplied just one more good help to the cause of more children's book-selling during Children's Book Week and after.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1922

More books for the sailors! If your boy were at sea you would want him to be on a ship that had at least a few books lying round—books entertaining, educational, inspirational. Well, there is an organization, the American Merchant Marine Library Association, with headquarters at 82 Beaver street, New York, that is doing its best to attend to just that matter. Perhaps you would like to send money to help on its work. Or you can send books to the Boston Public Library, addressed to the organization named above, and the local branch will put them in the right channels. Locally this splendid work for sailors needs help at this time, though it has been carried on here when it has lagged at other ports. Mrs. Henry Howard, the founder of this work, formerly lived in Brookline, though her present home is in Cleveland.

Transcript, Jan 18, 1922

Boston Public Library Bulletin

The December number of the Boston Public Library Bulletin just issued, completes the third volume of the fourth series. In addition to the usual lists of books and announcements it contains a sketch and a portrait of George Ticknor, whose valuable Spanish collection forms one of the great treasures of the library. A catalogue of the Ticknor collection was published by the library in 1870. Of particular Boston interest is a transcript of a letter from Nicholas Boylston (1717-1839), regarding his expatriation from Massachusetts by the will of his father, Nicholas Ward Boylston, a curious bit of local history.

Transcript, January 18, 1922

VIVISECTION and the Public Conscience

By John Sturgis Codman

LECTURE HALL, BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
Sunday, January 22, 1922, at 8 P. M.

This address is an Extra in the Public Library Lecture Course and is a reply to Ernest Harold Baynes on "The Truth About Vivisection."

Doors open two hours before the Lecture and closed ten minutes after the beginning—Boylston Street Entrance

ADMISSION FREE No Tickets Required

Transcript
Y, JANUARY 4, 1922

THE LIBRARIAN

"The demand for informational books is one of the signs of the times." The demand for information, as told by a representative of the Boston Public Library, is a sign, not only of times but of types and of needs that few would believe.

"What are Boston people buying?" is one question recently asked Miss Guerrier, head of the Information Department. The query was made by an intelligent looking, well-dressed, business man. "What are Boston people buying?" she repeated. "Yes," the man nodded, "what are they buying most of now?" By dint of questioning she learned that he represented a well-known poster-manufacturing company. His company wanted to make sample posters of the sort of things most in demand by the Boston public, which posters he would then sell to the stores handling these commodities.

"What have you on babies?" asked a woman who, according to Miss Guerrier, "had no bath-tub in her house." She had, by the hand, a child who was also innocent of bathroom knowledge. "Because I've been made chairman of the Committee on Child's Welfare in our Mother's Club." The woman had come in from the country for this information. She obtained from Miss Guerrier such literature as the Boston Library afforded and later through the library, a letter from the Children's Bureau in Washington, along with much literature, was sent direct to the chairman of the committee who is doubtless gathering much valuable material for guidance in her home as well as of her club.

A Chinaman called, his face battered by an accident and his faith in his physician shaken. He wanted the information department to give him a list of reputable surgeons from whom he could choose a better one. "There was a little Southern girl who wanted the geological survey of Louisiana thirty years ago. There are students who want information on every subject and there are men and women who want to know how to land a job in a newspaper office, or how to write a novel.

Prison Prospect for Profiteers

Well-Known Gentlemen Who Have
Misdealt in Foodstuffs Likely to
Suffer from the Investigation
by the Department of
Justice—Immigration
Law Changes—
Newberry

(Regular Correspondence of the Transcript)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. ATTORNEY GENERAL DAUGHERTY'S investigation into food profiteering in the United States is a very real thing, and it is predicted that when it is finished a number of men of note in the business world will find themselves landed in jail. It is being conducted under the direction of WILLIAM J. BURKE, the famous detective, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. It is understood that already enough evidence has been collected to give the cases to which they relate standing in court. While all lines of food supply are under investigation, the fundamental inquiry concerns itself naturally with bread, the food most common to all, and ample proof already has been adduced that the most conscientious profiteering in breadstuffs has been practiced. Much of the investigation so far has concerned itself with the District of Columbia, where the disclosures may be said to constitute the framework upon which cases all over the United States will be hung. The power of the agent of the Department of Justice may be little realized. They have the law at their tongues' end and they know exactly how far they can go, which is more than can be said of some of the gentlemen they are called to investigate. When they demand the books of a concern they are exceedingly clear in their own minds that the story is told of an agent of the department going to a certain corporation and demanding books relating to some of its transactions, to which demand demur is made by the president and treasurer of the company.

"Very well," said the agent, "send your legal staff."
The legal staff was sent for and the instant advice was: "Why, certainly, gentlemen, let the agent have any books he wants. Be graceful about it, too, and treat him with the greatest courtesy."
This may be bureaucracy with a vengeance and undoubtedly it is, but it illustrates the power residing in the Department of Justice if anyone has the courage and enterprise to use it. As already suggested, the foodstuff investigation is a serious matter, the outcome of which is expected to be a series of indictments that will greatly please the men in the street.

Relating to Immigration

It is of exceeding interest to hundreds of thousands of persons now in this country to know what new legislation, if any, respecting immigration may be expected in the present Congress. The law limiting immigration to 3 per cent of the nation's population in this country will expire by limitation June 30, 1922, and unless Congress takes further action the floodgates will be opened and Europe will be free to send as many of her undesirable here as may desire to come. Members of the Committee on Immigration of the House, or at least Chairman JOHNSON, are not disposed to be quite as lenient to the would-be immigrant as on the Senate side. It will be recalled that Chairman JOHNSON desired a straight embargo and Senator COIT, chairman of the Senate Committee, favored admission of foreigners on the basis of 3 per cent. Mr. JOHNSON did not get his embargo and finally a compromise on 3 per cent was effected. In the view of Senator COIT, public opinion is a shade more tolerant now than it was during the war or immediately after it. When the present law was enacted, there was a tendency unquestionably toward a more or less rigorous restriction and this may not have been modified greatly. Nevertheless, it is expected that Congress will be

They Are All in the Metropolitan
District of Boston, and Suggest a
Wealth of Literature Which
Citizens Have Taken
as a Matter of
Course

By G. W. Lee

THE figures on this outline map of the Metropolitan District suggest a wealth of literature that we take as a matter of course. Libraries for educational and pleasure purposes are among the natural resources of this vicinity. But libraries as business aids have not received the same attention, though their use in the day's work is becoming recognized more and more.

A complete survey of such resources would include not only public libraries, with their branches, their delivery stations, and subsidiary agencies (317 for the Boston Public Library), and their inter-loan practice (affording a long-distance service), but libraries of colleges, schools, museums, etc., besides special collections, collectors and curators, and the so-called special libraries, which, to the number of 117, are listed in a directory published last summer by the city of Boston (sheet No. 2 on accompanying list). Also various clubs, associations, technical societies, and, of course, departments of Government would be included.

Such a survey would logically result as the follow-up of a meeting to be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, Feb. 2, at two P. M., when the general subject of "Information Resources of Greater Boston" will be discussed by the following speakers from their respective points of view:

Dr. Alexander Mann, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library; Mr. H. T. Dougherty, president of the Massachusetts Library Club; Mr. D. N. Handy, past president, Special Libraries Association; and, it is hoped, a business

man who is a constant patron of these libraries.

Mr. Everett Morris, president of the Chamber of Commerce, will preside and Mr. C. F. D. Belden, librarian of the

Boston Public Library, will introduce the speakers.

Information Sheet Booklets
Some of the material on the following

list is now in printed or typewritten form, and may be seen at the meeting of Feb. 2 in a loose-leaf prospectus entitled "The Coordinator." It deals with sources, descriptions, needs and standards, as occasion may

demand. A few of the sheets and booklets will be available for distribution at this meeting, or else a day or two later. While some of these guides may always be free, the general terms of distribution and the number to be issued will naturally depend upon the demand. It is interesting to note that students in a graduate course at Harvard are rounding up material for this purpose, and, if all the co-operation received from librarians and others accords with the present outlook, the undertaking should prove a valuable innovation.

The names in parenthesis indicate sponsorships (sheet No. 31) for this compilation or readiness to give additional information. It should be understood that these sheets are prepared with a view to getting facts from best available sources.

Volunteers who would be interested in correcting, amplifying or in any way assisting in the compilation, as well as persons desiring copies of what is ready, or in preparation, for distribution, will please address "Extension Service Committee," care Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Boston 17.

1. The Coordinator—a loose-leaf guide.

2. The "Extension Service." 3. Library specialties and special libraries. 4. Directories and methods of getting addresses (Freeman).

5. Books for a business library (Scovell).

6. "Tel-U-Where." 7. Foster Service ("Ask Mr. Foster"). 8. Statistics of cities, states and countries (Remel).

9. Canadiana (Warner).

10. Simmons Salvage Shop. 11. Business English, plan for a source of appeal (Lee).

12. Engineering libraries. 13. College libraries. 14. Organizing a business library.

15. Follow-up system, or reminder for annual reports (Armistead).

16. Dates of publications for municipal and State documents (Redstone).

17. Business conditions and finance. 18. Business research. 19. Education resources. 20. Community centers. 21. Language headquarters. 22. Availability of lantern slides (Dougherty).

23. Bills in Congress (Redstone).

24. U. S. public documents for the business man (Guerrier).

25. Atlases compared. 26. Periodicals: subscribing; sale and back numbers; disposal. 27. Union lists and catalogues (Chase).

28. Settlements and social agencies. 29. Home economics. 30. Agricultural information. 31. "Sponsors for Knowledge." 32. Superfluous material (Remel).

33. Convention betterment and specifications (Lee).

34. Employment agencies (commercial and free). 35. Vocational information (Remel).

36. Vocations and avocations for elderly people. 37. Mental hygiene. 38. Recreation. 39. Music. 40. Art.

41. Proposed downtown branch of Public Library. 42. Americanization. 43. Students and business information. 44. Filing and cataloging (Bailey).

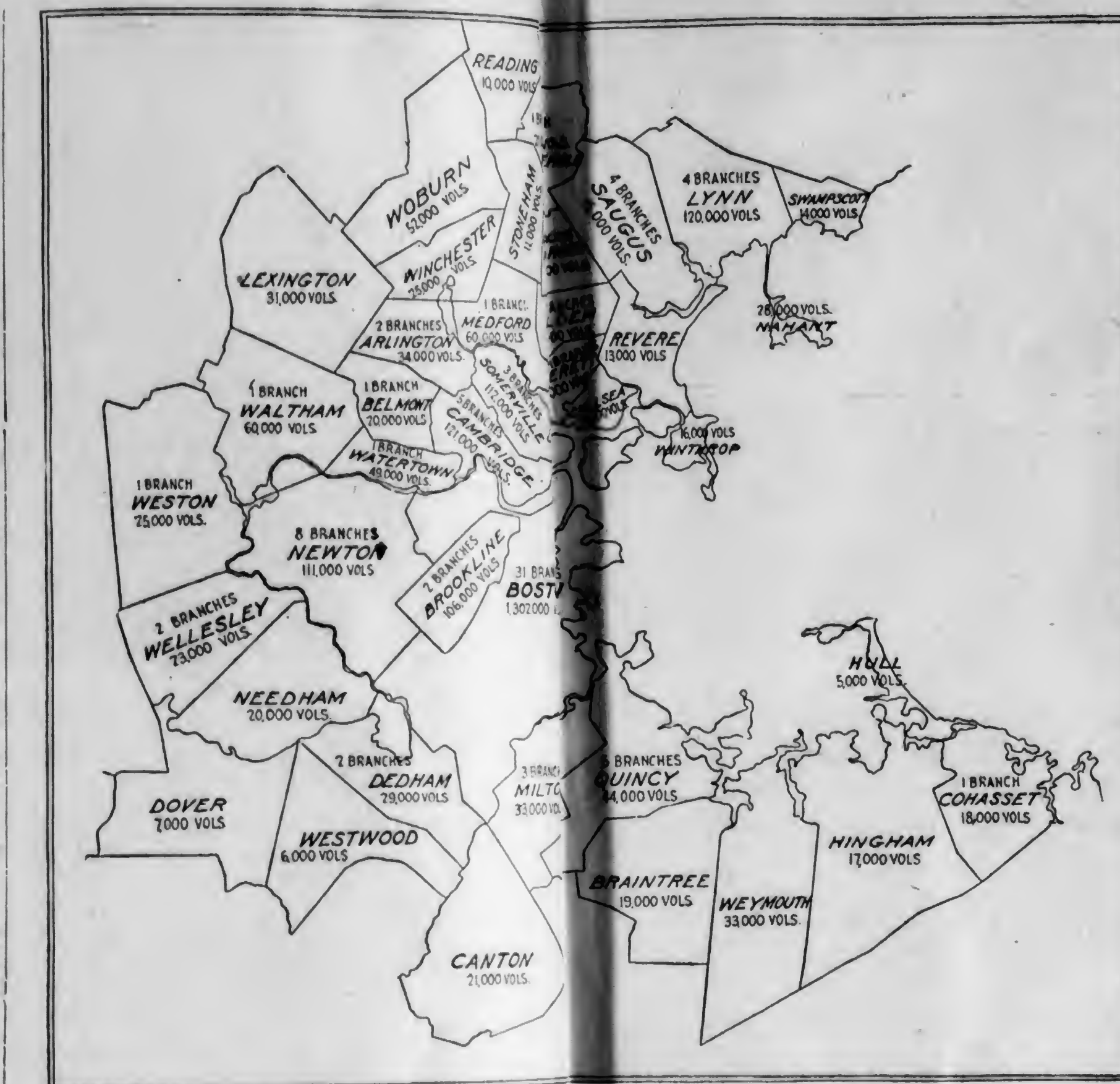
45. "Travelers' Aid." 46. Books for executives (Mooney).

47. Chemistry. 48. House organs and other privately printed literature. 49. Science. 50. Map of information sources—Boston and vicinity. 51. Blank forms. 52. Foreign language dictionaries. 53. Textiles (Fleiss).

54. Architecture (Bourne). 55. Part time worker and secretarial. 56. Information bureaus.

Ask for others desired if not listed above.

Two Million Books in Forty-Two Public Libraries



Nation's Capital

Continued From Page Three

thoroughfare, so enriched with parterres of green as to form an organic connection between the Capitol grounds and the Mall. Anticipating the improvement of this square, Congress located therein the Memorial to General Grant. The Grant Memorial is now finished, with the exception of two panels for the sides of the pedestal. The present Botanic Garden, it is believed, will remain in its present location for years to come.

One section of the Mall has been laid out and planted with elms, in accordance with the plan of 1901, and Congress has provided for putting in the roadways. The temporary buildings erected on the Mall during the World War so located that upon removal the roadways will be in accordance with the Mall plan, and as fast as the buildings are razed the planting of trees can be made. The space between Fourth and half and Sixth streets will be so improved and restored during 1922.

Roosevelt to the Defense

Congress has authorized the occupation of the former site of the Pennsylvania station in the Mall by the George Washington Memorial, a building in which will be a large auditorium and several smaller halls. Plans for such a building were prepared and were approved by the Commission of Fine Arts, and the corner stone was laid last November. The space between Seventh and Ninth streets, occupied by temporary buildings, is now used for the

several Congress house the of art that this space may be as a portion The seat and Fourte Department of the two to accom of the dep the result the plan o stand tak Secretary was made That crisi tory result, was assure of time w Jefferson Capital an an establis

Park Mile With the the Arc the path was ofment of arrange to bring a plater, the green park 300 feet w the mem is border rows of of which a of these a shing ac National f king and form an u

Boston Transcript-Wed. Feb. 1, 1922

MUSIC AND DICKENSIANA

Public Library Announces Two Important Exhibits and Lecture by Dr. E. Charlton Black

In connection with an all-day meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club in the Public Library on Friday, which will be devoted to papers and discussions on "The Public Library and Music," an exhibition has been arranged on the third floor, consisting of rare treatises, theoretical and historical, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; early American musical rarities, sacred and secular; manuscripts, portraits, examples of modern scores with unusual instruments and extreme manner of writing, etc.

In place of A. W. Rice, late president of the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship, Professor E. Charlton Black, LL. D., of Boston University, will lecture on "Charles Dickens in the Twentieth Century," in the Library hall on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.

An extensive collection of Dickensiana will be opened in the Fine Arts Department on Monday, to last until Feb. 20. It is the property of A. A. Hopkins of New York and includes 75 per cent of all obtainable first and early editions.

Boston Transcript-Wed. Feb. 1, 1922

JUNIOR RED CROSS WORK

Exhibit in the Children's Room of the Public Library of Articles to Be Sent to European Countries

There is now on view in the children's room of the Boston Public Library an exhibit of articles by the Junior Red Cross of the schools of Greater Boston which will go to children in foreign lands to assist in their education and to give them some idea of the items which enter into the daily living of children in this part of the country.

Cotton blossoms, combed and carded, and carried through to the finished process of dress material are shown on cards correctly labeled and marked. New England flowers pressed and prepared to show their botanical history are displayed on cards. All kinds of dress materials, knitted goods, dolls, school manufactured toys and minerals from New England prepared by geological students are on display. One of the finest displays include mounts of pressed butterflies, dragon flies and beetles common to this region. There are also samples of drinking cups decorated with the Junior Red Cross which, it is hoped, will take away the unpleasantness of medicines and distasteful drinks.

THE LIBRARIAN

THE Librarian has a dear little, old friend in the almshouse, in a distant city. She is a brave soul, who should not be there. However, there she is, not enjoying it any more than you or I would. But her high courage has never failed her. In a recent letter she says: "As for myself, I am miserable and my health is poor. But I suppose it can't be helped, and what I can't get over or under or around I manage to crawl through."

This is what the Librarian feels about the mass of matter that pours into her office from libraries north and south and east and west, to say nothing of those near by. What the Librarian can't get over or under or around, she will have to crawl through, clearing it up as she goes and asking pardon of those whose material she cannot use, and forgiveness of those whose interesting data she must eliminate.

There is not always room in the space allowed and even when there is room in the allowance, there is an editor in chief, to say nothing of a make-up man, who treat one's literary efforts with the utmost disregard, lifting out whole paragraphs in terms of mechanical type, with no regard for rounded form and finished phrase. So be it!

The members of the Women's City Club had the opportunity recently of hearing a most illuminating talk on "The Special Collections of the Boston Public Library," by Dr. Frank H. Chase, who for the past ten years has served respectively as chief of the special libraries and head of the Reference Department of the Boston Public Library, where his wide knowledge of books and his unfailing patience and courtesy are by-words with those who have sought his help.

Mr. Chase develops the idea of the public library as "A democracy of service in an aristocracy of books." The special collections of the Boston Public Library contain many of the aristocrats of the book world, said he, and described a few of the outstanding treasures, including the famous Roll of Universal History in French, thirty-nine feet long and richly illuminated, which dates from 1504.

He spoke also of the most important collections which have from time to time been acquired by the Library, dwelling on picturesque facts connected with their history. He thus described the Barton collection, to which the library owes its fame as a source of original editions of Shakespeare and other writers of the Elizabethan age; the Prince library, collected by Rev. Thomas Prince of the Old South Church as a means of preserving the early history of New England; the Ticknor collection of books in Spanish literature, including numerous very rare items; and the library of President John Adams, with the books of which he made use in planning the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Chase told stories of the devotion of the late Allen A. Brown, who gave to the

Library his valuable collections of books on music and the theatre; and of some of the more interesting autographs and manuscripts in the great collection given to the Library by Judge Mellen Chamberlain. He touched briefly on other collections, and arranged for an exhibition of some of the treasures described, for the benefit of the members of the club, on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 26, in the Barton-Ticknor room at the Boston Public Library.

Boston Post, Feb. 4, 1922

AMERICA IS MUSIC MAD, SAYS COMPOSER

"America is music mad," said Geoffrey O'Hara, composer of "Katy," who urged toleration in condemnation of the jazz fever which is causing so much anxiety to music lovers of the country. "Lovers of jazz music may be educated into an appreciation of classical music," argued the composer, who played his famous song varying the time to make it seem a wedding march, a funeral march, a tango, a one-step, an organ selection and a waltz, to the great amusement of the large gathering of the members of the Massachusetts Library Club at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon.

Boston Traveler Feb 3, 1922

MRS. ASQUITH WARMS TO HUB

Visits Places of Interest
and Gives the City
Her O K

Margot Asquith, wife of Herbert Asquith, former premier of England, is pleased with Boston and evidently Boston is pleased with Margot. The heroine of "Dodo" spent the morning visiting the Boston Public Library.

"You see, Mr. Sargent is such a dear friend of mine that the first place I visited was your library to see his paintings," she gave as a reason for the inspection of our library. The woman who was the most conspicuous figure in London society, 30 years ago, was noted for her vivacity, but not for her beauty in those days. Today she retains the vivacity ready to answer all questions with an accompanying flash of her bright brown eyes, and a wild gesture of her extremely long, thin arms.

Today Mrs. Asquith was dressed completely in black. Her short, narrow skirt, about 12 inches from the ground, helped to display a pair of black pumps and black silk hose which did not cover the very apparent fact that the former organizer of the intellectual and social group known as the "Souls" would not qualify for the American ballet. A small black turban and a large mole-skin muff completed the costume. Mar-

(Continued on Page Nine, Column 2)

Boston Post Feb 3, 1922

DOWN-TOWN BRANCH URGED

Library Facilities for
Business Men

Although the Boston Public Library is of great potential value to the business men of the city, this group as a class is not making much of the facilities provided there, according to Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church and chairman of the library trustees addressing a meeting held yesterday in the reading room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In order to reach the men guiding the city's business activities, Dr. Mann advocates the establishment of a downtown business branch and urged that the Chamber lend its support to the project.

Dr. Mann traced briefly the growth of Boston's magnificent library, declaring that from an humble start of 10 books in 1822, it has grown today till there are 1,300,000 volumes, with a circulation of 600,000 yearly, so that the institution is one of the three or four great libraries of the United States. Its shelves contain books on practically all business and industrial subjects, its files the latest telephone directories of all the principal American cities and all the principal newspapers of 30 foreign countries, he said. As a means of interesting business men in what the library has to offer, Dr. Mann said that "special privileges" cards were issued to those who resided out of town, so that they could make use of the wealth of matter available for use. He further expressed the hope that some day soon a delegation from the Chamber might visit the library and have demonstrated what the heads of the various departments can do in the way of giving information helpful to any particular industry represented in the visiting group.

Transcript

MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1922

RARE DICKENSIAN EXHIBIT

A. A. Hopkins of New York Honors Boston by Showing His Collection in the Public Library Where It Will Remain for Two Weeks

In the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library there was opened today a collection of Dickensiana such as was never seen before. It is the property of A. A. Hopkins of the Scientific American editorial staff, who has "combed London" (to use his own phrase) to get everything that was possible in the history of that city which could have any possible bearing on the author's work. For collectors there are nearly all the first editions of the famous stories, numbering 167, and a collection of 837 prints, as well as autograph letters, photographs, maps of places mentioned in the stories, all of which appeal to lovers of Dickens.

Not a small part of the value of this exhibit is its educational phase. Placards have been prepared with the utmost care and they tell a complete story of the publication, the illustrations and places where the scenes were enacted. Of great personal interest is a gray "book" hat, probably the last one worn by the author at Gad's Hill. There is a collar, too, showing the initials C. D. in cross stitch, and numerous family pictures. Authenticated documents for both are complete.

B. W. Matz of London, originator of The Dickensian and still its editor, has made several generous contributions to Mr. Hopkins's collection, notably the first volume of that little magazine, before its style, cover or name were decided upon. Mr. Matz also sent photographs of himself in his study and these show many Dickens used on his American tour. Only this morning there arrived another package from London containing, among other things, letters from Henry Fielding Dickens and Kate Ferginil, children of the novelist.

The "Pickwick" are certain to attract the attention and these include three first editions, two with the Buss plate and a rare autograph of the illustration, also a "suppressed" plate made by him but which did not come up to the expectations of the writer and was "ordered out." There is a complete list of the Christmas stories, including "The Carol." In the Herald for the blind, and some interesting American editions, illustrated by Abbey, Frost and others. There are two copies of Pollock's "Juvenile Dramas," of "Oliver Twist," one colored, with the original plates. Taken specially for him, Mr. Hopkins shows with pride an airplane picture of Rochester on which he can point out every place mentioned in Dickens's books. It was one of his favorite cities and every section has a charm for Dickens lovers, because of that. Here centres interest in "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," and J. Cummings Walters, the best-known authority in a study of what is called "Providence," and the great exponent of Helena Landless as the usurper of Datchery, is seen in a photograph and autographed book of his own, on that subject, given to Sir Gilbert Parker.

There are pictures of "Chesney Wold," of Telford, the original of "Tommy Traddles," and letters full of affection from Dickens to "Dear Stanny" and Mark Lemon, as well as others of the author when fame first came to him after years of grinding poverty. "Kyd" is represented in numerous original sketches, and there is a complete book of all the drawings made by Cruikshank for Dickens. To make this, some valuable first editions had to be sacrificed, but Mr. Hopkins believes it was worth it.

Asked today why he chose Boston as the place to make the first showing of all these treasures, Mr. Hopkins said: "Dickens landed first in Boston on his first visit to America, and I have always had a feeling that he liked Boston a little bit better than some of the other large cities where he made many friends. That is why I feel that Boston has the first claim."

Henry Alexander, treasurer of the New York Fellowship, an authority on Dickens and the possessor of a remarkable collection of his own, now assembled in "The Leather Bottle," assisted in the arrangement of the exhibit, and C. F. D. Beiden, the librarian, assigned some of his best workers to aid them.

Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins and Mr. Alexander will be guests of the Boston Dickens Fellowship at its third annual dinner this evening.

Boston Transcript
224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1922

The Nomad

MRS. ASQUITH came and went, flashing like a somewhat garish meteor on Boston—never stopping to make the slightest acquaintance with about it; and manifestly caring nothing about it; not, of course, that there is any reason why she should care about it. But Boston, as represented at Symphony Hall, rather cottoned to Mrs. Asquith because she uses the local accent so admirably. New York, by the way, said she spoke with a "strong British accent," on that with a "strong British something like accent," Boston expected something like that. The late Barrett Wendell's; but when she began to speak, the Symphony audience recognized her as one of them. Nothing ethical in her remarks—no recognition of the Washington Conference, or Ireland, or anything of that sort—but it was not ethical Boston that was at the Symphony Hall; it was smart Boston, and it is anything that smart Boston abhors it is ethics and world uplift.

The lady remained here only about forty-eight hours, but she stayed long enough to give us a little knock. She said that of course Sargent's and Abbey's decorations at the Public Library are very wonderful; but she "couldn't see them; can't see them." Well, it is hard to see the Sargent decorations without wringing one's neck around the owl that keeps its head around on its shoulders till it falls off. And the conditions in the Abbey room are not favorable for the degree of detachment from human affairs that one desires in contemplating such a masterpiece.

+ + +

Boston Post Feb 7, 1922

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

It would hardly be possible to overstate the debt we owe to Mr. George Ticknor for his services in connection with the Boston Public Library. That it was established as a great library for the people, and not for the exclusive use of scholars and special students, is due to his insistence upon that point. He only accepted a position upon the board of trustees on that express condition.

This was before the library really existed. There were some 400 or 500 volumes stored in the attic of the old city hall, but they were almost entirely documents, and not at all suited for popular reading. In the city treasury was \$100, which had been given by Mayor Higginson, "in aid of the establishment of a free public library."

Then came the gift of Mr. Joshua Bates of \$50,000, for the founding of a library, this gift resulting largely from a report drawn up by Mr. Ticknor and Mr. Everett, which convinced Mr. Bates of the importance to his native town of having such a library. In 1851, the library was opened in two small rooms in a school house on Mason street, the use of these rooms having been granted by the city before Mr. Bates's gift became known. The library started with about 12,000 volumes.

A proper library building was at once seen to be necessary, and steps were taken for its erection. Mr. Bates announced his intention of making a further gift, consisting of a large number of books to fill the shelves of the new building. Mr. Ticknor at once went to work in his own library, assisted by Mr. Jewett, the librarian, and devoted more than two months to preparing a list of about 40,000 volumes, to be sent to Mr. Bates for him to purchase.

Soon it was determined that some one must go abroad in the interests of the library. Mr. Everett could not go, and at last Mr. Ticknor reluctantly consented. He had already been seven years in Europe, and was no longer a young man. He now visited the leading bookellers in England, Germany, France and Italy, purchasing books, and establishing agencies. His taste was perfect. When you consult the treasures in the Boston Public Library, remember to thank Mr. Ticknor.

Feb. 7, 1922

Boston Globe
February 4, 1922

LADY ASQUITH VISITS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Two Surprises at Meeting
in the Public Library

Geoffrey O'Hara Slings to His Own Accompaniment

There were at least two surprises at the all-day meeting of the Massachusetts Library Association yesterday in the Boston Public Library. The first came early in the afternoon session—when William Arms Fisher was giving the opening address. Charles Beiden, librarian, hurried to the platform and held a whispered conversation with the chairman of the meeting, Harold A. Dougherty. The latter, interrupting the speaker, announced that he had been informed that Lady Margot Asquith was in the audience. He invited her to come to the platform.

Lady Asquith was in the rear of the lecture hall. She was escorted by Mr. Beiden to the platform—all the time protesting that she had really nothing to say. The audience was largely composed of young women, many of them assistants in the small libraries of the State and a fair sprinkling of men—teachers, directors, curators, librarians, etc.

Lady Asquith is extraordinarily thin and she dresses to accentuate her slenderness. She wore a short skirt of dark gray cloth, a smock of pale gray Jersey silk, with short sleeves, and wide, shawl gray silk stockings and black pumps. She wore a gray fur turban and carried a muff to match.

After acknowledging the cordial greetings, Lady Asquith said: "I have been visiting your Public Library, and I think it is the most wonderful place. When I was coming to America my husband said: 'You must go into the Boston Public Library; it is the most interesting place in the world. Do look at Mr. Sargent.' They are both friends of mine," she added, meaning Mr. Abbe and Mr. Sargent. "They are very wonderful. Of course they are very wonderful, but I could not see them. Can you? I think the children's room is a wonderful place."

Lady Asquith clasped hands with the waiting women on the platform, and then apologized to the chairman, Mr. Dougherty, for having interrupted the meeting—for she really had nothing to say, she said.

"I wish you all good luck. Goodbye," under the protection of Mr. Beiden, she made a dramatic exit down the center aisle.

As the door swung behind them, Mr. Fisher continued his address on "Music in a Public Library."

He was followed by Prof. John Patton Marshall of Boston University, whose subject was "Musical Possibilities of a Public Library."

Then came the second surprise when Geoffrey O'Hara, composer of the great war songs, sang to his own accompaniment several verses of "Katy"—who "broke the Hindenburg line."

The audience applauded and applauded when Mr. O'Hara opened with a love song—"Give a Man a Horse He Can Ride" and "Little Battie" (?) (William Henry Drummond's poem in Canadian dialect). Then some one called for "Katy."

Mr. O'Hara entertained for nearly an hour with a sort of monologue of his brother John and piano illustrations of what he did with the tune of "Katy"—running the scale of human emotions.

Mr. O'Hara's subject was "Music for the Masses." He spoke from his own personal experiences and concluded with the observation that if you want to do something for people—you have got to go where they are and then take them where you would like to have them go.

The world has gone mad on music, he said. People like pep and rhythm when they do not know anything about the technique of music. The schools and libraries have got to compete with the vaudeville and movies and place the best music within access of the masses.

At the close of the session, Joe Chapin, who was in the audience, paid a hearty tribute to Mr. O'Hara who, he said, "has made us love his plaintive, human melodies, and opened a new era of music."

There was a club dinner in Hotel Vendôme at 6 o'clock. In the evening at 8 o'clock a delightful program of "Musical Interpretations: The Music of Yesterday and Today" was given by Henry L. Gideon, pianist, and Mrs. Marjorie Patten Weaver, cellist.

Boston Transcript
February 4, 1922

WANTS EVERY POINT OF VIEW

Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, Hopes to See Question of State University Presented from All Angles

With a chair denoting the various functions of his department, Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education, gave a valuable synopsis of its work in the Public Library this morning, in the course arranged by the civil service department of the State Federation to Women's Clubs. Miss Marian C. Nichols, the chairman, presided. Elementary and secondary schools first received attention, and in these 600,000 are enrolled. Dr. Smith explained how the State gives financial help to towns which need it for superintendents' and teachers' salaries, transportation of pupils, and their tuition in high schools; the education of the deaf and blind in institutions; teachers' registration bureau, and the division of physical education. The ten normal of the speaker considers of the most importance in developing individuality, especially the Normal Art School, in the field of industrial design and in training girls and boys not for their own education, but that they may go out as well-trained teachers to instruct others, and turn their ability into the educational current of the State.

On the vocational side, the system, in its first year, had 1400 pupils and four occupations. In 1919, 250,000 had the choice of fifty occupations. This should not be confused with pre-vocational work. It is maintained for the specific purpose of directing persons to perfect themselves in certain lines which they need to study. Under this head comes vocational rehabilitation, a purely civilian undertaking, and entirely free for those who have been injured in such a way as to prevent them from resuming their former work.

From this, the speaker considered what Massachusetts is doing in its university extension courses, carried on without an institution, and in which there are 30,000 enrolled. They indicate, Dr. Smith believes, a general desire for educational improvement and specific individual culture. He has never asked for a degree. He expressed the hope that there will be a full and impartial presentation as to whether this Commonwealth shall have a State University, through a bill to be presented to the Legislature calling for a commission to make an investigation. "It is a live question," he said, "and when it is understood that Dartmouth, Princeton, Amherst, Wellesley and other colleges have applications from more students than they can admit, who really desire high education, it looks as if we had our children all dressed up, intellectually, but with no place to go."

Other departments considered were those of adult alien and Americanization, described as "first aid to immigrants," the Agricultural, Nautical and textile schools and the teachers retirement board. Many questions showed the interest of the listeners in educational work.

On Feb. 18, William W. Kennard, of the industrial accident board, will give the last lecture in the series.

Boston Traveler Feb 13, 1922

MICHAEL J. CONROY, in the reference room of Bates's Hall, Boston Public Library, may be truly said to know that whole institution "like a book." His eager willingness to pass on to all inquirers such information as will make the library a thing of immediate use and pleasure is common knowledge to the many who visit that storehouse of learning. Mr. Conroy began his library work as early in life as the Massachusetts law allowed a boy to become a breadwinner. He worked his way from the humblest tasks up to his present important position, which he fills with such happy satisfaction. With the assistance of the alumni of the Custodian Chase of Bates's Hall, and with Miss A. C. Doyle, with her splendid services for well over a half-century, he will care for a magnificent collection of 25 years—the reference department of the library has given the public the highest degree of efficiency. Doubtless this patient, proficient trio is confronted with a good many puzzling problems, at times, irritating problems, but that are uniformly solved with a degree of pleasant, painstaking care that is commendable.

Boston Post Feb 9, 1922

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The exhibit of Dickensiana, now to be seen in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, is well worth a visit. It belongs to Mr. A. A. Hopkins of New York, and will remain here through next week. It consists of a rare collection of first editions, and of prints, photographs and other material illustrating the stories of Dickens.

There are a number of prints of "Pickwickian Inns," and the Pickwick exhibit is quite as interesting as any of the features of the exhibition. It is astonishing that a young reporter, only 23 years old, should have written a book which has had such an extraordinary popularity as the Pickwick papers.

In fact a whole literature has grown up about the book itself, and the places connected with the story are described and studied as seriously as if it were all real history. Indeed there are English Inns where they are indignant if you suggest that Mr. Pickwick "may have been there," and where they actually exhibit the very knife and fork which he used when a guest beneath their roof.

The far-reaching popularity of the book is strikingly shown by the stained and tattered copy of "Pickwick," in the Russian language, which was found among the ruins by the besiegers of Sebastopol, and which is exhibited to visitors at the Bodleian Library. The "History of Pickwick," by Percy Fitzgerald, records the above fact and contains much other curious and interesting Pickwickian data.

It seems that the name of Pickwick was taken from that of the proprietor of a line of coaches running between Bath and London; and as for Sam Weller, it is claimed that he was "Boots" at the "Bull" Inn, Sittingbourne. Mr. Fitzgerald says that he lived at Sittingbourne, that the Boots was called "Bob," and that he remembered him well as "a very pert and flippant person, rather what we called a wag."

On the same authority, we have the statement that the name of Winkle was in all probability suggested by Washington Irving's Rip Van Winkle. Dickens being an ardent admirer of Irving's writings, The Pickwick Papers brought Dickens sufficient money so that he could take a wife, and brought him a fame which steadily increased from that time on.

Boston Transcript Feb 4, 1922

DICKENSIANS TO CELEBRATE

George W. Wilson of the Old Museum Company Will Give Reminiscences at Third Annual Dinner of the Boston Fellowship on Monday Evening

Members of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship are to have their third annual dinner in the Twentieth Century Club hall on Monday at 6 P. M., following an informal reception. Milton J. Stone, the newly elected president, will preside and among the speakers will be George W. Wilson, who will give reminiscences of the old Boston Museum days when he impersonated a variety of Dickens's characters.

A. A. Hopkins of the New York Fellowship and Mrs. Hopkins will be guests. A paper prepared by Mr. Hopkins, describing his Dickens collection to be opened in the Boston Public Library that day, will be read by Henry Alexander, treasurer of the New York branch, who will also give "Glimpses of Dickens's Land."

Scarlet geraniums, the author's favorite flower, and ivy plants grown at Gad's Hill, his English home, will adorn the tables, and Mr. Stone will exhibit his set of character drawings, made by Barnard, and colored from the text by Miss Florence Smith, a member.

Edwin A. Shuman will lend one of his paintings of Dickens's scenes to hang over the head table. Music will be furnished by pupils from the Boston Music School Settlement.

Boston Traveler, February 27, 1922

Jews Fight to Have 'The Synagogue' by Sargent Removed from Public Library



(Photo copyright by the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association)
"The Synagogue," one of Sargent's mural paintings at the library. This has aroused so much resentment that Representative Coleman Silbert has introduced a bill in the Legislature directing removal of the offending picture.

A fight to have "The Synagogue," famous mural painting by John Sargent, removed from the Boston Public Library on the ground that it is historically false, was launched before the legislative committee on judiciary today by Representative Coleman Silbert, backed by prominent Jews and Jewish organizations.

The hearing room in the State House was crowded when Representative Silbert began his attack upon the much protested work of the famous American painter. He declared it misrepresented the religious attitude of the Jew. The fight today awoke echoes of the bitter protest that arose when the painting was added to the religious group in the hall of the special library at the top of the building. This group includes "Christ," "The Prophets" and "The Ten Commandments."

Explaining why this fight to have the trustees reject the painting was discontinued, Samuel Silverman, assistant corporation counsel of the city of Boston, said that it followed the opinion of Corporation Counsel Arthur D. Hill.

Trustees Can't Retract

Mr. Hill declared the trustees had no choice in the matter. Mr. Silverman stated. They had accepted the trust and could not legally refuse to carry out its terms. He said his presence there was merely to show the legal status, as the city took no position in the matter one way or the other.

He said the disputed painting represented a blindfolded, desperate old man clinging to the ancient laws in the midst of ruins.

Tracing the history of the painting, Silverman said that in 1893 Mr. Sargent executed some mural paintings for the special library hall, for which the city had appropriated \$15,000.

When the appropriation was exhausted it left many portions of blank wall unfilled, and it was desired that other paintings be added in the spirit of the earlier ones. A committee consisting of Edward W. Hooper, Augustus Hemmaway and Samuel D. Warren raised funds by public subscriptions to complete the hall.

Representing the donors, the committee later made a contract with the library trustees providing for the acceptance in advance of the remaining paintings. The choice of subjects was to be left to Mr. Sargent. After working for several years, Mr. Sargent produced "The Church" and later "The Synagogue."

Charge Misrepresentation

The latter painting, Mr. Silverman says, represents the fall or decadence of the synagogue and is objected to on the ground that it does not represent the synagogue of today.

It was stated that Mr. Sargent's explanation of his work was that it is a replica of a medieval painting hanging in an Italian church.

Mr. Silverman declared that the library trustees were in a position similar to the trustees of Trinity Church in the effort at removal of the Phillips Brooks statue by St. Gaudens.

When Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, and others, sought instructions from the supreme court as to their authority to cause the Brooks statue to be removed, they were

informed that, as the trustees had accepted the trust, they could not legally withdraw from it.

Their only basis for removal would be that the statue was an offense to public morals, which, as the court pointed out, was not contended. The trustees, at that time, wanted to substitute another

statue of Phillips Brooks

The trustees of the Public Library are in the same position with respect to Sargent's painting, Mr. Silverman said. The trustees sought and received the opinion of the city law department, but did not indicate their attitude in the matter, he added.

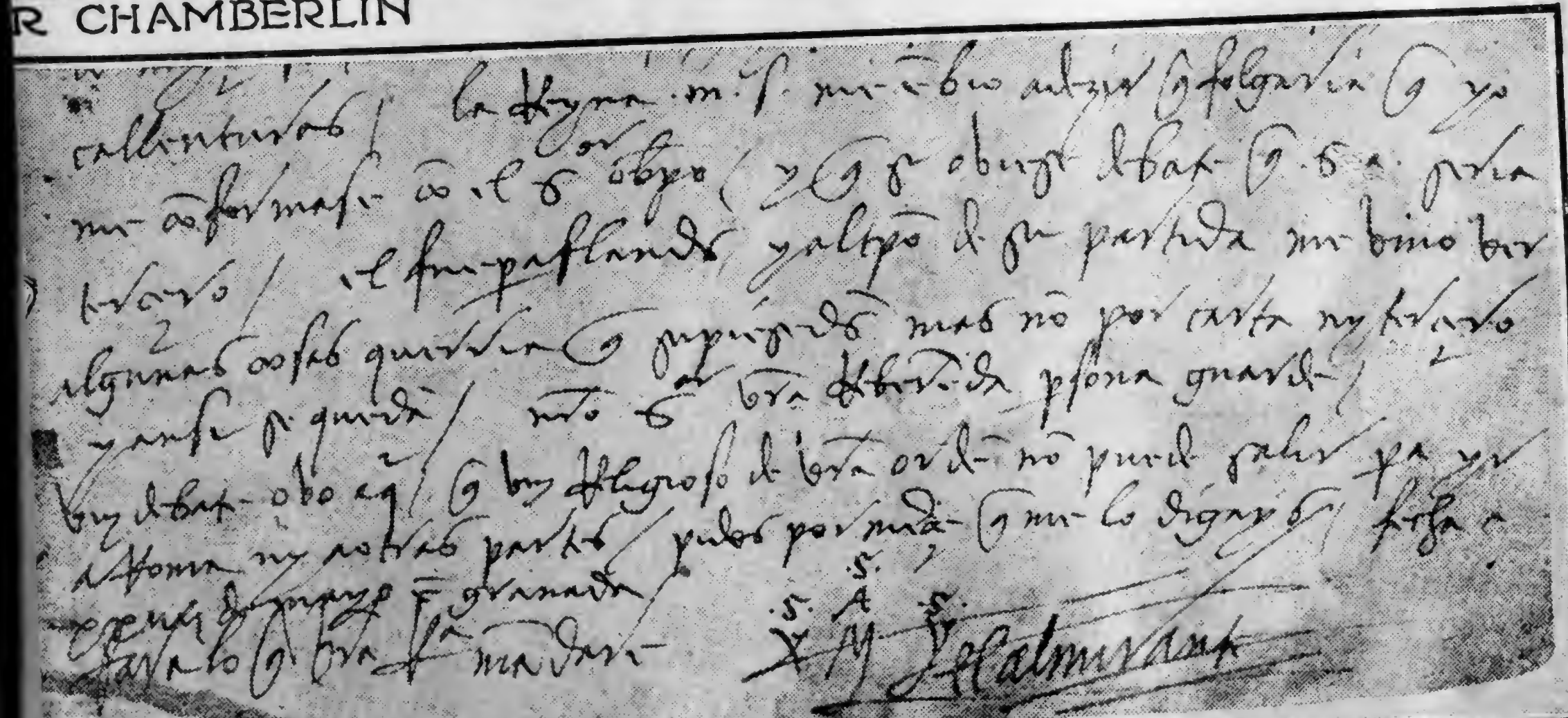
Dickens Exhibit (A. C. Hopkins)

E SECTION ing Transcript

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1922

Books—Theatres—Features

INS OF COLUMBUS R CHAMBERLIN



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ILLUSTRATIONS

TOP ROW.—Left—Columbus in the Portrait by Cristofano dell' Altissimo in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence. A Vigorous and Convincing Portrait.

Boston Traveler. February 27, 1922

Jews Fight to Have 'The Synagogue' by Sargent Removed from Public Lib

A fight to have "The Synagogue," famous mural painting by John Sargent, removed from the Boston Public Lib.

Dickens Exhibit (A. A. Hopkins)

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1922

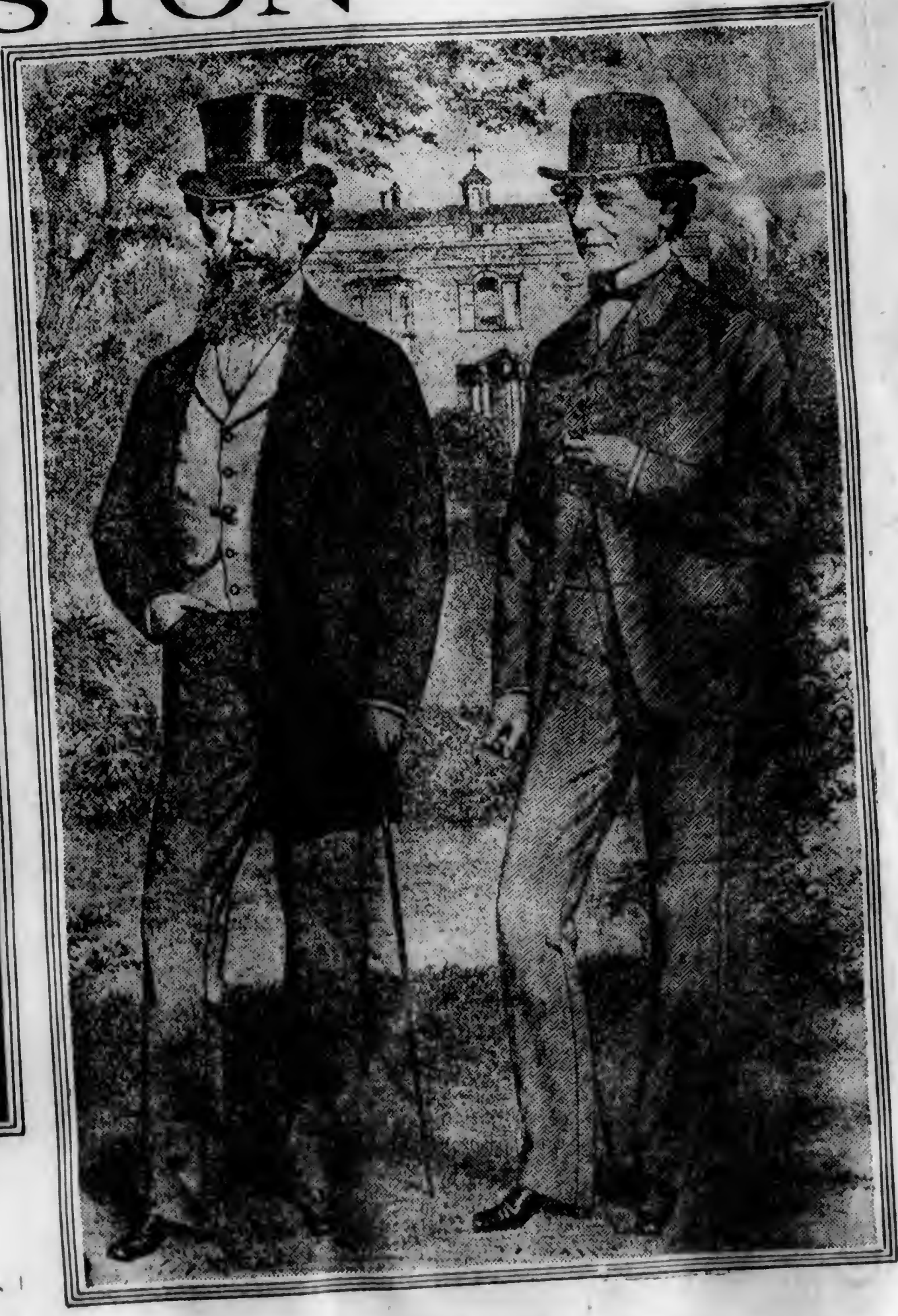
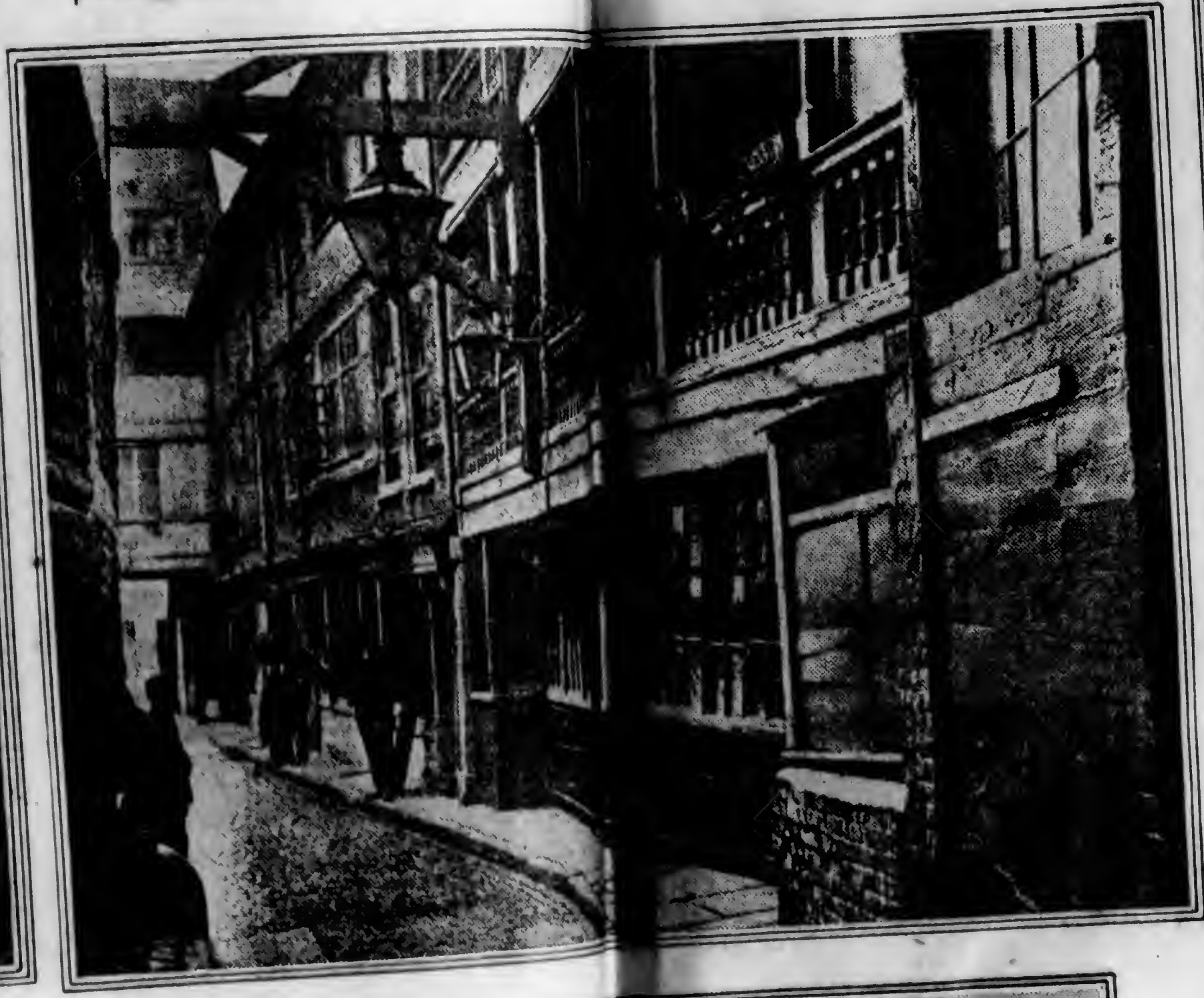
PART FOUR

MR. PICKWICK, OLIVER TWIST AND ALL OUR MUTUAL FRIENDS VISIT BOSTON

By MARGARET FITZHUGH BROWNE



Amesbury Church Where, in "Martin Chuzzlewit," Poor Tom Pinch Played the Organ.



"The Synagogue," that Representative picture.

The A. A. Hopkins Collection on View in the Public Library a Treat for Dickens Lovers — Early Editions and Photographs of Scenes and People from Which Dickens Drew His Inspiration

AMONG the novelists in English literature, Charles Dickens has the distinction of having created the greatest number of characters who live in the popular memory and affections. Once met, the people of his books are seldom forgotten, and every subsequent reference to them or to the incidents of their lives brings them back clearly, reviving almost affectionately the pleasure with which their acquaintance was first made.

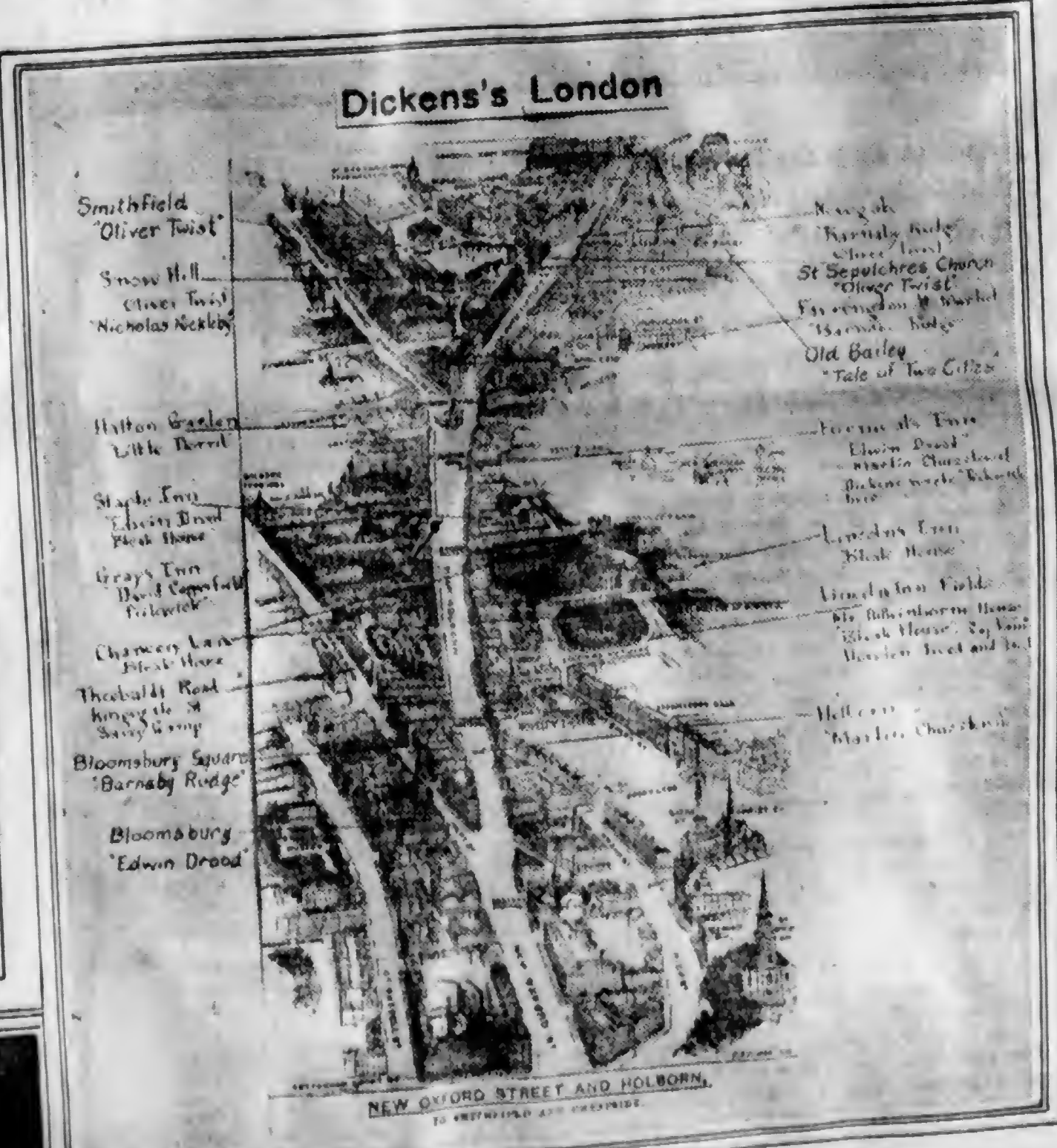
And their appeal is so general that there are few people today, young or old, who have not in the back of their minds the consciousness of this host of friends, made in most cases in the impressionable years of youth, when the novelty and vividness of their types and the engrossing interest of their story held the reader's mind enthralled, making it a distinct pleasure to meet them again when the opportunity occurs.

An opportunity of this sort, and a very unusual one, has lately been presented by the exhibition in the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library of a collection of material relating to Dickens and his writings, which was brought to notice by A. A. Hopkins of New York. Mr. Hopkins is one of the editors of the Scientific American.



ABOVE—Old George Inn, High Street, Borough, One of the Stopping Places of Mr. Pickwick on His Journey from Birmingham to London.

BELOW—A Lithograph from Cape's Smoke Room Album, Showing Dickens, Left to His Characters Drinking a Bowl of Punch Together. Characters, Left to Right: Topsy Weller, Sam Weller, Mrs. Gamp, Bumble, and Pecksniff.



Dickens's London

Dickens and Benjamin Disraeli, Which Appeared in the Illustrated London News of July, 1870.



"The Synagogue that Representative ing picture."



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And their appeal is so general that there are few people today, young or old, who have not in the back of their minds the consciousness of this host of friends, made in most cases in the impressionable years of youth, when the novelty and vividness of their types and the engrossing interest of their story held the reader's mind enthralled, making it a distinct pleasure to meet them again when the opportunity occurs.

An opportunity of this sort, and a very unusual one, has lately been presented by the exhibition in the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library of a collection of material relating to Dickens and his writings, which was brought together by A. A. Hopkins of New York. Mr. Hopkins is one of the editors of the Scientific American, but for some time past has been interested in collecting Dickensiana, and he has now honored Boston by placing the results of his search on exhibition here, choosing this city because Dickens came here first on his visit to America and, according to Mr. Hopkins, had a special fondness for the place, perhaps because it was more like his London than the other American cities.

Mr. Pickwick Makes His Bow

However Dickens felt about Boston, Boston today is certainly interested in this exhibition, as the ceaseless numbers of visitors poring over the books and autographs in the glass cases and studying the photographs and illustrations on the walls testify; and no wonder, for the collection is unusually complete and full of items fascinating not only to the collector and expert in bibliography but to the Dickens-loving public as well. For here the visitor can see the first early editions of the "Pickwick Papers" in their green paper covers, decorated with pictorial representations of scenes from the story inside, and containing advertisements. The first of these was issued in 1836, when Dickens was only twenty-four years old.

The London publishers, Chapman and Hall, had applied to him to write a monthly serial to be the vehicle for drawings by the then popular humorist, Seymour. The publishers suggested a Nigger Club of would-be sportsmen, but Dickens was not fond of sports and the adventures of the members of the Pickwick Club covered a wider field. The number of characters introduced to the British public, and subsequently to practically the whole novel-reading world, reached the astounding figure of about one hundred prominent characters, one hundred more which were lightly sketched in, and one hundred and fifty more still who are merely names. Of the prominent members of the Pickwick Club, Winkle, Sam Weller, Mr. Jingle, Snodgrass and many others are now immortal, and of course Mr. Pickwick himself, though it is only fair to say that he had existed in Seymour's drawings for years before Dickens began to supply inspiration for his plates.

The "papers" were issued in twenty monthly numbers and sold for one shilling. Their value now in the book collectors' market varies anywhere from \$10 to \$2500, depending upon their condition and "prints," of which there are many, determined by the differences in the illustrations, due to slight changes when new plates were drawn, which was necessary as the pen was a long one and the original Sey-



ABOVE—Old George Inn, High Street, Borough, One of the Stopping Places of Mr. Pickwick on His Journey from Birmingham to London.

BELOW—A Lithograph from Cope's Smoke Room Album, Showing Dickens and His Characters Drinking a Bowl of Punch Together. Characters, Left to Right (Standing)—Tony Weller, Sam Weller, Mrs. Gamp, Bumble the Beadle. (Seated)—Pickwick, Mantlini, Micawber, the Author, Pecksniff and Stiggins.

mour plates were out before the demand was exhausted. Such differences, for instance, as ten boards in the floor in "Dr. Siammer's Defence of Jingle" in the first state of the plate and eleven in the second, or the transferring of the buttons on Mr. Pickwick's vest from the right side to the left, are of the keenest interest to the bibliophile, and the collection is full of these and of examples of each work in each phase and form in which it appeared. To the majority of Dickens's readers, however, the charm of the exhibition will lie in the light it has thrown on Dickens's life, the sources from which he created his characters and the actual settings in which he placed them.

The Very Hat That He Wore

As for the souvenirs of Dickens himself, there are autograph letters written by him and members of his family, and in the case with these are photographs of Mr. Matz, the most prominent Dickensian in the world, which were taken especially for this exhibition, his library in which he treasured Dickens's writing-desk, and autograph letters to him in regard to matters connected with his Dickens study from such celebrated authors as Marie Corelli, William J. Locke, Sir Gilbert Parker, John Galsworthy and Leigh Hunt.

The most personal souvenir of Dickens himself is his fawn-colored bowler hat, undoubtedly the last he wore, which was procured from the gardener at Gadshill, Dickens's last home, to whom it had been given at Dickens's death. So quaint and old-fashioned is it in shape that it hardly looks like a head-covering. A family group photograph, however, taken on the steps of the house not long before his death, shows Dickens wearing this identical hat; and besides it in the case is one of his low, luring linen collars, with the initials "D." neatly embroidered in red cross-stitch.

Mr. Hopkins's research among the places which formed the settings for Dickens's characters has been most assiduous, and in order to make his collection complete in this respect he has taken a large bird's-eye map of the London of Dickens's time and cutting it into sections has labelled each street, park or building which comes into Dickens's stories. A large map of Paris and its environs at the time of the French Revolution allows those familiar with the "Tale of Two Cities" to trace every movement of Sidney Carton, Madame Defarge, Lucie, Miss Pross, Dr. Manette and the other characters of that classic, while photographs and half-tone cuts show many a bit of England which forms the background for so many of Dickens's never-to-be-forgotten scenes.

Here is an old photograph of Wapping

Old Stairs, a typical bit of the London water-side district of "Great Expectations" and "Our Mutual Friend," and nearby is the Limehouse Dock, near which Little Hexam, the boatsman's daughter, lived, an unwilling partner in her father's gruesome business of robbing the bodies of the drowned for which he had searched the river, in "Our Mutual Friend."

"The mystery of Edwin Drood," Dickens's last, unfinished novel, is most thoroughly represented. First in regard to the speculation upon the probable solution of the mystery, which has resulted in a mass of published material so great as to be designated as "Droodiana," presenting the opinions of different authorities on the subject, and second in regard to Mr. Hopkins's own study of the actual scenes of the novel. Various plans and photographs of Rochester Cathedral are shown, including Jasper's organ loft, the gateway to the choir screen and the crypt, and in addition an airplane view of the whole city, taken especially for Mr. Hopkins, and showing every place mentioned in Dickens's books in this city of which he was so fond.

Photographs and drawings of the little English inns at which Mr. Pickwick and his friends stopped at various times make their adventures seem almost like history, and full of interest are the pictures of such buildings as the Old Bailey and Newgate Prison, with its Criminal Court, immortalized in Oliver Twist, but now gone and their places taken by a modern criminal Court House.

Then there are the little English country churches, such as Amesbury Church, where Tom Pinch played the organ for nothing and Mr. Pecksniff heard himself denounced, in "Martin Chuzzlewit," and the Blunderstone Church with its quiet churchyard which was shown to Little David Copperfield from his bedroom window to calm his fears one night after his mother had been reading to him the story of Lazarus raised from the dead.

"One Sunday night my mother reads to Feggs and I and how Lazarus was raised up from the dead. And I am so frightened that they are afterwards obliged to take me out of bed and show me the quiet churchyard out of the bedroom window, with the dead all lying in their graves at rest, below the solemn moon."

"There is nothing half so green that I know anywhere as the grass of that churchyard; nothing half so shady as its trees; nothing half so quiet as its lambs; the sheep are feeding there, when I kneel up early in the morning, in my little bed in a closet within my mother's room, to look out at it; and I see the red light shining on the sun-dial and think with myself, 'Is the sun-dial dead? I wonder, that it can tell the time again?'"



The Novelist's Hat and Collar.

Here is our pew in the church. What a high-backed pew! With a window near it, out of which our house can be seen. . . . and so on, till it is plain that Dickens is writing of a church that he knew when a boy.

As the Artists Have Shown Them

As for the characters themselves, they are all here, drawn by Dickens's many illustrators, prominent among whom is Hablot K. Browne, known as "Phiz," who, with the exception of a few plates made by Buss, carried on the drawings for the Pickwick Papers after Seymour's death by suicide early in the venture. Many other illustrations are shown, about eight hundred in all, and chief among them are of course Cruikshank's, of which a complete book of all his Dickens drawings has been compiled by Mr. Hopkins. Among the characters and scenes are Thomas Wilson, George Cartwright, Frederick Barnard, Marcus Stone and Cecil Alden, and in the American editions, E. Lyndee, A. B. Frost, A. Billingsham, Thomas Nast, Frank Reynolds, C. E. Brock and Jessie Willcox Smith.

The earliest American edition was an interesting paper-covered "Pickwick Papers," known as the "Oak Hall Pickwick" and having a title page which was issued by a famous Boston clothing com-

cern, in 1887 and sold for five cents. Harper's editions with Thomas Nast's illustrations, and later with A. B. Frost's, appeared in 1908.

Most of the original manuscript of the Pickwick Papers is lost; in fact there only remain now chapters XXV and XXXVI, which were exhibited at the Groulier Club, New York, in 1912, and two "papers" one in the British Museum and the other in the possession of a private collector.

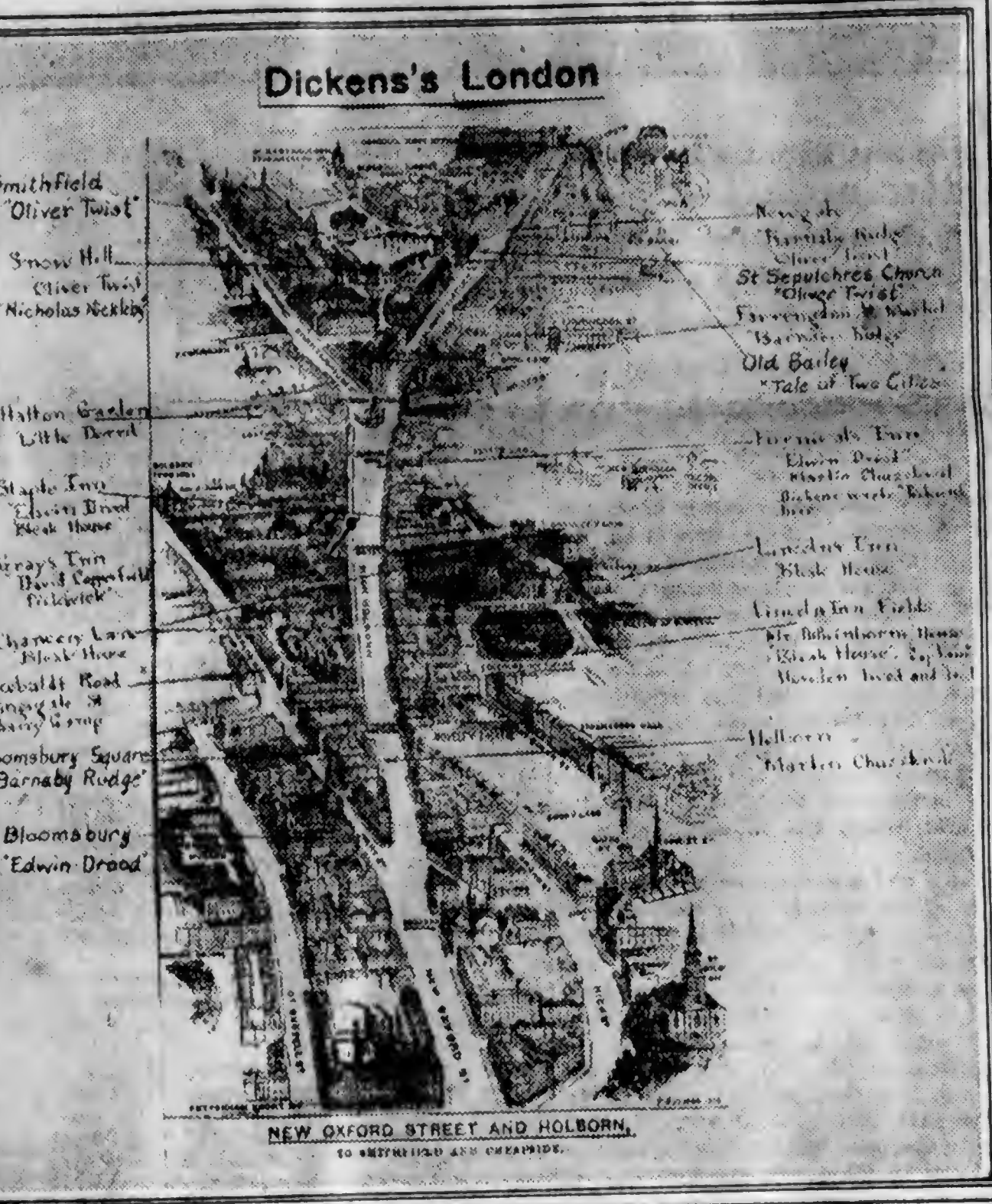
In addition to the many examples of the artist's idea of Dickens's characters, Mr. Hopkins has collected photographs of the original models from which the characters were drawn, and alongside Barnard's capital Mr. Pecksniff we have the innocent-looking gentleman who was supposed to have inspired that arch hypocrite, while across the room Mrs. John Dickens and the sisters Mary and Georgiana Hosarth can be compared with their counterparts in Dickens's heroines, Mrs. Nickleby, Kate Nickleby, and others.

The presentation of Dickens's stories on the stage is brought to mind by some interesting old playbills, lent by Mr. Milton J. Stone, the president of the Dickens Fellowship of Boston, and other items of interest to Dickens lovers are the early editions of the Dickensian, a magazine devoted to Dickens material which was started in London in 1905 by Mr. Matz



ABOVE—Portrait of Charles Dickens and Benjamin Disraeli, Which Appeared as a Fashion Plate in the London Tailor and Cutter of July 1870.

BELOW—One of Mr. Hopkins's Maps of a Section of London as Dickens Knew It.



and which is the organ of the Dickens Fellowship of London and in a sense of the Box Club. There is also a complete set of the Christmas Stories and books, including a Christmas Carol in braille for the blind, and several reproductions of examination papers in Dickens's works afford a good test for those who wish to try their memories on this subject. The exhibition is to remain open through part of next week.

Cats Wander Through the Pages of Dickens's Novels

By Roland Cortwell

ON Dec. 7, 1921, I published the story of my vain search for cats in the writings of Charles Dickens. Moved by a lifelong love for cats and almost equalled by a prolonged love for the prince of novelists, and impelled by the superficial reasoning that because I loved cats and Dickens, he must necessarily have loved them, I began with ardent expectation my search for domestic felines, all the way from sketches by Boz to Edwin Drood. I had allotted that Mr. Dickens would certainly give one page in a thousand to my field—one in which I loved cats and very grateful to have found one. My high hopes were dashed to earth and my admiration of and confidence in my favorite author was cruelly blasted, and there the first chapter in my cat explorations ended.

But now I have glorious news for all lovers of cats and all lovers of Dickens. The master story-teller was not the cold-blooded, non-cat-loving man I had been forced to picture him. He was evidently the friend of the Feline Sphinx and very likely had three or four of his own. More than a dozen cats, and alongside Barnard's capital Mr. Pecksniff we have the innocent-looking gentleman who was supposed to have inspired that arch hypocrite, while across the room Mrs. John Dickens and the sisters Mary and Georgiana Hosarth can be compared with their counterparts in Dickens's heroines, Mrs. Nickleby, Kate Nickleby, and others.

teller are dozens, perhaps scores of other cats, each adding an unexpected attraction, a furry, purry, cozziness and comfort which no other four-legged creature can give to literature. The seven cats referred to are domiciled as follows:

- (1) From a Good Samaritan in Seltsueta, Mass., came instruction to see A Christmas Carol, Stave IV, where I should find Scrooge in "Christmas to Come" looking at his own dead body. "He lay in the dark, empty house . . . A Cat was tearing at the door."
- (2) A Good Samaritan in Brookline referred me to Mrs. Liripier's Lodgings, Chapter I. "The Major added up the tables, chairs and sofa, the plecter fenders and fire iron their own selves me and the Cat."
- (3) Also Barnaby Rudge, Chapter XVI: "Beside him sat a sleek Cat purring and winking and falling every now and then into an idle doze as from excess of comfort."
- (4) The third Good Samaritan lives in Philadelphia. He introduced me to four cats, as follows:
- (5) Our Mutual Friend, Book I, Chapter VII: "The mouldy little plantation or cat preserve of Clifford's Inn . . . sparrows were there. CATS were there."
- (6) Pickwick Papers, Chapter XIX: "Sam Weller in his description of pie says, 'What a number of CATS you keep, Mr. Brooks, says I . . . You must be very fond of cats.' 'They're all made of them noble animals,' he says a punter to a very nice little tabby kitten."
- (7) "Mrs. Pipchin had an old black CAT who generally lay curled up on the centre foot of the table, purring ecstatically and winking at the fire until the contracted pupils of his eyes were like two notes of admiration."
- (8) A Tale of Two Cities, Book II, Chapter V: "A cat was rumored to be seen at broad day sitting alone, stealthily and unstartingly to his lodgings like a dissipated CAT."
- (9) From what Good Samaritan shall I hear next, I wonder.

62
Boston Daily Advertiser
February 27, 1922

By THE OBSERVER

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Central Public Library, says



CHAS. F. D. BELDEN

that college girls do read most of the material that the libraries have to offer, and that they are keen to keep in touch with affairs of the wide world. So, there, now, you iconoclasts and idol-breakers, campus frills may roll their stockings and flap their gossamer, but they're dyed-in-the-wool highbrows.

Boston Transcript, March 3, 1922

SARGENT'S "JUDAISM"

A Correspondent Says That Both That Panel and the Companion Piece, "Christianity," Are Censurable

To the Editor of the Transcript.—The censure of Sargent's panel, "Judaism," in the Public Library, is amply warranted; but that censure should include also the companion panel, "Christianity." Both great religions are alike sufferers from the meagreness and perverseness of the painter's imagination, which falls Mr. Sargent when he is not confronted by an actual human personality to be interpreted. To conceive Judaism and Christianity as best typified by wreckage and agony is more than inadequate. It is in both cases a falsification. Mr. Sargent could have endeavored after the Justice of Judaism, the Charity of Christianity. If he wished to emphasize the cardinal difference of the two great religions; and neither Jew nor Christian would have disputed his interpretation. But in the symbolism actually used by the painter, both religions are distorted and degraded, and a great temple of thought is defaced.

Very truly,
ELEANOR PRESCOTT HAMMOND
Boston, March 2, 1922.

Boston Post Feb. 28, 1922

SAY PAINTING IS OFFENSIVE

Seek Removal of "The Synagogue" From Library

Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue," which is one of the mural decorations of the Boston Public Library, must go.

If Jew, Protestant and Catholic representatives can find any way of getting it removed.

The painting, which is interpreted as portraying Judaism in complete failure, has been in the library for more than two years and yesterday found representatives of various religions appearing before the legislative committee on the Judiciary in protest against it as an affront to the Jews.

The Judiciary committee finally decided to call into conference the trustees and the artist in the hope of getting an agreement for the removal of the offensive picture.

Christian Science Monitor
February 27, 1922

INJUSTICE TO JEWS SEEN IN PAINTING

Bill in Legislature Seeks Removal of "The Synagogue" by Sargent in Public Library

Exhibition of a painting by Sargent entitled "The Synagogue" on the walls of the Boston Public Library was attacked as creating a precedent whereby "justice is subservient to art, not art subservient to justice," at a hearing today before the legislative committee on Judiciary on the petition of Representative Coleman Silbert for removal of the painting.

Supporters of the bill, persons of several religious persuasions, took their stand on the ground that the picture does an unnecessary injustice to a race of people. The painting was described to the committee as depicting a woman with broken law tablets in one hand and a broken scepter in another standing in front of a temple in ruins, and near her, another woman, erect and radiant, standing on an altar with a solid foundation. The first woman is supposed to represent Judaism and the second Christianity.

Appearing for the bill, Representative Silbert said that the picture could be removed under the right of eminent domain. He questioned the authority of the trustees of the library, who he said had contracted with the artist to paint anything he wished. Mr. Silbert said that the petition for removal is made in no sectarian sense but on the basis of the broad fundamental involved. He said that a large portion of the citizenship of the Commonwealth is of Jewish faith, that the painting is offensive to them and should be removed.

The Rev. Doremus Scudder, executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, extolled the Jewish religion and urged removal of the picture as doing an injustice to a large body of citizens. Representative Martin Lomasney declared that the day has gone by for religious prejudice against class or creed. Judge Michael J. Murray, a trustee of the library, said that the board cannot remove the painting legally but expressed the conviction that it should be removed.

"Our opposition to the bill was mainly based on legal considerations," said Samuel Silverman, representing the law department of the City of Boston. He told the committee that in 1893 the library trustees made a contract with Mr. Sargent for decorations of the library hall. There was \$15,000 available. Additional funds were contributed by public citizens, and in 1920 the painting which is objected to was installed.

The library trustees asked the city law department for an opinion whether they could remove the picture. Mr. Silverman said. In the light of a similar case growing out of the attempt to substitute a statue of Phillips Brooks at Trinity Church in Copley Square, in which case the Supreme Court ruled that the trustees of the church could not make the substitution, the law department said that the removal of the picture was not possible in a legal sense.

Boston Telegram
Feb. 27, 1922

JEWS FIGHT PAINTING AT THE LIBRARY

Scores of prominent Jews appeared before the committee on Judiciary at the State House today, and spoke in favor of the bill to remove a painting in the public library of Boston that depicts a woman blindfolded representing the synagogue.

They contended that this picture was not based on historical fact, and that it was obnoxious to Jewish faith as it represented them as being blind to any faith but their own.

This painting is by John Singer Sargent, who had a contract with the trustees of the library for a picture in 1895, and they were forced to accept the picture. The bill provides that the state be allowed to remove the picture by right of eminent domain.

Brooklyn Times
Feb. 28, 1922

OBJECTS TO PAINTING

B'Nai Brith Solon Acts for Removal of Library Picture

A bill calling for the removal of a picture, "The Jewish Synagogue," which hangs in the Boston public library, has been introduced in the state legislature. The picture has caused considerable comment among those who view the art display in the library and is said to be distasteful to the Jewish people.

Representative Coleman Silbert of Boston, a member of the B'Nai B'rith, has written Atty. Manuel I. Rubin, president of the Brooklyn lodge of the order, asking the local lodge to draw up a resolution commending the move to secure the removal of the painting. Action along this line will be taken at a future meeting of the local lodge.

Salem
February 28, 1922

JEWS PROTEST PAINTING IN HUB LIBRARY

Ask Legislative Aid to Have Removed Sargent Painting Representing Christianity and Judaism

Boston, Feb. 28.—A painting by John Singer Sargent in the Boston public library became an object of protest yesterday when citizens of Jewish extraction in this city appeared before the legislative joint Judiciary committee to favor a bill for its removal.

The picture, entitled "The synagogue," represents a woman holding in one hand broken law tablets and in the other a broken sceptre. Behind her is a ruined temple. Near her is another female figure, radiant and upright standing upon an altar. The first figure is supposed to represent Judaism, the second Christianity.

Protests against the picture were made on the ground that it reflected upon the Jewish religion. Judge Michael J. Murray of Boston, a member of the library trustees, said he thought the picture should not remain, but that the trustees had no legal means of removing it. He suggested that Mr. Sargent might consent to removal of his work.

Boston Transcript, Feb. 27, 1922

DECRY SARGENT PAINTING

Jews and Gentiles Criticise "The Synagogue"

Support Bill to Remove It from Library

On Grounds That It Is Religiously Wrong

Question Is How to Remove It by Law

Apparently no one wants John Singer Sargent's painting of "The Synagogue" to remain in the Boston Public Library. The difficult question is how to remove it, legally. For two hours and a half this morning, prominent Jews, Roman Catholics and Protestants argued before the Joint Judiciary Committee at the State House in favor of the bill, which would "authorize and direct" the trustees of the library to remove the picture, which has been declared offensive to Jewish people of the community. The one objection to the bill was voiced by a Hebrew youth who admitted that he thought the picture was a mistake and who opposed the bill only on the ground that he thought the fuss was out of all proportion to the cause. But, when question was raised whether the trustees can be permitted constitutionally to take the picture out of the building, no one was on certain ground.

Involved in Legal Tangle

The trouble arises from a legal tangle similar to that involved in the discussion of the substitution of the Bela Pratt statue for the St. Gaudens statue of Phillips Brooks at Trinity Church several years ago. In 1893 the library trustees made a contract with Mr. Sargent whereby they agreed to accept and keep in perpetuity in the library pictures which he should paint for the decoration of the special library hall in the upper part of the building. A sum of \$15,000 in public money, which was available for the purpose was expended, and in 1895 a committee including Edward W. Hooper, Augustus Hooper and Samuel D. Warren agreed to raise an additional amount of \$15,000 to complete the paintings, which should be transferred in public trust to the library. The question now is whether the library, having accepted the trust, and having contracted with Mr. Sargent to preserve the paintings in the building, have the legal right and can be permitted to remove them. If Mr. Sargent should waive his rights under the contract, there remains the difficulty of the deed of trust. One suggestion this morning was that the State take the picture by eminent domain.

Although the throng which attended the hearing was admittedly hazy about many of the threads in the legal side of the question, and although there was an absence of technical understanding of the artistic merits of the painting, there was no doubt about the feeling of the speakers. Rabbis and representatives of Jewish societies declared that they considered the picture, which depicts the Synagogue as a blind woman clutching the tablets of the law while all around is ruin—constitutes a libel on the Jewish religion and a perversion of truth. They thought that it might well be included in a general collection of pictures but they objected to its being placed in a prominent position in a building supported by public funds and a building which, from the nature of its use, has few paintings.

Represents Judaism as "Fallen"

Representative Coleman Silbert, who introduced the bill and who conducted the case in support of it, declared that the interpretation placed on the painting by Mr. Sargent and accepted by the library is that Judaism is a fallen religion because the Jews failed to see the light of Christianity and gave up their old religion. He declared that the Jewish people have no quarrel with Mr. Sargent or with the trustees of the library, and admitted that a prominent member of the Jewish faith, Louis Kirstein, is on the library board. He maintained, however, that no sect should be misrepresented in a public building, and asked the same consideration as Protestants and Catholics would desire if their religion was so depicted.

Martin Lomasney, who admitted that he was no connoisseur of art, said that he represented a district with a large Jewish population, that he found them honest, law-abiding people, and he thought their feelings should be considered. He urged that there be a return to the spirit of 1842, when the bells of the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Franklin street were tolled to mark the death of William Ellery Channing.

Rabbi H. B. Gold of Dorchester said that "The Synagogue" has no place in a building made possible by the munificence of all its citizens. Five thousand men and women of his parish, he declared, feel that their religion has been degraded, and that its continued exhibition establishes a precedent whereby "justice is subservient to art." Suppose, he said, that there were a picture of the Christian Church as broken and Science standing rampant in its triumph because it followed Darwin.

Federation of Churches Favors Bill

Rev. Doremus Scudder, executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, representing six hundred churches, declared that this organization felt it an injustice for such a picture to be displayed in an educational institution. All "fellow religionists," he thought, should unite to have it removed.

Judge Michael J. Murray, one of the trustees of the library, said that personally he had no desire to do anything which would offend the religious sensibilities of any citizen. He called attention to the difficulties which confronted the trustees, and said that they had been advised by the corporation counsel of the city that they could not legally remove the picture. He suggested that Mr. Sargent might be willing, if asked, to have the picture taken out of the library.

After Assistant U. S. District Attorney Elihu D. Stone, Assistant Attorney General Louis Goldberg, Rabbi Abrams, Francis Slattery, Representatives George Louis Richards, Elton, Lancaster, Gilman, Brier, Shulman, Doyle and others, had spoken briefly in favor of the bill, Samuel Silverman of the Boston law department, who admitted that he wanted the picture removed, called attention once more to the legal difficulties, and urged that the petitioners respect the position of the committee and not feel aggrieved if the bill should be adversely reported. The hearing closed with the suggestion from Mr. Silbert that the bill be passed and that then, if necessary, the legality of the process be tested in the courts.

63
Boston Herald
Feb. 27, 1922
SEEK REMOVAL OF PAINTING

Citizens Charge Picture by Sargent in Boston Library Is Shun on Jewish Religion

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Citizens of Jewish extraction, appearing before the committee on joint Judiciary today, registered a strong protest against the continuance on the walls of the Boston Public Library of a painting by Sargent entitled "The Synagogue" and declared by them to be a reflection on their religion. The picture in question, according to the description given it at the hearing, depicts a woman with broken law tablets in one hand and a broken scepter in another, standing in front of a temple in ruins, and near her another woman erect and radiant, standing on an altar with a solid foundation. The first woman is supposed to represent Judaism and the second Christianity.

Representative Coleman Silbert of Boston, speaking for the bill under the provisions of which the picture could be removed from the library under the right of eminent domain, told the committee the trustees of the library in office in 1895 made a contract with Mr. Sargent empowering him to paint any picture he chose and agreeing to put it in the library regardless of its nature.

Representative Silbert said he doubted the power of the trustees to enter into such contracts, but he believed that as long as it has been done, the best way to bring about the removal of the picture is to have it taken by right of eminent domain.

Mr. Silbert said that protestants came to the legislature in no sectarian sense, but desired the action taken because of the broad public principle involved.

Boston Telegram, Feb. 28, 1922

THE SYNAGOGUE

The Sargent painting, "The Synagogue," does not belong in the Boston Public Library. The library has gloried in the invitation carved in its stones, "Free To All." It is not free to all; it ridicules and mocks the religion of any. The day has gone when institutions belonging to all the people can distinguish between the people and glorify some while it condemns others. If the law does not permit "The Synagogue" to come down from the library walls, the law should be changed.

Boston Advertiser, Feb. 28, 1922



JEWS DEMAND REMOVAL OF FAMOUS PAINTING.
Charging that John S. Sargent's work, "The Synagogue," shown in copy above, is an insult to Jews, a large delegation appeared yesterday at the State House to demand its removal from the Public Library.

Boston American, Feb. 24, 1922

MAYOR AWARDS CONTRACT FOR LIBRARY FURNITURE

Mayor Curley has awarded the contract calling for the supplying of furniture for the West Roxbury branch library to Herbert W. Doten at \$4,000. Doten was the lowest bidder of four.

Boston Eve Globe, Feb. 27, 1922

REV A. T. CONNELLY FOR LIBRARY TRUSTEE AGAIN

Mayor Curley today reappointed Rev Arthur T. Connelly, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Jamaica Plain, for another five-year term as library trustee. The post carries no salary.

Boston American, March 4, 1922

TEST FOLLOWERS CROWD PUBLIC LIBRARY

Bates Hall Attendant Lauds Boston American's Plan of Educating Readers

Of what benefit to Boston newspaper readers is a Book Lovers' Contest?

Of what benefit is a Famous Titles' Contest?

The Boston American concluded the first some weeks ago.

The second is now running.

A reporter, who combs the Boston Public Library now and then for reading matter to further his education, recently ejaculated surprise at the crowded condition of Bates Hall, the public library reference room. He has visited public libraries from Boston to San Francisco. He had never before seen a crowded public library reference room.

He sought out the attendant in charge.

Is this typical of Boston?

Is Boston so literary it digs?

The attendant, a Mr. Reardon, smiled. "Boston is literary," he said, "but not to the extent you see evidenced here. These people are following the BOOK LOVERS' CONTEST in the Boston American. They have come in here by the hundreds since the contest started. In addition I have been deluged with telephone calls asking for information about many of the titles printed in the paper. I never before knew so many persons were interested in literature. They spend hours here."

"Is it just for the sake of a prize or do you think the people wish to learn?"

"They want to learn," was Mr. Reardon's prompt answer. "People are hungry for education and the Boston American of all Boston newspapers is giving it to them. Recently Mr. Brisbane printed in his 'Today' column a list of books that would be educating. The following day hundreds of persons in all walks of life came here with a clipping of that list in their hands and asked how they could get the books."

"I would like to see Arthur Brisbane. I would like to thank him for putting such good things in his readers' way. The Boston American is to be congratulated on having such an able philosopher as Mr. Brisbane contributing to its columns and on printing such educational features."

"The list of 100 'Eminent Bostonians,' as obtained from the committee, includes names of 84 men and six women."

How does the list strike you? Would you change it? Do you think that persons more 'eminent' than some in the list should be put in their place?

If you think you could improve this list, write your opinion and the changes you would make to the Centennial Editor, Boston Traveler. Here is the committee's list:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. 1807-1886. Diplomat.

JOHN ADAMS. 1735-1826. Diplomat. President of the United States.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. 1767-1848. United States senator. President.

SAMUEL ADAMS. 1722-1803. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

LOUIS JEAN RODOLPHE AGASSIZ. 1807-1873. Naturalist. Teacher.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON. 1779-1843. Painter.

JOHN ALBION ANDREW. 1818-1867. Civil War Governor.

LOAMMI BALDWIN. 1780-1838. Engineer.

HOSEA BALLOU. 1771-1862. Clergyman.

JACOB BIGELOW. 1787-1879. Physician. Botanist.

WILLIAM BLACKSTONE. 1695-1757. First settler in the present Boston.

NATHANIEL BOWDITCH. 1773-1838. Mathematician.

PHILLIPS BROOKS. 1835-1893. Preacher. Bishop.

CHARLES BULFINCH. 1763-1844. Architect.

ANDREW CARNEY. 1794-1864. Merchant. Benefactor. Founder Carney Hospital.

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. 1780-1842. Clergyman.

CHARLES CHAUNCEY. 1795-1877. Clergyman. Author.

EZEKIEL CHEREVER. 1814-1705. School teacher. Headmaster Boston Latin School.

JEAN LOUIS LEFEBRE DE CHEVERUS. 1768-1838. First Roman Catholic bishop. (Later cardinal.)

RUFUS CHOATE. 1799-1859. Lawyer. United States senator.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. 1810-1888. Clergyman. Reformer.

JOHN SINGLETON COPELEY. 1737-1815. Painter.

JOHN COTTON. 1585-1652. Clergyman. CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS CUSHMAN. 1815-1878. Actress.

RICHARD HENRY DANA. 1787-1879. Poet. Essayist.

CHARLES DEVENS. 1820-1891. Major-general. United States attorney-general.

DOROTHEA LYNDE DIX. 1802-1887. Philanthropist.

THOMAS DUDLEY. 1676-1652. Colonial Governor.

JOHN SULLIVAN DWIGHT. 1818-1893. Musical critic. Poet.

JOHN ELIOT. 1604-1690. Clergyman. "Apostle to the Indians."

RALPH WALDO EMERSON. 1803-1882. Poet. Philosopher.

EDWARD EVERETT. 1794-1865. Statesman. Orator. President of Harvard College.

PETER FANEUIL. 1700-1743. Merchant. Benefactor.

MOSES GARRISH FARMER. 1820-1893. Inventor of fire alarm system.

BENEDICT JOSEPH FENWICK. 1782-1846. Bishop.

JOHN MURRAY FORBES. 1812-1838. Merchant.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. 1706-1790. Printer. Scientist. Editor. Diplomat. Statesman.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. 1805-1879. Reformer.

DANIEL GOOKIN. 1612-1697. Major-general. Author. Superintendent of Indians.

BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD. 1824-1896. Astronomer.

NATHAN HALE. 1784-1863. Journalist. First president first New England steam railroad.

JOHN HANCOCK. 1797-1798. Merchant. First Governor of commonwealth. Signer. President of Provincial Congress.

JOHN HARVARD. 1607-1633. Founder of Harvard College.

WILLIAM HEATH. 1737-1814. Major-general. Revolutionary army.

MARY HEMENWAY. 1820-1894. Benefactor.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. 1809-1894. Novelist. Poet. Physician.

SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE. 1801-1876. Philanthropist.

WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT. 1824-1879. Painter.

ANNE HUTCHINSON. 1590-1643. Religious teacher. Leader of Antinomians.

Boston Traveler, March 1, 1922

Committee Lists 100 Eminent Bostonians

If You Do Not Agree With the Selection Send in Your Changes to Centennial Editor, Traveler

The Boston centennial committee gave out today its list of "One Hundred Eminent Bostonians."

The committee has suggested that such a list be placed permanently in the Boston Public Library as one of the observances of the coming 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Boston's first city government. The official city celebration is to be on Patriots' day, April 19. There may be exercises, too, on May 1, to mark the actual centennial date.

The list of 100 "Eminent Bostonians," as obtained from the committee, includes names of 84 men and six women.

How does the list strike you? Would you change it? Do you think that persons more "eminent" than some in the list should be put in their place?

If you think you could improve this list, write your opinion and the changes you would make to the Centennial Editor, Boston Traveler. Here is the committee's list:

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Boston Herald, March 1922

JUMPS LIBRARY PRINTERS' PAY

Curley Authorizes Increase to \$40.28 Per Week, the Union Scale

Mayor Curley today notified the trustees of the Public Library to raise the wages of the employees of the printing plant from \$39 a week to \$40.28 to meet the request of the Boston Typographical Union.

His action was the result of a letter he received from the Rev. Alexander Mann, president of the trustees, which was, in part, as follows:

"A year ago, your predecessor refused to allow an increase in the scale of the employees of the printing department of the library, and, in making up the budget this year, the trustees did not add to the item, as they understood they were paying their employees the scale paid in the majority of the printing plants operating in the city, namely, \$39 a week."

"The trustees feel, however, that similar scales should exist in all city departments for the same kind of work, and desire to ask your consideration of this matter and whether you wish the board to accede to the minimum union scale for linotype operators, namely, \$40.28, as called for by the president of the Boston Typographical Union, and whether you will allow the necessary increase in the budget to meet the requested wages."

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, MAR. 9, 1922

INCREASES PAY OF LIBRARY PRINTERS

Curley Orders Men Paid According to Union Scale

Mayor Curley today notified the trustees of the Public Library to raise the wages of the employees of the printing plant from \$39 a week to \$40.28 to meet the request of the Boston Typographical Union.

His action was the result of a letter he received from the Rev. Alexander Mann, president of the trustees, which was, in part, as follows:

"A year ago, your predecessor refused to allow an increase in the scale of the employees of the printing department of the library, and, in making up the budget this year, the trustees did not add to the item, as they understood they were paying their employees the scale paid in the majority of the printing plants operating in the city, namely, \$39 a week."

"The trustees feel, however, that similar scales should exist in all city departments for the same kind of work, and desire to ask your consideration of this matter and whether you wish the board to accede to the minimum union scale for linotype operators, namely, \$40.28, as called for by the president of the Boston Typographical Union, and whether you will allow the necessary increase in the budget to meet the requested wages."

Boston Sunday Post, 3/7/22

ASKS REMOVAL OF SARGENT CANVAS

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—I hope that painting in the Boston Public Library by Sargent, that is a reflection upon the Jews, will be removed. I have often wondered why such was ever permitted to the view of the public.

The incentive of a painting should be to establish amity among all people, and especially in a public building such as the Boston Public Library. Some other things have been done at the Boston Public Library. When Ford's Dearborn Independent was assailing and insulting the Jew, the Boston Public Library kept them on file for public consumption. But a certain book on Jewish questions by a Jewish author was committed to the inferno beyond the public's reach.

There should be no distinction or should there be any bias as relating to nationality or religion. And that especially in a public building dedicated to learning. MAX HENRY NEWMAN, 24 Davis street, Boston.

Boston Daily Globe, March 7, 1922

First-rate librarians are scarce, even in this Boston. So word goes out that Mr. Curley has quite made up his mind to retain Charles F. D. Belden in that important post at the Central Public Library. There was a spirited effort to shake Mr. Belden out of his \$6000 berth soon after Mr. Peters appointed him to it in March, 1917, because he was a Cambridge resident. He has now become a proper Bostonian, with residence at 82 Eliot st. Jamaica Plain, not far distant from the Mayor's Jamaicaaway home.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY NEWS

Vol. 6 March 7, 1922 No. 19

WHAT LIBRARY HAS FOR STUDENT SHOWN

City Librarian Belden Stresses Value Of Special Departments In Interview

"The Boston Public Library situated as it is between the two largest colleges of the university, might be said to be one of B. U.'s own buildings," said Charles F. D. Belden, city librarian, in an interview with the News.

"The question of today," he went on, "is not how the library can be of more service to the college student, but how the college student can make more use of the library. The material is here. It is for him to make use of it."

Mr. Belden spoke of the special libraries—the Fine Arts Department on the third floor, which contains books covering fine arts, industrial arts, applied sciences and technology, the music room, containing collections of music, literature on the subject and musical and dramatic periodicals, and other matters of special interest.

In the Bartow-Ticknor Library is the Shakespearian material, collections of Spanish literature and Civil War books. There is a statistical department containing books and periodicals in the fields of finance, economics, and statistics and official publications of all countries.

In the government news office on the street floor, all the latest publications and bulletins of the federal government are placed on file as soon as they are issued.

Library cards may be secured by B. U. students on application to the registrar of his department.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1921

LINCOLN AND PROHIBITION
To the Editor of The Herald:
I have read "A Solemn Warning" signed by Vincent Goldthwaite in The Herald this morning in which he quotes Abraham Lincoln as a foe to prohibition. Abraham Lincoln's well known unalterable and uncompromising opposition to the liquor traffic is so inconsistent with this alleged utterance, that I immediately referred to a volume published by Duncan C. Milner in 1920, entitled "Lincoln and Liquor."

Mr. Milner says that in 1887, in Atlanta, Ga., there was an exciting campaign to close the saloons. At that time the negroes were voting in Georgia and it was shrewdly planned to use the name of Lincoln to capture their votes. Hand bills were circulated, headed in large letters:

FOR LIBERTY! ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

Underneath this was a picture of a negro kissing the hand of Lincoln who was in the act of striking off his shackles, the negro's family standing nearby. Under the picture was printed this ostensible quotation:

"Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of temperance. It is a species of intemperance within itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason, in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation, and in making crimes out of things that are not crimes. A prohibitory law strikes a blow at the very principles on which our government was founded. I have always been found laboring to protect the weaker classes from the stronger, and I can never give my consent to such a law as you propose to enact. Until my tongue be silenced in death, I will continue to fight for the rights of man."

Then followed this appeal:

"Colored voter, he appeals to you to protect the liberty he has bestowed upon you. Will you go back on his advice? Look to your rights! Read and act! Vote for the sale! A copy of this hand bill was sent by the writer of these pages to Hay and Nicolay. A reply was received as follows from Hay:

"Neither Mr. Nicolay nor I have ever come across this passage in Mr. Lincoln's works, which we have been several years compiling."

Mr. Nicolay, who spent years in gathering Lincoln's papers, speeches and writings of every kind, said:

"In all this vast collection there is nowhere any speech, letter or document, or reported conversation by him on the subject of prohibition."

In spite of these statements, this forged quotation continues to be used in wet-and-dry campaigns. A letter of inquiry as to its origin was sent to the National Model License League, of which Col. T. M. Gilmore is president, eliciting this reply:

"As to the reported words of Abraham Lincoln beginning 'Prohibition will work great evil to the cause of temperance,' I beg leave to say that I can not at this time tell you where the original may be found."

In another letter he admits that after diligent search through numerous authorities he could find no evidence that Lincoln ever used such language.

A prominent liquor journal says: "It may be impossible to prove conclusively that Lincoln used the exact words in the disputed sentence."

If Col. Tom Gilmore and the liquor journals throw up their hands, Mr. Goldthwaite must search for some other champion against prohibition, and not sully the name of the Immortal Lincoln.

BOYD P. DOTY.
Boston, Dec. 24.

ORIENT HEIGHTS

Considerable criticism, and properly so too, is being leveled at the local reading room or branch of the Public Library, particularly on the ground of inadequacy and limited supply of books and periodicals. As a matter of fact, the present branch, or reading room, serves no real good purpose. It should long since have been properly housed, and otherwise equipped to have kept pace with the rapidly growing population in this section. In every respect, it can be truly said, the existing branch, supply of books, etc., are woefully deficient. To illustrate Saturday evening one of the residents called at the library in search of a standard book, and was informed that it was not carried here. It could be procured at the main branch, but this would require several days. Of course the would be reader was disappointed, but said nothing. He realized, however, for the first time the deplorable situation. This instance is only one of many, and the pity is that it has not long since been remedied. When the branch or reading room was originally established in its present room, it met conditions, but now is little better than nothing. That there is a real need for suitable library accommodations, reading room and an ample supply of books, is evident to any one making even the briefest call at the present one room affair. Orient Heights is a rapidly growing community of a superior class of people, who would rejoice over the privilege of a suitable library branch. At the present time only a limited number can be accommodated; in fact, 25 would be considered a crowd. And as for a reading room—well, there isn't any. This bears heavily on the children, hundreds of whom are debarred the privilege of even getting into the structure, much less sitting down and enjoying a good book. The lack of books, is also a matter of universal regret throughout the entire district. A recent inspection was made of the quarters by a sub-committee of

the Library Examining committee, but thus far nothing has been heard as a result. Larger and more commodious quarters are really necessary, but here again rises another problem. Where can it be located? This might be solved by the erection of a municipal building, another public necessity in this section. Meanwhile, the present library should be enlarged and given an adequate supply of books. If no other place could be secured, arrangements might be perfected with the School Committee for the use of one or two rooms either in the Blackinton or Guild schoolhouses. That a great need exists in this particular respect is apparent to all, and the residents sincerely hope the Public Library trustees will give the matter prompt and earnest consideration.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 3, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1922

CHILDREN'S POSTER EXHIBITION

Art Productions of Junior Red Cross Members in Competitive Show at Boston Public Library

An exhibition of posters painted by members of the Junior Red Cross who are pupils in the high schools of Boston, is to be held in the fine arts department of the Public Library, beginning today and lasting until March 20. The exhibit is in the form of a contest, under the auspices of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross, and a substantial sum of money has been contributed by Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge to furnish prizes for the winners.

Thirty-five posters have thus far been submitted for the exhibition, and under the rules governing the contest, deal with one of the following subjects: "Furnishing relief to the suffering children throughout the world; development of an international understanding of good-will among children; stimulation of activities appropriate to the spirit of the American Red Cross; helping the needy children of the district; relieving and cheering the sick; offering services to the Red Cross; promoting motives for purposeful and useful school activities, and inculcating ideals and habits of service."

The purpose of the contest is to stimulate high school pupils to cooperate with the Junior Red Cross in the work that children can do for the community and the nation. It is hoped also to stimulate better designing and arouse interest in better citizenship.

The judges are Theodore M. Dillaway, director of the department of manual arts of the Boston schools; Vesper George of the Massachusetts Normal Art School; and S. H. Stone, director of the Boston Chapter of the Red Cross.

Boston Transcript
March 15, 1922

On Sunday afternoon next, at 3.30, Mr. Edward Burlingame Hill, composer, teacher and essayist with music, will lecture at the Public Library on French composers of these days even to the newest "Six." Mme. Suza Doane will illustrate his sayings with songs.

Boston Globe
March 1922

City Councillor Moriarty still likes to take a passing thump at the Boston Public Library management. "The Central Library has become an annex to Simmons College; you can't get on the payroll unless you're a college graduate. Twenty-five percent of those now on the Central Library payroll are not residents of Boston, but live in Natick, Wellesley, Malden, etc. And you ought to hear some of 'em yell against the idea of annexing all those residential burghs to Boston!" said Jimmie, at yesterday's session.

Boston Transcript

THE LIBRARIAN

March 15, 1922

THIS might have been the Librarian's obituary notice. He went into the North End the other day, and barely escaped being clubbed to death. Clubs big and clubs little were flashed and waved about him in most amazing and awe-inspiring array. Still the Librarian was not much terrified. In the first place, he is a man of great bravery. In the second place, had death resulted, it must only have been a killing of kindness. The clubs were not blackjacks. They were the City Historical Club, the Kenney Juniors' Club, the Women of History Club, the Library Club Orchestra, the Little Folks' Club, and finally—of especial importance in the news of the day—the Rossi Dramatic Club.

Such an aggregation of circles, coteries, cabals, syndicates, juntos, sodalities and other conspiracies for common improvement and co-operation might well represent, you will say, the entire social activity of a city of 75,000 souls. But it is nothing of the kind. It is no more nor less than an accurate list of the clubs now regularly flourishing and duly conveying in the North Bannet street branch of the Boston Public Library.

Yet, if this be true, why are their names so various, and why does only one of them mention the word, "library"? These are naive questions for you to ask, gracious reader, if really I did hear you asking them. Anyone who knows anything at all about our youthful citizens of Italian blood who dwell in the North End knows that in the matter of literature they have four leading passions, as follows: American history, lives of famous people, "easy books," and fairy-tales. There is the list, precisely as shown not only by the statistics of circulation but also by the reading-room records of the North Bannet street branch. Since the layman may not at once understand what "easy books" are, he is hereby informed that they are the printed and juvenile analog of "cinch courses" in college. The other subjects explain themselves.

Also they explain why the City Historical Club and the Women of History Club exist in the North End library. The first organization, as its name would suggest, gratifies the children's interest in America's past by particular study of the landmarks and mementoes which may be found here in Boston.

As for the Women of History Club, it is a group of girls of high-school age, some of them being already at work in industrial life who meet every Friday night with study of the biographies of noted women as their special interest.

The Kenney Juniors, taking their name from a former chief librarian of the North Bannet street branch, meet every Tuesday night to exercise themselves in the contentious art of debating and in the flowing melody of public speaking. Although they comprise chiefly the younger boys of the first and second years in our high schools, they manfully tackle such questions as "Should the Foreign Debt to the United States Be Paid or Cancelled?" and other like problems. The Library Orchestra Club has a self-revealing title; and to whom more safely and justly can the world's precious heritage of fairy-tales be entrusted than to the Little Folks' Club? At any rate, that is its cult.

Thus, only the Rossi Dramatic Club remains unexplained and unticketed. There is a goodly story to tell of it. During a is a goodly story to tell of it which will be related in a future "issue."

Behind the rationale of each individual club which finds harbor in the North Bannet street branch, there lies, of necessity, a deeper purpose, a universal raison d'être. It is the conviction which that wizard-like mistress of many books and many achievements, Miss Edith Guerrier, now in charge of an important department at the Boston central library, brought to North Bannet street in the earliest days of the history of this branch building; to wit, that if a public library really wishes to play a part in the life of the people it serves, it must encourage life within its own halls. It must be not alone a repository of books, but a centre of thriving human interest, with confidence that the best means of stimulating the circulation of books is to stimulate the mental potentialities of the clientele which the library serves. Moreover, it must plan to provide activities which will bind young readers to the use of the library after their school years are completed, when books are no longer directly required in the performance of daily tasks.

To the accomplishment of these ends, the clubs now flourishing in North Bannet street are the best means conceivable. Specially is this true in view of the fact that 86 per cent of the home-circulation of the North Bannet street branch is among minors. Ten thousand children go to school in the district immediately round about it. And splendidly well have the librarians in charge of this branch maintained, and developed upon their own initiative, the traditions first set by Miss Guerrier! Miss Kenney, during her period of office, which came to an end through her acceptance of a position in the New York Public Library system, was the heart and soul inspiring the organization of several, if not all of the clubs now in existence there. Miss Mary F. Curley, the present librarian, thoroughly in sympathy with the whole movement, is daily continuing its effectiveness and broadening its current, in a spirit of devoted service.

MR. HILL AND FRENCH MUSIC

Edward Burlingame Hill of the music department of Harvard University will lecture on "Modern French Music," in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. He made a special study of modern French music last year during his sabbatical year in Europe. He will speak of the various modern groups, the pioneers, realists, impressionists, eclectics, including the pupils of Franck and of Massenet, and the Groupe des Six. Mme. Suza Doane, pianist, will furnish musical illustrations.

Boston Transcript—March 18, 1922

Upon the Sargent Decorations
Are they all dead, these gods that man has made?
Does Aphrodite, casting passion's spell,
Rise up no more from ocean in her shell?
Is Phœbus' charmed lute no longer played?
Haunt not the Muses the Parnassian shade?
Does Prometheus, upon his rock in hell,
Feed yet the ravens' beak? And canst thou tell
If Ganymede still gazes down afraid?
Their joy is ours, ours also is their woe:
By winds of their desire we too are fanned.
The spirit that created long ago
Such powers of the sky and sea and land
Cannot destroy. Behold these walls, and know
Immortals still may spring from mortal
hand.
—Summerfield Baldwin, 3d.

Boston Transcript
March 18, 1922

The Listener

AMERICAN art may triumph over its lack of historical background—over the fact that its national characteristics can never be based on the slow and sure growth of a primitive and formative period, but must forever be grounded on a thing learned from other lands. It may triumph over that disadvantage, because it may develop strength of its own and meanings of its own, deriving these from the souls of the people upon whom it must be nourished if it is ever to exist at all as a national art. But it will not exist unless artists are free to express their ideals and follow their own creative impulses. For that reason, the Listener, as one always interested in the development of American art, is profoundly discouraged by the recent threats of official intrusion into and attempted revision of noteworthy works of art, such as we have had in Boston in the public complaints of the symbolism in one of the panels of Mr. Sargent's decorations at the Public Library, and such as New York city is just now passing through in the ignorant patronage, by Mayor Hylan, of a movement there to exclude Frederick Macmonnies's group called "Civic Virtue" from the front of the City Hall, on the ground that it "degrades woman"—degrades her because a symbolic youth holding a sword has his foot upon a female figure which represents Temptation! In the Boston case, the picture complained of is one which, in an imagined scene, represents an event in the history of religion. No one can say that the pictured scene is not a fair enough reproduction of the thing which actually happened in history. And in the New York case, the symbolism finely suggests a phase of the development of civic virtue and justice—the only offense of the artist, it seems, being that he has chosen a female figure to represent the overcome temptation.

It is necessary to say that if artists are estopped by such arguments, based on overrated personal sensitiveness, from representing abstract ideas in concrete images, they will soon be altogether thwarted in their attempts in the field of public art, and that public art, upon which the general aesthetic consciousness is founded, will soon come to an end under the process. It is necessary to say that if such a censorship of easily offended individuals of every race and stamp prevailed everywhere, all the public art in the world would have to be destroyed or hideously revised? The more original was the work of art, the more of the fire of genius it had in it, the more it would be to get upon somebody's toes with its symbolism. If it offends the women of this generation to represent the abstract Temptation by means of the form of a woman, we may be sure that there will arise a type of man who would make the same objection if a male figure were substituted. The objection involves a censorship upon the mind of the artist which is utterly destructive of the spirit of art itself.

Boston Transcript
March 22, 1922

Mr. Carruth's Lecture

In the course of free lectures at the Boston Public Library, Charles Theodore Carruth will speak on Thursday evening, on "Michelangelo, the Master and His Works." The lecture will be fully illustrated, including colored reproductions of the frescoes in the Sistine Chapel. These reproductions have been carefully corrected from color notes made on the spot especially for the lecture.

Boston American
March 23, 1922

CURLEY WOULD WIDEN SCOPE OF LIBRARY

Favors Up-to-Date Extension Designed to Assist Business Men

By JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor of Boston.

There are open to every citizen of Boston, and, in fact, to practically every citizen of the United States, three distinct channels of educational grace—the schools, the public libraries and the stage.

Though each is important, it is obvious that their missions are entirely separate.

Scholastic education is compulsory to a certain extent; the stage possesses a magnetism all its own through its appeal to the imagination, and a sympathy with the "make believe" impulse which is one of our first emotions, but in our libraries is that perfect treasure house which only he who seeks shall find.

INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION.

The schools must naturally educate persons in classes and upon general lines of knowledge. The library educates in response to individual wants and demands. Everything that is done by it is done in response to requests from individuals who ask for that which they each want most.

Every volume issued for home use is issued because some particular person wants that particular book. Every book consulted in the Central Library, every newspaper read, every manuscript, every picture furnished, is the result of a request actuated by individual need.

It is obvious that education of this kind is likely to be more effective in the development of individuals along the lines by which they are naturally qualified than any system of education which deals with individuals in classes and imposes upon them certain required courses of study and investigation.

PSYCHOLOGICALLY SPEAKING.

It is psychologically that we value most that which costs us most in personal effort or sacrifice. Therefore, while I do not wish to be understood as criticizing our school system, I do maintain that one book, read from choice and a desire to benefit by its contents, is worth more than a dozen imposed volumes, or a whole season spent at the theatre when pleasure and recreation was the only object in view.

On the same principle, a college cap and gown does not make a student. To my mind, there is more to be expected from the man or woman who frequents the public libraries than from one who matriculates at the most fashionable university in the world.

Time was when the young man or the young woman, without funds, could not aspire to a college education or its equivalent, but today lack of earnestness and of purpose rather than lack of funds are the biggest stumbling blocks in our higher education system.

SERVE WITHOUT PAY.

Probably no similar institution anywhere has been promoted and developed by more unselfish, constant and effective civic effort. Its trustees serve without compensation, a large part of its collections have been given to it, while hundreds of citizens have served from

time to time upon its examining committee, many of them devoting much time and excellent service in that capacity. It has therefore been at all times a truly American institution, for the people and by the people.

The Boston Public Library system today consists of the Central Library at Copley square, and thirty branch libraries and reading rooms. With the exception of the reading rooms, which are closed during the forenoon, these libraries are open daily from morning until late in the evening, and on Sundays, throughout the afternoon and evening. The Central Library alone represents an investment today, land and building, of \$4,000,000. In addition, the city also owns eighteen other, pieces of real estate, occupied either wholly or in part for library purposes, while twelve other buildings or parts of buildings are leased for similar use.

EXPENSES INCREASE.

The expense of maintenance of the Library Department has increased 76 per cent. in the last four years, or from \$424,476 in 1917 to \$747,120 in 1921. In addition, trust funds held for the use of the library amount to \$875,371.81, yielding an annual income of slightly less than \$30,000 for the purchase of books, subject to certain restrictions.

One generous bequest the city has been unable to avail itself of up to the present time. According to the terms of the will of the late Josiah H. Benton, the sum of \$100,000 was given to the trustees of the Public Library, to be held as "The Children's Fund," and the income applied to the purchase of books for the use of the young, only in years when the city appropriates for the maintenance of the library at least 3 per cent. of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income.

In any year when the city does not appropriate this requisite 3 per cent., the income from this \$100,000 trust fund reverts to the Rector of Trinity Church to be dispensed by him in relieving the necessities of the poor.

1,250,000 BOOKS.

The total number of volumes in the entire library system today is upwards of one million and a quarter. It is interesting to note that this number has increased from less than 10,000 volumes in 1852 when the first preliminary organization of the board of trustees took place. Of the present equipment, more than 300,000 volumes are found in the branch libraries and reading rooms.

In comparison of cost and expense with cities of similar population, it must be borne in mind that Boston, the pioneer among municipalities in this country in the establishment of a great public library, has erected its buildings and branches and purchased most of its books at its own expense, whereas in other cities, like New York and Brooklyn, branches have been erected by philanthropists, and in New York, books have been mainly purchased from the income of the great Astor, Tilden and Lenox foundations.

BOSTON LEADS ALL.

An investigation conducted a few years ago showed that in a comparison of fifteen large cities, Boston owned more volumes than any other municipal library, was second in amount of taxation raised per capita for library purposes, second per capita in its library income from taxation and endowment together, and second in per capita expenditure for library salaries and wages.

But the success of any library system does not depend upon the amount of money invested in land, buildings or books. The true value of a library is in direct proportion to the extent of its use by the public. Its service is largely measured by the number of registrants and the circulation of books. Over two and one-half million books are circulated from the Central Library and its branches annually for home use.

It is estimated that 85 per cent. of this home circulation is from the branch libraries, and it is further estimated that 85 per cent. of the card holders are women and minors. There is said to be comparatively little use of the library system, taken as a whole, by men.

BUSINESS BRANCH.

This percentage would be offset, in a measure, if a need which has been apparent for years might be met in the establishment of a centrally located Municipal Reference or Business Men's Branch of the Public Library system. Such reference or business libraries are in existence in thirty or more of the large cities throughout the United States today, and are fulfilling a very definite function.

The present library system covers practically every part of the city today except the business section, where there is little or no opportunity for the man engaged in business or in public life to secure such books of reference as would be of interest and assistance to him.

One of the important functions of a library is to place the highest special knowledge at the service of all the citizens without charge and without unnecessary delay or formality. Nowhere is the function more important and necessary than in the business section, where, properly equipped and managed, it would render a notable service to the community.

It is my purpose to take up with the Chamber of Commerce the question of establishing in its new building a commercial and industrial library, so that every business interest in Boston will have opportunity to take advantage of what will some day be regarded as a necessary adjunct to the conduct of a well-regulated library system.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1922

MR. SARGENT AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

As the World Wags:

By all means the synagogue should be removed from the Public Library, and since this has been suggested from the eastern end of the state, let the western end suggest that in its place Mr. Sargent be instructed (note "instructed") to paint Judea Triumphant enlaid as a doorway receptive, three figures (confronte, central figure Animate, Ingratitate, surmounted by three spheres Galt conjoined in Lure.

Americans cannot be too careful of the feelings of others and should submit all plans of permanent works of art to all who might in the future desire to live off this country. This would entail considerable expense, no doubt, in sending these plans to all corners of the earth and getting decisions, but it would be well worth it.

Becket.

HILLDOC.

Boston Evening Globe
March 24, 1922

Library to Be Represented

Mayor Curley today authorized Rev. Arthur T. Connolly and Judge Michael T. Murray, library trustees, to attend the 26th annual convention of the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia, May 12-13.

Boston Transcript
March 25, 1922

ART IN BOSTON

That Periodic Burst of Public Feeling Concerning Good Taste in Art Has Appeared in the Sudden Revulsion Against Sargent's Painting in the Public Library—Provincialism Lost Boston the "Bacchanals"—What Will Be the Result of This Outburst?

[From the Hartford Courant]

Boston takes not only itself but its art at times rather seriously. As a result of one of those bursts of what is frequently termed public feeling, Macmonnies's dancing bacchanals with an infant faun is now in New York instead of an attraction of the Athens of America, and we all expect that once in so often there will be a "movement" for the removal of Saint-Gaudens's statue of Phillips Brooks in front of Trinity Church. The latest, or at least the latest to arise, any considerable discussion, is in connection with one of the Sargent paintings in the Boston Public Library. The matter has been carried high, to the Legislature of the State, in a bill which would authorize the trustees of the library to remove the picture in question, the "Synagogue," and hearings have been held before the Judiciary committee at the State House in which many persons appeared and argued, almost without exception, we believe, in favor of the bill.

Probably the picture has been seen by most Hartford persons who are interested in art, for the hall in which the Sargent paintings are shown was long ago so well advertised by the first of the pictures which dealt with the triumph of religion that few visitors to Boston have missed seeing it. The "Synagogue" is but one in this series of vivid mural paintings and probably Sargent felt that for many years to come astonished thousands would divide their time between looking at the flaming colors and gigantic figures and reading the primly printed description of what it's all about, thoughtfully provided by the library on strong if somewhat soiled cardboard.

It represents the figure of a woman of heroic proportions. She is blindfolded and to her breast she clutches the tablets of the law and the symbols of authority. About her in the tabernacle is desolation and ruin.

Many Jews have objected to the picture, claiming that representing Judaism as a fallen religion because the Jews did not accept Christianity and give up their old religion, is not a fair assumption or one that should be treated in this way in a building devoted to the public. But not Jews alone appeared before the Judiciary committee. Accounts of the hearing say that Roman Catholics and Protestants likewise protested strongly.

But even if the Legislature of Massachusetts passes such a bill the practical difficulties in connection with its disposition are by no means over. The library trustees in making their contract with Mr. Sargent for the paintings agreed to accept and keep in perpetuity in the library the pictures which he should paint for the decoration of the hall in which they are now placed. They appreciate that to violate this agreement would be in a legal tangle of no small proportions. Even should Mr. Sargent waive his rights in the matter and consent to the removal of the painting, there is an additional difficulty in connection with the trust fund by means of which the paintings were purchased.

Someone suggested that the State of Massachusetts should take the picture by right of eminent domain. Whether anyone suggested that a curtain be draped over the offending picture we do not know, but since there seems to be no consideration of the artistic in the discussion we are surprised that this has not been suggested. Perhaps that also would involve legal points. Few things in this world are safe from that unpleasant possibility.

On the whole we are more or less inclined to agree with one of the persons who appeared in favor of the bill before the committee. He was a young Jew and he said that he thought the fuss was out of all proportion to the cause.

Boston Herald, March 22
1922

ART MATTERS HERE

To the Editor of The Herald:

I regret to learn by The Herald just at hand that some of our Jewish fellow-citizens are endeavoring to secure the removal of one of the features of Sargent's great decorative sequence in the Boston Public Library, and thereby mutilate one of the world's great master-works in mural decoration. Taken as a whole, the Sargent decorations give the Jewish element in our population great reason to be proud of the recognition of the noble qualities of their great faith therein set forth. Not only has Mr. Sargent expressed the soul of Judaism in his famous frieze of the Prophecy; in grandeur and beauty the several lunettes devoted to Hebrew subjects so far surpass those with Christian themes as almost to lead to wonder why the Christians might not complain of the artist's partiality!

Consider, for instance, the awesome majesty of the sublime conception of "Jehovah and Israel," and the enchanting beauty, the idyllic loveliness, of the "Messianic Era." These interpretations in their high importance immensely counterbalance any offense that may be fancied in the "Impersonation of the Synagogue," which, as I understand, is a symbolization derived from careful historical research. I am sure that the idea of offending the Jewish public could never have entered the head of the artist, who is one of the most large-minded and tolerant of men. It would be of interest and value to hear from so scholarly an authority as former Rabbi Charles Fleischer on this subject, for he has intimately followed the development of the Sargent decorations from first to last. It is to be hoped that the unfortunate criticisms regarding this feature will not have discouraged Mr. Sargent from his intended completing of the scheme with the long panel on the east wall. From what has been reported of the artist's intention, this painting was to stand for the culmination of the whole idea. What with the Library series, that of the Museum of Fine Arts, and the work which is to be done for the Widener Library at Cambridge, Greater Boston will possess all the mural decorations of Sargent. It would be unfortunate if the Public Library should be deprived of the intended crowning feature of his work there.

I learn that it has been decided not to make an island war memorial a feature of the projected new Harvard bridge. The memorial is not an essential element of the proposed island. But to omit the island, or some adequate landscape equivalent would be most regrettable, both artistically and economically. The scheme so admirably developed by Messrs. Bellows and Gray at the instance of the Metropolitan Improvement League some years ago indicated how the present ungainly structure could be utilized in a beautiful new bridge built with immense economy and with but slight interruption of traffic. By this means, together with the construction of either an island or of a filling of new land at one end, or at both ends of the bridge, correspondingly narrowing the basin there, the cost of the bridge could easily be cut in two. Some consideration for these times! The basin is so wide at that place that it would be next to impossible to design a good architectural bridge, strung out for such a length. But with an island, or with terminal peninsulas, treated with natural landscape effects, something both beautiful and economical could be created.

Here is a suggestion that may be worth considering: The magnificent White fund is to be devoted to objects of utility and beauty. If the boundary line could be changed in the basin by legislative enactment so as to carry the Boston limits as far as the Cambridge shore—just as a Maiden bridge the whole Mystic river is within Boston limits—the cost of the bridge could be met from the fund.

There is talk of a new City Hall for Boston. The White fund might provide that, just as the Rindge benefaction built the Cambridge City Hall.

Furthermore, I note that the expert report on the Parkman fund advise that no more of its income be devoted to extending the zoo at Franklin Park. Since Mr. White himself suggested similar disposition from his fund the desired new features might, properly, be paid for from that source if they can be realized without interfering with the proper functions of the park.

SYLVESTER BAXTER.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 15.

POGROM OR PAINTING?

Controversy Over Sargent's "Synagogue" Waxes Hot in Art, Religious and Legislative Circles of Boston

By F. W. COBURN

IS it a pogrom or a painting—Sargent's "Synagogue," on the walls of the Boston Public Library?

On the ground that it is persecution, the Legislature is asked to draw up some kind of bill that will require its removal. On the plea that it is art, its retention may be urged by members of the painters' profession and others.

The controversy that has been more or less endemic since the "Church" and "Synagogue" panels were installed in 1919 is now messed up with legal complications. Here is a fine chance for one of those long-standing acrimonies, with attendant court ceremonies, which Boston dearly loves. Will John Singer Sargent emerge from it as a sort of Henry Ford of the fine arts? His many friends in Boston hope not.

It would possibly involve contempt of court for any penny-a-line writer to attempt to expose the legal tangles that are reasonably sure to result if the Great and General Court orders the trustees of the Public Library to break their agreement with Mr. Sargent to keep his paintings in perpetuity. Behind the whole discussion is the question whether the Boston art commission is not the final authority in the matter.

There's a suggestion in the present picture of a Gordian knot that might be cut only by the painter volunteering to take out the offending panel and substitute another in its place. To do that might break up the unity of the great series devoted to Judaism and Christianity; but it could be done, especially as Mr. Sargent is a compliant and agreeable man when he is approached right.

Subject Selected Is Old Motive

Here, at all events, are the non-legal aspects of a situation that has caused enough unpleasant feeling to send a large number of people, Roman Catholics, Anglicans and Protestants as well as Hebrews, up to Beacon Hill to say that they think a depiction of the "Synagogue" which is distasteful to Jewish people ought not to be permitted to remain on the walls of a building maintained out of public funds. Nobody at the hearing spoke in enthusiastic favor of retaining the picture.

When the last two large panels of Mr. Sargent's "Triumph of Religion" panels in the corridor of the upper, or special libraries, floor at the Public Library were unveiled it was seen that he had chosen as his subject a motive which was commonly used in the Christian architecture of the middle ages: the contrast between the "Church Triumphant" and the "Synagogue Defeated." Whether it was historically chosen or not, the subject was historically correct. It belonged logically in the series.

On the right hand the painter represented the mediaeval church in the form of a happy looking female figure, in the garb of a nun, seated on a conventional throne, with the chalice of the Eucharist in the right hand and with the Host in a monstrance in the left hand. Between the knees of the Church the artist depicted the form of the wounded Christ, the figure mostly covered by the ample folds of the Church's robes. Other symbolism was in character; as the symbols of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, grouped over the head of the Church.

On the left hand Mr. Sargent worked out with equal care and thought the familiar conception of a Judaism which succumbed to a new order in religion. This, as has been said, was a very usual theme among the painters and sculptors of six and seven hundred years ago. It was then understood to be pretty jolly good publicity in behalf of Christianity. Mr. Sargent in continuing his historical series took over this motive and amplified it with a representation of "The Synagogue" as a despairing woman, gray of hair and tragic and broken steps of a devastated temple. Her eyes are blindfolded—a convention in mediaeval art whenever the synagogue was presented. She is losing her crown. About all she has saved from the wreck and ruin is a broken scepter and the tables of the law. As the guidebook of the library expresses it: "The picture presents the loss of dignity and of empire through loss of vision, which was the religious idea of the time."



THE SYNAGOGUE



THE CHURCH

Try for a moment to get the professional artist's viewpoint on this controversy. That may be part of your education in art which is one of the interests Boston goes in for quite strongly. It may not, of course, convince you that the Public Library is the right place for the "Synagogue."

The subject is sure to the artist isn't the tremendous important affair that it is to the public. He is much more interested in the motive, by which is meant the scheme, dark-and-light, of color and general artistic sentiment or feeling of the thing. If the picture or sculpture is beautiful in itself and well adapted to the place in which it is put the artist thinks that is about all anybody should ask.

All sorts of subjects are imposed by clients upon artists. The latter try to get the facts historically or sartorially right, but that isn't what they are worried about. The reason the artist cannot sleep nights is because he cannot realize the full beauty of the image that he has imaginatively seen. He will, therefore, be inclined to say that, when a nice chap whom every fellow professional likes as they like Sargent has succeeded in so remarkable measure in producing an artistic unity in the decoration of a building, it would be a great shame to break up his design.

It would be injudicious to quote any individual artist to such effect, but the foregoing is essentially the line of talk you hear in the studios when the "Synagogue" question is broached.

The artists' reaction is undoubtedly complicated by the circumstance that they feel sure Mr. Sargent hadn't the slightest intent to offend any one. He is about the last man in the world to harbor a foolish prejudice. His friendship with the Wertheimer family, whose members he has depicted so wonderfully, would be evidence that he cherishes no anti-Semitism. It is not suspected that he reads the London Post. He is not known to be like Henry Ford.

To painters and sculptors any such series as "The Triumph of Religion" means simply a collection of convenient subjects which give an excuse for designing an interesting pattern of line and color and light and shade. Your true artist would like nothing better than to be asked to do, say, a series of mural paintings of the rise of Buddhism in India and its eclipse by older and more persistent sects.

In just the spirit in which Mr. Sargent worked over Christianity and Judaism, your artist would dig up stories of the life of Gautama Buddha and of the many Bodhisattvas coming after him, and would bring his subjects down to the twilight of southern Buddhism. Then, when he got his quite magnificent collection of panels on the walls, along with the aggressive Japanese Buddhist of the "northern vehicle" to protest that Buddhism is not such a dead one as portrayed; and the artist would wonder that anybody should be so fussy!

How the whole question can be adjudicated cannot now even be guessed. The simplest solution, no doubt, would grow from an expression of willingness on Mr. Sargent's part to take out the "Church" and "Synagogue" panels, dispose of them elsewhere (perhaps to the Museum of Fine Arts up the street) and paint for the spaces over the stairway two works warranted not to offend the tenderest sensibilities.

As against the likelihood of Mr. Sargent's being willing to make this substitution may be set the facts that he is no longer a very young man and that he is under contract for at least two great undertakings, one for the British nation and one for the decoration of the Widener Library of Harvard University which will normally demand his time and strength for several years to come. After a man has delivered artistically satisfactory work such as that of the two big panels at the public library, it is a good deal to ask him to devote two or three years more of a limited lifetime to doing the work over again.

As a reason for thinking, nevertheless, that Mr. Sargent might consider a proposal to satisfy everybody in Boston, may be cited his great affection for this city and his well known friendliness of disposition.

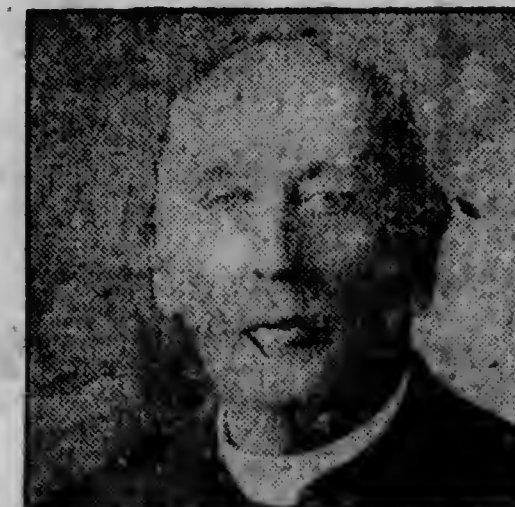
There have been instances before now in which Mr. Sargent has done his work over again in the hope of giving better satisfaction to his clients. If Mr. Sargent should volunteer to do this, one might hope he would have better luck than in a classic instance in which he repainted the portrait of a lady whose relatives felt he had caricatured her. This portrait was one of Mr. Sargent's particularly good ones, but something in the sitter's personality led him to bring out characteristics which her family didn't want handed down to posterity. They intimated to the painter that while they thought the work a marvelous example of art, they didn't like the lady's "expression." Accordingly he accommodated them.

FOUR BOSTON PRIESTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ELEVATED BY POPE

Frs Haberlin, McGlinchey, Neagle and Connolly Reported Made Monseignors



REV. RICHARD J. HABERLIN.



REV. ARTHUR T. CONNOLLY.



REV. JOSEPH F. MCGLINCHAY.



REV. RICHARD NEAGLE.

According to an announcement credited to the Vatican and published in the Boston Post Sunday, four priests of the Boston diocese have been elevated to be domestic prelates, with the rank of monsignor, by His Holiness, Pope Pius XI. No official word has been received by any of the clergymen named, as well as other archdiocesan executives, though in ecclesiastical circles it is quite generally believed that the report is true.

It is customary on the occasion of the election of a Pope to grant to Cardinals, as well as other archdiocesan executives, favors of this character for their particular dioceses, and this development could very naturally happen, for Cardinal O'Connell, who, it is known, has had the priests mentioned in mind for some time for some special recognition of their particular work.

The four clergymen named are all very well known in the diocese, and one of them, Rev. Dr. Richard J. Haberlin, is now abroad with the Cardinal. He is the Cardinal's secretary and also fills the important office of chancellor of the diocese. He has been associated with the Cardinal in the executive work of the diocese for some few years, first as a priest, at the cathedral where he first came under the Cardinal's immediate supervision, then as an assistant secretary and finally taking up the duties mentioned more than a year ago.

Fr Haberlin has been abroad with the Cardinal once before and it has always been felt that sooner or later special recognition of his work would be shown, which it appears from the report has now been granted by the new Pontiff.

Rev. Dr. Joseph F. McGlinchey, another of the local clergymen mentioned, is perhaps more widely known throughout the world than any other Boston churchman excepting the Cardinal himself. He has for a number of years been the diocesan director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, in which office he has met missionary bishops and priests from all parts of the world when they have visited this city. He has written several books dealing principally with mission life and work.

Rev. Fr Richard Neagle is one of the senior clergymen of the diocese. In his early years he filled the office of chancellor of the diocese under the late Archbishop Williams, subsequently being made permanent rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Malden, where he has built up the parish in a remarkable way. He has fine schools, a convent, church and rectory.

Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in Jamaica Plain, is another of the senior clergy of the diocese. He is a member of the Public Library trustees of the city and a brilliant scholar. His church in Jamaica Plain is one of the most artistic in this country and the work engaged his attention for a number of years.

IN MEMORY OF TWO GREAT MEN

Centenary Exhibits Associated with President Grant and E. E. Hale Are Being Held in the Public Library

On view in the Boston Public Library exhibition room are centenary exhibits in memory of Ulysses S. Grant and Edward Everett Hale.

There are shown a considerable number of contemporary documents relating to Grant's campaigns, both military and political, and many tributes on the occasion of his death, among them "The Ulysses," an American Epic. Of special interest is a collection of political cartoons, issued by Grant's opponents during his first campaign for the Presidency, also a facsimile of the Vicksburg Daily Citizen for July 2, 1862.

The other exhibit gives a vivid idea of the amazing range of Dr. Hale's interests. The publications run from 1845 to 1906, and include works in theology and homiletics, Colonial and United States history, biography, political science, philanthropy, travel in four continents, prose, fiction, and poetry. The titles of Dr. Hale's writings form a running commentary on the many kinds of social activity with which he was actively identified.

EXHIBITS IN MEMORY OF GRANT AND HALE

Interesting Things Shown at Public Library

On view in the cases of the exhibition room of the Public Library in Coppleston are centenary exhibits in memory of Ulysses S. Grant, born April 27, 1822, and Edward Everett Hale, born April 8, 1822.

There are shown a considerable number of contemporary documents relating to Grant's campaigns, both military and political, and many tributes on the occasion of his death, among them "The Ulysses," an American Epic. Of special interest is a collection of political cartoons, issued by Grant's opponents during his first campaign for the Presidency. There is also the facsimile of the "Vicksburg Daily Citizen" for July 2, 1862.

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There's a suggestion in the present picture of a Gordian knot that might be cut only by the painter volunteering to take out the offending panel and substitute another in its place. To do that might break up the unity of the great series devoted to Judaism and Christianity; but it could be done, especially as Mr. Sargent is a compliant and agreeable man when he is approached right.

Subject Selected Is Old Motive

Here, at all events, are the non-legal aspects of a situation that has caused enough unpleasant feeling to send a large number of people, Roman Catholics, Anglicans and Protestants as well as Hebrews, up to Beacon Hill to say that they think a depiction of the "Synagogue" which is distasteful to Jewish people ought not to be permitted to remain on the walls of a building maintained out of public funds. Nobody at the hearing spoke in enthusiastic favor of retaining the picture.

When the last two large panels of Mr. Sargent's "Triumph of Religion" panels in the corridor of the upper, or special, library, floor at the Public Library were unveiled it was seen that he had chosen as his subject a motive which was commonly used in the Christian architecture of the middle ages; the contrast between the "Church Triumphant" and the "Synagogue Defeated." Whether judiciously chosen or not, the subject was historically correct. It belonged logically in the series.

On the right hand the painter represented the mediaeval church in the form of a happy looking female figure, in the garb of a nun, seated on a conventional throne, with the chalice of the Eucharist in the right hand and with the Host in a monstrance in the left hand. Between the knees of the Church the artist depicted the form of the wounded Christ, the figure mostly covered by the ample folds of the Church's robes. Other symbolism was in character as the symbols of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, grouped over the head of the Church.

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Nerves on Edge

The unveiling of these contrasting pictures of Christianity triumphant and Judaism defeated came at a time in the world's history and at a place a bit unfortunate for their acceptance as merely a great artist's playing with historical themes.

It is, of course, a fact that the Jewish religion is far from being a dead one, in Boston or anywhere else in Christendom. A few minutes' walk from the Public Library might convince any one of that fact. Synagogues of the Back Bay and the suburbs are as well attended and prosperous looking as any of the churches of this neighborhood. Jewish people are here, there and everywhere among us, helping to uphold the community with their thrift, industry and regard for the decencies of civilization.

The theme of the decadent synagogue would not have been altogether popular in Boston at any time in the past 40 or 50 years; we have had too many fine Jewish people among us for that. The chance that the installation would be protested was increased in 1919 by the feelings excited in the train of the great war; and those feelings still are raw.

To anyone who has followed the recrudescence of anti-Semitism during and since the war it is easy to see why the "Synagogue" picture has excited a furor.

This is a time when to a limited extent in America, and to a very real degree in Europe, Jews are suffering from persecutions that remind them of the middle ages, when their ancestors' sufferings at the hands of Christians were innumerable and unspeakable. The pogroms of Ukraine and Poland just about the time the Sargent picture was unveiled were enough to make a humanitarian, to say nothing of a Jew, despair of humanity. Even among the liberal democracies of the west there has been more journalistic Jew-baiting than before 1914 one would have supposed possible. The London Morning Post has been carrying on its continuous and rabid anti-Jewish propaganda, with incessant reiteration of the silly fables about the Protocols of Zion. Henry Ford's weekly newspaper has taken up the same slogan in this country. Here in Boston a leading publishing house has lately brought out books by an Englishwoman who finds the Jews guilty of every outrage in modern



THE SYNAGOGUE



THE CHURCH

history, except a very few, for which the Masonic orders are responsible! Because Leon Trotsky and two or three others of the political leaders of soviet Russia are Jews there has been a disposition to try to fasten the inspiration of a world revolution upon the whole Jewish people. When so much silly all the year, nerves have naturally been jumpy and the "insult" involved in the concluding pictures of Mr. Sargent's series has been resented, perhaps more hotly than it would have been the case 10 years ago.

Opposition to removal of the "Synagogue" from the library is likely to come, if at all, from members of the artistic professions—opposition, that is to say, on other than legal grounds, which is an affair for the trustees and the art commission.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that most of the painters and sculptors of Boston think that the fuss made about the "Synagogue" belongs in the same class with the row made years ago over the placing of MacMonnies' "Bacchante" in the courtyard of the library. They say that the same dancing lady with nothing on may now be seen any day at the Museum of Fine Arts and that she might just as well have been placed where the architects and sculptors intended her to go. Similarly they do not believe that Sargent's "Synagogue" is going to be destroyed, even if removed from the walls of the Boston public library; and they are quite convinced that some art museum will be proud to have this picture, by one of the greatest masters of painting, even if the city of Boston should decide to pass it up.

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As against the likelihood of Mr. Sargent's being willing to make this substitution may be set the facts that he is no longer a very young man and that he is under contract for at least two great undertakings, one for the British nation and one for the decoration of the Widener Library of Harvard university which will normally demand his time and strength for several years to come. After a man has delivered a really satisfactory work such as that of the two big panels at the public library, it is a good deal to ask him to devote two or three years more of a limited lifetime to doing the work over again.

As a reason for thinking, nevertheless, that Mr. Sargent might consider a proposal to satisfy everybody in Boston, may be cited his great affection for this city and his well known friendliness of disposition.

There have been instances before now in which Mr. Sargent has done his work over again in the hope of giving better satisfaction to his clients.

If Mr. Sargent should volunteer to do this, one might hope he would have better luck than in a classic instance in which he repainted the portrait of a lady whose relatives felt he had caricatured her. This portrait was one of Mr. Sargent's particularly good ones, but something in the sitter's personality led him to bring out characteristics which her family didn't want handed down to posterity. They intimated to the painter that while they thought the work a marvelous example of art, they didn't like the lady's "expression." Accordingly he accommodatedly scraped out the head and began painting it over again. When the work was finished it looked exactly as it did before. The artist was too faithful to his vision to paint otherwise than as he saw his sitter. Again the family complained, and again Mr. Sargent scraped down the offending features and sought to paint the lady otherwise than as she was. Still his artistic conscience wouldn't let him tell a lie, and the third likeness was precisely like the first one, except that it was a little more so.

One cannot help wondering if this bit of studio history would repeat itself in the event of Mr. Sargent's endeavoring to replace the "Church" and "Synagogue" panels with others which he might feel logically belonged there, but which he would be obliged to paint as he saw and felt them.



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REV. RICHARD NEAGLE.

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There are shown a considerable number of contemporary documents relating to Grant's campaigns, both military and political, and many tributes on the occasion of his death, among them, "The Ulysses," an American Epic. Of special interest is a collection of political cartoons, issued by Grant's opponents during his first campaign for the Presidency. There is also the facsimile of the "Vicksburg Daily Citizen" for July 2, 1862.

The other exhibit gives a vivid idea of the amazing range of Dr. Hale's interests. The publications run from 1846 to 1890 and include works in theology and homiletics, Colonial and United States history, biography, political science, philanthropy, travel in four continents, prose, fiction and poetry. The titles of Dr. Hale's writings form, as it were, a running commentary on the many kinds of social uplift with which he was actively identified.

Boston Telegram
April 3, 1922

PUBLIC LIBRARY HAS EXHIBITS

On view in the cases of the exhibition room of the Public Library in Copley square are centenary exhibits in memory of Ulysses S. Grant and Edward Everett Hale. There are shown a considerable number of contemporary documents relating to Grant's campaigns, both military and political, and many tributes on the occasion of his death. Of special interest is a collection of political cartoons, issued by Grant's opponents during his first campaign for the presidency, also a facsimile of the "Vicksburg Daily Citizen" for July 2, 1862.

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Boston Post
April 4, 1922

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Boston Public Library is now displaying two exhibits, one of them relating to Dr. Hale, the centenary of whose birth we observed yesterday, and the other to Ulysses S. Grant, who was born April 27, 1822. Unlike as were these two men, yet it seems rather a happy circumstance that the birthdays so nearly tally in the point of time. If Grant was the great captain of the Civil war, Dr. Hale rendered also conspicuous service, as one of the great inspirers of the loyal sentiment that saved the Union.

Looking first at the Hale exhibit, we are struck by the wide range of subjects that engaged the attention of this many-sided man. Of course you will find many sermons, for that was the profession of his choice. But you will notice that he found time for a great variety of other studies. History was, perhaps, his favorite field. Looking at the books as they are arranged in the glass-covered cases, you will notice, "The Story of Massachusetts," "Historical Boston and Its Neighborhood," "The Life of George Washington," "The Life of Christopher Columbus" and also "The Results of Columbus's Discovery" and a number of other like titles. For his short stories, there are, "In His Name"; several volumes of Christmas stories, "Stories of War"; "Tales for Travellers," and of course, "The Man Without a Country," and numerous others.

In biography, "James Russell Lowell, and His Friends," is perhaps the most complete thing that Dr. Hale did. Then there are the "Mehonk Addresses," which accentuate his great services to the cause of peace; "Working Men's Homes," and other writings which recall his manifold philanthropic activities, and a number of pamphlets and addresses on various topics of public importance.

Turning to the Ulysses S. Grant exhibit, his own "Personal Memoirs" has, of right, a prominent place. For the intimate personal touch, you can turn to "General Grant's Letters to a Friend," and also to "Words of Our Hero—With Personal Reminiscences." Of eulogies, you will find a number, and among them the one delivered by Canon Farrar, at Westminster Abbey.

Then there are autograph letters; political cartoons; scrap-books, containing newspaper articles written at the time of General Grant's death; maps, showing the advance of the Union army under his command, and other features of the War of the Rebellion, and also photographs, one of the most interesting of which shows General Grant and his family at Mt. Washington.

Boston Transcript - April 5, 1922

Lately the Librarian found very real pleasure in receiving from Copley square a catalogue, written and organized in Italian, of all the modern Italian books now owned by the Boston Public Library. The title-page of the catalogue, which has just been published, bears the inscription, "Collezione dei Libri Italiani Moderni che trovano nella Libreria Pubblica della Città di Boston. Boston: Pubblicata dagli Amministratori, 1922." Here is a splendid evidence of enterprise and initiative on the part of Boston's library authorities. It makes a knowledge of the institution's Italian resources available in a form more compact and more accessible than has ever before been at hand. With reference only to the simple, human uses which this 100-page pamphlet will have, one likes to think, for example, of the satisfaction, the sense of being after all "still among friends," that the catalogue may give some newly-arrived Italian immigrant of the better class, when, lonely and in search of guidance, he wanders for the first time into the Boston library and the new book-list, printed entirely in his own language, is offered him. That single experience, under divers conditions, may be the means of accomplishing more for Americanization, through the awakening of a real friendliness for the United States, than many hours of study, too soon enforced, of our Constitution and Federal by-laws.

On the scholarly side a glimpse of this catalogue suggested a set of possibilities, however, which could not so easily be assessed and foretold. A fundamentally important thing was to learn "What points of chief strength and what lines of most weakness may Boston's collection of modern Italian books be seen to possess now that the titles have all been brought into clear and comprehensive array?"

In search of expert judgment on this score the Librarian gave the catalogue for review into the hands of Dr. George La Plana of Harvard, whose mature and brilliant Italian scholarship has been one of Boston's most fortunate acquisitions in recent years, even as his American citizenship has been, to us all, a source of satisfaction. Dr. La Plana has kindly written the following critical note concerning the new book list:

"A catalogue of modern Italian books was much desired by the many friends of the Boston Public Library who are interested in modern Italian culture and history, and all of them will be grateful to the Board of Trustees for having directed its publication. And to Miss Mary H. Rollins who has performed, with great care, the compiler's task. It is to be said, however, that this catalogue makes it seem evident to those who are familiar with Italian bibliography that the Public Library has built up this collection in a casual way, following no definite plan and lacking competent men in the choice of books representative of the various branches of Italian learning. A student interested, for instance, in modern Italian philosophy could hardly find in the library enough even to begin his work. With the exception of two or three volumes of Benedetto Croce and a few pamphlets by Giovanni Gentile, not one of the remarkable pleiad of modern Italian philosophers is represented in the library. Varisco, Enriquez, Acti, Allotta, De Renzi, not to mention the positivists like Ardigò, and the neo-scholastics like Gemelli and Olgiate, have all been overlooked. Still less satisfactory is the list of books on Law and Jurisprudence, although the new Italian school has taken leadership in studies of Roman Law and its historical interpretation, and the Italian Enciclopedia Giuridica is the best in any language.

"History fares much better in this collection, but while many modern collections and manuals for secondary schools are in the list, as for the great historical publications, like the new Muratorian edition, the 'Fonti per la Storia d'Italia' and such works as the 'Storia Politica d'Italia' by a group of Italian scholars published by Vallardi (second edition), and the new volumes of Roman History by E. Pais—all of them are lacking.

"General literature—fiction and poetry—and also the history of literature are more numerous, and as a whole this list is more satisfactory. Indeed, this group constitutes a fair and gratifying representation. A good library, however, ought to prefer critical editions, like those of the 'Scrittori d'Italia' published by Laterza since 1910, under the direction of B. Croce, to cheap editions which reproduce old uncritical reprints, and ought to possess such works as the second 'Storia Letteraria' edited by Vallardi, and the new translation of Shakespeare by C. Chiarioli which, containing also the English text, could be very useful to students of the Italian language. It is not less unfortunate that the library has no books illustrating the Christian-democratic and the Socialist movements in the last fifteen years of Italian life, and that the numerous and very important contributions of many Italian scholars to the history of religions and religious studies have not found their way to the Boston Public Library. Disappointing though it be to every student, we cannot fail to recognize that this collection of Italian books, as a whole, is very inadequate to convey to the intelligent citizen of Boston a fair idea of contemporary Italian culture and history.

"The arrangement of the catalogue in the main is satisfactory, although there are many cases of arbitrary and even wrong classification; but it is unfortunate that more care was not used in revising the proofs, and still more unfortunate that on the reverse of the title page, in a very conspicuous place, two striking violations of the grammatical rules of the Italian language found their way into this short notice: 'Questo catalogo era compilato da M. H. Rollins del dipartimento di catalogo.'

Honest and straightforward criticism, this. And no small part of the value of the new catalogue is that the publication at least permits such criticism to be drawn forth. For the guidance of future purchases in the modern Italian field, a needed and constructive programme of acquisitions is now clearly and forcefully indicated. Let Boston follow it!

BOSTON UNIVERSITY NEWS

Vol. 6 April 4, 1922 No. 23

ROMANCE OF TIME TO BE PICTURED VIVIDLY

B. U. Student Expert On Horology In Free Lecture At Library Thursday

Samuel Bernard, a student in C. B. A. evening division, will lecture this Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, at the Central Library, Copley Square, on the "Romance of time-telling from the days of the cave man."

Mr. Bernard devotes all his time outside of school to the study of time. He is a watchmaker by profession, proprietor of the Twentieth Century Clock Hospital, at 711 Boylston street, Boston, and an ardent student of Horology, the science of devices for the measurement of time.

Mr. Bernard will use 50 slides to illustrate his lecture, which represents several years' research work on his part. He is the first watchmaker ever asked to lecture at the Central Library, and he is the first man to lecture on that subject to the general public.

The Boston Public Library

FRANK H. CHASE

Reference Librarian, Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts

TO TEACHERS who visit Boston next summer the Boston Public Library will be one of the chief points of interest. Teachers will wish to see the Library because it is said to be the first free public library in the United States maintained by taxation and the first library built at public expense. They will wish even more to see it because of its architectural and artistic significance. There are numerous artistic details that might be mentioned but this sketch is devoted to outstanding features which should be of interest even to the person who does not have an opportunity to visit Boston—the mural decorations by Abbey and Sargent.

THE CENTRAL LIBRARY building, fronting Copley Square on the southwest, was opened to the public in 1895. Its architect, Charles Follen McKim, drew inspiration for his design from a number of famous European buildings, including the Bibliothèque de Ste. Geneviève in Paris and the Palazzo della Cancelleria in Rome. The exterior of the building, which has a front-

age of 225 feet and a depth of about 300 feet, is constructed of Milford granite. On the platform in front of



THE PUBLIC Library of Boston on Copley Square is famous for its mural decorations, descriptions of which appear in this article.

the building are two heroic bronze figures representing Science and Art. In the round arch above the main entrance are



THIS ROOM contains the famous Abbey paintings of the Quest and Achievement of the Holy Grail.

three seals sculptured by Augustus St. Gaudens; in the spandrels of the window arches are carved the marks of thirty-three famous printers.

The vestibule, of Tennessee marble, is adorned by Frederick MacMonnies' bronze statue of Sir Harry Vane, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636, and by three double bronze doors designed by Daniel Chester French. Each door contains an allegorical figure

in low relief; from left to right these figures symbolize Music, Poetry, Knowledge, Wisdom, Truth, and Romance.

The low entrance hall, Roman in feeling, has its vaults decorated with mosaics bearing the names of Boston's most famous sons. The floor is inlaid in brass with the signs of the Zodiac and the seal of the Library. On the right of the entrance hall are the Information Office, the Open Shelf Room, and the Government Document Service. Beyond this group of rooms are the Newspaper Room and the Periodical Department, which receives about fifteen hundred current periodicals and contains in addition about twenty-five thousand bound volumes of periodicals for reference. Beyond the Periodical rooms one reaches the interior court, perhaps the finest architectural feature of the building. It is designed in early Italian Renaissance and is surrounded by a beautiful marble arcade. From the entrance hall opens the great stairway, with walls of Siena marble. At the principal landing are two great lions carved from Siena marble by Louis St. Gaudens, each a memorial to a Massachusetts regiment in the Civil War.

Boston Telegram
April 3, 1922

PUBLIC LIBRARY

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JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

April, 1922

The upper part of the walls of the staircase and the main corridor at the head of the stairs is filled with mural decorations by Pierre Cécile Puvion de Chavannes, the great French mural painter. The main decoration in the corridor represents the nine Muses in a grove of laurel and olive which overlooks the sea, arising to greet the genius of enlightenment; the artist entitled it "The Muses of Inspiration hail the Spirit, the Messenger of Light."

As one looks out over the stairway from between the beautiful yellow columns above it, the eight arched panels, viewed from left to right, represent the following subjects: *Philosophy*—Plato talks with a disciple in the Academy at Athens; the Acropolis rises behind; *Astronomy*—The Chaldean shepherds observe the stars; *History*—A Muse commands the partly buried Doric Temple to yield its secrets; *Chemistry*—A fairy watches three winged spirits tending a retort; *Physics*—The spirits of Good and Bad Tidings float above the telegraph wires; *Pastoral Poetry*—Virgil visits his beehives; *Dramatic Poetry*—Aeschylus gazes at Prometheus bound to his crag; *Epic Poetry*—Two figures representing the Iliad and the Odyssey wait upon blind Homer seated by the roadside.

On the right of the staircase corridor one passes through the Pompeian Lobby into the Delivery Room, designed and decorated by the late Edwin Austin Abbey, R. A. This room, handsomely paneled in oak and adorned by a massive mantel of Rouge Antique, is famous for the series of paintings illustrating the Quest and Achievement of the Holy Grail, which occupies the upper portion of its walls. The series, beginning at the southwest corner of the room, consists of fifteen panels, as follows: *The Vision*—The infant Galahad in the arms of the nun to whose care he has been committed, lifts his hands to greet the Holy Grail brought before him by an angel; *The Oath of Knighthood*—The youthful Galahad keeps his vigil in the convent chapel while Sir Lancelot and Sir Bors attach his spurs; *The Round Table*—Sir Galahad is conducted by Joseph of Arimathea to the Seat Perilous while King Arthur rises in recognition and the knights greet Galahad by raising the cross-shaped hilts of their swords; the hall is surrounded by angels who are invisible to the knights; *The Departure*—The knights, about to set forth on the Quest

of the Holy Grail, receive the episcopal benediction; Sir Galahad bears his Red Cross banner; *The Castle of the Grail*—Galahad stands dumb beside the couch of the sick King Amfortas while the procession of the Grail passes unquestioned among the spellbound inmates of the castle; *The Loathly Damsel*—The Damsel, riding upon a mule, upbraids Sir Galahad with his failure to break the spell by asking what the procession means; *The Seven Sins*—Sir Galahad breaks his way into the Castle of the Maidens by overcoming the Seven



ONE OF AMERICA'S most celebrated and beloved citizens—Benjamin Franklin, born in Boston in 1706.

Knights of Darkness, who typify the Seven Deadly Sins; *The Key to the Castle*—Sir Galahad receives the key from the porter monk; *The Castle of the Maidens*—Sir Galahad is welcomed by the host of beautiful maidens, typifying the virtues, who have been imprisoned in the castle; *Blanchefleur*—Sir Galahad, bade to marry his first love, repents of his intention and leaves her on the wedding morning to continue his quest; *The Death of Amfortas*—Sir Galahad, having returned to the Castle of the Grail and asked the Question, tends the aged King Amfortas in his dying moments while an angel bears the Grail from the Castle to the city of Sarra; *Galahad the Deliverer*—Sir Galahad rides forth with the blessings of those whom he has delivered from the spell; *Solomon's Ship*—Sir Galahad, accompanied by Sir Bors and Sir Perceval, is wafted across the seas to Sarra;

the Grail, carried by an angel, guides the ship; *The City of Sarra*—Across the view of the city lie the sword and Red Cross shield of Galahad, its king; *The Golden Tree*—His life work accomplished, Sir Galahad builds a Golden Tree upon a hill at Sarra; Joseph of Arimathea, with a company of red-winged seraphs, appears before him with the Grail, now no longer covered.

In this remarkable series of paintings the artist has dealt with the story somewhat freely; he has rearranged some of its incidents and has combined the story of Galahad with certain elements from the legend of Perceval.

By the window of this room stands an ancient railing from the Guildhall of Boston, England, before which, in the year 1607, some of the Pilgrim Fathers stood for trial.

Through the Venetian Lobby, decorated by Joseph Lindon Smith, near the entrance to the Children's Room, one approaches the stairway leading to Sargent Hall, the main corridor of the upper floor of the building. All the decoration of this room is the work of John Singer Sargent, R. A. Its four sections illustrate the thought and technique of the artist during a period of nearly thirty years. The general subject of the paintings is the *Triumph of Religion* as it depicts the various phases through which religion has passed from Paganism through Judaism to Christianity.

The lunette at the north end of the hall shows the Children of Israel kneeling beneath the yoke of Egypt and Assyria; their hands are raised in supplication to Jehovah, whose face is screened by the red wings of seraphim. On the vaulting in front of the lunette are represented the pagan divinities whom the Israelites were tempted to worship. Here the background is formed by the black form of the Egyptian Neith, Goddess of the Heavens; above the cornice on one side towers the savage figure of Moloch, balanced by the beautiful but sensuous figure of Astarte, Phœnician Goddess of Love, on the other hand. Below the lunette is the well-known Frieze of the Prophets, with the massive sculptured figure of Moses in the center. The Prophets on the right point forward in expectation of the Messiah.

The opposite end of the hall presents the central dogmas of Christianity. Above are seated the three figures of the Trinity, their faces all cast from a single mold. The middle of the wall

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is occupied by a crucifix in high relief, with the bodies of Adam and Eve bound to that of Christ and holding cups in which to catch the sacred blood for the healing of mankind. The frieze below is occupied by figures of angels bearing the crown of thorns and other instruments of Christ's passion.

The niches at the right and left of the end wall contain two representations of the Virgin Mary; that on the right shows the happy Mother with her child, crowned by angels; that on the left Our Lady of Sorrows, conceived as a statue behind a row of altar candles, with seven swords thrust into her heart. Upon the vaulting above these niches are depicted the events in the life of Christ and of the Blessed Virgin collectively called the Fifteen Mysteries. On the left are the Joyful Mysteries, centering about the birth of Christ; on the right the Sorrowful Mysteries, culminating in his death; and in the center, in high relief, the Glorious Mysteries, including the Resurrection, the Ascension, and the Assumption of the Virgin.

Above the side walls of the hall are six lunettes. The central lunette of the east wall is entitled *The Law*, and represents the Hebrew people, conceived as a child crouching between the knees of Jehovah and protected by the scroll of the Law. The lunette on the left is called the *Fall of Gog and Magog* and pictures the final moment when all things earthly shall perish; altar and temple, chariot and horses, false gods and their symbols, are tumbling through space. The lunette at the other end of this wall presents the *Dawn of the Messianic Era*, in which a child leads humanity through the Gates of Paradise, swung open by beautiful youths. The three lunettes on the opposite side of the hall present *The Judgment*, in a single composition. In the center an angel weighs the souls of men, called up from the grave for the purpose. The good soul is welcomed into the Celestial Choir on the left; at the right, the lightweight soul is scornfully dragged away to a frightful Hell, where a green monster crams souls of the doomed into his jaws.

In the frames above the stairway are the two panels last painted by Mr. Sargent. They represent the medieval conception of Church and Synagogue. The Synagogue, on the left, is typified by a haggard woman, blinded and fallen, clutching a broken scepter. The Church, on the right, is a majestic seated figure

gazing outward with clear vision; between her knees is the figure of the dead Christ; about her head are grouped the symbols of the evangelists.

Behind the European Conference

FREDERICK J. LIBBY

Executive Secretary of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments

OUR STATE Department is very greatly hampered by our National ignorance regarding other countries. Not often is great constructive world leadership, such as characterized the work of the American delegation at the Washington Conference, possible because "the people are not ready." The "New Day" in international affairs will die at dawn unless public opinion in all countries—and particularly in our own, which should lead—sets about becoming enlightened upon world problems. It cannot be reiterated too often that our public schools must teach a great deal about Europe and Asia that is not in textbooks on geography or history. Most of all, if the spirit of the Washington Conference is not to fade, a new international goodwill must be fostered in us from childhood. President Harding and Secretary Hughes have done and are doing their part nobly. Will our teachers do theirs? I believe so.

The Washington Conference succeeded because we were ready for limitation of armaments. Greater success in the solution of the problems of the Orient could have been achieved if the peoples of the world had known more about China. A Chinese secretary, on being asked what the chief obstacle to constructive results seemed to be, replied without hesitation: "The fact that no one knows anything about China." We need to know more about Europe if we are to help solve—as we must eventually do—the problems that make chaos there now.

Germany the key—Economists agree that the key to European reconstruction and to world rehabilitation is the recovery of Germany. The depreciation of her currency is such that she cannot buy the wheat, wool, cotton, and other commodities which stuff our warehouses. Violent fluctuations in the value of the German mark make the granting of credit too risky a venture for all except gamblers. Normally worth nearly a quarter of a dollar, today it is worth but half a cent. To-

morrow it may be worth a third of a cent or perhaps a cent. Who knows?

The results are curiously contradictory. Wages range from ten to thirty cents a day. This underbids the world's labor market and factories hum there while England's workers walk the streets and our tariff-makers are puzzled by an abnormal condition which they do not know how to meet. On the other hand, German wages will not buy imported articles. A servant girl must spend three months' pay for a pair of shoes and a laborer a month's pay for a pair of trousers. A can of condensed milk is an incredible luxury. Even street cars are an extravagance. The salaried classes freeze or starve, or both. The rich make fortunes by means of the cheap labor. Their employees wear the clothes they had in 1915 or sell furniture to get the means of purchase.

German reparations—The size of this situation. The sum imposed at Paris was recognized as apparently impossible by the American financial advisers but in the hope that the impossible might be achieved it was acquiesced in. England at that time was as insatiable as France. The normal way of meeting the indemnity would be by the excess of exports over imports. This has been altogether insufficient. Consequently, the printing presses of Germany have been making paper money to meet the demands of the Allies with the resulting depreciation of value retarded to and disruption of international trade. It is only fair to Germany to add that this has been done with the approval of the Allied Reparations Commission which is a kind of super-government in all the economic affairs of Germany.

England's attitude towards Germany—The depressed wages of Germany, combined with the resulting diminution of her purchasing power, have laid industry low in England. Her workmen cannot overcome by increased productiveness the vast differ-

Boston Transcript April 11, 1922

JOHN S. SARGENT RETURNS

Is One of Fifty-Six Passengers Arriving from Liverpool Aboard Liner Winifredian—Steamer Sailed from England During Blizzard

With fifty-six cabin passengers, among whom were John Singer Sargent, the artist, and his sister, Miss Emily Sargent, the Leyland Line steamer Winifredian arrived in port this morning from Liverpool completing her voyage under much pleasanter conditions than she began it, for she left the other side during a blizzard. Mr. Sargent, who in recent months has been engaged in painting portraits of noted British military officers and statesmen, declined to be interviewed by newspaper men. He is to do some work on the mural decorations at the Widener Memorial Library, Harvard University, and at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Upon the Sargent Decorations
Are they all dead, these gods that man has made?
Dost Aspidochelone, casting passion's spell,
Rise up no more from ocean in her shell?
Is Phoebus's charmed lute no longer played?
Haunt not the Muses the Parnassian shade?
Dost Prometheus, upon his rock in hell,
Feed yet the ravens' beak? And canst thou tell
If Gaugamade still gazes down afraid?
Their joy is ours, ours also is their woe:
By winds of their desire we too are fanned.
The spirit that created long ago
Such powers of the sky and sea and land
Cannot destroy. Behold these walls, and know
Immortals still may spring from mortal hand.
—Sumnerfield Baldwin, 2d.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1922

DEDICATE WEST ROXBURY LIBRARY

New Building on Centre Street Will Be Opened Monday Evening for Inspection

Dedication of the new building for the West Roxbury branch of the Public Library, now erected on Centre street, near Mt. Vernon street, will be held in the main hall of the building Monday evening, beginning at eight o'clock. Doors will be opened at 7:30 o'clock, but will be closed from eight to nine o'clock during the exercises, after which the building will be thrown open to the public for inspection. The exercises will consist of music by a male quartet, short addresses by a representative of the general committee, by Mayor Curley and by Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., chairman of the board of trustees of the Public Library, followed by a dedicatory prayer and music. The public is cordially invited to this dedication, and to an inspection of the new building.

JOHN S. SARGENT, THE ARTIST, ARRIVES ON THE WINIFREDIAN

Young Irish Girl Honored For Saving Lives of Two Women Another Passenger on Liner



JOHN S. SARGENT, THE ARTIST, LEAVING THE WINIFREDIAN

The Leyland Line steamship Winifredian, Capt. A. W. V. Trant, reached port this morning from Liverpool after a passage which began in blizzard weather and ended with Summer seas. When the liner left the Mersey a driving snowstorm prevailed. This was followed by heavy rain off the coast of Ireland, and for the remainder of the trip cloudless skies. The steamer brought 56 cabin passengers and 20 returning cattlemen. John S. Sargent, the Boston artist, with his sister, returned from a long way in England. Mr. Sargent was several months in London, where he painted portraits of notable army officers for the British Government. Another artist was Charles W. Reed, returning from his annual visit to Bouenmouth. He went over in October. He said the winter was very severe in England. Next Saturday for Liverpool on the steamer. It will be the first direct sailing from here of the liner for several trips, as she has been calling at New York because of the light cargo offering here. Miss Mary Macdonald, a pretty English girl from Abroath, came over on the steamer to marry David E. Caird of 23 South Common at Lynn, to whom



Boston Traveler
April 14, 1922

LIBRARY WORKERS FOR PENSION PLAN

Favor "Contributory System" Measure

The pension committee of employees of the Boston Public Library issued a statement today pointing out the good features in the finance commission bill now before the Legislature providing for a contributory system of pensions to apply to all employees of the city of Boston.

The PUBLIC LIBRARY of the CITY OF BOSTON



Dedication of the New Building for the

West Roxbury Branch Library

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL SEVENTEENTH

Nineteen Hundred Twenty-two

At Eight O'Clock

cussed in connection with a proposed municipal building. But if this is done, the branch library should be absolutely sequestered and, practically, installed in a building by itself. In like manner, the remaining portion of the structure should then be given over to the Legion, gymnasium and public requirements. As to the need of such a building, no argument is necessary. Other portions of the city, already much better provided for than the Heights, have been given municipal buildings at considerable cost, one in ward 6 costing \$400,000. This is possibly due to the fact that two of the City Councilors reside in that ward. East Boston has no representative in that unit, and receives very little attention from that body, unless it is an effort to create discord among the citizens. It is believed that if the question of a municipal building is taken hold of in a determined and intelligent way, the present administration at City Hall would give the matter careful consideration, and possibly provide some means tending to bring the matter closer to consummation. The building is needed, and now would appear to be the time to begin an agitation to make it a fact.

Boston Post, Apr. 16, 1922 Contributory System of Pensions Endorsed

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—Will you allow the use of space in your valuable paper to offer a few comments on the finance commission bill now before the Legislature providing for a contributory system of pensions to apply to all employees of the city of Boston?

This whole question of civil pensions is a very important one at the present time. The rapidly growing tendency toward the gratuitous pension is a cause of serious concern in the past fiscal year for pensions a sum not inconsiderable of which was paid by the recipients. At the same time, the city is faced with the question of how to secure a dollar return in service for every dollar paid out in salary. The employees of the Public Library have voted unanimously to endorse the bill—House 87—as a measure that will work to the advantage of employees and taxpayer alike. What others think of the bill may be gathered from the fact that the city of San Francisco has adopted a similar system based to a large extent upon the Boston idea.

Incidentally in a communication received from the San Francisco board of retirement they express astonishment that so good a bill as was submitted last year failed of passage through objection of the Governor after having passed both branches of the Legislature.

It is felt by the library employees that the bill is equitable in its provisions that it provides recognition for long and meritorious service and that it supplies the tremendous moral stimulus that possible old age indigence is provided against first by the enforced saving of the employee himself—who never loses these savings—and second, by the assurance upon the part of the city that it will watch the earnings of the employees savings upon retirement. Those now working under the provisions of the non-contributory pension are not compelled to come into this system, although they have that option. The bill has to do with the future entirely and in no way interferes with the prerogatives or privileges of present beneficiaries of other systems. The Chamber of Commerce endorses the bill and advocates its adoption. Sincerely yours,
Pension Committee
Employees Boston Public Library.
James W. Kenney, chairman, Pierce E. Buckley, secretary.

100 per cent pensioner since he is drawing full pay for little or no return on his part. Many times to deprive him of his job would be to deprive him of his living and for this reason any departmental head would hesitate, and justly, before discharging such a one even though conscious that his presence is demoralizing to the morale of the department.

The responsibility for this condition does not rest with departmental heads. The finance commission bill aims to correct this sort of thing and, without working hardship, to improve the service of the city by doing what private business must do if it is to survive—endeavor to secure a dollar return in service for every dollar paid out in salary. The employees of the Public Library have voted unanimously to endorse the bill—House 87—as a measure that will work to the advantage of employees and taxpayer alike. What others think of the bill may be gathered from the fact that the city of San Francisco has adopted a similar system based to a large extent upon the Boston idea.

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Pension Committee
Employees Boston Public Library.
James W. Kenney, chairman, Pierce E. Buckley, secretary.

Boston Transcript
April 18, 1922

LIBRARY OPEN IN AFTERNOON

Public Can View Paintings and Other Art Works but No Books Will Be Issued

To give opportunity to persons who are unable to enjoy the beauties of the Conley Square Building of the Boston Public Library during business hours the public rooms and corridors will be open on April 18 from twelve to six o'clock.

The vestibule and the court, the Sargent, Puvis de Chavasse and the Abbey decorations, and the fine arts exhibition room will be accessible, but none of the reading rooms will be open and no books will be issued for home use or for reading in the building, or can books be returned.

Boston Transcript
April 11, 1922

JOHN S. SARGENT RETURNS

Is One of Fifty-Six Passengers Arriving from Liverpool Aboard Liner Winifredian—Steamer Sailed from England During Blizzard

With fifty-six cabin passengers, among whom were John Singer Sargent, the artist, and his sister, Miss Emily Sargent, the Leyland Line steamer Winifredian arrived in port this morning from Liverpool completing her voyage under much pleasanter conditions than she began it, for she left the other side during a blizzard. Mr. Sargent, who in recent months has been engaged in painting portraits of noted British military officers and statesmen, destined to be interviewed by newspaper men. He is to do some work on the mural decorations at the Widener Memorial Library, Harvard University, and at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Upon the Sargent Decorations

Are they all dead, these gods that man has made?
Does Aphrodite, casting passion's spell,
Rise up no more from ocean in her shell?
Is Phoebus's charmed lute no longer played?
Haunt not the Muses the Parnassian shade?
Does Prometheus, upon his rock in hell,
Feed yet the ravens' beak? And canst thou tell
If Gaggymede still gazes down afraid?
Their joy is ours, ours also is their woe;
By winds of their desire we too are fanned,
The spirit that created long ago
Such powers of the sky and sea and land
Cannot destroy. Behold these walls, and know
Immortals still may spring from mortal hand.
—Summerfield Baldwin. 3d.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1922

DEDICATE WEST ROXBURY LIBRARY

New Building on Centre Street Will Be Opened Monday Evening for Inspection

Dedication of the new building for the West Roxbury branch of the Public Library, now erected on Centre street, near Mt. Vernon street, will be held in the main hall of the building Monday evening, beginning at eight o'clock. Doors will be opened at 7:30 o'clock, but will be closed from eight to nine o'clock during the exercises, after which the building will be thrown open to the public for inspection. The exercises will consist of music by a male quartet, short addresses by a representative of the general committee, by Mayor Curley and by Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., chairman of the board of trustees of the Public Library, followed by a dedicatory prayer and music. The public is cordially invited to this dedication, and to an inspection of the new building.

**JOHN S. SARGENT, THE ARTIST,
ARRIVES ON THE WINIFREDIAN**

Young Irish Girl Honored For Saving Lives of Two Women Another Passenger on Liner



*History
of the
West Roxbury Branch Library*

THE first library in West Roxbury for general use was started by the Rev. John Flagg, a minister of the First Parish Church. It was known as "The Spring Street Social Library." Any person became a proprietor by paying three dollars and an annual assessment. The first catalogue was printed in Boston in 1841 and represented about 475 volumes.

The library was first placed in Mrs. Benjamin Corey's house, and was afterwards removed to Miss Betsy Draper's store. After the store was given up the collection was removed to Westerly Hall, where it has remained under changed conditions until the present time.

In 1863 an association was formed under the name of the West Roxbury Free Library, which finally owned 3,000 volumes. In 1876 the books were taken over by the Boston Public Library which established a Delivery Station. In 1896 this Station became a Branch. At the present time this Branch has over 11,000 volumes, with a yearly circulation of over 68,000.

The corner stone of the new building was laid on September 10, 1921. The building was accepted by the City of Boston on March 31, 1922. The City appropriated for lot, building and furnishings the sum of seventy-two thousand dollars.

JOHN

The
Fredian,
port this
a passa
weather
When the
ing snowstorm prevailed. This was fol-
lowed by heavy rain off the coast of
Ireland, and for the remainder of the
trip cloudless skies.

The steamer brought 56 cabin pas-
sengers and 29 returning cattlemen.
John S. Sargent, the Boston artist, with
his sister, returned from a long stay in
England. Mr. Sargent was several
months in London, where he painted
portraits of notable army officers for
the British Government. Another ar-
tist was Charles W. Reed, returning
from his annual visit to Bouguenoult.
He went over in October. He said the
winter was very severe in England.



Then girl from Ansbrough, a pretty Eng-
lish girl, who saved the lives of two
women on the liner, arrived at 231 South Common st. Lynn, to whom

Boston Transcript
April 14, 1922

**LIBRARY WORKERS
FOR PENSION PLAN**

Favor "Contributory System" Measure

The pension committee of employees of the Boston Public Library issued a statement today pointing out the good features in the finance commission bill now before the Legislature providing for a contributory system of pensions to apply to all employees of the city of Boston.

**Contributory System
of Pensions Endorsed**

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—Will you allow the use of space in your valuable paper to offer a few comments on the finance commission bill now before the Legislature providing for a contributory system of pensions to apply to all employees of the city of Boston?

This whole question of civil pensions is a very important one at the present time and the constantly growing tendency of the gratuitous pension is a cause of serious concern in the past fiscal year for pensions a sum not a penny of which by the recipients. At the same time the statute books provide for retirement on question is raised as to the recipients but the many equally deserving of lack of some in- up their cause have quation and indigence.

More than half the em- ploy are under some form of pensions, the re- ceiving only that they be- lieve in a system in which they may contri-

hat some communities country have already contributory pensions discontinued them al- together contributory ad. In the report sub- mitted last year by committee after a very dy the conclusion as follows: "We be- lieve that municipal pensions for should be placed on a basis," and goes on to special laws. "Most of us (with some excep- tions) are without merit if the principle of con- tribution as good business is any of the big business country and certainly if the principle is per- sonal conduct of the city with its 16,000 em- ploy pay roll. As in most cases is a

100 per cent pensioner since he is draw- ing full pay for little or no return on his part. Many times to deprive him of his job would be to deprive him of his living and for this reason any de- partmental head would hesitate, and justly, before discharging such a one even though conscious that his pres- ence is demoralizing to the morale of the department.

The responsibility for this condition does not rest with departmental heads. The finance commission bill aims to correct this sort of thing and, without working hardship, to improve the service of the city by doing what private business must do if it is to survive— endeavor to secure a dollar return in service for every dollar paid out in salary. The employees of the Public Library have voted unanimously to in- dorsed the bill—House 85—as a measure that will work to the advantage of the employees and taxpayer alike. What others think of the bill may be gathered from the fact that the city of San Francisco has adopted a similar system based to a large extent upon the Boston idea.

Incidentally in a communication re- ceived from the San Francisco board of retirement they express astonish- ment that so good a bill as was sub- mitted last year failed of passage through objection of the Governor after having passed both branches of the Legislature.

It is felt by the library employees that the bill is equitable in its provisions that it provides recognition for long and meritorious service and that it sup- plies the tremendous moral stimulus that possible old age indigence is pro- vided against first by the enforced sav- ing of the employee himself—who never loses these savings—and second, by the assurance upon the part of the city that it will watch the earnings of the em- ployees savings upon retirement. Those now working under the pro- visions of the non-contributory pension are not compelled to come into this system, although they have that option. The bill has to do with the future en- tirely and in no way interferes with the prerogatives or privileges of pres- ent beneficiaries of other systems.

The Chamber of Commerce endorses the bill and advocates its adoption. Sincerely yours,
Pension Committee
Employees Boston Public Library.
James W. Kenney, chairman, Pierce
E. Buckley, secretary.

Order of Exercises

GEORGE H. NUTTING, Chairman

MUSIC a. Sunset Van de Water
b. Little Boy Park
HIGHLAND MALE QUARTETTE
Thomas M. White Edward J. Rowse
Carroll Q. Jones Frank M. Rogers

HISTORY OF THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING,

FRANCIS A. MORSE,
Representative of the Community

PRESENTATION OF THE KEYS,

HIS HONOR JAMES M. CURLEY,
Mayor of the City of Boston

ACCEPTANCE OF THE KEYS,

REV. ALEXANDER MANN, D.D.,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees

PRAYER,

REV. EDWIN H. BYINGTON,
West Roxbury Congregational Church

SINGING OF AMERICA

the American Legion post, are also dis- cussed in connection with a proposed municipal building. But if this is done, the branch library should be absolutely sequestered and, practically, installed in a building by itself. In like manner, the remaining portion of the structure should then be given over to the Legion, gymnasium and public requirements. As to the need of such a building, no argument is necessary. Other portions of the city, already much better pro- vided for than the Heights, have been given municipal buildings at consid- erable cost, one in ward 6 costing \$400,000. This is possibly due to the fact that two of the City Councilors reside in that ward. East Boston has no repre- sentative in that unit, and receives very little attention from that body, unless it is an effort to create discord among the citizens. It is believed that if the question of a municipal building is taken hold of in a deter- mined and intelligent way, the present administration at City Hall would give the matter careful consideration, and possibly provide some means tending to bring the matter closer to consummation. The building is needed, and now would appear to be the time to begin an agitation to make it a fact.

Boston Transcript
April 18, 1922

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The vestibule and the court, the Sargent, Puvis de Chavannes and the Abbey decorations, and the fine arts exhibition room will be accessible, but none of the reading rooms will be open and no books will be issued for home use or for reading in the building, or can books be returned.

Boston Transcript April 11, 1922

JOHN S. SARGENT RETURNS

Is One of Fifty-Six Passengers Arriving from Liverpool Aboard Liner Winifredian—Steamer Sailed from England During Blizzard

With fifty-six cabin passengers, among whom were John Singer Sargent, the artist, and his sister, Miss Emily Sargent, the Leyland Line steamer Winifredian arrived in port this morning from Liverpool completing her voyage under much pleasanter conditions than she began it, for she left the other side during a blizzard. Mr. Sargent, who in recent months has been engaged in painting portraits of noted British military officers and statesmen, declined to be interviewed by newspaper men. He is to do some work on the mural decorations at the Widener Memorial Library, Harvard University, and at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Upon the Sargent Decorations

Are they all dead, these gods that man has made?
Does Aphrodite, casting passion's spell,
Rise up no more from ocean in her shell?
Is Phoebus's charmed lute no longer played?
Hast not the Muses the Parnassian shade?
Does Prometheus, upon his rock in hell,
Feed yet the ravens' beak? And canst thou tell
If Gaugamade still gazes down afraid?
Their joy is ours, ours also is their woe;
By winds of their desire we too are fanned.
The spirit that created long ago
Such powers of the sky and sea and land
Cannot destroy. Behold these walls, and know
Immortals still may spring from mortal hand.
—Summerfield Baldwin, 3d.

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JOHN S. SARGENT, THE ARTIST, ARRIVES ON THE WINIFREDIAN

Young Irish Girl Honored For Saving Lives of Two Women Another Passenger on Liner



The Mayor of the City of Boston

HONORABLE JAMES M. CURLEY

The Board of Trustees of the Public Library

ALEXANDER MANN, President

SAMUEL CARR

LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN

ARTHUR T. CONNELLY

MICHAEL J. MURRAY

Librarian—CHARLES F. D. BELDEN

WEST ROXBURY BRANCH LIBRARY

Librarian—CARRIE L. MORSE

Assistants

REBECCA E. WILLIS

LILLIAN M. NEEDHAM

MARJORIE MCINTIRE

General Committee on New Library Building

GEORGE H. NUTTING, Chairman

MRS. ROBERT T. FOWLER

JOHN HAMILTON, Secretary

MRS. MELVILLE C. FREEMAN

FRANCIS H. ALLEN

MRS. FRANK A. KENNEDY

REV. HAROLD G. ARNOLD

MRS. MARY J. MOORE

GEORGE P. BECKFORD

FRANCIS A. MORSE

REV. JOHN F. BRODERICK

MISS EMMA M. NICHOLS

MRS. WILLIAM J. COVILL

LINCOLN OWEN

WILLIAM J. DREW

EDWARD J. ROWSE

DR. HENRY B. STEVENS

JOHN

The Librarian, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, reports that the weather was very pleasant when the new building was opened to the public for inspection.

This was followed by a very interesting and enjoyable trip to the coast of Ireland, where the young girl from Abchurch, came over on the steamer to marry David F. Caird of 231 South Common St., Lynn, to whom



Boston Transcript
April 14, 1922

LIBRARY WORKERS FOR PENSION PLAN

Favor "Contributory System" Measure

The pension committee of employees of the Boston Public Library issued a statement today pointing out the good features in the finance commission bill now before the Legislature providing for a contributory system of pensions to apply to all employees of the city of Boston.

It is felt by the library employees that the bill is equitable in its provisions, provides recognition for land and meritorious service and supplies the moral stimulus needed.

The indigence of old age is provided against first by the enforced saving of the employee himself, and second by the assurance upon the part of the city that it will match his savings upon his retirement.

Persons who are working under the provisions of non-contributory pensions are not compelled to come into the new system, although they have that option.

The library employees regard the bill as a measure that will work to the advantage of employees and taxpayers alike and have voted unanimously to endorse the measure.

James W. Kenney is chairman of the committee and Frank E. Buckley secretary.

The bill has been endorsed by the chamber of commerce, the committee states, and its adoption has been advocated by this body.

ORIENT HEIGHTS

E. B. Atkins, Advocate
April 15, 1922

The residents of the Heights, who realize the difficulties under which the district labors at present, are hoping the time is not far distant when a Municipal building will be erected to accommodate the constantly increasing public needs. They point out the fact that at the present time there is not one large available building in the section. Also, to the fact that the Heights is practically isolated, by its peculiar situation and distance from City Hall. It is essentially a residential section, and a building where taxes could be paid and other public business transacted, would prove a great convenience. The inadequacy of quarters provided the branch library or reading room, is cited as one of the glaring examples of a public need long neglected, and which should long since have been properly housed. The possibility of a gymnasium and baths, together with quarters for the American Legion post, are also discussed in connection with a proposed municipal building. But if this is done, the branch library should be absolutely sequestered and, practically, installed in a building by itself. In like manner, the remaining portion of the structure should then be given over to the Legion, gymnasium and public requirements. As to the need of such a building, no argument is necessary. Other portions of the city, already much better provided for than the Heights, have been given municipal buildings at considerable cost, one in ward 6 costing \$400,000. This is possibly due to the fact that two of the City Councilors reside in that ward. East Boston has no representative in that unit, and receives very little attention from that body, unless it is an effort to create discord among the citizens. It is believed that if the question of a municipal building is taken hold of in a determined and intelligent way, the present administration at City Hall would give the matter careful consideration, and possibly provide some means tending to bring the matter closer to consummation. The building is needed, and now would appear to be the time to begin an agitation to make it a fact.

Contributory System of Pensions Endorsed

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—Will you allow the use of space in your valuable paper to offer a few comments on the finance commission bill now before the Legislature providing for a contributory system of pensions to apply to all employees of the city of Boston?

This whole question of civil pensions is a very important one at the present time and the constantly growing tendency to extend the gratuitous pension has really become a cause of serious consideration. In the past fiscal year the city spent for pensions a sum not far from \$800,000, not a penny of which was contributed by the recipients. At present there are something like 175 special acts on the statute books pertaining to pensions in the city of Boston and 48 were passed in 1919 alone. All of these were non-contributory and practically all provided for retirement at half pay. No question is raised as to the head of the recipients but the fact remains that many equally deserving cases because of lack of some influence to take up their cause have reached superannuation and indigence, unprovided for.

At present more than half the employees of the city are under some form of non-contributory pensions, the remaining half asking only that they be permitted to participate in a system in the support of which they may contribute their share.

It is a fact that some communities throughout the country have already repudiated non-contributory pensions and have either discontinued them altogether or substituted contributory ones in their stead. In the report submitted to the Legislature last year by a joint special committee after a very exhaustive study the conclusion reached is stated as follows: "We believe that all municipal pensions for future appointees should be placed on a contributory basis," and goes on to say referring to special laws, "Most of these special laws (with some exceptions mentioned) are without merit and are pernicious."

The soundness of the principle of contributory pensions as good business is recognized by many of the big business concerns of the country and certainly the application of the principle is pertinent to the proper conduct of the business of the city with its 16,000 employees and \$24,000,000 pay roll.

The superannuation in most cases is a

100 per cent pensioner since he is drawing full pay for little or no return on his part. Many times to deprive him of his job would be to deprive him of his living and for this reason any departmental head would hesitate, and justly, before discharging such a one even though conscious that his presence is demoralizing to the morale of the department.

The responsibility for this condition does not rest with departmental heads. The finance commission bill aims to correct this sort of thing and, without working hardship, to improve the service of the city by doing what private business must do if it is to survive—endeavor to secure a dollar return in service for every dollar paid out in salary. The employees of the Public Library have voted unanimously to endorse the bill—House 5—as a measure that will work to the advantage of the employees and taxpayer alike. What others think of the bill may be gathered from the fact that the city of San Francisco has adopted a similar system based to a large extent upon the Boston idea.

Incidentally in a communication received from the San Francisco board of retirement they express astonishment that so good a bill as was submitted last year failed of passage through objection of the Governor after having passed both branches of the Legislature.

It is felt by the library employees that the bill is equitable in its provisions that it provides recognition for long and meritorious service and that it supplies the tremendous moral stimulus that possible old age indigence is provided against first by the enforced saving of the employee himself—who never loses these savings—and second, by the assurance upon the part of the city that it will watch the savings of the employees savings upon retirement.

Those now working under the provisions of the non-contributory pension are not compelled to come into this system, although they have that option. The bill has to do with the future entirely and in no way interferes with the prerogatives or privileges of present beneficiaries of other systems.

The Chamber of Commerce endorses the bill and advocates its adoption.

Sincerely yours,
Pension Committee
Employees Boston Public Library.
James W. Kenney, chairman, Pierce E. Buckley, secretary.

Boston Transcript
April 18, 1922

LIBRARY OPEN IN AFTERNOON

Public Can View Paintings and Other Art Works but No Books Will Be Issued

To give opportunity to persons who are unable to enjoy the beauties of the Copley Square Building of the Boston Public Library during business hours the public rooms and corridors will be open on April 18 from twelve to six o'clock.

The vestibule and the court, the Sargent, Davis de Chavannes and the Abbey decorations, and the fine arts exhibition room will be accessible, but none of the reading rooms will be open and no books will be issued for home use or for reading in the building, or can books be returned.

Boston Transcript

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TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1922

LIBRARY OPEN IN AFTERNOON

Public Can View Paintings and Other Art Works but No Books Will Be Issued

To give opportunity to persons who are unable to enjoy the beauties of the Conley Square Building of the Boston Public Library during business hours the public rooms and corridors will be open on April 19 from twelve to six o'clock.

The vestibule and the court, the Sargent, Purvis de Chavannes and the Abbey decorations, and the fine arts exhibition room will be accessible, but none of the reading rooms will be open and no books will be issued for home use or for reading in the building, or can books be returned.

Boston Daily Globe.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1922

WEST ROXBURY BRANCH OF PUBLIC LIBRARY OPENED

The new West Roxbury branch of the Boston Public Library was opened last night with appropriate exercises. About 230 residents of the district gathered in the auditorium for the ceremonies.

Librarian Charles F. D. Belden delivered the keys of the building to Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, chairman of the board of trustees. Rt. Rev. Mr. Arthur T. Connolly of Jamaica Plain delivered an address and Rev. Edward H. Byington of the West Roxbury Congregational Church offered prayer. Lincoln Owen, Melville E. Freeman and Charles T. Foley were ushers. George A. Nutting was in charge of the committee of arrangements. The Highland Male Quartet gave a musical program. The building was erected at a cost of \$70,000 and is on Centre st.

Boston Telegram

April 19, 1922

A CONDUCTOR'S ANSWER

Editor of The Boston Telegram: Will you permit me to illustrate, in the controversy caused by Miss Agnes Doyle, where in this instance "casting my bread on the waters" has not come out as we would expect.

During the discussion, in regards to discourtesy of the library staff, you printed one of my letters defending the women attendants and warmly expressing my appreciation of the treatment they have always accorded me, even when in uniform.

Miss Doyle did not know that it was a conductor that fought the critics that assailed them—that it is a conductor now, who receives the same generous treatment from the hard-working, capable and ready library officials in the Allston branch.

Now had I a mind to I might have mentioned occasions when library attendants have been grossly unfair to me, when they have been pressed with duty or troubles that obsessed them; but the instances have been rare, and in a sense of judgment I have allowed for conditions.

If Miss Agnes Doyle had adopted my attitude she might not have condemned the "whole work" because of one grievous incident. At best "woman against woman" is a hard combination.

It usually takes two to make these "instances" and where one realizes his or her own shortcomings it doesn't "happen."

JOSEPH TRAYNOR.

24 Mead st., Allston.

Transcript

April 20, 1922

CONFIRMS MAYOR'S APPOINTEES

Civil Service Commission Approves John J. Walsh for City Planning Board, and Others

Confirmations by the Civil Service Commission of the following appointments by Mayor Curley were received today by the city clerk: John J. Walsh, City Planning Board; James H. Stone, overseer of the public welfare; Margaret J. Gookin, overseer of the public welfare; Henry S. Rowen, trustee, City Hospital; Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, trustee, Public Library, and John J. Barry, trustee, Boston Sanatorium.

April 21, 1922

The Boston Post

The Independent Democratic Paper of New England

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

If you are fortunate enough to get a copy of the new Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, before they are all gone, you will find it in a facsimile of Boston's first city charter. And you will also find an article giving the history of that charter. The town of Boston never had a charter, although attempts in that direction began at a very early date. In 1630 there was an agitation in that direction, and a charter was drawn up, but nothing came of it.

Similar attempts were made during a series of years, so that by 1784 no less than 11 times had a charter been asked for by members of the community. When Revolutionary days were a thing of the past, and the Federal Constitution had been adopted, in 1788, the efforts became more determined. A plan was put forward in 1791, another in 1804, and still a third in 1815. But none of these were successful. It was found that the Commonwealth had no authority under its constitution, to authorize the incorporation of cities.

A convention was called, and an amendment to the State Constitution was offered and accepted, giving such authority. This amendment was subsequently ratified by the people of this State. A few months later, the town appointed a committee which reported in favor of establishing a city government.

The matter was debated at a succession of town meetings, held in Faneuil Hall, and there was no little opposition to the proposed change. Mrs. Josiah Quincy was one of those who clung tenaciously to the old form of town government. It was finally decided to ask for a city charter. The General Court delayed for some time before granting it, but finally did so. The charter then had to be submitted to the people, to be accepted or rejected by them, and again the two opposing factions were lined up against each other. Finally, the charter was accepted by a majority of 916 in a total vote of 1673. This was on March 1th, 1822.

Transcript

April 22, 1922

Music Conference on Monday

Dr. Archibald T. Davidson of Harvard will speak on "What Women's Clubs Can Do for Music" at the music conference with the Ruskin Club, on Monday, at 2 P. M., in the Boston Public Library hall. The programme in charge of Mrs. Arthur H. Davison, State chairman of music, will include greetings from the Federation by Mrs. Wallace P. Hood, fourth vice president; Mrs. Charles F. Bates, district director, and Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley, hostess president. Music will be given by the Boston Trio, Frederic Tillotson, piano; Louis Besserer, violin; Louis Dalbeck, cello, assisted by Helen Choate, soprano. "How Women's Clubs Can Help the Supervisor of Music in the Schools" will be set forth by John A. O'Shea, director of music in the Boston public schools. Invitations are extended to all interested club women.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1922

GRANT DOCUMENTS ARE SHOWN

Collection of Memorabilia at Public Library is Increased by Loan from General's Nephew

Through the courtesy of Professor Jesse Grant Cramer of Boston University, the exhibition of books and prints relating to General Ulysses S. Grant now on display at the Boston Public Library, has been increased by the loan of memorabilia, which Professor Cramer has inherited from the Grant family. Among them are several Grant documents and letters, including a commission as major general of volunteers signed by Abraham Lincoln, and an interesting collection of small photographs of the general and his family. Professor Cramer is a son of Dr. M. J. Cramer, former United States minister to Denmark and Switzerland, and of Mary Grant Cramer, youngest sister of General Grant.

Transcript

April 22, 1922

FOLK-LORE OPEN MEETING

Public May Hear Talk by Dr. Spinden on "Hunting for Mayan Cities in Central America"

An innovation on the part of the Boston Branch of the American Folk-lore Society, which usually holds its meetings in private houses, will be a public meeting in the Boston Public Library lecture hall, Boylston street entrance, at eight o'clock on Thursday evening, April 27, when Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, of the staff of the Peabody Museum of Harvard, will give a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on "Hunting for Mayan Cities in Central America." Dr. Spinden will give an account of his recent experiences in Central America, following lost trails in search of forgotten temples. He will show views of some of the cities of Central America, landscape views of the country through which the expedition passed, and pictures of the ruined temples which he visited. He will also show pictures of stone bas-reliefs which illustrate the high degree of artistic development which Mayan civilization reached. The meeting will be open to visitors.

West Roxbury News

April 22, 1922

THE WEST ROXBURY WOMAN'S CLUB MAKES GIFT

On Monday evening, April 17, just before the exercises began, the directors of the West Roxbury Woman's Club presented Miss Morse, the librarian, a basket of flowers, and her assistant, Miss Willis, a bouquet of flowers. Both librarian and assistant are club members, and dearly loved by all the townfolk. All should feel just a wee bit more proud of our library with two such staunch friends, ever ready to help and direct.

THE JAMAICA PLAIN NEWS THE ROSLINDALE NEWS THE WEST ROXBURY NEWS

April 22, 1922

HISTORY OF THE WEST ROXBURY BRANCH LIBRARY.

The first library in West Roxbury for general use was started by the Rev. John Flagg, a minister of the First Parish Church. It was known as "The Spring Street Social Library." Any person became a proprietor by paying three dollars and an annual assessment. The first catalogue was printed in Boston in 1841 and represented about 475 volumes.

The library was first placed in Mrs. Benjamin Corey's house, and was afterwards removed to Miss Betsy Draper's store. After the store was given up the collection was removed to Westery Hall, where it has remained under changed conditions until the present time.

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The cornerstone of the new building was laid on Sept. 10, 1921. The building was accepted by the city of Boston on March 31, 1922. The city appropriated for lot, building and furnishings the sum of \$72,000.

West Roxbury News

Saturday, April 22, 1922

On Monday, April 17, the formal dedication of West Roxbury's new branch library took place. The main hall of the library building was filled to overflowing, over 400 being present. The hall was beautifully decorated with palms and Easter lilies.

Mr. George H. Nutting, chairman of the general committee, presided, and after music by the Highland Male Quartet he introduced Mr. Francis A. Morse as the one person best qualified to give the history of the new library building.

Mr. Morse is recognized by West Roxbury and by the city as a gentleman of great civic pride and a great worker for local improvements. He is known to be very largely responsible for the widening and reconstruction of Centre street, as well as responsible for the beautiful new library building.

Mr. Morse first paid a tribute to the work of Oscar A. Thayer, the architect, and to the faithfulness of the contractor, Mr. Joseph Rugo. The community expected much from Mr. Thayer, but in the architectural beauty the dainty coloring of the interior, the caring for every detail, and the completeness of adaptability, the community were surprised and delighted.

Mr. Morse explained the organization of a general committee in the early fall of 1919, comprising representatives from each of the six churches, the Citizens' Association with its 600 members, the Woman's Club with its 500 members and a waiting list of over 100, the Highland and Unitarian clubs, Parents' Association and the Legion Post, all vigorous organizations, and in this way showed the strength of the committee. The first meeting of the committee was held on Oct. 17, 1919, just two years and six months to a day and hour from this evening.

During the winter all phases of the proposed building and its site were discussed. The committee finally voted unanimously to request the city government to purchase the present site, which, with the land on which the old building stood, comprised some 22,000 square feet, fronting on our beautiful Centre street—which Mr. Morse emphasized should be called Centre avenue—with the grounds of the Congregational Church on the one side and the to be extension of Bellevue street on the other. The selection of this site was unanimously approved by every church and organization, and the matter referred to the trustees of the Public Library. They approved unanimously, and His Honor Mayor Peters, always helpful and considerate, also approved. The City Council appropriated money and the site was purchased by the city.

Another appropriation was passed unanimously by the Council for the erection of the building. Mr. Thayer was selected by His Honor and the trustees as the architect, and under the direction of Mr. Belden and Mr. Ward of the Central Library plans were matured, the contract let, and Mr. Rugo, the contractor, began his work.

Mr. Morse explained that besides the beautiful hall for the library, in which the exercises were being held, there was, below, a hall with seating capacity for 200 persons, retiring room for the librarian and her assistants, supply rooms, etc.

Mr. Morse closed his address with an earnest plea for a public opinion that would help to teach the young to appreciate this beautiful building and the library, to be careful of them and the grounds that surround them, and to enter the building with the idea of study and not of sociability. The doors will be opened wide for all, with a most cordial invitation to come in and drink of the waters of this educational fountain.

In the absence of His Honor the Mayor, Mr. Belden, in a few appropriate words, turned over in the name of the city the keys of the building to Dr. Alexander Mann, the president of the board of trustees.

Dr. Mann, on receiving the keys, delivered an eloquent address, expressing his delight and satisfaction at the completion of this beautiful and practical building, and the privilege of participating in its dedication. He paid a glowing tribute to the community that had shown such a unanimous spirit and appointed a committee that could obtain unanimous results. Such an exhibition of feeling was an excellent example to other parts of the city, for often when an attempt was made to secure some desirable and necessary improvement, there developed dissensions that resulted in obtaining nothing, for the city cannot grant requests to communities that do not know their own mind. He asked for the assistance of this community in obtaining books, so much needed throughout the city. This expense was second to none in its importance for the public welfare.

The Rev. Arthur T. Connolly of the board of trustees was the next speaker. He spoke with much feeling of his appreciation of the work that West Roxbury citizens had accomplished in securing the new building and working so unanimously for the public good. He also emphasized the good example thus shown to the rest of the city and the very great assistance given to improvement generally. There was only one sure way to obtain desired improvements and that was to follow this example.

He spoke for the influence the library should have on the minds of the people to uplift them and help them to live on a higher plane of thought and action.

The Rev. Edward H. Byington delivered a touchingly beautiful dedicatory prayer, and the exercises closed with the singing of "America."

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1922

Boston Globe



CARDINAL O'CONNELL, ARRIVING IN NEW YORK, GREETED BY BOSTON WELCOMING COMMITTEE. Boston's prelate, arriving from Rome and the election of a new Pope, was photographed in New York yesterday as he shook hands with Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Suffolk County Superior Court. Other members of the welcoming committee are gathered around. (Photo by George T. Murray, Post staff photographer.)

Rev. A. T. Connolly

Boston Herald
April 25, 1922

ASKS VAST CIVIC MUSIC CENTRE

Proposal of Director
O'Shea Warmly Indorsed
by Ruskin Club

WOULD USE WHITE FUND FOR PURPOSE

The monthly meeting of the Boston Ruskin Club held yesterday afternoon in the Public Library hall was devoted to discussion of music, particularly as to the ways in which the club could further its study and use. John O'Shea, director of music in the Boston public schools, suggested that the White fund might be used by the city to erect an auditorium suitable for use by large choruses. This met with enthusiastic support and the club adopted a resolution indorsing that sentiment and requesting the consideration of Mayor Curley on the matter.

Mr. O'Shea, in his address, said: "America has been called a musical country, but it is doubtful if that is a fair statement. Certainly the people have musical talent and are ready to have music brought to them; but so far it has been necessary to get our training and many of our artists from abroad."

Foundation for Work

"Cheap music hurts the work which the public school is trying to accomplish. On the other hand, as you go through the foreign section of East Boston and the North end you hear grand opera. A true Americanization will build upon the foundation of this inheritance and we shall gain through it."

"We now recognize and give credit toward graduation for the study of music in the high schools. It is possible to earn 16 of the 80 credits necessary in this way. There is a great need of more band and orchestral instruments for use in the high schools. We have no difficulty in discovering talent. The greatest sorrow is that we have to pass so many promising pupils by. Abroad these children would be taken and cared for while their education is completed and they are developing."

"Music," said Prof. Archibald T. Davison of Harvard, "is the only subject taught in college which does not receive serious consideration in preparation. It is also the only subject taught in both college and preparatory schools which has not been linked together by entrance examinations. Harvard and Radcliffe, and possibly the college board examiners, are preparing to give an adequate examination in music this year which will require the attention the subject deserves in the preparatory schools. Nearly half of the candidates selected for the Harvard Glee Club are dropped because they have no sense of rhythm. This is a fundamental which can best be taught early in life during the grammar school age."

Mrs. Arthur H. Davison presided at the meeting. Selections were given by Louis Besserer, violinist; Fred Tilton, pianist, and Miss Helen Choate, soprano. Mrs. Wallace P. Wood, fourth vice-president of the Massachusetts Federation of Music, spoke briefly.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1922

SHOW BOSTONIANA AT LIBRARY

Exhibition in Connection with Centennial
Year Will Be Continued Until Sept. 1

In connection with the centenary of Boston's city government, there is being installed in the exhibition room of the Public Library a selection from the Bostoniana in the library. It is intended to confine this exhibit in the main to material dealing with Boston in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. It will be kept on view until Sept. 1 and may be changed and added to as occasion demands.

Boston Post May 4, 1922

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Everybody who really cares for Boston should visit the present exhibition at the Boston Public Library. The views of Boston of the last century are full of interest. The very first thing I noticed was a picture of "The Old Elm," so dear to our fathers and grandfathers, and to some of us who knew it so well in our youth. Perhaps your father and mother took you to Boston Common when you were a child, and showed you this famous tree. At any rate, they may have told you about it. It was blown down in 1878.

Then you can see the State House as it was in 1808, in its original simplicity and grace, as designed by Bulfinch. And if you know the Tremont House in its palmy days, you will be glad to see it pictured forth as it was in the days when Charles Dickens stopped there, on his first visit to Boston. I always associate the Tremont House with the day when, as a young boy, I first ventured into a big public dining room, alone. How that tall, dignified waiter overawed me! And how I wished that he would go away, and not insist on standing directly behind my chair!

Of course you will want to see Daniel Webster's house, at the corner of Summer and High streets; and then you will like to look at the "Corner of

Court and Tremont street—about 1850—," where Webster had his law office. You will remember also that Washington lodged here in 1789, when he made that famous visit to Boston. The sign of Samuel S. Pierce on the corner store looks quite familiar.

One of the grand old houses of Boston was the Gardiner-Greene House, on Pemberton Hill, built about 1585, and as you look at it, you get some idea of the pleasant Boston of those early days. And for a somewhat later period, you can look at the view of Tremont street in 1842, with the old apple-women in the foreground, and at Church Green, Summer street, in 1843, showing what a charming street it then was.

These are just hints of what you will find in this admirable collection of views. But the views are not all. There is a notable exhibit of the most interesting documents relating to the birth of Boston as a city. There is the Notification, dated Dec. 1, 1821, calling upon the citizens to assemble at Faneuil Hall, Dec. 10, "To act upon the report of the committee, appointed the 22nd October, last, to recommend a system for the more efficient administration of the town and county government."

You will also find the petition praying for the establishment of a city government; the respective memoranda, made by Josiah Quincy and John Phillips, as to the action of the House of Representatives and the Senate upon the petition; the act establishing the city of Boston, Feb. 23, 1822; the "Notification to the Freeholders and others," to meet at Faneuil Hall to decide whether they will accept the charter; and the minutes of the meeting at which the charter was accepted, and of the meeting at which the final transfer of the government took place. These are all original documents.

This Is the Week When We Teach the Young Idea Not to Shoot



By Elizabeth Graves, of the Newton Technical High School, Awarded the First Prize of \$20 in Class I, Which Is Made Up of Work of High School Students.

AS part of its share in the annual national observance of "Be Kind to Animals Week," the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has sponsored a poster competition and the school children of Massachusetts have submitted over fifteen hundred posters from fifty-two societies and towns throughout the State.

As many of the posters as space permitted are on exhibition this week in the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library, where they make a fascinating display, full of variety in subject and execution. Those for which there was no place on the walls and drawings often equally sincere and equally expressive of the idea, are piled in the cases where they may be seen by applying to an attendant.

A list of subjects was suggested to the school children by the committee. But the children were strongly encouraged to carry out their own ideas, in order that the object of the contest, which was to interest children in the general subject of kindness to animals, might be accomplished. And that this object is accomplished is borne in on the visitor to the exhibition with increasing emphasis as the posters are looked over. Sincerity and genuine interest stand out all over the walls and



The Winner of the First Prize of \$15 in Class II, Which Consisted of the Work of Students Above the Sixth Grade and in Junior High Schools. The Poster Is by Ellen Rockwood, of the Milton Junior High School.

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Exhibits Posters Made by Children for "Be Kind to Animals Week"

By Margaret Fitzhugh Browne

"How would you like to be treated like this?" Some very emotional appeals to the average child's dual relations with pets are the posters which refer to their care and

feeding, among them is one with the rule in verse, or should we say *vers libre*, which reads: "If happy bunnies you would keep, Give them water and plenty to eat." Another one which shows a disconsolate spotted pup, with a large, floppy hat tied under his chin and presents a point of view which many children don't consider in its title, "Looks pretty, doesn't he, but how do you think he feels? Don't dress up animals." Birds from all points of view, their value as exterminators of insect pests, their destruction for heartless hat decoration, their imprisonment in cages, feeding them in winter and providing bird-houses and bird-baths for them in summer, their protection

Boston Transcript - April 26, 1922



By John Costa, of the Dearborn School, Rosbury, Winner of the First Prize of \$15 in Class III, Fifth and Sixth Grammar Grades.

PRIZES FOR ANIMAL POSTERS

Awards to School Children of Greater Boston Are Made by Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Connection With Humane Week

The present week, April 24 to 30, has been chosen by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for their annual "Be Kind to Animals Week," and its celebration will be marked by several features.

Posters, announcing "Be Kind to Animals," made by children all over the State, in response to the society's competition and offer of prizes, are now on exhibition in the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library, to remain until Saturday, April 29. The interest shown by the children in this competition, the fourth which the society has held, has greatly exceeded that of other years, widespread as that has been, and about 1200 posters, representing fifty-two cities and towns, have been submitted to the committee. As it was impossible to display all of the posters, about two hundred of the best have been collected for the exhibition in the Library.

The posters were judged today by a jury consisting of Walter Reverend, head of the Fine Arts Room of the Public Library; William E. Putnam, an architect of this city, and Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, artist and art critic, of the Transcript.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

CLASS I. (High Schools)
First prize, \$20, Elizabeth Graves, Newton Technical High School.
Second prize, \$15, Beatrice Alta Lord, Somerville High School.
Third prize, \$10, Andrew Jones, Newton Technical High School.
Fourth, fifth and sixth prizes, each one year's subscription to "Our Dumb Animals," Clara Marsh, Bartlett High School, Woburn.
Fifth, George Berham, Somerville High School.
Sixth, Henry Johnson, Brookline High School.
CLASS II. (Grammar Grades Above the Sixth and Junior High)
First prize, \$15, Ellen Rockwood, Milton High School.
Second prize, \$10, Dorothea Ellis, Milton High School.
Third prize, \$5, Simon Goldsmith, Chestnut Street School.
Fourth, fifth and sixth prizes each one year's subscription to "Our Dumb Animals," Clara West, Butler, Hawkins School, Dedham.
Fifth, Evelyn Choate, Junior High School, Milton.
Sixth, Irene K. Muller, West School, Malden.
CLASS III. (Fifth and Sixth Grammar Grades)
First prize, \$10, John Costa, Dearborn School, Rosbury.
Second prize, \$10, Delina Castonguay, Salisbury School, Salem.
Third prize, \$5, Leo Minasian, Bowditch School, Salem.
Fourth, fifth and sixth prizes, each one year's subscription to "Our Dumb Animals," Louismond Cramer, Tucker School, Mattapan.
Fifth, Renata Visca, Paul Fereve School, Revere.
Sixth, Lucienne Sequin, Bickett School, Lynn.

Other activities of the week will be stereoscopic lectures on subjects related to the humane treatment of animals by Guy Richardson, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the S. P. C. A. These lectures will take place Tuesday morning at the Junior High School in Waltham, Thursday morning at the High School of Commerce in Boston, Friday afternoon at the Malden High School, for two grammar schools, and Sunday evening at the Union Congregational Church in Maynard.

Friday will be "Humane Day" in the schools, and on this day special attention will be given to the subject in the classrooms. On Sunday, April 30, "Humane Sunday," special reference to the matter will be made in the churches. Twelve thousand copies of a specially prepared humane manual have been distributed in the schools, and among other methods of bringing the society's work to the attention of the public will be illustrated window cards and slides in the motion picture theatres.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1922

An Old Home Week for Books

When the Minneapolis Public Library announced a week during which it would accept overdue books without demanding payment of the accrued fine, the return of many such books was to be expected. The generous offer was pretty sure to call out a generous response. But when the library also provided receptacles for the anonymous return of books mysteriously vanished from the open shelves there were no doubt eyes who regarded the preparation of such receptacles as a clever waste. The more optimistic librarian who put a book in a basket, on the well known principle that a nest egg encourages hens to lay, and had his nest egg promptly lifted by some unknown passer, may reasonably have joined the pessimists; but the receptacles were then fixed so that what was dropped in by conscience couldn't be taken out by opportunism, and books began actually to accumulate. Conscience, it appears, needs no nest egg.

During the week the library got back some 500 books—fiction, juvenile, educational, poetry, music, "selected readings" and books on debating—and fifty cents in hard cash. A score of "Hansel and Gretel," nine years absent, came back in one of the boxes; and seven books were returned to private libraries via the public library receptacles. There were, of course, episodes. "I've asked for that book again and again," said a gentleman book-lover with a card and a slip, sadly contemplating a librarian. "but it always seems to be out." "It's in now," chirped a lady book-lover who happened to be within hearing. "I just dropped it in the box at the door." A librarian, observing the week, divides the book-returns into two general classes, those who mean well but are careless in their relation to the rules of a public institution, and those who regard such rules as unimportant because it is a public institution. On the individual kind and character of these robbers the Minneapolis Old Home Week for Books casts no light; as they had taken the books away, so they returned them, surreptitiously, with only fifty cents to betray "the torture of that inward hell no ear can hear nor tongue can tell," as Byron described accusing conscience. In some cases, no doubt, the robber had more conscience than in others, and was happier to get out of the volume. He took it meaning next morning to bring it back, but the very fact of his escape made the return a more and more terrifying adventure. He who had heedlessly obeyed impulse now knew fear. He postponed—and the longer the more.

Amman

THE SUNDAY HERALD

SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1922

REV. DR. MANN HEAD BOSTON TRUST

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Trinity Church, was elected head of the trustees of the Boston Public Library at their annual meeting. Samuel Carr was chosen vice-president and Miss D. J. Leary, clerk.

May 17 1922

BOSTON POST

SILBERT BILL HELD INVALID

Provided for Removal Sargent Painting

Attorney-General Allen yesterday rendered to the committee on the judiciary his opinion that the bill of Representative Silbert of Boston, to provide for the removal from the public library of the Sargent painting, "The Synagogue," is unconstitutional. The picture has been unveiled many prominent Jews of Boston around that it is a reflection upon religion, and the Silbert bill provides for its taking by the State and removal from the walls of the library. The Attorney-General says that the bill, which simply changes the title of a piece of property, is not an over a public use and therefore unconstitutional.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1922

STATE CANNOT TAKE LIBRARY PAINT

Silbert Bill for Its Removal Is unconstitutional

John S. Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue," (to which a number of Jewish citizens and societies have objected, cannot be removed from Boston Public Library under the provisions of the Silbert bill now before the committee on judiciary, according to an opinion sent to the House yesterday by Atty.-Gen. Allen. As the Legislature had no power to interfere in the contract between the Silbert bill sought to take the picture by right of eminent domain, the Attorney-General holds that such a measure is unconstitutional. Representative Silbert said in a statement that he would urge upon the Judiciary committee an amended bill, eliminating the words which the attorney-general finds objectionable.

Transcript

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1922
Genealogical—Patriotic

NAVY BILLS

Jockeying for

Adjusted Pay

and Navy Will

May Take a

Joslin

Members of the Army and Navy are engaged in the jockeying for adjusted pay. The House is expected to pass a bill for the Army and Navy. The Senate is expected to pass a bill for the Army and Navy. The House is expected to pass a bill for the Army and Navy. The Senate is expected to pass a bill for the Army and Navy.

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FLETCHER & CO. LTD.
Sole Distributors in Greater Boston
80 Boylston Street, Boston

In the Arcade
LITTLE BUILDING
(Street Floor)

THE Edwin Clapp SHOE
Established 1853



Makers of genuine Australian Kangaroo Boots and Shoes for men and women

Are Men Shrewder Buyers Than Women?

A MAN wants a pair of shoes. He goes, most probably, into an exclusive men's shoe store. He knows values. He wants style, but he also wants durability. He is determined to get his money's worth. Therefore, he insists upon the maker's name as guarantee.

A woman desires a pair of shoes. She wants style and gets it. But she is not so particular about who makes the shoes—or whether they will wear well and keep their shape. She gets angry when they don't, but she doesn't make sure about it when she buys them.

Men know shoes before they buy them.
Women buy shoes before they know them.

But there is a gem of a Ladies' Shoe Store in the Arcade of the Little Building (street floor), corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets, where women and misses can be fitted in a variety of the latest fashionable models. Every shoe stamped "Edwin Clapp"—a trademark that men have praised exceedingly for over sixty-nine years.

Come and see the most exclusive, restful and cozy Ladies' Shoe Store in Boston. Make it your shoe store.

Edwin Clapp Shoes for men are sold only at our School Street Store—Number Two—near Washington Street

THE Edwin Clapp SHOE
Established 1853

branch crippled the military establishment in many particulars. It not only reduced the enlisted personnel from 150,000 to 115,000, but it cut the number of commissioned officers from 13,000 to 11,000 and provided funds for the training of only 101,000 civilians this summer, whereas the War Department requested funds for training 160,000 civilians.

Senator is authority for the statement that the Senate will materially increase the enlisted personnel of the Army, will restore the officers whose services would be dispensed with if the lead of the House were followed and in no event will agree to limiting the number of civilians who may be given summer training. All these items in his opinion, are vital to adequate defense and the indications are that a great majority of the Senate agree with him. If certain senators would speak their minds they would say that they are disgusted with the leaders of the lower branch.

Conference Will Be Deadlocked

The chances are that the Senate will make appropriations for an adequate Army and then will appoint conferees to reconcile the difference between the two branches. According to present indications, the conference committee will be

dom of the Democratic electorate in Massachusetts. Whoever is selected by the Democratic voters to lead the fight for the Democratic governorship of Massachusetts will receive Colonel Gaston's hearty, unstinted and enthusiastic support.

PLAN A CLOTHING DRIVE

Sixty Women, Dinner Guests of Augustus P. Loring, Organize in Interest of Near East Relief

One thousand tons of discarded American clothing was insufficient to clothe the destitute women and children of the Near East during the past winter, though it kept thousands from discomfort and death, according to a statement made at the Hotel Vendome, this noon, where sixty Boston women dined as guests of Augustus P. Loring, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Near East Relief, and later organized to open a clothing drive May 15. The quota for the State is 250,000 pounds of clothing.

Dr. William A. Bartlett, State director,

TO CONTINUE COMMISSION

Senate Passes Bill Extending Existence of Necessaries Board for Another Year

Under suspension of the rules, the Senate yesterday passed through all stages the bill providing for the continuance of the Commission on Necessaries of Life for one year from May 1, after having adopted an amendment providing that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may at any time change the personnel of the commission. The measure was then sent to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

The Senate passed to be engrossed the resolve providing for an investigation as to the need of a State University in Massachusetts and as to the opportunities for higher education. An amendment to the resolve was adopted reducing the membership from nine to seven members, and several other amendments were rejected.

Under suspension of rules the Senate passed to be engrossed the bill authorizing the Metropolitan District Commission to construct the Neponset bridge from Boston to Milton.

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The prizes were awarded as follows:

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First prize, \$20, Elizabeth Groves, Newton Technical High; second prize, \$15, Beatrice Alta Lord, Somerville High School.
Third prize, \$10, Audrey Jones, Newton Technical High School.
Fourth, fifth and sixth prizes, each one year's subscription to "Our Dumb Animals," Clara Barsh, Bartlett High School, Wellesley.

CLASS II (Grammar Grades Above the Sixth and Junior High)
First prize, \$10, Ellen Rockwood, Milton High School.

Second prize, \$10, Dorothea Ellis, Milton High School.
Third prize, \$5, Simon Goldsmith, Chestnut Street School, Springfield.
Fourth, fifth and sixth prizes each one year's subscription to "Our Dumb Animals," Clara West Butler, Hewins School, Dedham.
Fifth, Evelyn Choate, Junior High School, Milton.
Sixth, Irene K. Muller, West School, Malden.
CLASS III (Fifth and Sixth Grammar Grades)
First prize, \$15, John Costa, Dearborn School, Roxbury.
Second prize, \$10, Delina Castonquay, Saltonstall School, Salem.
Third prize, \$5, Leo Minasian, Bowditch School, Salem.
Fourth, fifth and sixth prizes, each one year's subscription to "Our Dumb Animals," Rosamund Caranor, Tucker School, Mattapan.
Fifth, Renata Visca, Paul Revere School, Revere.
Sixth, Lucienne Sequin, Brackett School, Lynn.

Other activities of the week will be stereopticon lectures on subjects related to the humane treatment of animals by Guy Kitchardson, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the S. P. C. A. These lectures will take place Tuesday morning at the Junior High School in Waltham, Thursday morning at the High School of Commerce in Boston, Friday afternoon at the Malden High School, for two grammar schools, and Sunday evening at the Union Congregational Church in Maynard.

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Boston Transcript

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SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1922

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NAVY BILLS

Locke for

Adjusted Pay

and Navy Will

May Take a

Joslin

Members of the Army and Navy are engaged in the fight to keep the Navy from being cut out of the House of Representatives. The House has passed a bill to cut out the Navy, but the Senate is determined to keep it. The House bill would cut out the Navy from the House of Representatives, but the Senate is determined to keep it. The House bill would cut out the Navy from the House of Representatives, but the Senate is determined to keep it.

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Makers of genuine Australian Kangaroo Boots and Shoes for men and women

FLETCHER & CO. LTD.
Sole Distributors in Greater Boston
80 Boylston Street, Boston

In the Arcade
LITTLE BUILDING
(Street Floor)



Are Men Shrewder Buyers Than Women?

A MAN wants a pair of shoes. He goes, most probably, into an exclusive men's shoe store. He knows values. He wants style, but he also wants durability. He is determined to get his money's worth. Therefore, he insists upon the maker's name as guarantee.

A woman desires a pair of shoes. She wants style and gets it. But she is not so particular about who makes the shoes—or whether they will wear well and keep their shape. She gets angry when they don't, but she doesn't make sure about it when she buys them.

Men know shoes before they buy them.
Women buy shoes before they know them.

But there is a gem of a Ladies' Shoe Store in the Arcade of the Little Building (street floor), corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets, where women and misses can be fitted in a variety of the latest fashionable models. Every shoe stamped "Edwin Clapp"—a trademark that men have praised exceedingly for over sixty-nine years.

Come and see the most exclusive, restful and cozy Ladies' Shoe Store in Boston. Make it your shoe store.

Edwin Clapp Shoes for men are sold only at our School Street Store—Number Two—near Washington Street

TO CONTINUE COMMISSION

Senate Passes Bill Extending Existence of Necessaries Board for Another Year

Under suspension of the rules, the Senate yesterday passed through all stages the bill providing for the continuance of the Commission on Necessaries of Life for one year from May 1, after having adopted an amendment providing that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may at any time change the personnel of the commission. The measure was then sent to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

The Senate passed to be engrossed the resolve providing for an investigation as to the need of a State University in Massachusetts and as to the opportunities for higher education. An amendment to the resolve was adopted reducing the membership from nine to seven members, and several other amendments were rejected.

Under suspension of rules the Senate passed to be engrossed the bill authorizing the Metropolitan District Commission to construct the Neponset bridge from Boston to the Neponset River. It is

PLAN A CLOTHING DRIVE

Sixty Women, Dinner Guests of Augustus P. Loring, Organize in Interest of Near East Relief

One thousand tons of discarded American clothing was insufficient to clothe the destitute women and children of the Near East during the past winter, though it kept thousands from discomfort and death, according to a statement made at the Hotel Vendome, this noon, where sixty Boston women dined as guests of Augustus P. Loring, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Near East Relief, and later organized to open a clothing drive May 15. The quota for the State is 250,000 pounds of clothing. Dr. William A. Bartlett, State director,

Conference Will Be Deadlocked

The chances are that the Senate will make appropriations for an adequate Army and then will appoint conferees to reconcile the difference between the two branches. According to present indications, the conference committee will be

PRIZES FOR ANIMAL POSTERS

Awards to School Children of Greater Boston Are Made by Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Connection With Humane Week

The present week, April 24 to 30, has been chosen by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for their annual "Be Kind to Animals Week," and its celebration will be marked by several features.

Posters, announcing "Be Kind to Animals," made by children all over the State, in response to the society's competition and offer of prizes, are now on exhibition in the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library, to remain until Saturday, April 29. The interest shown by the children in this competition, the fourth which the society has held, has greatly exceeded that of other years, widespread as that has been, and about 1200 posters, representing fifty-two cities and towns, have been submitted to the committee. As it was impossible to display all of the posters, about two hundred of the best have been collected for the exhibition in the library.

The posters were judged today by a jury consisting of Walter Rowlands, head of the Fine Arts Room of the Public Library; William E. Putnam, an architect of this city, and Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, artist and art critic, of the Transcript.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

CLASS I. (High Schools)
First prize, \$20, Elizabeth Groves, Newton Technical High; second prize, \$15, Beatrice, Alta Lord, Somerville High School.

Third prize, \$10, Audrey Jones, Newton Technical High School.
Fourth, fifth and sixth prizes, each one year's subscription to "Our Dumb Animals."

Fourth, Clara Barsh, Bartlett High School, Wellesley.

Fifth, George Berham, Somerville High School.

Sixth, Henry Johnson, Brookline High School.

CLASS II. (Grammar Grades Above the Sixth and Junior High)
First prize, \$15, Eileen Rockwood, Milton High School.

Second prize, \$10, Dorothea Ellis, Milton High School.

Third prize, \$5, Simon Goldsmith, Chestnut Street School, Springfield.

Fourth, fifth and sixth prizes each one year's subscription to "Our Dumb Animals."

Fourth, Clara West Butler, Hewins School, Dedham.

Fifth, Evelyn Choate, Junior High School, Milton.

Sixth, Irene K. Muller, West School, Malden.

CLASS III. (Fifth and Sixth Grammar Grades)
First prize, \$10, John Costa Dearborn School, Roxbury.

Second prize, \$10, Delina Castonquay, Saltonstall School, Salem.

Third prize, \$5, Leo Minasian, Bowditch School, Salem.

Fourth, fifth and sixth prizes, each one year's subscription to "Our Dumb Animals."

Fourth, Rosamond Carner, Tucker School, Mattapan.

Fifth, Renata Visca, Paul Revere School, Revere.

Sixth, Lucienne Sequin, Brickett School, Lynn.

Other activities of the week will be stereoscopic lectures on subjects related to the humane treatment of animals by Guy Richardson, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the S. P. C. A. These lectures will take place Tuesday morning at the Junior High School in Waltham, Thursday morning at the High School of Commerce in Boston, Friday afternoon at the Malden High School, for two grammar schools, and Sunday evening at the Union Congregational Church in Maynard.

Friday will be "Humane Day" in the schools, and on this day special attention will be given to the subject in the classrooms. On Sunday, April 30, "Humane Sunday," special reference to the matter will be made in the churches. Twelve thousand copies of a specially prepared humane manual have been distributed in the schools, and among other methods of bringing the society's work to the attention of the public will be illustrated window cards and slides in the motion picture theatres.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 3, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1922

An Old Home Week for Books

When the Minneapolis Public Library announced a week during which it would accept overdue books without demanding payment of the accrued fine, the return of many such books was to be expected. The generous offer was pretty sure to call out a generous response. But when the library also provided receptacles for the anonymous return of books mysteriously vanished from the open shelves there were no doubt cynics who regarded the preparation of such receptacles as a sheer waste. The more optimistic librarian who put a book in a basket, on the well known principle that a nest egg encourages hens to lay, and had his nest egg promptly lifted by some unknown passer, may reasonably have joined the pessimists; but the receptacles were then fixed so that what was dropped in by conscience couldn't be taken out by opportunism, and books began actually to accumulate. Conscience, it appears, needs no nest egg.

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"Great collections of books," wrote Disraeli, "are subject to certain accidents beside the damp, the worms, and the rats; one not less common is that of the borrowers, not to say a word of the purloiners." The distinction, in the observation of librarians, is difficult for some people to grasp. One may at least believe that it has been grasped by every person who furtively dropped a book in a barrel when the Minneapolis library offered the happy occasion. But what is to be said of the unknown person who lifted the nest egg?

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HOLDS "SYNAGOGUE" MEASURE INVALID

But New Act Might Get By, Says Atty Gen Allen

Atty Gen J. Weston Allen yesterday sent to the Legislative Committee on Judiciary an opinion declaring unconstitutional the bill which would provide that John S. Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue," now on the walls of the Boston Public Library, be removed through the exercise of the right of eminent domain by the State. The committee had asked the Attorney General to pass on the bill.

The opinion states that under the provisions of the bill the picture, now devoted to a public use, might remain where it now is and continue to be used for a public purpose. A taking, the opinion says, which simply changes the control over a piece of property and devotes it to the same public purpose is not a taking for public use and therefore is unconstitutional. The Attorney General said that although the bill was unconstitutional in its present form, an act drafted on different lines might be constitutional.

The bill was introduced by Representative Coleman Silbert of Boston. At the hearing before the committee several prominent Jews, as well as men of other religious faiths, argued in favor of the proposed act. They said that the painting is offensive to the Jews and should not, therefore, be in a public building.

Boston Transcript—May 17, 1922

MAY NOT REMOVE PAINTING

Attorney General Holds That Bill to Take Sargent's "Synagogue" Out of Public Library Is Unconstitutional

Attorney General Allen, in an opinion rendered to the Joint Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, declares that the Silbert bill providing for the removal from the Boston Public Library of the Sargent painting, "The Synagogue," is unconstitutional.

Several weeks ago the committee gave a hearing on the measure, at which prominent Jews and other persons spoke in favor of the bill on the ground that the picture was offensive to the Jewish people and should not be exhibited in a public building. The question of the constitutionality of the bill was raised and the committee requested the opinion of the attorney general. The opinion holds that a taking, which simply changes the control over a piece of property, is not a taking for public use and therefore is unconstitutional.

By a vote of the House late yesterday ordered to a third reading the bill providing retirement allowances for the employees of the city of Boston and of Suffolk County, based on annuity and pension contributions. The proposed amendments of the Committee on Counties, to exempt policemen, firemen and certain teachers from the provisions of the act, were overwhelmingly rejected. The bill as it now stands is in the form approved by the Boston Finance Commission and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Boston American

May 17, 1922

LIBRARY MUST KEEP JEWISH PICTURE

The bill providing for the removal of Sargent's picture, "The Synagogue," from the Boston Public Library, was unconstitutional according to an opinion given to the Committee on Judiciary by Attorney General J. Weston Allen.

The opinion points out that under the provisions of the bill the picture might remain where it is and continue to be used for a public purpose. This, it is held, would be merely changing the control of a piece of property and would therefore be illegal.

The picture had been objected to by a number of prominent Jews in Boston, on the ground that it cast an unjustified slur on that race. Mr. Allen's opinion does not attempt to discuss the merits of that question.

Salem Mass. News
May 17, 1922

State Powerless To Remove Sargent In Boston Library

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As the legislature had no power to interfere in the contract between Sargent and the public library trustees, the Silbert bill sought to take the picture by right of eminent domain. The attorney-general holds that such procedure is unconstitutional.

Representative Silbert said last night that he would urge upon the judiciary committee an amended bill, eliminating the words which the attorney-general finds objectionable.

Christian Science Monitor
May 17, 1922

LIBRARY PICTURE BILL WILL BE AMENDED

An amended bill providing for the removal from the walls of the Boston Public Library of the painting, "The Synagogue," by John Singer Sargent, will be urged on the legislative Committee on Judiciary by Rep. Coleman Silbert of Boston, petitioner for the original removal bill which the Attorney-General held unconstitutional in an opinion rendered to the committee yesterday. The petition for legislation seeking to remove the painting was filed by Mr. Silbert and supported by a large number of eminent Jewish citizens. It was asserted that the painting is an insult to Judaism and to the Jewish people.

In his opinion J. Weston Allen, the Attorney-General, states that under the provisions of the bill the picture, now devoted to a public use, might remain where it now is and continue to be used for a public purpose. A transfer, he says, which merely changes the control over a piece of property and devotes it to the same public purpose is not a transfer for public use and therefore is unconstitutional. He states that the bill is unconstitutional at present but could be redrafted on different lines.

Christian Science

Monitor May 18, 1922

PICTURE REMOVAL MAY BE EFFECTED

New Bill Intended to Meet Objections Previously Raised

Attempt to frame a bill which will meet objections as to constitutionality raised by the Attorney-General with respect to the petition for removal of John Singer Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue," from the walls of the Boston Public Library, is being made by Representative Coleman Silbert of Boston, author of the removal bill.

Continued exhibition of this painting has been protested by many eminent Jewish residents of Boston, on the ground the scene it portrays is an insult to Judaism. It depicts the Jewish race and religion as fallen. A woman with broken law tablets in one hand, clutching a broken scepter, her crown awry, crouches before a temple in ruins. The contrast with Christianity is shown by picturing another woman, who stands near by, erect and radiant, upon an altar with a solid foundation.

The question of removing the picture has become involved in a legal angle. In 1893, the library trustees made a contract with Mr. Sargent whereby they agreed to accept and keep in the library in perpetuity any pictures he should paint for the decoration of a special library hall. From a legal point of view, therefore, it is a question whether the trustees, having accepted the paintings so contracted for, have a legal right to remove them. Mr. Silbert hopes to be able to frame a bill which will solve this problem, and overcome the Attorney-General's objections.

Springfield Republican
May 18, 1922

Forced Appreciation of Art

It is not surprising that Attorney-General Allen declares unconstitutional the bill intended to permit the removal of a Sargent painting from the Boston public library by the exercise of the right of eminent domain. Perhaps the Legislature might pass a bill declaring the offending work of art to be nonexistent and thereby safeguard the library against the odium of retaining it. The situation in which the library finds itself—of having a painting which it is under contract to keep, yet which it would like to get rid of—is worthy of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera. Quite in harmony with the humorous invention of those apparently immortal works was the suggestion that the picture be removed by exercising the right of eminent domain.

The logical and legal result may be that the library must keep the picture. That will not be a bad solution, so far as the principles of toleration and artistic appreciation are concerned. A picture in a series intended to portray historically and symbolically the development of religions does not deserve removal from a public exhibition room just because the ideas expressed do not accord with the ideas entertained by the adherents of a particular faith. The picture should be interpreted in the spirit in which it was conceived. It is a work of art and is entitled to be judged from that point of view.

Boston Eve. Globe

May 18, 1922

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Boston Telegram
May 23, 1922

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Editor of The Boston Telegram:
As an illustration of lack of judgment in planning city buildings for public use, I call your attention to the South End branch of the Public Library—the new quarters, soon to be opened in the Municipal building at the corner of Shawmut ave. and Brookline st. Although the South End is a crowded district, perhaps more crowded than any other section of the city, because of the large number of lodgers whose homes are confined to one small room, the library will be located in the cellar of the building, depriving the readers and employees of daylight and necessarily making the use of artificial light obligatory to an unreasonable extent.

Contrast the conditions with the new library branch in Roslindale. Here is a district in which most of the dwellers live in single-family houses, with plenty of light on all sides or in roomy flats with light to much greater extent than "in town." The Roslindale public is given a well lighted library, situated above ground and not subordinated to the other city departments. The library at the South End will be opened day and evening, while the rest of the building will be but little used through the day. Why shouldn't the South End, the district of small means, have a sunlight library like those districts where the people are enabled to have plenty of sunlight in their homes? A LODGER, Shawmut ave.

Boston Globe, May 26, 1922

ANNIVERSARY BANQUET OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY EMPLOYEES' B. A.



FRANK C. BLAISDELL JOSEPH A. MAIER WILLIAM A. MAIER JR.

A banquet and entertainment was held last evening in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library by the members of the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the organization.

James N. Kenney, a former president, was toastmaster, and the guests included Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, president of the board of trustees; Hon. E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel of the city of Boston, who represented the city; Hon. Michael J. Murray, judge of the Boston Municipal Court, and Charles F. D. Belden, librarian, all of whom delivered addresses. The address of welcome was delivered by William C. Maier, Jr., president of the association.

The charter members of the association who were present last night were Frank C. Blaisdell, Thomas F. Brennan, Richard Brown, Pierce E. Buckley, George H. Connor, Robert F. Dixon, Ida V. Gould, Francis J. Hannigan, Wm. P. Hemstedt, Nils Herland, George Hoefner, Chas. W. Karlson, James J. Kelley, John A. Lawrence, Michael McCarthy, Joseph A. Maier, Wm. C. Maier, Jr., Wm. J. Mulloney, John F. Murphy, John H. Reardon, Mary A. Reynolds, Florence Richards, Morris J. Rosenberg, Frederic Sorek, Mary Sherman, Joseph W. Ward and George Zittel.

Frank C. Blaisdell was chairman of the committee in charge, and he was assisted by Miss M. Florence Cuffin, Miss Mary P. Curley, Miss Della Jean Deery, Miss Alice M. Jordan, Robert F. Dixon, Ralph E. Ford, William F. A. Graham, Emil L. Hoffman, James J. Kelley, Timothy J. Mackin, Joseph A. Maier, William J. Mulloney, Morris J. Rosenberg and Walter Rowlands.

Following the banquet, songs and dances were contributed by Miss Mildred Radcliffe, Miss Mary Curley, Miss Elsie Coolidge, Miss Alice Hanson, Miss Vera Keane, Miss Daisy Keane, Miss Olympia Cella, Alfred Maguire, Edward Maguire and Miss Mary Curley. The entertainment closed with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." The association was organized April 17, 1902, as the result of a combination of a few library employees, whose object was to collect funds for sending flowers to the homes of those in bereavement. At the close of the first year the membership was around the 100 mark, but at present numbers 234, about 87 percent of the library employees.

The society has two funds, a trust fund and a general fund. The interest derived from the former is used for the maintenance of the association, and the general fund for the payment of sick and death benefits.

A report of the board of directors, who handle the financial affairs, shows a balance of over \$20,000. Much of this money is derived from whist parties and dances held by the members and the sale of postcards and views of the library, also gifts from friends.

The officers of the association are: William C. Maier, Jr., president; Frank H. Chase, vice president; George W. Galagher, secretary; William F. O'Hara, financial secretary; Frank C. Blaisdell, treasurer; James N. Kenney, James J. Kelley, Everett F. Matthews and Patrick A. Kennedy, directors, and Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann and Frank C. Blaisdell, trustees of the trust fund.

March

SCHOOL BOARD TO BAR BOOKS SLURRING NEGRO

Colored Citizens Protest a Kipling Reader and "Community Civics"

ORDER WILL PASS AT NEXT MEETING

Superintendent of Schools Jeremiah E. Burke last evening presented an order to the school committee, excluding from the Boston public schools a Kipling Reader for upper grades and another textbook entitled "Community Civics," written by R. O. Hughes of the Pittsburgh high school, against the use of which books negroes of Boston have entered a vigorous protest.

The order, following the usual procedure, was laid over until the next meeting, when there is little doubt that it will be passed and the books in question dropped from the list in Boston schools.

The Offensive Sentences

The negroes, who were represented by an attorney of their own race, object specifically, in the case of the first named book, to some of Mr. Kipling's picturesque allusions to race conditions in the oriental world. It is understood that offense was given by a passage in which Kipling speaks of a white official's horse being held by one of the governed races, to which the author adds "which is a good job for a nigger"—or words of the same general import.

With regard to the book written by the Pittsburgh educator, exceptions are understood to have been taken to a passage in which the writer said substantially in dealing with race problems in the American South: "It was the conviction of the people of the South that there should be no equality between the races." In this case it is the view of the remonstrants that conditions in the South and in Boston are entirely different, and that the statement of the southern viewpoint in a Boston public school-book is entirely gratuitous.

Thomas J. Fitzgerald post, 551, veteran of foreign wars of South Boston, presented a resolution to the board complaining that "anti-American" propaganda is being carried on throughout the United States, and urging the board to see that the public schools are not being used for circulating the propaganda, or, in case they are, to put a stop to it. The veterans say that the propaganda seeks "to minimize the deeds and acts of our immortal forefathers" and to create the impression that American history, as it has been taught in American schools, is erroneous. The resolution also calls upon

the state department of education to make a state-wide investigation and take action to correct the abuse, if it is found to exist in connection with the educational program in any of the cities or towns.

The post does not specify any particular books or other agents which it regards as being employed in connection with the objectionable propaganda, nor does it state positively that the propaganda is being used in the schools, but it urges that it consider the danger real enough to warrant a strict investigation. It does not state what nation, group, or other interest is supposed to be the beneficiary of the false doctrines.

The school committee referred the matter to the board of superintendents, as being familiar with the school books and methods of teaching used in the schools.

The resolution of women high school teachers and their sympathizers, passed Friday evening at a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, demanding equal pay with the men teachers, was received, read and placed on file.

A \$200 tuition fee for non-resident pupils of the Trade School for Girls, was ordered for the school year 1922, July and August excepted.

The resignation of Submaster John F. Lynch of the Samuel Adams district, was accepted, taking effect Feb. 15 last.

Deaths of two teachers who had been retired on pensions were reported. They were Eliza Brown of Dillaway district, who died Jan. 7, and Martha Yeaton of the Frothingham district, who died Feb. 29.

THE LIBRARIAN

THERE is progress, substantial progress, at the Boston Public Library. A higher spirit of professional service has developed, a stronger esprit de corps. To be sure, the casual observer may not at once detect the change. On the affirmative side, the library in Copley square is still the same beautiful building, the same great institution which it has always been, performing fundamentally the same useful functions. On the negative side, it still has certain faults, of which more will be said later. But upon noting carefully, one by one, the several items of betterment which have become manifest during the last year or two in the library, an impartial judge cannot fail to recognize that their sum-total constitutes an important advance.

Consider, for example, the new monthly publication called "Library Life," which is issued by and for the staff of the Boston Public Library. When the first number appeared, on Oct. 15, 1921, the Transcript's Librarian received it as a good omen. But he must confess that he was not then much impressed by it. A desirable thing he thought it was; but he seemed to doubt whether the publication rested upon any very effective or significant platform. "Life" develops through expression. It will be the purpose of this paper to chronicle the life of the library, and to stimulate the growth of its personality by giving it a voice. So the editors wrote in their first issue. An excellent aim, but difficult to fulfill. Could means of a sufficiently tangible nature be found by which to promote it? Would Library Life develop personality, or would it be merely another example of the gentle insipidity which so often mars and marks publications of the general class known as "house organs"?

Well, seven monthly numbers of Library Life have been published and an eighth is at the point of issue. Already the Librarian's condescending doubts have been dispelled, his question answered. The publication, as edited by Frank H. Chase, Christine Hayes and Lucien E. Taylor, is proving itself a richly expressive and helpful journal.

Indeed, from the moment the second number appeared, with its striking memorial notes upon the career of Lindsay Swift, the inspirational quality of this "staff bulletin" became evident. Here were all the aspects of Mr. Swift's personality and service so preserved in clear and affectionate memory, that the permanence of their influence upon the life of the library could not but be lengthened. Nor is it alone the especially notable members, past and present, of the library's staff who find a place in the columns of the new publication. All are there. The word of sympathy, or the word of congratulation, which is so often felt, but not spoken, in the busy movement of a "working day," comes to sure utterance in Library Life, whenever and wherever the word is due.

This is both an evidence of good esprit de corps, and also a sincere means of increasing it. But after all, from the public's point of view, the most important thing is to determine in what ways this cooperative professional spirit is resulting in larger and better service. Again, one has only to turn the pages of a file of Library Life, in order to discover definite evidence and report of the ways in which this also is being accomplished. Take, for instance, the description of the special "Ten-Book Lists" which have been added since February 4 to the library's weekly bulletin of new books. These little bibliographies are prepared in the catalogue department. But they are not put together there in any perfunctory manner whatsoever. On the contrary, the department seeks to elicit the service, whenever needed, of persons particularly qualified to make up a list on each subject chosen. The effort is made to find a reader who has not only knowledge but also a particular enthusiasm for the topic in hand, and who will recommend books not only for their instructive value, but also for their worth as tried and warm companions.

Boston Transcript - May 24, 1922

Some of the "Ten-Book Lists" thus far published by the Boston Library have been "Recent Memoirs and Autobiographies," "Trees, a List for Arbor Day," "Recent Works on European Travel," "Books for Boy Scouts," "Books for Camp Fire Girls and Girl Scouts," and even upon such a popular subject as "Baseball." The list on "European Travel" is still at this moment so timely, for voyagers of this coming summer, that the Librarian here cites it entire, preserving the catalogue numbers for the convenience of possible readers:

Baedeker, Carl. Switzerland, together with Chamoni and the Italian lakes. 20th ed. 1922. Maps. Panoramas. The first of Baedeker's Handbooks revised since the war. 250p. 5s. Burke, Thomas. The outer circle. Rambles in remote London. (1921.) Vivid sketches of life in the suburbs of London, by the author of "Limehouse Nights." 248p. 18s.

Casey, Robert J. The land of haunted castles. New York. 1921. Plates. A finely illustrated account of Luxemburg and its castles, their legends and folk-lore. 286p. 33s.

Dodd, Anna Bowman. Up the Seine to the battlefields. New York. (1920.) Portraits. Plates. An exploration of the beauties of the Seine Valley. 230p. 3s.

Dos Passos, John Rodolfo. Rosewater to the road again. New York. 1922. Illus. Intimate impressions of roadside life in modern Spain. 306p. 25c.

Duke, Sir Paul. Red dusk and the morrow. Adventures and investigations in Red Russia. Garden City. 1922. Portraits. Plates. 306p. 53s.

Franch, Harry Alverson. Vagabonding through changing Germany. New York. 1920. Plates. Music. Highly dramatic tales of life in Eric-Kay, one of the lesser Hebrides; full of local flavor. 247p. 13s.

Parks, Leighton. English ways and by-ways. New York. 1920. An account of an automobile trip in the British Isles. 246p. 21s.

Roberts, Kenneth L. Europe's morning after. New York. (1921.) Poland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, France, England, and Germany in 1919-1920. 306p. 60c.

"News Notes on Government Publications" is now being issued as a supplement to Library Life. Here again is printed evidence of one of the library's recent progressive achievements. But Miss Edith Guerrier's remarkable work, in quadrupling the accessibility and greatly increasing the service of Government documents, has been so often mentioned and extolled in this department, that Miss Guerrier has threatened to cut the Librarian's acquaintance if he ever mentions it again. So that mere reference to it is all that is possible in this case, together with the citation of such excellent lists of current "Business Information on Latin America," "Organized Information on Fuel and Railroads" as have recently appeared in the "News Notes."

Moreover, the service offered by the Information Office and the open-shelf department in general, on the first floor of the library, has been highly appreciated by thousands of Bostonians since these extra facilities were installed and an efficient corps of assistants posted there.

In the most recent Quarterly Bulletin of the Public Library, the memoir of Nathaniel Bowditch and of the special collection which he gave to the Boston library—the first in its history—was exceedingly well done, and the bibliography of "Paganini and Massenet," compiled by E. Carolyn Merrill, provided probably the first list of its kind which has ever been issued. The list is as valuable, moreover, as it is novel.

Time and again in Bates Hall, especially in the card-catalogue room, and also in the special libraries one has occasion to note with gratitude the quick willingness and high competence of the guidance given readers both to books they know they want but cannot find, and also to books they are not at first aware that they want. Indeed, the Librarian would be glad if he could here print a specific chronicle of all the helpful acts of this kind which he has seen performed at the library within the last month or two, and print also the names of those who performed them. Space does not serve for this purpose, however. And by the same token, no special comment can be passed upon the occasional instances in which the Librarian has found one or two desk attendants highly perfunctory in their attitude, not to say altogether forbidding and very evidently anxious to avoid, for themselves, any possible extra trouble save that involved in warming the seats of their chairs.

But it is inevitably necessary, in this review, to say once more that the condition of the Boston Public Library's book stacks in general, and the efficiency of the book call and delivery service within the library, still remain below par. The installation of new call and delivery machinery—as recommended two or three years ago by a special commission of visiting experts—is no doubt a matter of large expense and as such must be postponed until funds become available for the purpose. It is, however, urgently needed and should be accomplished the moment the change becomes possible.

Improvement of the general condition of the stacks, on the other hand, should be capable of achievement without great expense, and is certainly an equally urgent and even imperative need of the library today. The number of instances in which applicants are forced to wait from ten minutes to twenty minutes at the call desk, merely for the sake of receiving the barren report, "not on the shelves," is now excessive. Time and again it becomes clear that the attendants have no certain idea whatever whether the book in question has been merely temporarily misplaced, or whether it has been stolen and gone from the library for the last ten months past. There is often reason even to doubt whether the searchers in the stacks have made a proper and sufficient effort to find the desired book. And apparently, when a book is reported "not on the shelf," no immediate record is made of the fact. Within three days after one applicant has sacrificed half an hour of his time waiting for an "off-the-shelves" report, another applicant may be forced to wait a like time for a like report.

Now, the ordered keeping of hundreds of thousands of books on the shelves of a public library is a task of infinitely greater magnitude than the average layman ever for one moment guesses. But nevertheless, it is an imperative, a fundamental need of all good library service. A remedy can and must be found for all the more noticeable flaws of the library's present system. Here again it is true, however, that the need of more funds for personnel in the stacks is at the heart of the problem. And it should be admitted that fairly long waiting for books is the inevitable rule in our largest libraries the country over.

In any adversely critical remarks, the Librarian has had occasion to mention matters largely of a mechanical character. As such, in the broader view, they are of little seriousness. The thing of dominant importance is the human attitude within the library. If this be good, it is certain, in time, to shape all mechanical and systematic matters to its own mould, to improve them and make them what they should be. On the other hand, no amount of good equipment and system can ever greatly compensate for deficiencies in the spirit of the staff itself. The fine thing and the important thing is that on the human side the outlook in Copley square is now very bright, brighter than it has been for a number of years. Excellent progress has been made, and more is in the making.

To whom must be assigned the fundamental credit for this advance? Beyond any question of doubt, to Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, the Librarian-in-chief. His name is here mentioned last, with good reason. Mr. Belden's own achievement at the library has been in large measure due to his tact and good judgment in not forcing conclusions too rapidly. His own strength of personality, the excellence of his knowledge as a professional librarian and the height of his ideals as a public officer, he has constantly maintained, but he has not been inclined to superimpose them upon others in any dictatorial fashion. With Mr. Fleischer's ripe experience to aid and assist him, he has quietly prepared the way for the Boston Public Library's onward march with the times. He has waited for the day when the staff, seeing that way ready before them, would enter into it of their own accord. Even so they have entered upon it, and there is reason to believe that they will make long further strides forward in the direction now determined, before ever the march is turned back.

Boston Transcript - May 29, 1922

A Man of Many Business Interests



Samuel Carr

He Was a Trustee of Frederick L. Ames Estate and Devoted to the Interests of Music

Boston Evening Globe - May 31, 1922

APPEAL FOR THE REMOVAL OF A PAINTING FROM PUBLIC LIBRARY

Order B'nai B'rith Informs Legislators That "The Synagogue" Is Objectionable

A letter sent today to members of the Legislature by Ames Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith of Boston, urges passage of legislation for the removal from the walls of the Public Library of Sargent's painting "The Synagogue." A bill was offered early in the session by Representative Coleman Silbert of Boston calling for the removal of the picture by eminent domain. The measure was referred to the Attorney General, who pointed out features of the bill that were unconstitutional. Mr. Silbert drafted it to meet the Attorney General's objections. It was again considered by the Committee on Joint Judiciary and a favorable report was secured upon it. The committee has not yet made its report but is expected to do so today or tomorrow.

The letter sent by the B'nai B'rith reads as follows: "We earnestly request your support of the bill as amended. The picture of 'The Synagogue,' which is in the Boston Public Library and which represents the fall of Judaism, has no place in a public educational institution supported by public taxation. It is historically false and is a gross libel. Under the law only the Legislature can provide a remedy, otherwise this picture so false and insulting will remain in the library forever. Protestants and Catholics as well as Jews crowded the hearing room in support of the bill, among whom were representatives of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, consisting of over 6000 Protestant organizations, and Francis E. Sibley. 'The American traditional policy of equal treatment of all citizens calls for the passage of this bill.'

Boston Transcript - May 29, 1922

SAMUEL CARR DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

HE WAS ONE OF TRUSTEES OF FREDERICK L. AMES ESTATE, HAD LARGE BUSINESS INTERESTS AND WAS MUSICIAN OF NOTE

Samuel Carr, since 1893, one of the trustees of the Frederick L. Ames estate, and widely identified with banking interests died this morning at his home 403 Commonwealth avenue, this city, following an illness of several months.

Mr. Carr was the son of the late Samuel and Louisa (Trowbridge) Carr and was born in Charlestown Nov. 18, 1848. His ancestors on both his father's and mother's side came to this country in the early days of its settlement from England. He began his education in Charlestown and finished at the Newton High School, his parents having removed to West Newton in 1862.

Immediately upon his graduation Mr. Carr entered the Shoe & Leather National Bank, of which his father was cashier, as corresponding clerk. He continued there as clerk and as assistant cashier until 1878 when he became cashier of the National Hide & Leather Bank, which position he held until 1882. He was elected president of the Central National Bank in 1882 and in March of the following year he was made confidential secretary to the late Frederick L. Ames, a large capitalist, and at that time one of the largest private real estate owners in Boston. He remained with Mr. Ames until his death in September, 1893, and thereafter in accordance with the terms of Mr. Ames' will he acted as one of the executors and trustees. He was also trustee of the Oliver Ames estate.

Mr. Carr had extensive business interests, and he was represented on almost as many boards of directors as any man in Boston. He was a trustee of the Ames Real Estate Trust; a director in the American Agricultural Chemical Company, American Sugar Refining Company, Ames Shovel & Tool Co., Ames Shovel & Tool Co. of Texas, Boston Consolidated Gas Company and Boston Elevated Railway Company; a trustee of the Boston Five Cents Savings bank; a trustee of the Boston Real Estate Trust; a director of the Calaveras Copper Company and the Dallas Electric Corporation; trustee of the East Omaha Land Trust, Embankment Land Company, New England Fuel & Transportation Co., Pray Building Trust, Factory Buildings Trust and Massachusetts Gas Companies; director of the Metropolitan Storage Warehouse Company, New England Coal & Coke Co., Old Colony Trust Company, Union Copper Mining Company, First National Bank of Boston, United Electric Securities Company and Workmen's Loan Association.

He was always deeply interested in music. For twenty years up to April, 1904, he was organist and choir director at the Old South Congregational Church. He presided at the organ there for the last time on Easter Sunday, 1904, when one of the numbers given was an Easter hymn of his own composition, "Break O'er the Earth, Thou Glad Prophetic morning." He had long been chairman of the music committee of the Old South Church, was president of the board of trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music, honorary associate of the New England Chapter of the American Guild of Organists and was closely associated with the Harvard Musical Association. So fond was Mr. Carr of music that the two upper floors of the rear of his Commonwealth avenue house comprised a large music-room in which was a beautiful organ and there Mr. Carr frequently played the role of host to groups of music loving friends.

Mr. Carr was a trustee of the Boston Public Library, a member of the Bostonian Society and of the Bunker Hill Monument Association and a member of The Country, Essex County, St. Botolph, Union, New Riding, Algonquin and Automobile Clubs. Mr. Carr was married Sept. 10, 1872 to Miss Susan Waters Tarbox, daughter of the late Rev. I. N. Tarbox, D. D. She survives him as do two children, Marion Waters Carr, wife of Charles F. Leitch, now living in Southboro, and Elsie Trowbridge Carr, the wife of Robert E. Brewer of Boston. Ashton L. Carr, vice president of the State Street Trust Company is a nephew.

LIBRARY IN EVERY WARD

Mayor Curley Would Use the School Buildings

Asks Trustees to Consult School Committee

City Too Poor to Build Branch Libraries

Dr. Mann Says Trustees Will Act Soon

An appeal from citizens of the Mt. Hope section of West Roxbury for a branch library and reading room, has led Mayor Curley to suggest to the trustees of the Boston Public Library the use of school buildings, so that every section of Boston may have a privilege for which there is continuous demand. Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., president of the library board, has informed the mayor that the matter will be taken up at the next meeting.

The library system comprises the central library in Copley square, sixteen branch libraries, including that just opened on Centre street, West Roxbury, and fourteen reading rooms, all of which contain deposits of books. It has always been the pride of the trustees that the library service to citizens of the city is surpassed by that in no large municipality. The trustees receive a number of requests every year for the establishment of branches or reading rooms, all of which are carefully examined.

The latest branch to be opened is that in West Roxbury, for which all classes of citizens joined in the appeal. The other branches are in Brighton, Charlestown, Codman square, Dorchester, East Boston, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, North End, Roslindale, Roxbury, South Boston, South End, Upham's Corner, Warren street, West End. The branch circulation has increased from 1,776,746 in 1916 to 2,123,407 last year.

It is interesting to note that between the Central Library and the thirty stations there is a daily exchange of books and cards whereby persons living in outlying districts may draw books from the Central Library without the necessity of going there in person. The delivery or deposit of books is also undertaken in 193 public and parochial schools, thirty-six institutions and fifty-nine fire company houses.

Library in Each Ward

In enclosing the Mt. Hope petition, Mayor Curley wrote the trustees that the demand for branch libraries is general in character throughout the city where none exist at present, and that, in his opinion, the proper solution of the problem lies in the more extended use of the public schools, rather than in a building construction programme beyond the power of the city to undertake. He added that "it is possible, in each section or in each ward, where no library or reading room exists, to establish one in some public school building," provided the school authorities are agreeable.

In his reply to the mayor's letter, Dr. Mann wrote: "May I say that at present the Boston Public Library is sending to practically all of the schools deposits of books for the use of the pupils. Whether this use could be extended to the general public is, of course, a question which I cannot at present answer." Mayor Curley, in reply to Dr. Mann's letter, stated that, if the school buildings could be used for the purpose he suggested, "it should be possible to serve in a greater measure the entire public, provide a more general use for the schools, develop to a larger degree the reading habit, and accomplish these ends without materially increasing the cost of serving the reading public."

Lack of Money a Handicap

In his latest report to the trustees, Charles F. D. Reiden, the librarian, said: "If the year has brought its progress and encouragements it has also brought its sense of limitation due particularly to the need of sufficient money to make out larger programme, and to the haunting sense of how much good might be done were there open opportunity to do it. One instance of this sense of restriction is to be found in the work of the branches and reading rooms. The clientele throughout the entire system is increasing, and out the entire system is increasing, and though it may not be important, would greatly appreciate much that it cannot now have."

The need and value of a branch of the library in the centre of the business section, to be known as the Business Branch, was pointed out in the annual report of the trustees for 1920-21. "If, as has been suggested, this Business Branch can be placed in the new building of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the location would, in the judgment of the trustees, be an ideal one," the report says. "The trustees renewed the recommendation, which has been made for several years, for this much-needed library extension, and earnestly hope that it may receive the early consideration of his honor the mayor and the city council, as a special appropriation, will be necessary to carry out the undertaking."

This spring has brought to the Boston Public Library the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of its famous free public lectures. There is proof, to be sure, that these courses, dignified in age though they are coming to be, were not founded in the early heyday of that great expanding faith in popular education which inspired John Lowell to establish his great lecture foundation in Boston. This remarkable period in Boston's cultural life was attained many more than twenty-five years ago. As early as the mid-nineteenth century, it had gathered such force as to lead many Bostonians to accept practically as a tenet of religious faith the commandment: "Go to lectures—whether on hippopotami or transcendentalism—go to lectures, and thou shalt be saved." But the Public Library courses have indeed elicited a remarkable breadth of interest from Bostonians in general during the twenty-five years of their life. In the majority of cases, on every Sunday afternoon for more than a decade, when an address has been announced in the library's lecture hall, it has been possible to find people standing patiently at the Boylston-street entrance waiting for admission, half an hour before lecture-time. And by 3.30 P.M., again and again there has not been a seat in the hall remaining vacant. The strength of our citizens' interest in hearing competent and informing lectures has not diminished. In all, nine hundred and sixty lectures have been given in these courses by five hundred lecturers, of whom four hundred were men and one hundred were women.

"Library Life" is correct in declaring that the list of lecturers provides a striking idea of "the readiness of busy men to give their services for the public good" in this way. Although without space to give the list in its completeness, an important part of this "honor roll" of service has been reprinted by "Library Life." Dry recital of names though it may seem, when one reads it reflectively, one feels that it is truly of interest and certainly a title to credit for excellent citizen-like performance. The speakers, with the number of lectures each has given, are as follows:

H. T. Bailey, 4; C. H. Bayley, 4; E. H. Baynes, 7; E. C. Black, 9; J. C. Bowker, 4; F. C. Brown, 30; C. T. Carruth, 10; F. H. Chase, 6; A. S. Cooley, 10; J. R. Coolidge, Jr., 7; R. A. Cram, 6; O. Downes, 10; H. Elliott, 4; L. C. Egan, 4; T. A. Fox, 4; C. W. Furlong, 31; F. Gasson, 8; H. L. Gideon, 12; A. H. Gilmer, 4; P. M. Greene, 13; F. W. Hervey, 31; J. E. Jeffers, 4; A. M. Keyes, 4; W. H. Kilham, 4; J. E. Lacey, 4; G. W. Lee, 3; L. R. Lewis, 5; D. G. Lyon, 4; L. C. Newhall, 5; S. S. Pratt, 4; A. J. Peck, 4; M. E. Peck, 10; H. W. Poor, 8; H. H. Powers, 13; G. Richardson, 4; R. E. Rogers, 4; A. D. Ropes, 7; L. M. Ross, 4; A. S. Schmidt, 5; M. A. Shattuck, 14; R. C. Sturges, 4; H. Taylor, 4; W. L. Underwood, 10; P. H. Wade, 14; H. G. Wadlin, 7; C. H. Walker, 12; L. Whiting, 4.

Modern Italian Books

Under the title of "Collezione dei Libri Italiani Moderne che trovano nella Libreria Publica della Città di Boston" the Boston Public Library has issued a catalogue in Italian of its modern Italian literature. The list fills 108 pages and is well indexed.

RENEW FIGHT ON PAINTING

Jews Make Second Attempt to Cause Removal of Sargent's "Synagogue" from Public Library

A second attempt is being made to secure the passage of legislation by the present General Court to provide for the removal from the Boston Public Library, of a picture by Sargent, entitled "The Synagogue." Letters are being sent to every member of the Legislature by Amos Lodge, No. 27, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith of Boston, asking support of the proposed legislation.

A bill providing for the removal of the painting through the action of the library trustees, was recently declared to be unconstitutional by Attorney General J. Weston Allen. A second bill, providing for the removal by eminent domain, has been introduced by Representative Coleman Silbert of Boston. The letter to the members of the Legislature reads as follows:

"We earnestly request your support of the bill as amended. The picture of the 'Synagogue' which is in the Boston public library and which represents the fall of Judaism has no place in a public educational institution supported by public taxation. It is historically false and is a gross libel."

"Under the law only the Legislature can provide a remedy, otherwise this picture is false and insulting, will remain in the library forever."

"Protestants and Catholics as well as Jews crowded the hearing room in support of the bill, among whom were representatives of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches consisting of over 600,000 Protestant organizations, and Francis E. Slattery."

"The American traditional policy of equal treatment of all citizens calls for the passage of this bill."

STATE NURSES TO MEET

Association Will Hold Annual Conference and Business Session at Public Library on June 13 and 14

The Massachusetts State Nurses' Association will hold its nineteenth annual meeting in the lecture hall of the Public Library on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 13 and 14. At the opening session the League of Private Duty Nurses will conduct its annual business and there will be discussion of practical questions, including the adoption of a standard uniform and the management of a nurses' directory. From noon until one o'clock, there will be a conference of State and local Red Cross committees. In the afternoon from 2.30 P. M. until five, the public health section will meet, and among the speakers will be Dr. C. Macfie Campbell of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, and Robert Kelso, general secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies. Tea will be served at the Boston Nurses' Club, 830 Boylston street. In the evening at eight o'clock, there will be music and an address by Dr. Richard Olding Beard of the University of Minnesota.

On June 14 the proceedings of the Massachusetts State League of Nursing Education will occupy the morning session, and there will be addresses and a round table discussion of administrative and educational problems. In the afternoon the annual business meeting of the whole association will take place, and officers will be installed. The members will attend the Pop Concert in the evening.

PARKER FOR ART BOARD

Architect of John Hancock and Chamber of Commerce Buildings Accepts Appointment from the Mayor

John Harleston Parker, designer of the John Hancock and the Boston Chamber of Commerce buildings, has been appointed by Mayor Curley a member of the Municipal Art Commission, to succeed William V. Kellen, who resigned after one year's membership.

This commission, the chairman of which is Thomas Allen, has been very busy in the last two years, and activity will continue so long as was memorials are considered for public places.

WANT "THE SYNAGOGUE" OUT

Jews Supported by Massachusetts Federation of Churches, a Protestant Organization, and Others in Favor of Bill to Have Sargent Painting Taken from Public Library by the State

Further argument for the removal of Sargent's painting "The Synagogue" was heard by the House Ways and Means Committee this forenoon, in connection with the new draft of the bill which was reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee and referred to this committee on the point of finance. Dr. Doremus Scudder, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, in behalf of the Protestant denominations, gave his support to the bill as a matter of religious sympathy and respect for the Jewish faith. "Anything which is looked upon as an insult to a church with such an historic past should be avoided," he said. "Protestants should sympathize with the Jews in their feeling toward this picture. It represents the Jewish faith as decadent. As Christians, we are ashamed of what some Christians have done."

Representative George Louis Richards of Malden, member of the Legislative Committee of the Federation, spoke for the bill as relieving the trustees of the Boston Public Library from embarrassment, for they have a contract to keep the picture there and, the bill would take it from them by right of eminent domain. He said he represented Protestants supporting the bill.

Assistant Attorney General Goldberg, president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New England, some 10,000 in membership, and speaking also for young Hebrew women in similar associations, about 14,000 to 15,000 of whom are in Massachusetts, endorsed the bill.

Representative Coleman Silbert of Boston, author of the petition and bill, said that it is proposed to preserve the painting as a work of art and the production of a great artist. "The State Board of Education can use the painting in connection with courses on art. It has the twofold purpose of illustrating history and art but when it is evident that its historical motive is wrong, then it should not be allowed to stand as teaching history."

There is no intention of destroying the painting. It is used improperly where it is now. It is hoped to put it to the proper use as a work of art.

Mr. Silbert said that it probably would cost \$5000 to take the painting by eminent domain. In 1895 there was a written statement by the artist of his plan in the series when the trustees made the contract with him, but there was nothing in what he wrote to show that he had in mind any such painting as this. It was not supposed to depict the fall of Judaism, as this does. Mr. Silbert said he was not opposed to an artist depicting the supremacy of Christianity, but this ought not to depict the fall of Judaism.

A further point he made was that the Public Library is not the library of the city of Boston, but of the Commonwealth. He showed this by quoting from the Acts of 1895, Chapter 222, which brings out the point that the land is owned by the State and was allowed to be used by Boston on condition that "all citizens of the Commonwealth shall have absolute right of entrance thereto free of charge." Mr. Silbert also said that the Act of 1878 creating the board of trustees, gave them altogether too broad powers. In 1895 they made their contract with Sargent, agreeing to accept whatever he might paint and to keep it forever. That means, he said, that a minority rules the Government.

Mr. Silbert argued that there is a great question of public policy involved, in addition to the insult to people of the Jewish faith. "Nothing to remove the painting can be done through the trustees. The contract was made in 1895 and this painting was not delivered till 1910. He did not charge Sargent with intent of doing wrong for he is too big a man. There is a close parallel to this bill in the Act of 1920 for the relief of Harvard University, by which Boston took and turned over to the University Arboretum land for park purposes."

The bill also was supported by Leo J. Lyons, president of Amos Lodge, B'nai B'rith and by Isidore H. Fox, chairman of the anti-defamation committee of B'nai B'rith. There was no opposition to the bill.

MOURN SAMUEL CARR

Chief Justice Taft Leads Pallbearers at Funeral Service in Old South Church

Samuel Carr, banker, trustee and musician was laid to rest today, the funeral taking place at the Old South Church, of which he was many years a member, the organist and director of music. The church was thronged with prominent men and women.

Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., pastor of the church, assisted by Rev. Boynton Merrill, associate pastor, conducted the service. Music was in charge of Professor William Churchill Hammond of Mt. Holyoke College, assisted by Henry E. Wry, organist of the church. The musical programme included one of Mr. Carr's compositions, "We Bless Thee for Thy Peace, O God," sung by Mrs. Laura Littlefield, Soprano. The organ prelude, played by Professor Hammond, included four selections—"In Memoriam," by Grieg; the choral prelude, "I Call to Thee," by Bach, and "Thou Holy One" and "God's Way," by Karg-Elert. During the service Mrs. Littlefield sang "The Lord is My Shepherd," with violin obligato by Paul White, and there was a congregational hymn, "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand." The postlude was Handel's "Largo," played by Professor Hammond, with violin obligato by Mr. White.

Honorary pallbearers were led by Chief Justice William H. Taft of the United States Supreme Court, and included Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., of Trinity Church, Oliver Ames, Oliver W. Mink, Arthur S.

Johnson, E. B. Bayley, Francis Peabody, G. W. Chadwick, Henry Sargent, J. H. Leman, Ashton Carr and Amory Elliot.

Ushers were Frederick Foster, Wallace Goodrich, John S. Ames, Oakes Ames, Philip Stockton, Thomas Gannett, J. D. Cameron Bradley, Herbert Goff, A. Alexander Fihn and William J. Gunn.

The floral display was elaborate. The chancel rail was banked with blossoms and floral pieces, and the pulpit was surrounded with rare flowers, backed with Australian clobotium ferns seldom seen in this country. The casket rested on a mound of Opheila roses and rosebuds, and was covered with roses and lilies of the valley, with a pall of smilax and garlands of roses.

As a mark of respect to Mr. Carr's service as vice president of the trustees of the Public Library, the central library and all the branches were closed from noon until two o'clock; and in recognition of Mr. Carr's position as chairman of the board of trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music all classes were suspended between twelve and one o'clock. A special committee of officers and members of the faculty attended the service, including besides Messrs. Chadwick and Goodrich, Ralph L. Flanders, general manager, Henry Dunham, Joseph Adamowski, Frederick S. Converse and William B. Tyler.

Burial was at Forest Hills Cemetery, where the committal service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Merrill.

C.S. Monitor - 5/23/22

SPECIAL LIBRARIES INDEX NEW IDEA

Card Catalogue in Central Library Will Eliminate Long Searches

One card catalogue, listing specialties contained in the special libraries of Boston, will be started during the coming year, according to a report made by a committee at the annual meeting of the Boston Special Libraries Association in the Town Room, 3 Joy Street, last night. Such a catalogue, placed in the Boston Public Library by the union catalogue committee, will enable a person to know what is in the separate libraries without making a special visit to each institution.

Miss Harriet E. Howe of Simmons College, was chosen president for the coming year, Edward H. Redstone, of the Massachusetts State Library, vice-president; Miss Margaret Withington of Simmons College, secretary; and Miss Mildred R. Bradbury of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, treasurer. Charles F. D. Reiden, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, was made the first honorary member.

This association was founded six years ago for mutual helpfulness of librarians in business houses and other places having special fields of work. Similar organizations have since been formed in other cities, all being united in the National Special Libraries Association.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1922

Mr. Sargent's "Synagogue" on the Public Library wall continues to raise the hard question between art for art's sake and history for history's sake: Does beauty in execution cover errors of fact in conception?

BILL WOULD ALLOW REMOVAL OF PICTURE

The judiciary committee, with four dissenters, yesterday reported the Silbert bill, which would allow the removal of John S. Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue," from the Boston Public Library. The bill took its first reading in the House and then went to ways and means, which will hold a hearing this morning.

Boston Herald
June 1, 1922

SUGGESTS READING ROOMS IN SCHOOLS

Mayor Appeals to the Public Library Trustees

Mayor Curley has written two letters to the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, president of the public library trustees, urging that they confer with the school committee and plan to establish branches of the library, or at least reading rooms, in public school buildings, so extending the library service that every ward of the city will find a source of information and avenue to knowledge immediately at hand.

In his first letter, the mayor enclosed a petition from citizens of Mt. Hope

for the establishment of a branch library in that district. He suggested that as the demand for branch libraries is increasing to a degree beyond the financial ability of the city to supply, school buildings should be used to a greater extent, in neighborhoods where there is no immediate connection with the library.

Dr. Mann replied that the trustees are now sending to practically every school supplies of books for the pupils, but he would lay the mayor's proposal before the trustees at the next meeting of the board.

Mayor Curley has now sent a second letter reiterating his opinion that a reading room ought to be established in every ward for the general public.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1922

Samuel Carr, whose funeral services were held at the Old South Church yesterday, was one of Boston's sterling citizens. Courteous and kind at all times, he contributed greatly to the civic and cultural life of this community.

FUNERALS

Samuel Carr

Many prominent men and women attended funeral services at the Old South Church yesterday for Samuel Carr, banker, trustee and musician. He was long a member of that church, as well as organist and director of music there. The Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Boynton Merrill, associate pastor, conducted the service. Music was in charge of Prof. William Churchill Hammond of Mt. Holyoke College, assisted by Henry E. Wray, organist of the church. The musical program included one of Mr. Carr's compositions, "We Bless Thee for Thy Peace, O God," sung by Mrs. Laura Littlefield, soprano.

Honorary pallbearers were led by Chief Justice William H. Taft of the United States supreme court, and included the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Trinity Church, Oliver Ames, Oliver W. Mink, Arthur S. Johnson, E. B. Bayley, Francis Peabody, G. W. Chadwick, Henry Sargent, J. H. Leman, Ashton Carr and Amory Elliot.

Ushers were Frederick Foster, Wallace Goodrich, John S. Ames, Oakes Ames, Philip Stockton, Thomas Gannett, J. D. Cameron Bradley, Herbert Goff, A. Alexander Finn and William J. Gunn.

As a mark of respect to Mr. Carr's service as vice-president of the trustees of the public library, the central library and all the branches were closed from noon until 3 o'clock, and in recognition of Mr. Carr's position as chairman of the board of trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music all classes were suspended between 12 and 4 o'clock. A special committee of officers and members of the faculty attended the service, including besides Messrs. Chadwick and Goodrich, Ralph L. Flanders, general manager, Henry Dunham, Joseph Adamowski, Frederick S. Converse and William B. Tyler.

Burial was at Forest Hills Cemetery, where the committal service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Merrill.

Boston Herald - June 2, 1922

RETURNS SEIBERLICH TO ELECTION BOARD

Mayor Also Names James F. Eagan to Replace Dorsey

Frank Seiberlich has regained his old berth as election commissioner, salary \$3500, in place of Jacob Wasserman, whose resignation takes effect July 1, according to an announcement by Mayor Curley yesterday. Senator Seiberlich is appointed as a Republican, as the board is required by the statute to be bipartisan.

James F. Eagan, 94 Magnolia street, Roxbury, has been appointed to the election commission as a Democrat, at \$3500, taking the place of James A. Dorsey, whose resignation takes effect July 1. As Thomas J. Goggan has succeeded Frederick A. Fineran, the only remaining hold-over from the Peters administration is Melancthon W. Burien, present chairman, whose salary is \$4500, while Goggan's, as secretary, is \$4000. There has been gossip that after Seiberlich runs the gauntlet of confirmation by the civil service commission he may be made chairman.

George A. Douglas, 1754 Columbia road, is appointed to the board of examiners, vice John F. Hickey, whose term expired April 30. Mr. Douglas is a lawyer. The salary is \$10 per day, for actual service, but not to exceed \$1000.

Guy W. Currier, 8 Commonwealth avenue, is appointed library trustee, to fill the unexpired term of Samuel Carr, deceased, to April 30, 1928. The position is unexpired.

Among other appointments are those of Hector McInnes, 788 Broadway, South Boston, plumbing inspector, \$2000, and Frank Goussard, 41 Hull street, gas fitting inspector, \$1600. McInnes is a well-known boxing promoter.

Boston Traveler - May 31, 1922

URGES REMOVAL OF 'SYNAGOGUE'

Amos Lodge Says Painting Is Historically False and a Libel

The removal of Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue," from the Boston public library, under the eminent domain law, was urged upon members of the state legislature today by Amos Lodge, No. 27, Independent Order B'nai B'rith of Boston.

A bill calling for the removal of the painting was declared unconstitutional by the attorney general. The attorney general, however, stated at the time that legislation to remove the picture by eminent domain proceedings might be constitutional if drafted in some manner. A new bill accordingly was drawn up by Rep. Coleman Silbert, which, it is understood, meets the objections of Mr. Allen.

In urging the support of the legislators for the new bill, the organization says:

"The picture of 'The Synagogue' which is in the public library and which represents the fall of Judaism has no place in a public educational institution supported by public taxation. It is historically false and is a gross libel. Under the law the legislature can provide a remedy, otherwise this picture so false and insulting, will remain in the library forever."

"Protestants and Catholics as well as Jews crowded the hearing room in support of the bill, among whom were representatives of the greater Boston federation of churches and Francis Slattery."

Boston Herald - June 2, 1922

REPORTS FAVORABLY ON 'SYNAGOGUE' BILL

The ways and means committee yesterday reported favorably on the Silbert bill, under which the state is authorized to take by eminent domain the John Singer Sargent painting "The Synagogue" now in the Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript - June 2, 1922

CURRIER FOR LIBRARY BOARD

Lawyer Is Appointed to the Vacancy Caused by the Death of Samuel Carr

Guy W. Currier has been appointed by Mayor Curley to the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, to take the place made vacant by the death of Samuel Carr, vice president of the board since 1917. Mr. Carr's term would have expired next year.

Boston Sunday Herald
June 4, 1922

ASK CHILDREN TO HELP THE LIBRARY

Pledge to Protect Books and Other Property Suggested

An appeal for co-operation in assisting the authorities of the Boston Public Library and its branches in protection of its property, and to prevent lawlessness and disregard on the part, especially, of children and young people, was made yesterday by Librarian Charles Belden.

The following pledge was suggested, to be used during the coming week in every possible way—written on blackboards, used at the opening exercises of each school-room, by Sunday schools, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts: "I pledge my help to the Public Library in the effort to prevent library books and magazines from being lost or injured and to help keep the library building quiet and beautiful."

Plans to assist in the campaign have been made by the West Roxbury library committee, which pledged its assistance to Librarian Belden in the development of a community spirit to prevent lawlessness and destruction of library property. In a public letter to citizens of West Roxbury, the library subcommittee for that district expressed its gratefulness for the appreciation shown by the community and the hope that the library may long continue to be not only an ornament, but an elevating influence among the people.

In a letter to the West Roxbury library committee, Librarian Belden wrote, in part: "As Librarian of the Boston Public Library, I not only welcome, but solicit, the aid of your committee in the development of a community spirit which shall effectually prevent lawlessness and disregard of public property on the part, especially, of children and young people. I assure you that I deeply appreciate all that the citizens of West Roxbury have done and are doing on behalf of the new branch library, and anticipate further results."

Boston Transcript - June 5, 1922

SAMUEL CARR

In the death of Samuel Carr, Boston loses a citizen who can ill be spared—especially at the present time.

He was perhaps the best example of the type of able and influential business man who is intelligently interested in the fine arts, especially in music. Highly gifted by nature, he was fortunate in being well trained as a musician in his early days, so that in later life it became his consolation and delight. He was for many years the organist of the Old South Church, and might have attained a high rank in the musical profession had he chosen to adopt it.

In spite of his manifold interests in very large financial affairs, he found time to give his valuable service to the Old South Church, to the Boston Public Library, and to the New England Conservatory of Music. As president of the board of trustees of this school, his musical training and thorough business methods made him an invaluable officer. Largely through his influence the interest of the general public in the Conservatory was much stimulated.

It was his delight to watch the unfolding of the budding talent of the students in the school. Many of them were personally known to him, and many have cause to be grateful to him for material assistance. He always attended the Conservatory orchestral and choral concerts whenever possible, and often came to the rehearsals also.

No worthy cause ever appealed to him in vain, and he gave liberally of himself and his great abilities as well as of his means. His was a warm and generous heart and a kindly spirit that shed its light on all with whom he was associated.

In these days when the prestige of Boston as a musical center is seriously questioned, men of his stamp are becoming very scarce. His loss to the community is greatly to be deplored. To his friends it is irreparable.

G. W. C.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1922

HOUSE FAVORS TAKING PICTURE FROM LIBRARY

Bill for Removal of "The Synagogue" Sent to Senate

The Silbert bill, which allows the state to take by eminent domain the painting of "The Synagogue" in the Boston Public Library, passed the House yesterday and was sent to the Senate. The only opposition came from Representative Hull of Leominster, who said the measure was a subterfuge and should not receive the sanction of the House.

Representative Silbert told of the long controversy over the picture, explaining why it is offensive to Jews, and he was supported by Representative Adlow of Roxbury, Finkelstein and Lomasney of the West end, Hartshorn of Gardner, Graves of Springfield, Shulman of Boston, Richards of Malden, Hamburger of Mattapan and McCormack of South Boston.

Hull's vote was the only one cast against the bill, and on motion of Adlow the rules were suspended to allow it to take its final reading.

Boston Telegram
June 3, 1922

IN THE SOUTH END

Editor of The Boston Telegram:

I agree with your correspondent about the placing of the South End branch of the public library in the "cellar" of the new Municipal building on West Brookline st. It seems that the basketball players are going to have a fine room one flight above the street, with plenty of sunlight. These players will, of course, use the room but little, and generally during the evening. It seems too bad that a spacious sunny room in this building should be unoccupied all day, when it could be devoted to library use with far greater comfort to the public and library employees than the dark cellar room allotted to them. The basketball players have plenty of outdoor exercise, as most of them are school boys.

A library should be a bright place, both for health and comfort, especially for the employees, who are obliged to be there day and evening. I speak for the readers at the South End branch. The present library is a dingy place, and we had reason to believe that the new building, so bright on the outside, would have a bright room for the reading public. Instead we seem to be going to a worse place than that hitherto provided for us. Where are our South End politicians?

SOUTH ENDER.

Boston Transcript
June 6, 1922

REMOVE "THE SYNAGOGUE"

By a voice vote the House late yesterday passed to be engrossed the bill providing for the taking by right of eminent domain "for educational purposes," the Sargent painting "The Synagogue," now on the walls of the Boston Public Library. The measure was on petition of Representative Silbert of Boston, who made a lengthy argument in its favor, stating that it is un-American to tolerate a painting on the walls of a public institution, which reflects upon the religion of thousands of Massachusetts citizens.

The painting, which portrays the downfall of Judaism, has been protested by thousands of Christians, according to Representative Silbert, who was applauded loudly when he finished his appeal. He was supported in his argument for greater religious tolerance by Representatives Adlow, Finkelstein, Sulman and Lomasney of Boston, Richards of Malden and Graves of Springfield. Representative Hull of Leominster, chairman of the committee on the judiciary, opposed the bill on the ground that it is unconstitutional, but the vote in favor of removal was overwhelming.

The House defeated the Sawyer order for a special commission to study the water supply question of the Commonwealth particularly in its relation to the Swift and Ware River valleys.

Boston Globe, June 1, 1922

MAYOR WANTS BRANCHES OF LIBRARY IN NEW SCHOOLS

Some of the city's 26 wards are still without a community reading room or library branch. Mayor Curley would have such establishments fitted into new school buildings that are to be constructed within the next few years, and so has taken the matter up with the School Committee and the library trustees.

The arrangement would mean a large saving in each instance where it was found practicable, the Mayor claims. The library trustees have informed the Mayor that this department now delivers many volumes daily to children in schools located in wards that have no branch library. Librarian Charles B. Belden told the Mayor he will take up with the trustees at their next meeting the question of extending the delivery system so that adults can benefit by it, also the Mayor's other suggestion.

Boston Transcript -

OBJECT TO PENSION BILL

Teachers, Policemen and Firemen
RemonstrantsGovernor Gives Hearing on Boston
MeasureTo Establish Contributory Pension
SystemChamber of Commerce Recorded in
Favor

Representatives of the teachers, policemen and firemen of Boston, appearing today before Governor Cox in connection with the bill providing for contributory retirement allowances for employees of Boston and Suffolk County, asked that those particular classes of employees be exempted from the provisions of the proposed law.

In substance, the spokesmen for the employees argued that they will fare as well under the present retirement system as that provided in the new law.

The bill was also opposed by Samuel Silverman, representing Mayor Curley, who said that the mayor believed that if any retirement allowance legislation is enacted it should be in the form of general old-age pensions.

The bill which the governor has before him for his action, passed by both branches of the Legislature, takes in all employees of the city of Boston and the County of Suffolk and provides that all present employees not enrolled under the existing pension system and all future employees must accept the provisions of the proposed law. Employees enrolled under the present form of retirement allowances need not accept the new system unless they so prefer. The new plan is a contributory one, whereby the employee turns over four per cent of his compensation for retirement allowance and the city contributes a like amount.

Miss Adelaide Nelson, speaking for the Elementary Teachers' Association of Boston, in urging that the teachers be exempted from the provisions of the bill, feared that the teachers to be employed in the future would not fare so well as those working for the city now. A question from Governor Cox brought out the statement from Herbert Parker, for the elementary teachers, that the present teachers would lose nothing by the proposed legislation.

Helen F. Keefe, speaking for the High School Women's Club, also urged that the teachers be exempted.

Policemen Satisfied

Police Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson, urging that the policemen be exempted from the proposed law, said the members of the force are well satisfied with the present pension system and he thought that dissatisfaction might arise in the future between men who will be required to accept the law and those now working who need not accept it. The commissioner thought that the police should be treated differently from some other classes of city workers because of the hazardous nature of their work.

Thomas E. P. Wilson, urging that the city firemen be kept out also, urged that the bill be vetoed by the governor, saying that the firemen will be harmed rather than helped by the proposed law.

Mr. Silverman quoted the mayor as stating that the legislation needs greater study on his part in view of the fact that its passage will entail an additional yearly expenditure on the part of the city for two or three years of approximately \$1,300,000. He thought that the conditions of the city finances does not warrant such an outlay. Should any legislation of the kind be enacted, the mayor was quoted as saying, it should be in the form of a general old age pension.

June 6 1922

Solomon Lewenberg, speaking for the alumni association of the English High School, favored the bill, saying it will be a boon to a number of teachers who have spent their lives in the service of the people. He cited a number of instances where old teachers have not had a sufficient pension and told of two cases where help is being privately given them by the alumni association.

Other speakers in favor of the bill were Representative George P. Webster of Roxford, who said there is no injustice to the teachers and Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce said the bill places a unified system for all employees and is not a compulsory measure but an elective one for all present employees.

M. F. O'Brien, president of the State, City and Town Employees Union said the laborers should be taken care of as provided by the bill and that they are not now cared for.

Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., was represented as chairman of the Boston public library trustees and it was stated that the trustees and library employees favor the bill. Claude L. Allen registered the Boston Chamber of Commerce in favor of the bill and Principal Farmer of Mechanic Arts High School said the bill if enacted will give the best pension system in the country.

Representative Elijah Adlow of Dorchester favored the bill in its entirety and was opposed to exempting any class of employees, and Miss Katherine O'Brien, a clerk at City Hall, said the clerks who do not now receive any pension are anxious to contribute and receive an annuity after severing their service with the city.

P. J. Dowd, president of the City of Boston Inspectors' Association; William M. Regan, representing the war veterans employed by the city; Joseph B. Egan, president of the Boston School Principals' Association, and Representatives Henry L. Shattuck, Frank L. Brier, Benjamin C. Lane and William Francis were also recorded in favor of the bill.

Boston Transcript - June 7 1922

OPINION ON "THE SYNAGOGUE"

Senator Monk Offers an Order for a Supreme Court Ruling on the Bill for Taking Picture Now in Boston Public Library

Senator Monk in the Senate this afternoon offered an order for a Supreme Court opinion on House bill No. 1749, providing for the taking, for educational purposes, of the picture entitled "The Synagogue," which has already passed the House. Under the rules, the Monk order was referred to the Senate Rules Committee. The order reads:

Whereas, there is pending before the Senate a bill entitled "An Act Providing for the Taking, for Educational Purposes, of the Picture Entitled, 'The Synagogue,' printed as House bill No. 1749, a copy of which is herewith submitted, and

Whereas, doubt exists as to the constitutionality of said bill if enacted into law; therefore, be it

Ordered, That the Senate require the opinions of the honorable the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court on the following important questions of law:

1.—Is it within the constitutional powers of the General Court to direct the Department of Education to take by right of eminent domain, for educational purposes, in teaching art or the history of art, the picture entitled "The Synagogue," now in the Boston Public Library?

2.—May said picture be taken by right of eminent domain?

3.—Would said taking be for a public purpose?

4.—Would said bill, if enacted into law, be constitutional?

Hundreds of Bostonians who have found the Brown Music Library one of the most helpful and best managed departments of the Boston Public Library will be interested to learn of the new opportunity which has recently come to Miss Barbara Duncan, who for fourteen years was in charge of the Brown collection. Miss Duncan assumed on June 1 the post of librarian of the Sibley Musical Library of Rochester, N. Y. This library was given to the University of Rochester by Hiram W. Sibley. It now contains nearly 9000 volumes of music and musical literature, says Library Life, and it is steadily being increased. Three important private collections, including the library of George G. Sonneck of Washington, have recently been added to it. The Sibley Library is peculiar in the fact that although it belongs to the University of Rochester and will be used in connection with the work of the great Eastman School of Music, which has just opened its new building, it is intended for the free use of the public, who have the same rights in drawing books as those enjoyed by the students of the school.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1922

Pass the Pension Bill

We think Gov. Cox may wisely sign the contributory pension bill and that the best judgment of the community will sustain him in doing so. Very properly, he takes time to examine its provisions and to hear the views of all who may object to them. Once established, this system will make Boston the model city of the country in this respect, as was said long ago by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. So long as some employees of the city are pensioned, what valid argument can there be against the inclusion of all within the scope of the system here proposed? The rights of nobody are violated, the rights of everybody are protected. The pension problem is solved for all the future and equitably for every class of employees. We hope the Governor will sign the measure today.

Boston Globe - June 1 1922

FAVORABLE REPORT ON BILL FOR STATE TAKING "THE SYNAGOGUE"

"Ought to Pass," Committee States After Hearing On Painting in Boston Public Library

"Ought to pass" was reported this afternoon by the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the bill of Representative Silbert of Boston for the taking by the State by right of eminent domain of Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue," which is now in the Boston Public Library. The action of the committee was preceded by a hearing.

Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, gave his support to the bill as a matter of religious sympathy and respect for the Jewish faith. Anything which is looked upon as an insult to a church with such a historic past should be avoided, he said. Protestants should sympathize with the Jews in their feeling toward this picture, it represents the Jewish faith as decadent. As Christians we are ashamed of what some Christians do," said Dr. Scudder.

Representative George L. Richards of Malden, member of the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, spoke for the bill as relieving the trustees of the Boston Public Library from embarrassment, for they have a contract to keep the picture there, and it takes it from them by right of eminent domain. He believed he represented the Protestant denominations in supporting the bill.

Would Preserve the Painting

Asst. Atty. Gen. Goldberg, representing the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New England, of which he is president, endorsed the bill.

Representative Silbert said that it is proposed to preserve the painting as a work of art and the production of a great artist. He declared that the State Board of Education can use the painting in connection with courses on art. The painting has the two-fold purpose of illustrating history and art, he said, but when it is evident that it is wrong historically it should not be allowed to stand as teaching history. He stated that there is no intention of destroying the painting. He declared, however, that it is being used improperly where it is now, and it is hoped that it will be put to its proper use as a work of art.

Mr. Silbert said that in 1895, when the Public Library trustees made the contract with Sargent to keep his paintings forever, the artist submitted his plans for the series of paintings. There was nothing in those plans, said Mr. Silbert, to indicate that Sargent contemplated such a painting as this one. There was no painting planned depicting the fall of Judaism, as this one does, he asserted. Mr. Silbert said that he was not opposed to an artist depicting the supremacy of Christianity; but he was opposed to one depicting the fall of Judaism.

Claims It Is State Library

A further point brought out by Mr. Gilbert was that the Boston Public Library is not the library of the city of Boston, but is the library of the Commonwealth. He showed this by quoting from the law of 1880, Chapter 222, which brings out the point that the land is owned by the State and was allowed to be used by Boston on condition that "all citizens of the Commonwealth shall have absolute right of entrance thereto free of charge."

Mr. Silbert also stated that the act of 1888 creating the Board of Trustees, gave them altogether too broad powers. In 1895 they made their contract with Sargent, agreeing to accept whatever he might paint and to keep it forever. That means, he said, that a minority rules the government and it is contrary to our institutions.

Mr. Silbert told the committee that there is a great question of public policy involved in this issue, in addition to the insult to the people of the Jewish faith. Nothing can be done by the trustees in removing the painting.

Mr. Silbert said there is a very close parallel to this bill in an act of 1893 by which Harvard University received Ardenwood land for park purposes. Mr. Silbert believes it will cost \$200 for the State to take the painting by right of eminent domain.

The bill was also supported by Leo J. Lyons, president of Amos Lodge, B'Nai Brith, and Isadore H. Fox, chairman of the anti-defamation committee of B'Nai Brith.

There was no opposition to the bill and the hearing was closed.

Christian Science Monitor - June 1 1922

SCHOOLS MAY GET SARGENT PAINTING

Petition Would Transfer to Education Department "The Synagogue"

Transfer of the painting "The Synagogue" from the walls of the Boston Public Library to the Massachusetts State Department of Education was urged today before the legislative Committee on Ways and Means of the House in support of a redrafted petition filed by Rep. Coleman Silbert of Boston.

As author of both the original petition, which was held to be unconstitutional by the Attorney-General, and the substitute, Mr. Silbert pointed out that it is intended to preserve the painting as a work of art and the production of a great artist. He said that the Board of Education, which would acquire the painting, can use it in connection with courses in art.

Would Cost \$5000

The painting, Mr. Silbert said, has a twofold purpose of illustrating history and art, but when it is evident that its historical motive is wrong, then it should not be allowed to stand as teaching history. There is no intention of having the work destroyed, he declared, but it can be put to its proper use, a function which he said it is not now fulfilling. He said that it would probably cost \$5000 to take the painting by eminent domain.

Mr. Silbert said he was not opposed to an artist depicting the supremacy of Christianity, but they ought not to depict the fall of Judaism. A further point he made was that the Boston Public Library is not the library of the city of Boston, but of the Commonwealth. He showed this by quoting from the law of 1880, Chapter 222, which brings out the point that the land is owned by the State and was allowed to be used by Boston on condition that "all citizens of the Commonwealth shall have absolute right of entrance thereto free of charge."

Mr. Silbert also said the act of 1878 creating the board of trustees gave them altogether too broad powers. In 1895 they made their contract with Mr. Sargent, agreeing to accept whatever he might paint and to keep it forever. That means, he said, that a minority rules the Government and it is contrary to our institutions.

Mr. Silbert argued to the committee that there is a great question of public policy involved in this issue, in addition to the insult to people of the Jewish faith. Nothing toward a removal of the painting can be done through the trustees. The contract was made in 1895 and this painting was not delivered till 1910. He did not charge Mr. Sargent with intent of doing any wrong, for he admitted he is too big a man. There is a very close parallel to this bill in the act of 1920 for the relief of Harvard University, by which Boston took and turned over to the university ardenwood land for park purposes.

Churches Support Bill

Representing the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, Dr. Doremus Scudder, and Representative George Louis Richards of Malden supported the bill as seeking the removal of a painting which stands as an insult to a church and people. The Young Men's Hebrew Association was recorded in support by Louis Golberg, an assistant attorney-general. Amos Lodge of the Independent Order of B'Nai Brith was represented in support of the petition.

"The Department of Education of the Commonwealth," the bill provides, "is hereby authorized and directed within six months of the effective date of this act to take by right of eminent domain for educational purposes in teaching art or the history of art under Section 7 of Chapter 69, or under Chapter 73 of the General Laws, but not in, or in connection with, any public library, the picture entitled 'The Synagogue,' now in the Boston Public Library. At the time of the taking, the department shall file a statement of the taking with the city clerk of the city of Boston, and shall award all damages sustained by any person by reason of such taking."

"Any person entitled to an award of damages under this act, or the Commonwealth, whether or not an award has been made, may petition for the assessment of all such damages to the Superior Court of Suffolk County within six months from the taking. All damages incurred under this act shall be paid by the treasurer of the Commonwealth upon due presentation."

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1922

A Pious Fraud

(From the Springfield Republican)

The outlook is fair that the second week in June will see the Legislature still in session. The man who bets that the Great and General Court will adjourn sine die tomorrow assumes an extraordinary risk. The reason has been pitilessly exposed by Senator Leonard F. Hardy of Huntington. It boils down to the one word "politics."

Why was House bill 1749 taken up and passed by the lower branch so late in the session? This bill is a pious fraud. It provides that Sargent's painting entitled "The Synagogue" shall be removed by right of eminent domain from the Boston Public Library, the rightful custodian of it, "for educational purposes." Everyone knows the real purpose of this bill. It is to meet the criticism of certain Jewish citizens of Boston, who find the painting objectionable for religious or racial reasons. But removing it by legislative enactment "for educational purposes" would be a travesty on the truth. Probably the bill would have been left to slumber if the commission over the Jewish students at Harvard had not recently developed.

"The Synagogue" bill is now pending in the Senate. Senator Monk has offered an order calling for a Supreme Court opinion as to the bill's constitutionality. If the Legislature awaits the opinion of the Court, it may stay in session all summer. But perhaps the Monk order was designed merely as a way to escape a direct vote on the bill itself and let the Legislature go home.

The Jewish vote has got some of the legislative politicians scared stiff.

Boston Transcript - June 8, 1922

"SYNAGOGUE" ORDER FAVORED

Committee on Rules Reported the Measure in the Senate This Afternoon

In the Senate this afternoon, the Committee on Rules, to which was referred Senator Monk's order asking for the Supreme Court's opinion on House bill 1749, providing for the taking for educational purposes of the picture entitled "The Synagogue," reported that the order ought to be adopted.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1922

COX SIGNS BILL FOR PENSIONS IN BOSTON

Gov. Cox yesterday signed the bill establishing a system of non-contributory pensions for employees of the city of Boston. The bill contains a referendum to the mayor and city council of Boston, and as Mayor Curley has already gone on record against the bill it is unlikely to become effective for a long time.

The governor also signed the resolve which provides for a special recess commission to investigate the price of gasoline sold in this state.

GIVE BOOKS A SQUARE DEAL

West Roxbury Library Committee Starts Campaign for the Benefit of the Reading Public

A campaign to prevent the mutilation of books has been started by the West Roxbury Library Committee. Posters, showing a cut of the new branch library in that district and bearing the slogan "Give books a square deal," have been placed in stores, schoolrooms and public meeting places. The Library Committee, which includes Mrs. Robert T. Folwer, Edward J. Rowe and John Hamilton, was written the following open letter:

"The West Roxbury Library Committee has listened with pleasure to the expressions of satisfaction and appreciation which have been brought forth by the acquisition of the new library building, and the Library Committee in turn is grateful for the appreciation shown by the community, and hopes that the library may long continue to be not only an adornment but an elevating influence amongst the people.

"With that object still in mind and encouraged by the splendid spirit shown by the community, the Library Committee makes bold to call the attention of the citizens to a condition which is inimical to the best interests of the library.

"The attention of your committee has been called to a tendency on the part of some of the patrons of the library (probably minors) to tear out leaves and otherwise mutilate books and magazines. This is probably due entirely to thoughtlessness, and requires only the pointing out of the wrong to the children by their parents, teachers or guardians to have the practice entirely stopped.

"When it is pointed that all the books, papers, magazines and even the building itself are the property of all the citizens, and that everyone has equal right to have the books and building kept whole and clean for his or her use, it would seem that a common desire to do justice to all would very quickly enable those who are tempted to injure public property to discontinue the habit.

"The Library Committee very respectfully asks the cooperation of every man, woman and child in the community to stamp out this thoughtlessness. This appeal is being made all over the community, and immediate and emphatic results are sincerely hoped for by your Library Committee."

Boston Sunday Herald - June 11, 1922

PUBLIC LIBRARY ISSUED 225,230 BOOKS IN MAY

During the past month 225,230 volumes were issued to the public from the Boston Public Library and its branches, according to Librarian Charles F. D. Helden's report to the mayor. There are now 1,265,322 volumes in the libraries, 849,518 being in the central library and 415,804 in the branches.

Among the special attractions for summer reading arranged by the librarian are four lists of 10 books each for children. They comprise books on radio sets, wild flowers and ferns, Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls.

PENSION BILL IN FAVOR

Legislators Elated at Action of Governor in Signing Contributory Act

Many members of the Legislature were elated today at the action of Governor Cox in signing the bill providing contributory pensions for the employees of the city of Boston and of Suffolk County. The measure is regarded as the beginning of a reform in the pension system of the State, under which the non-contributory pension is doomed to oblivion.

PASSES "SYNAGOGUE" BILL

Upper Branch of Legislature Favors the Measure by a Vote of 29 to 4

The Senate spent a long time yesterday afternoon on the bill providing for the removal of the Sargent painting, "The Synagogue," which is in the Boston Public Library. The first thing taken up was an order introduced by Senator Monk of Watertown, asking for an opinion of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the bill. Senators Monk, Gibbs of Waltham and Naphen of Norwell spoke in favor of the order, and Senators Donovan of Boston, Hardy of Fitchburg, Quinn of Swampscott, Carey of Boston, Carassa of Revere, Hardy of Huntington and McDonnell of Boston opposed it. The order was rejected on a voice vote.

The bill itself was ordered to a third reading, and then, under a suspension of the rules, was passed to be engrossed, 29 to 4. Senator Reed of Taunton spoke against it, and he and Senators Gibbs, Naphen and Monk voted against it. The bill was, however, amended by a clause providing that the cost shall be paid from such sum as the Legislature may appropriate. The House afterwards concurred in the amendment.

Boston Transcript - June 9, 1922

SILBERT DENOUNCES SWIG

Sensational Speech Made on Floor of House in Connection with Passing of "Synagogue" Bill

Representative Silbert of Boston today obtained unanimous consent of the House to make a statement in regard to the bill providing for the removal of the Sargent painting, "The Synagogue," from the Boston Public Library on the ground that it offends the Jewish people of the Commonwealth, when the measure came up for enactment, before being sent to the governor for his signature.

Mr. Silbert thanked the House for its action in putting the bill through, and made a sensational attack upon Simon Swig, vice president of the closed Trust Company, whom he charged with openly lobbying against the bill. His denunciation of Swig was one of the most hostile speeches delivered on the floor of the House in years. Mr. Silbert spoke as follows:

"I want to take this final opportunity to thank the members of the House for their spirit of tolerance in keeping with American traditions in passing this bill. This action is in marked contrast to the attitude of that man who doesn't hesitate to prostitute his own religious faith for selfish reasons. The man, sir, who would stir up class hatred, who would debase this country, whose recent entry into the journalistic field has caused a stench, which exudes its poisonous vapors over the community. From reliable sources I have learned that he has lobbied against this bill. I found Simon Swig as a renegade, a menace to civilization and Americanism. Every honorable person that loves his country and its ideals should repudiate him as a man without a country and a race."

150 doz. men's leather gloves, of various kinds;
100 doz. wood and bone stick fans, other with a generous assortment of such goods.
32 boxes Havana Sugars; 4 cases King-Clasas.

His Allan McVill (sic) was the father of Herman McVill, who, according to Herman's biographer, Mr. Weaver, verted his knowledge of French into business assets by setting up as a merchant-importer and "resigned himself to the institution of marriage as one of the established conveniences of Christendom."

ADVS. IN 1809

To read with emotion in this number of the Boston Patriot how portly, alone and table beer could be obtained from the West Boston Brewery and Store, 10 Kilby street. Yeast was also to be obtained there, while Parker and Ald at No. 6, Merchants row, paid him and the highest prices for shipping and beeswax. Dr. Robertson's "omachic Elixir of Health," which cured all diseases, was advertised in wing terms. So was his "Vegetable Cordial or Nature's Grand Restorative."

"It" apparently some nervous disease, "prevades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, leaving the heart with inexpressible anguish and exciting the most dreadful gesticulations of horror and despair. To demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice in the dreadful transports of its rage." But Robertson's Cordial had already saved 200,000 persons.

The drawing of Hatfield Bridge Lottery tickets was announced. Here is a strange advertisement: "A se, elegant formed, dark bay Bull, imported from Cornwall to London, from once to Boston. He has been trained the polite accomplishment of 'Tourmentum' by the celebrated Spanish master, Cevelloro; he is only 6 years old, gentle, and will make an excellent pair in an 'escort.' The price will be \$30. Please to enquire at the new London Livery Stable, near the Common."

AND A GOOD JUDGE, TOO

in one of those joyous occasions when Allan Russell was appearing here in light opera, arrayed in all the glory of his her decollete gowns, Judge Charles Levi Woodbury invited his rker House dining convives to accompany him to the entertainment. They gladly accepted the jovial judge's invitation and they occupied seats the front row. During an intermission one of the judge's companions led him how he liked the show. "I'm a patriot and lover of my country as I said the judge, 'I think I'd rather see Lillian Russell, arrayed as she is a evening, than to behold George Washington in full uniform.'"

X. Y. Z.

TO A TELEPHONE SKYLARKER (For As the World Wags)

Ill to thee, Old Spirit,
I end of mine thou ain't,
at from central or near it
averest my every call
th buzzers, or deignest not to answer
at all.

Did I know thy name,
ou voice of maid unseen;
ou art so devilishly mean,
ou shouldst receive due fame,
e way thou playest this telephone
game.

X. Y. Z.

There is, however, such a formidable minority in the country against extreme prohibitory legislation that the federal government will be reluctant to enact any such measure as the Dominion Temperance Alliance demands, and particularly unwilling to impose upon Quebec and British Columbia a law which the people have rejected and which, without the support of a favorable public opinion, could not be enforced.

Boston Sunday Herald - June 11, 1922

Spectators and Players

The best of art is never in looking on; always in getting into the game. So in watching a jumper I have seen a dozen spectators, at the moment of his leap, quite unconsciously jerk up a leg till the foot was in position to enter a horse's stirrup. Each spectator was giving his mite of aid, and a very substantial aid it is, seeing that practically all the best jumping records are made with the help of an audience. In the cold, alone, men hardly ever jump or run their best.

In listening to music or looking at pictures the same sort of aid and response must be given by audience to artist, if the art is to be fine art. This active aid is what Mr. Schaeffer has called so finely the art of "creative listening."

We follow the movement of music as spectators follow the flight of the tennis ball in a match game, craning heads rhythmically to right and left, as if they had but a single neck. "Tone movement glides, turns, twists, hops, leaps, dances, bows, sways, climbs, quivers, blusters and storms—all with equal ease. To reproduce this in the physical world, a man would have to dash himself to pieces, or become imponderable." Yet when we listen to music we seem to perform all these impossible feats (as we do in dreams) and thus give back to the player the response which he needs. We play up to his playing as subordinates support a star. "Look! I show you a hazy, level horizon over a hot desert," says the music. "Aye, aye, sir," says the audience, and sees it. "Now, it's rearing up against the sky like a draw-bridge. Fly up with it and over it. Swoop down on the other side," comes the order, and with surprised alacrity we obey.

Such a manoeuvre, initiated by music, carried out with free improvisations by the audience, is to be distinguished from the simpler movements suggested by rhythm. To rhythm, the response of the audience, with nodding heads and tapping feet, is much easier and much more obvious. What is our response to the pitch and quality and intensity of musical tones? I do not know. It is one of the problems that hope to see worked out. But we may rest assured, I think, that we respond in some way to all that we appreciate in art. We play over within us what is given us, reshaping and continuing the idea as we do in talk. This is the "inner imitative creation" of Sorliot.

To "play the game" of life is a phrase that is often on our lips. I think it should always include both serving and taking the return whatever matter it may be, grave or trifling, that is sent over the net. Again and again in this chapter I have said or implied that play and art find something very fundamental or even sacred in the practice of "give-and-take." In "Work" I tried to suggest the same thing. Labor without return, abundance passively gulped down without labor, are degrading. To make labor worthy, service and return must occur within such a span as the imagination can bridge, else we have not work, but drudgery. I shall try to bring out the same vital responsiveness in every form of love and of worship which deserves respect.

In 1869, 12 years after he arrived in this country, he was made general manager of the Bank of Montreal. Ten years later he resigned and the news of his retirement from the management of the institution caused a serious decline in the value of the bank shares and upset the stock market of that day—a tribute to the esteem in which he was held in financial and business circles. While retaining a directorship in the bank he left this city for St. Paul, where he associated himself with the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway, now the Great Northern System, which had been purchased from Dutch interests by prominent men connected with the bank. This enterprise he also started on the way to success.

After two years' experience in St. Paul he threw himself into the project of the C. P. R. with George Stephen, later Lord Mount-Stephen, and Donald Smith, later Lord Strathcona. His advice as to where the chief railway points should be situated was followed; and there the Bank of Montreal assisted development by planting its branches. Eleven years ago, in his 50th year, when most men are preparing to give up business activities, Mr. Angus accepted the duties of president of Canada's foremost bank. These he fulfilled successfully until 1913, when he resigned and was succeeded by Sir Vincent Meredith.

Sovietism in London

(From the London Times)

The report by Mr. H. J. Cooper (clerk to the Bolton Guardians) on his inquiry into the expenditure of the guardians of Poplar is a severe indictment of the methods of those guardians, whose waste of public money is indicated by Mr. Cooper's remark that a saving of at least £100,000 per annum could be effected by careful administration.

Mr. Cooper states: "The lavish allowances of out-door relief encourage persons to apply who would not otherwise do so, and it is made altogether too easy for persons to obtain assistance from the guardians. The guardians' policy has a tendency to demoralize the recipients and is calculated to destroy incentive to thrift, self-reliance and industry."

The report states that the following letter was addressed to the Poplar Guardians by Messrs. George Armstrong and Co., Limited, Cumberland Mills, Isle of Dogs, London, E. 14, on January 30, 1922:

"Our employees who live in Poplar have pointed out to us that they can get more money by being unemployed than working for us, and as we have no wish to prevent them from getting as much as possible, we propose to dismiss them so that they can take advantage of your relief."

Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., speaking at Woolwich, said the lamentable position of Poplar was an example of the kind of government of a certain type of lawless labor politician and literally resulted in the manufacture of pauperism. With such a policy all incentive to thrift, self-reliance and industry disappeared, and it was difficult to see how the recipients could escape demoralization. And his interesting sidelight on the whole business was that on three occasions, when a certain of the guardians were in Brixton Prison, a band was sent to play outside the prison at an expense of £11 odd, which the guardians decided should be charged in the ratepayers' accounts.

THURSDAY

By F. W. COBURN

As the city where John Singer Sargent, foremost painter of the 20th century, lived and worked during several of his best years, and where, at the Public Library, the Museum of Fine Arts and the Harvard University Library, he left his most conspicuous works, Boston a generation hence may be especially interesting to biographers and historians.

The village celebrities whose doings and pictures are now always good for a position on the first page will by then have been forgotten. The antiquarian of the year 2000 will look most eagerly through faded files of newspapers and collections of correspondence to discover, if possible, any new scrap of information about the comings and goings of a modest, unassuming man who is today giving to his ancestral New England a big measure of his art with the minimum obstruction of his personality.

Finding, indeed, in old newspapers so little about Mr. Sargent and so much about consequential nobodies the investigator of 2000 A. D. may get a notion that Boston in the nineteenth-century was a desperately philistine and low-brow kind of a town. Page articles concerning and long interviews with all kinds of funny little self-advertising fudduddles and rarely more than a brief paragraph chronicling the arrival in Boston for another year's work of an artist as celebrated in his age as Velasquez or Raphael in his! That circumstance may confirm Boston's reputation as a "low-brow place with a high-brow reputation."

If, however, to posterity the Sargentiana seem pretty thin in the thick newspaper files of the twenties, the fault or misfortune or whatever you want to call it will in the last analysis lie with the artist as well as with the town. The real Boston may be, and probably is, the kind of place in which typical suburban people are much more interested in Uncle John's new motor car and Cousin Mary's latest divorce than they are in world happenings such as world art.

At the same time what is the enterprising newspaper editor to do with a celebrity who not only will not, but who cannot be interviewed? It isn't in Boston alone that the penmen have fallen down. If you will go to the Public Library and run through the magazine articles that have been published in the last 35 years about Sargent and his work you must be impressed by an almost complete lack of anecdotal material in them. They tell what Mr. Sargent has done, but almost never what he has said. The art writers of London and Paris have evidently had just such difficulties as experienced by scribes in Boston when ordered to set a story from the most talked of

"SYNAGOG Committee on in the

In the Senate on the Senator Mont premiere Court's providing for purposes of the "gogue," report be adopted.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1922

COX SIGNS BILL FOR PENSIONS IN BOSTON

Gov. Cox yesterday signed the bill establishing a system of non-contributory pensions for employees of the city of Boston. The bill contains a referendum to the mayor and city council of Boston, and as Mayor Curley has already gone on record against the bill it is unlikely to become effective for a long time.

The governor also signed the resolve which provides for a special recess commission to investigate the price of gasoline sold in this state.

Boston Transcript - June 8, 1922
GIVE BOOKS A SQUARE DEAL

Boston Transcript - June 9, 1922

Boston Sunday Herald - June 11, 1922

JOHN SINGER SARGENT IS SPHINX OF MODERN CELEBRITIES

Boston's Giant in the World of Art Makes Egypt's Symbol of Silence Seem Like a Chat-terbox—Most Human of Men, Sargent Remains Uninterviewed and Uninterviewable

painter of our day. The story simply isn't there, in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

WHEN SARGENT WAS INTERVIEWED

The Boston art critics have, indeed, it is suspected, been specially favored among writers of their kind. They once had an interview with Mr. Sargent, or a chance to get one. It was a painful experience to them as well as to him. They fell down so badly that at least one of them made no effort at the time to get his impressions into print. There seemed to be no point in publishing a viewless interview.

The interview which ended in fiasco was quite properly arranged for the local press by the late Josiah H. Benton, chairman of the trustees of the public library. Mr. Sargent had then just finished and installed the spandrel decorations and their accessories in the long gallery at the library. He probably didn't see why anybody in the world should want to make a fuss about the man who made these paintings, but as Mr. Benton had explicitly asked him to meet the newspaper writers he graciously consented.

Then he wished he was dead. He didn't say just this, of course, as with much ceremony the scribes were brought forward and presented to him, but his face said it. You might also have read into it a desire that they join him down or up yonder. He would have liked them as casual acquaintances or close friends and they would have liked him; but as interviewers he wished them in Tophet. He couldn't help that feeling. It was part of his unpretentious personality. He was plain-ly undergoing an ordeal and while he spoke pleasantly enough and answered a few questions to the best of his ability, there was no real give and take in the interview. It, in fact, wasn't a real interview at all, and neither the scholarly persistence of Mr. Downes of the Transcript nor the trained persuasiveness of Mr. Philpott of the Globe could make it anything but a flat failure. The "story" that was to have gone to The Herald never reached the city desk.

As a dislike of being lionized and press-agented is a part of Mr. Sargent's makeup, his reticence is usually respected by our newspaper men. Now that he is back in Boston to work on a big series of decorations for the Widener Library at Harvard University there is probably very little wailing and gnashing of teeth as he sits in and out of his studio in the Pope building. This is quite right. All Mr. Sargent asks of Boston is an opportunity to embellish it with imperishable works of art. It is up to Boston to allow him to do so in peace and happiness. One wouldn't want even to pry a second-hand interview out of him via his valet.

At second hand, nevertheless, from Mr. Sargent's personal friends and otherwise, one may allowably get a little picture, and put it on record, of this artist's mode of living and working while in Boston; of things he says or that are said about him. Some of these, it may be believed, are more than likely to have value to future biographers.

Some great artists fairly exude anecdotes and epigrams. Whistler was, of course, of that sort. His table talk, industriously recorded by the Pennells and others, belongs to the literature of wit and humor. There are people, indeed, who insist that Whistler was a greater humorist than painter. With Sargent it is the other way around. He is as little of a show-off as Little But-terfly was a big one. Even the anecdotes that are told about him are gently amusing rather than funny. One isn't sure, even, that they are all true; but as they belong to town talk they are at least historical to that extent.

They are altogether fit to print, and that is more than can be said of the stories that get going concerning some of the great artists.

"BLOKES DANCING"

Very much of the Sargent anecdote which is collectible is concerned with the man's utter lack of pretence. It bears out the analysis of this ultra-modest painter's talent made some years ago by the critic John Curnons, who wrote about the Sargent self-portrait in the *Offizi*: "Sargent never flatters, not even himself. He lacks, as I have said, the faith of other great artists. He also lacks their vanity. And for proof we must go to the *Offizi*. Consider the two self-portraits there painted by Rembrandt and Sargent. Reflect upon the work of the great Dutchman! whose curiosity about himself was never exhausted, whose every portrait of himself is an exaltation and a transfiguration, and then consider the portrait of the American painter. I believe, at the request of the authorities, 'What a modest little man!' is the thought that may occur to you, looking at the likeness of the most prominent portrait painter of our age."

The unassuming disposition that made Mr. Sargent hate the job of "mugging himself" for permanent exhibition at the famous portrait gallery in Florence is continually asserting itself. During the private showing, for example, of the rotunda decorations at the Museum of Fine Arts an enthusiastic Boston woman pointed ecstatically at the panel in which Apollo and the Muses appear.

"Oh, Mr. Sargent," she exclaimed, "who and what are those wonderful figures?"

"Just blokes dancing," was the reply. That phrase, "blokes dancing," has



JOHN SINGER SARGENT

become a watchword in Boston circles, since it was uttered.

A PROMISE-KEEPING PAINTER

Mr. Sargent's aversion to being over is illustrated in a story of his keeping his promise to attend a private view of some of his drawings which were to be sold in the interest of war charity.

When he said he would be present at the gallery he probably did not realize what he was being let in for. Word has spread that this was to be unusual occurrence, and the bus of femininity rose on the air as he stepped into the art gallery. It was a pink tea affair as many artists enjoy hugely, and with an eye for the main chance. Not so Mr. Sargent. He was seen to falter as he entered, conversation fell on his ear. He had promised, however, to put in an appearance, and he is fairly punctilious about keeping his engagements. He therefore bravely elbowed his way through the anteroom of the gallery,

crossed the threshold, and then, as the enormity of the affair grew upon him, he threw up both hands, exclaimed "Oh, my God!" and bolted for the door.

Life-long dissatisfaction with his own attainments is probably one of the secrets of the astonishing heights to which Mr. Sargent sometimes reaches. As a young boy he was marked out by parents and teachers as possessing extraordinary talent for art. There were plenty of others, however, in the Paris studios who had similarly been "spotted" as sure comers, and most of these had in as high a degree as Mr. Sargent that qualification exalted by all the success-wheelers; capacity for hard work.

It is quite possible that Mr. Sargent has gone further than some of these others because he has less than they of the exalted ego that makes for easy satisfaction with one's work.

Standing, at all events, one day, in back of the gallery in which a few of his charcoal portraits were shown, Mr. Sargent overheard a couple of art students raving about his likeness of his kinsman, Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent. This is really a tremendously vital piece of work, as those who have since seen it at the Museum of Fine Arts are aware. The painter himself was probably pleased to hear the boys praise it. That laudation, however, did not cause him to throw out his chest or say: "Well, perhaps the old boy is making 'em pretty good, after all." Instead he waited until the youths had left the gallery and then he went quietly over to the portrait to examine it critically. His face fell as he realized how far he had fallen short of what he would have liked to convey to the younger artists through his technique.

He was clearly dissatisfied with himself and all his works, for he was heard to say in a tone of grim determination: "Damn it, damn it. I've got to learn to draw!"

TAKES NO ORDERS

Many of the stories told about Mr. Sargent in the art galleries are concerned with the portraits which he makes or won't make.

About 20 years ago he was reported to have announced that he had given up portraiture for good. He was said to have called this "the lowest form of art," which, as he was already well-to-do, he would no longer pursue. In general this determination not to bind himself to the engagements of a fashionable portrait painter has been observed. You cannot for a price order Mr. Sargent to paint your portrait. He no longer takes orders. He occasionally, however, paints a portrait for reasons of friendship, very occasionally because of the political prominence of an applicant; and because he really enjoys working in black and white he makes in the course of a year a good many of the charcoal portraits which may be

seen in Boston homes and which will be cherished along with the Copley portraits generations hence.

IMMORTALIZING "DAN" NOLAN

During the years in which he has been doing his decorations in Boston, Mr. Sargent has painted in oil at least three portraits of fellow artists: the one of Holker Abbott which hangs at the Taverly Club; that of Charles H. Woodbury, which was recently shown at the international exhibition, Pittsburgh, and the portrait of the late Daniel J. Nolan.

The making of the Nolan portrait has added material to the limited supply of picturesque Sargentiana.

"Dan" Nolan, expert restorer of old pictures and something of a painter himself, a veritable institution of the Back Bay for many years, received one day from Mr. Sargent the latter's early portrait of his contemporary Boston artist, Frederick P. Vinton. The picture, made back in the early 80s, had cracked badly, and Mr. Sargent wanted it properly restored. This Dan did, making a remarkably good job of it, as always. Then, when he delivered it at the painter's studio, he refused to take payment for the work.

"It's a tribute from one great artist to another," said Nolan.

That attitude, the spirit of fellow-craftmanship, pleased Mr. Sargent immensely. At dinner with friends a little later he told about the incident and remarked that since Dan refused to be paid in money he must think up some way of rewarding him.

"Why don't you do Dan's portrait?" There is nothing in the world he would treasure so much as that, suggested a woman artist who was in the conversation.

"Do you think he would really care for it?" asked Mr. Sargent, anxiously.

When the great painter proposed to Daniel Nolan to make a charcoal head of him the offer was like a totally unexpected one of infinite riches, which poor Nolan sadly needed, or of longevity, which, alas, he was not destined to enjoy. Something, however, stirred the Celtic imagination to ask for more than the possible. Daniel, in brief, had his nerve with him and asked Mr. Sargent to do a small head in oil instead of the proposed sketch in charcoal.

SARGENT'S WHEREABOUTS

"Don't you like my charcoal?" asked the painter, fearlessly.

"You know I love them, Mr. Sargent."

was the quick-witted reply. "I am only thinking of my descendants and how your picture would better be kept for them. You know my wife and I are both Irish and in our household we sometimes have family discussions. Now if she threw her shoe at me and it went through your charcoal drawing that would be spoiled forever, but if it just dented an oil painting I could

always fix that up as well as I did the Vinton."

Mr. Sargent, who has a sense of humor, was amused by this ingenious request and readily agreed to paint the Nolan portrait as soon as he returned from a trip to Florida. In his absence Dan Nolan had a chance to spring an interesting bit of information upon a wealthy and affable Boston gentleman who would himself have given his head to be painted by Sargent.

This man, interested in art and artists, and, probably, like many another, secretly hoping that his time may come to sit for one of Mr. Sargent's full-length portraits, came one day into the gallery where the Celtic restorer was employed and asked:

"Mr. Nolan, I understand that you are somewhat in touch with Mr. Sargent. Can you tell me anything about his present whereabouts and engagements?"

"Why, yes," replied Dan mischievously. "I happen to know that he is at Palm Beach painting the portrait of John D. Rockefeller. When it is done he will stop off at Washington to do President Wilson. Then he will come back to Boston to paint me."

WHEN SARGENT ASKED TO PAINT

The story of a western millionaire's leading Mr. Sargent to ask to paint his portrait at a time when other people's requests for such a favor were being turned down right and left, pretty exemplifies a point in psychology.

A Boston art dealer was at this gentleman's home in the West and the conversation turned upon portrait painting.

"I hear that Mr. John Sargent is in your city," said the host. "Do you suppose that I could get him to paint my portrait?"

"I can tell you absolutely that you could not," was the reply. "Mr. Sargent is very busy with his decorations and he doesn't like to do formal portraits. He might make a charcoal head of you, but if you asked him to paint you I know he would politely decline. It isn't a question of money with him. He simply doesn't want to do that kind of work, unless now and then for reasons of personal friendship."

"Well," said the westerner, "there are always ways of getting things done. Tell me where and how Mr. Sargent lives in Boston."

The art dealer told of Mr. Sargent's practically dividing his time between his work at the studio and his rooms in a nearby hotel where, as he is very fond of music, he often spends his evenings over his own piano.

A little later the western man and his wife took rooms at the same hotel in Boston and on the same floor with Mr. Sargent. After they had become a part of the surroundings they presently one evening sent in to the painter a courteous note letting him know that in their private collection they owned one of his

earliest canvases and that they had some questions about it which they would like to ask of him if he could give them a brief interview.

The work of a man's youth is usually very dear to him. Mr. Sargent remembered the picture which their note mentioned and was naturally interested to know how they had happened to acquire it and what they thought of it. He replied that he would be glad to see them at his rooms that evening.

They went in expecting to stay perhaps 10 minutes. The conversation led from the picture to reminiscences of Florence, where Mr. Sargent was born, and Paris, where as a brilliant boy he had his professional training; to music, of which all his life he has been passionately fond. The woman had been trained as a singer in Italy. She presently was singing at the piano with Mr. Sargent as her accompanist. This program was repeated on other evenings to the painter's very real enjoyment. A casual acquaintance fast became a friendship. One day Mr. Sargent said in effect to the husband: "There is something about the modeling and color of your head that has interested me ever since you first came here. I'd like to paint you if you can give me two or three forenoons."

There was no difficulty about giving the sittings.

MAKING A MUG

"Send over my drawing board. I have to make a mug this morning."

When Mr. Sargent telephoned thus to the dealer who looks after his traps and fittings it means that another charcoal portrait is about to be made.

These heads, drawn upon the conventional sheet of charcoal paper, represent one of the artist's recreations—his winter-time diversion. Incidentally he receives compensation for them at a rate per hour which many a business man would be glad to get from his golf or yachting. When the thing goes easily, and it usually does go thus, a couple of hours suffices to make one of these psychological studies of a personality. The fortunate sitter then makes some remark concerning payment.

"Oh, anything you like," says the artist, carelessly. "Send me a check for \$100, if that is satisfactory."

On some such basis as this Mr. Sargent in the past few years has filled Boston homes with these likenesses in black and white, which, for all their informality, are among the most alluring things he has done.

What, as at least a temporary Bostonian, Mr. Sargent runs true to his usual form in being inconspicuous and in shunning the spotlight. You may see him now and then as he slips in and out of the hotel at which he lives. Occasionally you have a glimpse of him at a concert. You may get bits of information about him at the art galleries which he visits on business, and from the few intimates and associates to whom he confides his ideas and his plans. In general, nevertheless, you cannot find out much that is of salient personal interest about him, because he lacks spectacular personality. His ability, his active imagery and creativeness express themselves in his work, not in his everyday gestures and ejaculations.

plan are four lists of 10 books each for children. They comprise books on radio sets, wild flowers and ferns, Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls.

action is in marked contrast to the attitude of that man who doesn't hesitate to prostitute his own religious faith for selfish reasons. The man, sir, who would stir up class hatred, who would debase this country, whose recent entry into the journalistic field has caused a stonemason, which exudes its poisonous vapors over the community. From reliable sources I have learned that he has lobbied against this bill. I brand Simon Swig as a renegade, a menace to civilization and Americanism. Every honorable person that loves his country and its ideals should repudiate him as a man without a country and a race."

CAMPAIGN STARTED IN WEST ROXBURY

To Prevent Loss and Injury of Library Books

Since the new West Roxbury Branch Public Library, was dedicated in April public pride has increased until this week an endeavor was started to eliminate loss and injury of books and periodicals, a situation which has not only affected West Roxbury but the country over.

John Hamilton is chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign, and is being assisted by Mrs. Robert T. Fowler and Edward J. Rowse. They have sent out letters to citizens of West Roxbury calling attention to the tendency on the part of the patrons of the library, usually children, to tear out leaves and otherwise mutilate books and magazines. Thoughtlessness is the cause of it. A child makes marks with his pencil in the margins, writes notes, draws faces or carelessly tears a page. In magazines some one reads an article he especially likes, and perhaps cuts it out.

The letter asks that parents point out the wrong to the children. Teachers and guardians are enlisted. The campaign has proceeded so far that teachers are taking up the matter in schools and ministers are speaking about it in their churches.

The letter reads in part: "When it is pointed out that all of the books, papers, magazines and even the building itself are the property of all the citizens of West Roxbury, and that every one has equal right to have the books and building kept whole and clean for his or her use, it would seem that a common desire to do justice to all would very quickly enable those who are tempted to injure public property to discontinue the habit."

Pledges have been printed in book form which are handed out to each patron of the library as they take out books. It reads: "I pledge my help to the Public Library in the effort to prevent library books and magazines from being lost or injured and to help keep the Library Building quiet and beautiful."

Charles Belden, city librarian at Corey sq., has written a letter of commendation to Mr. Hamilton, expressing appreciation to his committee and the citizens of West Roxbury for what they are doing on behalf of the new branch.

LEGISLATURE ENDS TONIGHT

Senate Recalls "The Synagogue" Bill from the Governor and Amends It—Action for Settlement of Textile Strike

Indications this afternoon were that the Legislature would complete its work tonight and would be prorogued about eight o'clock.

The Senate this afternoon recalled the bill from the governor which provides for the removal of the painting of "The Synagogue" from the Boston Public Library and amended the measure to provide that the funds to pay for the seizure be taken from the general funds of the State.

The Senate also adopted an order providing that the Department of Labor and Industries shall investigate and attempt to settle the differences between employers and employees in the textile industry.

An amendment was added to the supplementary budget, on motion of Senator Charles Gould of Worcester, providing that \$3000 shall be paid to Mrs. Anna J. Walte, of Worcester, for the loss of a barn, which was set afire by an inmate of the Grafton State Hospital. Three separate fires were set by this inmate and the other two property owners had previously been reimbursed.

The Senate concurred with the House in suspending the rules to admit the resolve for the payment of the widow of the late Representative Walter S. Hale the balance of his salary for the present term.

DEFENDS STATE RIGHT TO BAN 'SYNAGOGUE'

Denial of the charges that the State Legislature, in voting to remove from the public library Sargent's painting "The Synagogue," is going outside the scope of its authority, was made by Representative Coleman Silbert.

The statute providing for the seizure of certain property by the right of eminent domain clearly gives the Legislature the right to take this step, he declared, and he also pointed out that such laws as the Sherman Anti-Trust act, the Harrison Anti-Drug act and others are based on the same statute.

The picture offended the sensibilities of Jews in Boston, and caused protests which induced the legislators to order its removal.

SETS STANDARD HIGH FOR NURSE

Cannot Have Too Much
Education, Says Dr.
Beard of Minnesota

STATE BODY HAS 19TH ANNUAL MEETING

Dr. Richard Olding Beard of the school of nursing at the University of Minnesota, when speaking last night at the 19th annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Nurses' Association in the lecture hall at the Public Library, declared the country was facing a division of opinion between the nursing profession and parts of the medical profession over the way nurses should be educated and trained.

For a long time, he said, there was a feeling among some medical men that briefly trained nurses might serve a useful purpose and relieve the shortage in the country at large. But the shortage of nurses today, he said, was greatly exaggerated.

NEED OF EDUCATION

He favored university education, because he believed the service was so important to the public that the nurse could not be too highly educated.

Since the war the opportunities for nursing services had widened out greatly and that had stimulated the interest of the profession for a higher quality than in the past.

Dr. C. Macle of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, who spoke in the afternoon, declared the general practitioner of medicine had little training on mental disorders, as the modern schools paid little attention to such diseases. In many cases a palpitation of the heart, headache, backache and stomach troubles were mental disorders. He hoped to see the medical schools give more attention to mental disorders and to have nurses trained along that line as well. He predicted that the time was coming when every general hospital would have a psychopathic ward.

Robert Kelso of the Boston Council Social Agencies declared the home was the pivot of operation for constructive social service. He looked upon the physician as an expert repair man and the nurse as an assistant repair worker whose greatest service lay in teaching people how to keep well.

CONNECTING LINK

Miss Helen McCaffrey, supervisor of school nursing in this city, looked upon the school nurse as the connecting link between the school and home and the vital factor in strengthening and developing the child of today for the duties and responsibilities of tomorrow. She described the benefits accomplished by the nurse at the children's homes and by the formation of classes at the schools, such as sight conservation, open air, speech improvement, malnutrition and posture classes. She said skin diseases had been practically eliminated, defective vision had been lowered from 31 1/2 to 10 1/2 per cent., and dental defects from 87 per cent to 40 per cent.

Miss Mary V. O'Reilly of Boston said the attendant was usurping the place of

the graduate nurse, which left the latter with the alternative of making reductions in prices or seeking other fields.

Miss Jane Prevost of Portland, Me., who said good nurses were not born but rather made after years of teaching routine and the care of the sick, said some doctors in Maine preferred untrained nurses. If you looked those doctors up you might find they had

never reached the heights of their professional ability and they wanted a nurse who would not become aware of their own lack of skill.

The public health section of the state association elected officers as follows: Chairman, Helen Fowler; vice-chairman, Cecelia Lemmer; secretary, Margaret Weil, and five executive committee members.

The private duty section elected: Chairman, Miss Minnie Hollingsworth; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Lillian Morse and Miss Harriet Wilson, and secretary, Miss Mabel Byrnes.

The meeting will be continued today with a session in both the morning and afternoon. The 5th annual Massachusetts State Nurses' night at the Pops will be observed in the evening.

West Roxbury News - June 10, 1922

PUBLIC LIBRARY WEEK IS OBSERVED

AN APPEAL FOR THE PROTECTION OF BOOKS

Library week was observed throughout New England, from June 2 to 9. Its purpose was to impress upon patrons of public libraries their obligation to keep intact the books and reading matter provided for their benefit. In the beautiful entrance to the new West Roxbury Library a pledge was posted for the concern of all, who would read or study the books, that are offered there, and this pledge was learned by heart by all the children of the neighborhood.

The necessity of conforming to this pledge is stated clearly in the following report of Mrs. Robert Fowler for the General Committee, and of Edward J. Rowse and John Hamilton for the sub-committee.

To the Citizens of West Roxbury:

The West Roxbury Library Committee has listened with pleasure to the expressions of satisfaction and appreciation, which have been brought forth by the acquisition of the new library building, and the Library Committee in turn is grateful for the appreciation shown by the community and hopes that the library may long continue to be, not only an adornment, but an elevating influence amongst the people.

With that object still in mind, and encouraged by the splendid spirit shown by the community, the Library Committee makes bold to call the attention to the citizens to a condition which is inimical to the best interests of the library.

The attention of your committee has been called to a tendency on the part of some of the patrons of the library, (probably minors), to tear out leaves and otherwise mutilate books and magazines. This is probably due entirely to thoughtlessness and requires only the pointing out of the wrong to the children by their parents, teachers, or guardians, to have the practice entirely stopped.

When it is pointed out that all of the books, papers, magazines, and even the building itself are the property of all the citizens, and that every one has equal right to have the books and building kept whole, and clean,

for his or her use, it would seem that a common desire to do justice to all would very quickly enable those who are tempted to injure public property to discontinue the habit.

The Library Committee very respectfully asks the co-operation of every man, woman and child, in the community, to stamp out this thoughtlessness.

This appeal is being made all over the community, during all of this week, and immediate and emphatic results are sincerely hoped for by your Library Committee.

The pledge which was committed to memory by the younger patrons of the library runs thus:

"I pledge myself to the Public Library in the effort to prevent library books and magazines from being lost or injured and to help keep the Library Building quiet and beautiful."

The co-operation inspired by this appeal is very evident in the many letters addressed by children to Miss Morse, the librarian. Two of these are reproduced below.

West Roxbury, Mass.,
June 5, 1922.

Dear Miss Morse: I think our new Library grounds are very beautiful as it is, but when the newly-seeded grass comes up, it will be more so.

The inside is just as lovely as the outside. One reason why I like it is because the grown folks are separated from the children.

The small slips of paper, which read geography, fiction, history, and other subjects, are very nice, because you know just where to go when you want a certain book.

I will try to be just as quiet as possible when I go in to our Library and not damage any books, which belong to the other children as well as to me. I want you to know that I appreciate all that you have done for us. Yours truly,

RUTH C. COX.

West Roxbury,
June 5, 1922

Dear Miss Morse: I think that the Public Library is beautiful. It has so many wonderful books and is very pretty. The two separate rooms, I think, is a wonderful idea. You will know when a book is injured, whether by a big person or a little child. I

think you are not half as crowded as you were in the other building. I think you are far more advanced in your work than other libraries. Yours sincerely,

MARGARET J. DRURY.

Boston Transcript - June 27

ON DEATH OF SAMUEL CARR

Library Trustees Adopt Resolutions Setting Forth His Long, Unselfish and Efficient Service on the Board, Also Their Sense of Personal Loss

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have adopted the following resolutions upon the death of Samuel Carr:

"By the death of Mr. Samuel Carr, May 29, 1922, the board of trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston has lost its oldest member. Mr. Carr was appointed a trustee June 24, 1885, to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. S. A. B. Abbott, who had resigned. He served until April 30, 1920, and in June of that year the trustees placed upon record the following resolution:

As Mr. Samuel Carr has ceased to be a trustee of the Public Library by reason of the expiration of his term of office, his associates on the board desire to express and record their appreciation of his valuable services. It is therefore

Resolved, That Mr. Carr, by his faithful and successful discharge of his official duties, is entitled to the gratitude of the citizens and friends of the Library.

Always manifesting deep interest in his trust, he was constant in attending our meetings and ready at all times to perform his share of the work. To the many important matters specially referred to his consideration he gave faithful attention, exhibiting therein excellent judgment and great executive ability.

His thorough knowledge of business principles and methods enabled him to render valuable assistance to the board, and made his work useful and beneficial.

Resolved, That the trustees gratefully accord to him the freedom of the alcoves, with the customary privileges.

Mr. Carr was again appointed a trustee of the Library May 1, 1906, and served continuously from that date to the time of his death. In February, 1917, he was elected vice president which office he continued to hold through the remainder of his career. His term of service therefore extended over twenty-seven years, almost the lifetime of a generation.

"The city which can command a service like this of a man, prominent in the financial and business world, burdened with many responsibilities, who gladly gave to the work of the library the benefit of his business ability and wise judgment, may indeed count itself fortunate. To his fellow trustees the death of Mr. Carr means not only a loss to the city, but a personal sorrow."

"Always courteous and considerate, singularly modest and self-effacing, it is not too much to say that Mr. Carr through his long term of service endeared himself to every member of the board. With all his gentleness of manner and speech there was also a quiet courage in standing always for what he felt to be the highest interests of the Library. He has left to the city which he loved a fine example of unselfish and efficient service and to his friends of the Library Board a happy memory which they will ever cherish."

"Resolved, That this minute be placed upon our records, and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Carr and also to the press."

Boston Transcript - June 26

The Boston Public Library reports today that its circulation last year was 2,672,046 volumes. A far cry from medieval times, when the penalty for lending even a single book from the library of Croyland Abbey, in England, was excommunication.

Boston Transcript

June 26, 1922

3.6 BOOKS PER BOSTONIAN

Library's Circulation Shows This Potentiality

Last Year Saw Issue of 2,672,646 Volumes

Trustees Say Demand Still Outruns Supply

Report Today Shows Use Largest on Record

Every man, woman and child in all Boston might have drawn three books from the Public Library during the past year and still the total of volumes drawn would have been less than the actual number lent by the library during this period. The circulation actually attained in the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library issued today, was 2,672,646 volumes. This means a ratio of 3.6 books per inhabitant.

Popular use of the city's book system is at the highest level in the library's history and the trustees declare that the need for more books is very urgent. "A visit to the branches and reading rooms shows many empty shelves and no trace even of the newer books; they are all in active circulation," says the report. "Children and adults still come continually to the central library in Copley square and to the branch libraries asking for books and material which the library has not been able to supply in sufficient amount to meet the steady and increasing demand."

The report of the librarian, Charles F. D. Belden, makes the same declaration, and the need is emphasized also by the examining committee for 1921-22, comprising twenty-three citizens.

Salary Needs at a Crisis

On account of the library's great expansion of service, "the strength of the staff has been taxed to the utmost," Mr. Belden states. "As a matter of fact there were during the year several cases of actual breakdown, necessitating leaves of absence. . . . The time has come when there must be either a larger appropriation for personal service or a curtailment in work and in hours of opening."

The need of books and of an increased appropriation to allow the appointment of additional assistants is so great, the trustees say, "that in making up the budget they have felt it unwise to allow for any increase in salaries other than those due to grade increases. The board has come to this conclusion with regret because they still feel the desirability as a matter of justice of increased appropriations in order that chiefs of departments, first assistants, and librarians of branches and reading rooms especially may be paid salaries for services rendered."

To meet the needs pointed out, the trustees say they recommended that the city appropriate \$578,602 for personal service in the year 1922-23, and \$249,824 for general maintenance. As a matter of fact, the Mayor and Council cut the first figure \$38,602 and reduced the second by \$47,831, although today's report does not mention these changes. Accordingly, the Public Library has total appropriations of \$741,063 for the present year, or \$5,127 less than it received last year.

"How to Buy 77,881 New Books"

From Feb. 1, 1921 to Feb. 1, 1922, which is the period covered by today's report, Mr. Belden says that 77,881 volumes have been added to the library system, or 18,150 volumes more than in 1920-21. The total number now on the shelves of the central library and its thirty-one branches and reading rooms, with 820 deposit stations also included, is 1,258,211.

"Early in the year 1921 there was made a careful survey of the special needs for books, especially in the branches and reading rooms, and a tentative scheme for purchase was laid out, dependent upon the appropriation made by the city. This plan provided for a greatly increased number of books for children, the latest editions of the principal reference books, good working collections of books in certain special fields not adequately represented, such as technical books, books in the fine and industrial arts, books in foreign languages, and a greater liberality in the provision of a considerable number of copies of books of popular interest, including the subjects of biography, travel and business. In the main this provisional plan has been adhered to in the purchases made from the largest book appropriation in the history of the institution, with the natural result that all previous records of accessions have been exceeded. (The appropriation for 1921 was \$100,000. It has been renewed at this figure for 1922.)

"Among the books which have been acquired were 31,000 for young readers, including 6000 educational textbooks, at a cost of \$25,000. From four to ten copies of some of these books were placed in each branch and reading room. For reference books of higher cost for branches, including the latest editions of encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, etc., the sum of \$10,000 was expended; for a specially selected collection of technical books, \$2000; and for a collection in the fine and industrial arts, \$1200. New fiction, distributed throughout the system, constituted 5219 volumes, comprising 443 titles of which eighty-seven were in foreign languages, cost \$3,615.08, an average price of \$1.65 a volume.

Gain of 4,492 Cardholders

"On Feb. 1, 1921 there were outstanding 105,458 'live' cards, that is, registration cards available for present use. During the year 57,637 cards were added, of which 49,371 were new registrations, 8,266 being renewals. In the same period 53,175 persons have allowed their borrowing privilege to lapse, so that the total number of 'live' cards at the close of the fiscal year was 109,950, a gain of 4,492 over the year 1920-21.

"An analysis of registration, Aug. 1, 1919, to July 31, 1921, shows the following interesting distribution of 'live' cardholders: males over sixteen years, 23,699; males under sixteen years, 26,077; females over sixteen years, 29,310; females under sixteen years, 26,720.

The Great "Dictionary Drive"

"The attendance in Bates Hall again shows a marked increase over that of the previous year. The maximum number of users of books in the hall was 336 on Oct. 30, at 5 P. M. 251,141 books were brought from the library stacks to readers and students at the tables of this main reading room, an increase of 26,640 over 1920-21. There have been the usual inevitable delays in handling so large a number of books, but no improvement in service can be anticipated until some modern mechanical system is installed connecting Bates Hall with the distant stacks from which the books are sent."

The custodian of Bates Hall remarks that the unusual strain upon the resources of the room "has led to an increased wear and tear of the reference books, and it will be necessary before long to replace a good many which are badly worn." In this connection he says, "The contests conducted during the past year by a Boston paper, which involved an intensive use of the large dictionaries, have presented a very real problem. The wear imposed upon the books by these eager prize-seekers is abnormal, and even cruelly destructive. We have now no large dictionary which is in reasonably good condition; even the Murray Oxford Dictionary has suffered severely."

Repairs and Improvements Required

On the subject of repairs to the plant in general, Mr. Belden says that serious consideration must be given immediately to the need of a thorough overhauling and extension of the pneumatic tube and electric book carrier systems in the central library. Both have been in use since the building was first occupied and now need almost constant tinkering and repairs in order that even unsatisfactory service may be secured.

"Additional stockroom is urgently needed, and a rearrangement for the special libraries department on account of the constant growth of the technology division is of paramount importance; this division ought to be provided with a new location. Some preliminary studies have been made to provide for a reference room and stock room in the two unfinished floors and also to provide similar accommodations for the inconveniently located statistical department, with entrance to both departments from the special libraries floor.

"It is to be regretted that repairs and improvements in the lecture hall, postponed for so many years, are still impossible. The ventilation is criminally bad and the hall itself is distressingly dingy. The addition of a moving picture equipment, repeatedly recommended by the examining committees and favorably considered by the trustees, is certainly necessary in an up-to-date public hall."

Samuel Carr's Last Report

The trustees signing the seventeenth annual report include the late Samuel Carr, whose recent death marked the close of many years' service to the Public Library. The other signers are Alexander Mann, president; Arthur T. Connolly, Louis E. Kirstein and Michael J. Murray.

Tribute is paid by the librarian to the "sympathetic, loyal services of Mr. Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian."

Boston Herald - June 27

RAPS LIBRARY 'RESERVE SHELF'

Impertinent to Say What Public Shall Not Use, Says A. S. Root

PREDICTS REACTION ON PART OF READERS

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

DETROIT, June 26.—The heaped baskets of forbidden fruit in American libraries known as "the reserve shelf" and consisting of books which some library officials do not think the public should be allowed to read, irritate Azariah S. Root of the Oberlin College library and President of the American Library Association.

The presumption of certain librarians in setting themselves up as arbiters of the public's reading and impertinently taking the selection out of the public's hands embitters him more, however.

PREDICTS REACTION

Mr. Root said before he opened the 44th annual meeting of the Library Association today. He predicted an impending reaction which probably will abolish such reserve lists and put it up to the public whether it reads a book or doesn't read it.

The bedroom farce is on the toboggan, Mr. Root thinks. He judges so from the growing calls for books of plays in which sex has small part, and the lean interest exhibited now in Ibsen and other penmen on sex entanglements. Requests for books on psychology are pouring in, he said.

"The echoes of Hamlet Garland and Booth Tarkington are still in our ears," Mr. Root said. "The hunt in everything is for reality, though, and I think Lewis came closer to it in 'Main Street' than any other writer. The trend of playgoers is away from sex. I wish I could say as much for the novelists."

Post-war paring of municipal budgets which have carried low salaries of librarians still lower aroused the executive council of the American Library Association to authorize immediate publication and distribution of lists showing the salaries paid in six of America's largest libraries.

The starvation remuneration offered at present, it was argued at the first meeting of the council in the afternoon, simply means that the unattractiveness of the situation will gradually deplete library staffs by driving the potential librarians into other work.

Twelve hundred dollars a year was suggested by Charles H. Compton, St. Louis, as a fair remuneration.

Boston Globe - June 27

PUBLIC LIBRARY HAS INSUFFICIENT FUNDS

Circulation Jump Brings New Demands

Last year was the banner year for book circulation through the Boston Public Library and its branches. The total number of books issued was 2,672,646, or 3.6 to each inhabitant of the city. But this increased use of the library has put it to a terrible strain and has created a condition which means larger appropriations and an increase in the staff and in the number of books, or a curtailment of some kind. For at present the resources of the library are taxed beyond capacity. Even now it is not able to give the service demanded.

The annual report shows that the library requires immediate financial attention if it is to fulfill its purpose in the community. At the close of the fiscal year there were very nearly 100,000 cards out—cards which permit people to take books to their homes.

It is a curious fact that during the past year 53,175 persons allowed their borrowing privilege to lapse, but during the same time there were 57,637 new registrations and 49,371 new books added to the total gain for the year is 4,492. An analysis of the registration shows that the female readers over 16 years of age who take out books outnumber all the others, as do the females under 16. There have been issued to females over 16 years of age 29,310 cards; to females under 16 there have been issued 26,720; to males over 16 there have been issued 23,699 cards, and to males under 16 years of age 26,077. This analysis was made for the period between Aug. 1, 1919, to July 31, 1921.

From Feb. 1, 1921, to Feb. 1, 1922, there were added 77,881 volumes to the library—31,150 more than in the preceding year—bringing the total in the Central Library and its 31 branches and 820 deposit stations up to 1,258,211.

Among the books acquired have been 31,000 for young readers, including 6,000 educational text books, at a cost of \$25,000. For reference books, including encyclopedias, dictionaries and atlases \$10,000 was spent; for a specially selected collection of technical books, \$2000, and for a collection in the fine and industrial arts, \$1200. There were added 5219 volumes of new fiction, comprising 443 titles, of which eighty-seven were in foreign languages. The fiction books averaged \$1.65 a volume.

Can't Increase Salaries

It is getting more and more difficult to provide for the attendance at Bates Hall, in the Central Library. Last year 251,141 books were brought from the library stacks to readers in this hall, mostly students. All this has led to unusual wear and tear on the reference books, especially the encyclopedias and dictionaries. The custodian of the hall says:

"We have now no large dictionary which is in reasonably good condition—even the Murray Oxford Dictionary has suffered severely."

On the subject of repairs to the plant the librarian says that serious consideration must be given immediately to the need of a thorough overhauling and extension of the pneumatic tube and electric book carrier systems in the Central Library. Both have been in use since the building was first occupied and now need almost constant tinkering and repairs in order that even the present unsatisfactory service may be secured. He says:

"Additional stock room is urgently needed and a rearrangement of the special libraries department, on account of the constant growth of the technology division, is of paramount importance; this division ought to be provided with a new location. Some preliminary studies have been made to provide for a reference room and stock room in the two unfinished floors and also to provide similar accommodations for the inconveniently located statistical department, with entrance to both departments from the special libraries floor."

The need of books and of an increased appropriation to allow the appointment of additional assistants is so great the trustees say that, "in making up the budget they have felt it unwise to allow for any increase in salaries other than those due to grade increases. The board has come to this conclusion with regret because they still feel the desirability as a matter of justice of increased appropriations in order that chiefs of departments, first assistants and librarians of branches and reading rooms especially may be paid salaries for services rendered."

The library has total appropriations of \$741,063 for the present year, \$5,127 less than the previous year.

EDITORIAL POINTS

The Boston Public Library report showing a circulation of 2,672,646 volumes last year would have shocked the old Harvard librarian who boasted one night that every book belonging to the library was in its place on the shelves, excepting one that a professor had, and he was going to get that next day.

Boston Transcript - June 27

The Public Library Report

Boston may well take pride in the work done by the Public Library during the past year, as described by Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, in his annual report just made public. Not only has the library lived up to the standards of public service that it has set for itself in other years, but during the past twelve months it has steadily increased the scope of its activities. The library has more books on its shelves than ever before, it has more cardholders, and its purchases of new books have never before been so liberal. From Feb. 1, 1921, to Feb. 1, 1922, the period covered by Mr. Belden's report, a total of 77,881 volumes—a library in itself—has been added to the library system, an increase of 18,150 over the additions of the year previous. The central library and its thirty-one branches now contain 1,258,211 volumes, and on the last day covered by the annual report registration cards in active use numbered 109,958. These facts and figures indicate the enormous work that the Public Library is doing, a work moreover whose expansion is keeping pace with the growth of the city whose citizens it serves.

So rapidly have the activities of the Public Library grown that a severe strain, says Mr. Belden, has been imposed upon the library staff. Salaries, in many instances, are too low, and the library personnel is smaller than it should be. Generous as have been the appropriations granted by the city, these appropriations still fall short of the amount necessary if the Public Library is to reach its full potentiality as an instrument of light and education. Additional copies of many standard books are needed and books that the experience of the past has shown to be in great demand. Additional appropriations also are needed to permit the library to add to its shelves more books designed for the use and instruction of young readers. It is interesting to note also, "an increased wear and tear of the reference books," particularly dictionaries. In part, this has been due to prize-contests that involve the wide use of the large dictionaries. In part, however, may this phenomenon not be due to an increasing thirst for knowledge among the voters of tomorrow? Well-thumbed dictionaries, in this day and generation, are rather to be welcomed than deplored.

The report of the Public Library, as a whole, speaks well for the general level of intelligence of Boston. It is a healthy sign, this growing popular interest in books, and we may hope that the public libraries of this city will always continue to make it possible, as they do today, for every resident of Boston, however humble, to read virtually any book he or she wishes to read.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1922

LIBRARY WORKERS ASK CITY ACCEPT PENSION ACT

City Clerk James Donovan received yesterday a petition to the Mayor and City Council signed by 250 library department workers, proclaiming the "economic soundness" of a contributory pension system in which they might share, and expressing the wish that the City Council shall take favorable action toward one.

At a meeting two weeks hence the Council will take up consideration of the act passed by the last Legislature, enabling the city to establish such a pension system for thousands of city and county workers who are now ineligible for pension at the age of retirement.

Mr. Donovan will present the petition at the Council meeting. It is signed by Chairman James W. Kenney and Secretary Pierce E. Buckley of the library workers' committee on pension, and prays that the Council and Mayor shall accept the act and establish the system. Teachers, firemen, police and laborers are now eligible to receive pensions upon retirement, which the city pays. The act that the library workers want the city to accept grew out of the widespread wish to create a contributory system for other thousands of city and county workers now without pension privilege.

The Finance Commission approves the act and urges its acceptance.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1922

LIBRARIANS INDORSE CITY PENSION ACT

The library trustees and librarians have sent Mayor Curley a letter endorsing the retirement act which would establish a system of contributory pensions for all municipal employees. City Clerk James Donovan has received also a petition to the mayor and council signed by 250 employees of the library department, favoring the act and urging its acceptance by the city government, because of the "economic soundness" of the contributory pension system.

Hardly safe to assume that each of the 2,672,000 books lent by the Public Library last year was read, marked, learned and inwardly digested. How many were taken out in hope to be returned at the fines desk unread? *Herald 6/28/22*

Boston Transcript - June 28

Two of the "ten-book lists" lately issued by the Boston Public Library provide the Librarian, at last, a subject upon which he can speak with the authority of special professional experience. The two little bibliographies bear the serial title, "Vacation Haunts." One deals with Cape Cod and the other with Northern New England. At the age of thirteen the Librarian conceived the idea that it would be a grand thing to stock his family's summer retreat on the Maine coast with a long shelf of books having to do with the life, the ways and the waters of Maine. He even induced his father to become the Carnegie of this enterprise, and to make a fairly liberal appropriation for it on "open account." But alas, the youthful Librarian never contrived to spend more than a small part of the money! Not knowing how to scan the red lists, he never succeeded in picking up more than four or five pertinent volumes from the shelves of the bookstore.

Today he could make up a list more successfully, and so could all his readers. But even so, he surmises, there would be a dearth of work and time needed before ever a result were attained equal to the two well-balanced groups now so conveniently provided by the Boston Public Library. Here are the two bibliographies, with library call numbers attached, but with no objections raised to orders placed at a book-store just before the last cubic centimetre of room is filled with stockings and handkerchiefs in the vacation trunk.

VACATION HAUNTS: CAPE COD

Banks, Mary Rogers. Old Cape Cod: the land, the men, the sea. Boston. 1920. Plates. 4357.100.
Brigham, Albert Perry. Cape Cod and the Old Colony. New York. 1920. Plates. Maps. 4359.157.
Moran, John J. Quaint Cape Cod: its summer delights. [New York. 1918?] illus. Map. A guide-book. 2388.44.
Sordhoff, Charles. Cape Cod and all along shore: stories. New York. 1908. Contents.— Captain Tom: a resurrection.—What is best?—A struggle for life.—Elihu's Brewster's temptation.—One pair of blue eyes.—Mehetabel Roger's cranberry swamp.—Maud Elbert's love match. 774.19: 2408.215.
Perry, Ezra G. A trip around Cape Cod. Our summer land, and memories of my childhood. Boston. [1897.] illus. Portrait. hood. Boston. 4352.143.
Pratt, Agnes Edwards Rothery. Cape Cod new and old. With illustrations by Louis H. Ruhl. Boston. 1918. illus. 4359.159.
Rich, Shebnah. Truro—Cape Cod, or land marks and sea marks. 2d edition. Boston. 1884. illus. An earlier edition is on call-number 2350a.52. 2350a.51.
Seale, Roger Livingston. (Dennis Chatham and Marion Chatham.) Cape Cod: old and new. 1920. illus. "Thumbnail sketches of Cape Cod." 4359a.52.
Thoreau, Henry David. Cape Cod. With illustrations from sketches in colors by Amelia M. Watson. 1896. 2 v. Plates. Earlier editions are on call-numbers 4505.27: 4506.13. 4506.34.
Warner, Francis Lester. Pilgrim trails: a Plymouth-to-Provincetown sketchbook. With drawings by E. Scott White. Boston. [1921.] Plates. 4509.230.
VACATION HAUNTS: NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND
Appalachian Mountain Club. Guide to paths in the White Mountains and adjacent regions. 4th edition. Boston. 1920. Maps. Earlier editions of this work, which may be called the official guide to the White Mountain region, are on call-numbers 2380a.118. 2380a.152 and 2380a.151. 2380a.171.
Beach, Charles E. Jr. Passaconaway in the White Mountains. Boston. 1916. illus. Past and present in the Albany interval in the southern White Mountains. 2380a.150.
Chamberlain, Allen. Vacation tramps in New England highlands. Boston. 1919. Plates. Maps. 2380a.305.
Emerson, Walter C. The litching to Maine woods and waters. Boston. 1916. Plates. 2380.164.
Kilbourne, Frederick W. Chronicles of the White Mountains. Boston. 1916. Plates. Maps. An account of events and characters connected with the mountains. A copy for reference is kept in Bates Hall (542.28). 2389.160.
Kitchin, William C. A wonderland of the East, comprising the lake and mountain region of New England and eastern New York. Boston. 1920. Plates, some colored. Maps. Notes of four automobile journeys. Bibliography, pp. 319, 320. 4374.205.
Packard, Windrop. White Mountain trails: tales of the trails to the summit of Mount Washington and the summits of the White Hills. Boston. 1912. Plates. 4408.40.
Sargent, Porter E., publisher. A handbook of New England. Boston. 1921. illus. A detailed guide to New England, especially adapted for motor travel, with emphasis on points of historical interest. Earlier issues are on the same call-number. Copies for reference are kept at the Centre Desk in Bates Hall, and in the Information Office. 2380a.303.1921.
Thoreau, Henry D. Canoeing in the wilderness. Edited by Clifton Johnson. Boston. 1916. Colored plates. This is the latter half of Thoreau's The Maine Woods, written in 1854 (4505.26; 4505.31). 2389.163.
Vermont. Bureau of Publicity. The Green Mountains of Vermont. Montpelier. [1920?] illus. Maps. The Guide book of the Long Trail, covering the paths of the Green Mountain range, issued by the Green Mountain Club, is on call-number 2389.40.1921. 2380a.312.

Boston Post - July 8

LITTLE WALKS ABOUT BOSTON

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

If you are interested in rare books, you can find quite a choice little assortment of them, conveniently exhibited in two glass cases which have been temporarily placed in the distributing room of the Boston Public Library, for the benefit of the visiting teachers. It is not every day that you can see a leaf of the earliest printed book, the "Mazarin" or Latin Bible, printed by Gutenberg, at Mainz, 1450-1455.

Then there is a Latin edition of the first letter of Columbus, announcing the discovery of America, printed at Rome in 1493, and you will find also a manuscript roll, illuminated, containing a history of the world in French, and written in France about 1380.

Two famous books—the Bay Psalm Book, printed at our Cambridge in 1693, and John Eliot's Indian Bible, printed in 1663—are in those cases. A first folio edition of Shakespeare, and the Kelmscott Chaucer, are two other important items.

As I stood looking at these books, the other afternoon, I seemed to be the only one so employed. The room was filled with teachers, but the great paintings were naturally and properly absorbing their attention. Presently, two of them came over to the cases, and we exchanged a word or two of conversation. I asked them if they had been to the State House library, to see the Bradford Manuscript, or History of Plymouth Plantation. The answer was: "No; there are so many things to see!"

And that made me think what a pity it would be that any visitor should come to Boston and fail to see what Senator Hoar called "the most precious manuscript on earth, unless we could recover one of the four gospels as it came in the beginning from the pen of the Evangelist."

Nor can anyone see that manuscript without wishing to go to Plymouth to visit the scenes where that Pilgrim story was enacted. And as you look at the open page of that manuscript, on which is written the immortal "Compact," you will feel a longing to go also to Provincetown, in whose harbor the little "Mayflower" was lying when that instrument was signed. What teacher, or what American, will wish to miss the inspiration of a visit to these historic shrines?

The Boston Transcript - July 5, 1922

THE LIBRARIAN

A NEW library building for Boston?

The very suggestion is startling. The idea is proposed in all seriousness, however, by the twenty-three citizens who served as the Boston Public Library's "examining committee" for 1921-22. "We have observed with some apprehension," these Bostonians say, "the inadequacy of the central library building and many of the quarters provided for the branches and reading rooms. In the central library the newspaper and periodical rooms are at times uncomfortably crowded. There is already evidence of pressure on the information bureau, the document-service room and the open-shelf room. On the second floor the children's room is unequal to the demands made upon it in busy hours. The book stacks, even with the relief afforded by the annex, will not provide for the probable accessions of more than a very limited period. The catalogue space in Bates Hall is almost exhausted.

"All these are growing departments or features of the library and the future is likely to see much greater congestion in all of them, to say nothing of the creation of new departments. In some of the rooms, no doubt, space may be gained by a rearrangement of the material or the furnishings. But it seems to us that it is not too early to begin considering plans for the new library building that must inevitably be erected in a few years."

There is something quite shocking in this; but what, in exact terms, is the source of the shock? All good things grow, the Boston Public Library included. Anyone who has studied conditions in Copley square is aware that the need of an important addition to the library's plant may present itself as a real problem for future attention. The mere idea of an enlargement of the building cannot be called either surprising or startling.

What the Bostonian finds really shocking in this matter is to be brought of a sudden face to face with the idea that the beautiful building in Copley square is obsolete. The possibility that it may ever be sent to the scrap-heap or even set quietly aside as a temple which has outlived its chief usefulness, seems a form of unpleasant dream. To be sure, the examining committee should not be interpreted as directly proposing anything of the kind. It merely happens that with or without any direct intent on the committee's part, this vision comes to mind as one reads their report.

The examiners themselves hasten to say that the new library building "ought" if possible to be adjacent to the present structure and connected with it. But then they go on to remark, "it is conceivable that the present edifice might be reserved for the special collections in the fields of music, art and general scholarship, as well as for the patent, statistical and industrial arts departments, and might serve as a storehouse for much valuable but inert material. Special exhibitions might be given here on a larger scale than the present facilities permit. In a word the whole interior of this beautiful structure might be set aside for serious research in an atmosphere of artistic distinction. If this should be thought desirable, the new building might contain the collections which are of more general service and those departments that are frequented by the general public."

Here the examiners state with definiteness what their concept is for the future use of the present Copley square building. It is no longer a matter of mere implication or of self-suggested fright on the reader's part. The examining committee foretells a time—say in 1930—when a new library building will be erected to contain "those departments that are frequented by the general public."

This is an idea against which the Librarian cannot refrain from expressing emphatic protest. Granted that growing congestion will ultimately make necessary a large extension of the existing plant, the Librarian is strongly inclined to feel that the new building should be distinctly an annex, an addition, to the old building—not a structure so planned that it would be "frequented by the general public" while the old building became "set aside for serious research in an atmosphere of artistic distinction."

Of course, there are difficult technical problems involved. No one contends that the existing library is perfect for all public purposes. There are many repairs and improvements which can certainly be made if the necessary funds are supplied for them. The poor ventilation in Bates Hall is a serious drawback, and ways and means will have to be found for improving it if this hall is to remain the central room for the library's service to the reading public. Furthermore, if an annex is built, certain departments will naturally have to be transferred to it, if the annex is to be of any substantial use. But to suggest that the general public should be diverted from the present building in Copley square is to propose an idea which the Librarian, and he believes also most of his fellow Bostonians, would find most undesirable. The plan seems to reveal but a half-serious realization of the great beauty of the existing building, and of the paramount—though intangible—value which this beauty has for the pleasure and benefit of the public-at-

This week's "Ten Book List," issued from the Boston Public Library takes the most important topic of summer time for its subject. It recommends the following volumes, with library call numbers attached.

PLAY AND PLAYGROUNDS

Curtis, Henry S. Education through play. New York. 1915. Plates. A copy for hall use is kept in the Teachers' Reference Collection. 3599a.67.
Play and recreation for the open country. Boston [1914.] Illustrated. A copy for hall use is kept in the Teachers' Reference Collection. 5575.250.
The play movement and its significance. New York. 1917. Plates. [Home and school series.] 3599a.530.
The practical conduct of play. New York. 1916. Plates. [Home and school series.] Relates especially to playgrounds. 4009a.304.
Forbush, William B. Manual of play. Philadelphia. [1914.] Plates. Plan. A copy for hall use is kept in the Teachers' Reference Collection. 4009.29.
Gulick, Luther T. A philosophy of play. With a foreword by Joseph Lee. New York. [1920.] Portrait. A copy for hall use is kept in the Teachers' Reference Collection. 7592.230.
Johnson, George E. Education by play and games. Boston. [1907.] Illustrated. Preface by G. Stanley Hall. 4009.355.
Lee, Joseph. Play in education. New York. 1918. 7598.225. Earlier editions are of call-numbers 7598.197; 7598.218.
Merr, Everett B., compiler. American playgrounds: their construction, equipment, maintenance and utility. Boston [1908.] Illustrated. Plans. 3596.135.
Wood, Walter. Children's play and its place in education. With an appendix on the Montessori method. New York. 1913. 7592.215.

Examples of the attractive press work of the printing department of the Boston Public Library may be seen in the two posters flanking the main entrance of the Copley Square building. One of them gives welcome to the National Education Association and the other makes this declaration: "The public libraries of the country are the only Continuation Schools open to all people at all times. The Library is the most effective ally of the teacher in the important task of training the pupil to know and to love books."

The library will be open for special inspection by members of the National Education Association tomorrow afternoon, from four to six o'clock. There will be music by the Filene band and the R. L. White chorus.

Returning to the artistic glory of the paintings by Puvis in the Copley square library, a friend, just returned from a motor trip to the cape, informs the Librarian that even a great rubber company recognizes their importance. One of its road-side signboards acclaims them, but unfortunately the notice reads something like this: "Forty-two miles to the Boston Public Library, containing the famous paintings by Puvis."

The act passed by the last Legislature enabling the city to establish such a pension system for thousands of city and county workers who are now ineligible for pension at the age of retirement.

Mr. Donovan will present the petition at the Council meeting. It is signed by Chairman James W. Kenney and Secretary Pierce E. Buckley of the library workers' committee on pension, and prays that the Council and Mayor shall accept the act and establish the system. Teachers, firemen, police and laborers are now eligible to receive pensions upon retirement, which the city pays. The act that the library workers want the city to accept grew out of the widespread wish to create a contributory system for other thousands of city and county workers now without pension privilege.

The Finance Commission approves the act and urges its acceptance.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1922

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money. But knowing that the resources of a great public library for suggestions and unfamiliar with publishers' lists, he never succeeded in picking up more than four or five pertinent volumes from the shelves of the bookstores.

Today he could make up a list more successfully, and so could all his readers. But even so, he surmises, there would be a good deal of work and time needed before a result were attained equal to the two well-balanced groups now so conveniently provided by the Boston Public Library. Here are the two bibliographies with library call numbers attached, but with no objections raised to orders placed at a book-store just before the last cubic centimetre of room is filled with stockings and handkerchiefs in the vacation trunk.

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Brigham, Albert Perry. Cape Cod and the Old Colony. New York. 1920. Plates. Maps. 4350.157.

Morgan, John J. Quint Cape Cod: its summer delights. (New York. 1918?) illus. Map. A guide-book. 2388.44.

Nordhoff, Charles. Cape Cod and all along shore: stories. New York. 1896. Contents—Captain Tom: a resurrection.—What is best?—A struggle for life.—Elkanah Brewster's temptation.—One pair of blue eyes.—Machon's love match.—cranberry swamp.—Maui Libert's love match. 724.19: 2408.215.

Perry, Ezra G. A trip around Cape Cod. One summer land, and memories of my childhood. Boston. (1897.) illus. Portrait. hood. 4352.143.

Pratt, Agnes Edwards Rothery. Cape Cod new and old. With illustrations. Louis H. Russ. Boston. (1918.) illus. 4359.159.

Rich, Sheumah. Truro—Cape Cod, or land marks and sea. Portraits. An earlier edition is on call-number 2350a.52. 2350a.51.

Scattle, Roger (Livingston). Dennis Chatham and Marion Chatham. Cape Cod: sketches of ton. 1920. illus. "Thumb nail" sketches of Cape Cod." 4359.82.

Thoreau, Henry David. Cape Cod. With illustrations from sketches in colors by Amelia M. Watson. Boston. 1890. 2 v. Plates. 4506.13. 4506.34.

Warner, Francis Leater. Pilgrim trails. A Plymouth-to-Provincetown sketchbook. With drawings by E. Scott White. Boston. (1921.) Plates. 4359.230.

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Beals, Charles E. Jr. Passaconaway in the White Mountains. Boston. 1916. illus. Past and present in the Albany interval, in the southern White Mountains. 2389a.150.

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Kilbourne, Frederick W. Chronicle of the White Mountains. Boston. 1916. Plates. Maps. An account of events and characters connected with the mountains. A copy for reference is kept in Bates Hall (542.28). 2389.166.

Kitchin, William C. A wonderland of the East, comprising the lake and mountain region of New England and eastern New York. Boston. 1920. Plates, some colored. Maps. Notes of four automobile journeys. Bibliography, pp. 319, 320.

Tuckard, Whitron. White Mountain trails: tales of the trails to the summit of Mount Washington and other summits of the White Hills. Boston. 1912. Plates. 4468.40.

Sargent, Porter E., publisher. A handbook of New England. Boston. 1921. illus. A detailed guide to New England, especially adapted for motor travel, with emphasis on points of historical interest. Earlier issues are on the same call-number. Copies for reference are kept at the Centre Desk in Bates Hall, and in the Information Office. 2389a.303.1921.

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This is an idea against which the Librarian cannot refrain from expressing emphatic protest. Granted that growing congestion will ultimately make necessary a large extension of the existing plant, the Librarian is strongly inclined to feel that the new building should be distinctly an annex, an addition, to the old building—not a structure so planned that it would be "frequented by the general public" while the old building became "set aside for serious research in an atmosphere of artistic distinction."

Of course, there are difficult technical problems involved. No one contends that the existing library is perfect for all public purposes. There are many repairs and improvements which can certainly be made if the necessary funds are supplied for them. The poor ventilation in Bates Hall is a serious drawback, and ways and means will have to be found for improving it. If this hall is to remain the central room for the library's service to the reading public, furthermore, if an annex is built, certain departments will naturally have to be transferred to it. If the annex is to be of any substantial use. But to suggest that the general public should be diverted from the present building in Copley square is to propose an idea which the Librarian, and he believes also most of his fellow Bostonians, would find most undesirable. The plan seems to reveal but a half-serious realization of the great beauty of the existing building, and of the paramount—though intangible—value which this beauty has for the pleasure and benefit of the public-at-large, which visits the library.

The examiners may well respond with the suggestion that they naturally expect their new library building will be of equal merit and dignity. The Librarian is very doubtful about this. Qualities were achieved in the construction and decoration of the existing Boston Public Library which are of a supreme kind. It is immensely likely that they will not soon again be equalled. Take New York's library in Fifth avenue. It is an excellent building. In many ways it is better adapted to the most modern needs of library service, and certainly it is not without beauty. Yet the New York library offers nothing to equal the nobility of the main staircase of the Boston library. It has nothing which can rank either with the mural paintings of Puvion de Chavannes—poignantly perfect—or with the general architectural effect produced by these paintings in combination with the staircase, the second-floor arcade, and the court yard.

These are treasures universally appreciated which should not be relegated to the status, as it were, of a museum—to "serious research" by a few "in an atmosphere of artistic distinction." They should be kept in the main highway of all the patrons of Boston's Public Library. Although practical considerations must, of course, play a part in determining the plan for a future annex, still the Librarian believes that whether such a new building is begun in 1930 or in 1950, the existing building in Copley square will remain so unusual and so vital for its artistic value that it should always be kept in a position of principal and dominant public importance. It may require an annex; it should never become an annex.

that one is kept in the Teachers' Reference Collection. 4000.29.

Gulick, Luther H. A philosophy of play. With a foreword by Joseph Lee. New York. (1920.) Portrait. A copy for hall use is kept in the Teachers' Reference Collection. 7599.295.

Johnson, George E. Education by plays and games. Boston. (1907.) Illustrated. Preface by G. Stanley Hall. 4000.355.

Lee, Joseph. Play in education. New York. 1918. 7598.235. Earlier editions are of call-numbers 7598.197; 7598.218.

Mero, Everett E., compiler. American playgrounds: their construction, equipment, maintenance and utility. Boston. (1908.) Illustrated. Plans. 5504.135.

Wood, Walter. Children's play and its place in education. With an appendix on the Montessori method. New York. 1913. 7599.218.

Examples of the attractive press work of the printing department of the Boston Public Library may be seen in the two posters flanking the main entrance of the Copley Square building. One of them gives welcome to the National Education Association and the other makes this declaration: "The public libraries of the country are the only Continuation Schools open to all people at all times. The Library is the most effective ally of the teacher in the important task of training the pupil to know and to love books."

The library will be open for special inspection by members of the National Education Association tomorrow afternoon, from four to six o'clock. There will be music by the Filene band and the R. L. White chorus.

Returning to the artistic glory of the paintings by Puvion de Chavannes in the library, a friend, just returned from a motor trip to the cape, informs the Librarian that even a great rubber company recognizes their importance. One of its roadside signboards acclaims them, but unfortunately the notice reads something like this: "Forty-two miles to the Boston Public Library, containing the famous paintings by Puvion."

These are treasures universally appreciated which should not be relegated to the status, as it were, of a museum—to "serious research" by a few "in an atmosphere of artistic distinction." They should be kept in the main highway of all the patrons of Boston's Public Library. Although practical considerations must, of course, play a part in determining the plan for a future annex, still the Librarian believes that whether such a new building is begun in 1930 or in 1950, the existing building in Copley square will remain so unusual and so vital for its artistic value that it should always be kept in a position of principal and dominant public importance. It may require an annex; it should never become an annex.

Boston Transcript -
June 27, 1922

The Public Library Report

Boston may well take pride in the work done by the Public Library during the past year, as described by Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, in his annual report just made public. Not only has the library lived up to the standards of public service that it has set for itself in other years, but during the past twelve months it has steadily increased the scope of its activities. The library has more books on its shelves than ever before, it has more card-holders, and its purchases of new books have never before been so liberal. From Feb. 1, 1921, to Feb. 1, 1922, the period covered by Mr. Belden's report, a total of 77,811 volumes—a library in itself—has been added to the library system, an increase of 18,150 over the additions of the year previous. The central library and its thirty-one branches now contain 1,258,211 volumes, and on the last day covered by the annual report registration cards in active use numbered 105,458. These facts and figures indicate the enormous work that the Public Library is doing, a work moreover whose expansion is keeping pace with the growth of the city whose citizens it serves.

So rapidly have the activities of the Public Library grown that a severe strain, says Mr. Belden, has been imposed upon the library staff. Salaries, in many instances, are too low, and the library personnel is smaller than it should be. Generous as have been the appropriations granted by the city, these appropriations still fall short of the amount necessary if the Public Library is to reach its full potentiality as an instrument of light and education. Additional copies of many standard books are needed and books that the experience of the past has shown to be in great demand. Additional appropriations also are needed to permit the library to add to its shelves more books designed for the use and instruction of young readers. It is interesting to note also, "an increased wear and tear of the reference books," particularly dictionaries. In part, this has been due to prize-contests that involve the wide use of the large dictionaries. In part, however, may this phenomenon not be due to an increasing thirst for knowledge among the voters of tomorrow? Well-thumbed dictionaries, in this day and generation, are rather to be welcomed than deplored.

The report of the Public Library, as a whole, speaks well for the general level of intelligence of Boston. It is a healthy sign, this growing popular interest in books, and we may hope that the public libraries of this city will always continue to make it possible, as they do today, for every resident of Boston, however humble, to read virtually any book he or she wishes to read.

Bowling Moss, Eve Courier
June 29, 1922

The report of the Boston public library indicates that last year 2,672,700 books were drawn out and returned—which looks like a very creditable "circulation." Something depends upon the character of the books and more on the use made of them—but we are so far from cynical that we assume most of the books were read and that any book drawn from so reputable a library must be capable of being read with profit. Public libraries are rather like that traditional water to which the horse may be led without any guarantee of his drinking; i. e., our cities provide admirable collections of books to be had free, but the "circulation" is seldom up to what it normally should be. Use the library! That's what it's for; and it costs nothing, and the pleasure to be had is enormous.

Christian Science Monitor - June 27, 1922

PROGRAM FOR SCHOOL LIBRARY EXPANSION TO BE FORMULATED

Teachers and Librarians, From All Over Country, Meeting in Boston, Will Set Standard for Future

To bring into closer co-operation and to promote the interwoven interests of library and school, teachers and librarians from all parts of the country, meeting in joint conference next week at sessions of the library department of the National Education Association, at the Boston Public Library, will work out the details of a program intended to set a standard for future school library development.

That libraries are a potent factor in the building of education, and schools one of the most promising phases of library development are the premises upon which they will work. Progress which previously had not been possible to either group in so wide a sense has resulted from recent co-operation. It is agreed by both sides, and a wider and more definite standard of allied policy, it is expected, will be agreed upon at the convention.

Some of the issues current in the library situation are defined in the following program, drawn up by Sherman Williams, president of the library department of the association, for submission to the convention, which if accepted will be broadcast among school and library organizations in the country as the standard sponsored by the association.

Resolutions Are Set Forth

The resolutions are stated as follows:

1. The library is an educational institution made up of various agencies, the two most important being the school library and the public library.
2. The school library should be the heart and center of the school work.
3. It should be so used as to train pupils to use a public library intelligently.
4. Pupils should be so instructed as to want to read books that are worth while.
5. There should be a collection of books in each schoolroom suitable to the age and purposes of the pupils.
6. Teaching children to read is of little value unless they are taught what to read, and are provided with the right kind of books.
7. The public library should serve as a continuation school for those who have finished their school life.
8. Public libraries should be supported by public tax as are the public schools.
9. Librarians should be as specially trained for their work as are teachers for theirs.
10. All people should have easy access to libraries.

Problems to Be Discussed

In addition, discussion of library and school library problems will be one of the principal features of the meetings, these discussions to be led by authorities in each of the special fields, with addresses on various phases of the work.

The meetings of the library department, all of which will be held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, where the department will make its headquarters, will begin Wednesday at 2 p. m. "How Shall Adequate Library Service Be Established Where It Is Not Now Developed?" the immediate problem for discussion of the afternoon, will be presented by several speakers. Martha C. Pritchard of the Teachers' College, Detroit, Mich., will discuss the situation in the school; Sarah B. Askew of the Public Library Commission, Trenton, N. J., that in the locality; James I. Wyer, director of the State Library, Albany, N. Y., that in the State, and Joy E. Morgan of Washington, D. C., that in the Nation.

Other Addresses on Program

Other addresses will include "Libraries and Rural Schools," by Florence M. Hale of Augusta, Me.; "The Consolidated Rural School Library," by Ruth E. Drake of Chazy, N. Y.; and "Libraries and Librarians," by Sherman Williams of Albany, N. Y., president of the department, also chief of the school libraries division of the New York State Department of Education.

A library luncheon will be served Thursday noon at 12:30, at which a number of brief after-dinner talks will be given by people prominent in library work. Orlando C. Davis of the Public Library, Waltham, Mass., is in charge of arrangements for the

Richardson, State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y.

The session will end Saturday morning with a meeting at 10 a. m., at which the business of the year, annual reports and election of officers will be taken up.

Library Club Is Active

The Massachusetts Library Club is taking an active part in the development of the program, through a committee appointed to affiliate with the library department, which has sent out circulars to librarians throughout the State urging them to attend the conference and to play their part "in raising our school library work from its present experimental stage in this opportunity to librarians and teachers for exchange of opinion and consideration of methods."

"The library department of the National Education Association is bringing before the teachers, as no other body can," states the committee, "the importance of library books, library lessons, and the single educational aim in schools and libraries. The boys and girls in our schools today will be the ruling force in our cities and towns tomorrow."

Will Mean Much In Future

"The more that librarians and teacher can combine in the effort to inspire children with a real love and appreciation of books and the value of libraries, the greater will be the support and use of the libraries of tomorrow and the finer the educational development of our country."

The committee, under the chairmanship of Miss E. Louise Jones, agent of the State Division of Public Libraries, is composed of Miss June R. Donnelly of Simmons College, Miss Louisa M. Hooper, Miss Mary H. Davis, Orlando C. Davis, W. N. Seaver, and Truman R. Temple.

An interesting feature of the convention will be the numerous exhibitions of library subjects being arranged for display during the week in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

Christian Science Monitor - July 3, 1922

LIBRARIANS, MEETING IN BOSTON, MAP OUT PROGRAM FOR FUTURE

Development Work Will Be in Close Harmony With Policy of National Education Association

Library development, as one of the interests most closely allied with and interdependent upon educational progress in the nation, received new impetus today when librarians from all over the United States affiliated with the National Education Association, held their initial meeting in the Boston Public Library.

Working in close harmony with the plans and activities of the association itself, the librarians announced that they would endeavor, while working out individual and technical problems peculiar to the library field, to follow in so far as is possible the general lead of the association in setting the standard and determining the scope of educational development.

In this attitude, the Boston Public Library concurs, and is lending ready and consistent co-operation, carrying out the library policy of close affiliation with the association in its offer of service, to the full extent of its facilities, to the convention during the week.

Executive Session Held

Officials of the Library Department of the National Education Association, which is headed by Sherman Williams, chief of the school libraries division, Department of Education, Albany, N. Y., as president, held their first executive session this afternoon, when final convention plans were made, and four new members were elected to the advisory committee. Miss Grace D. Rose of the Public Library, Des Moines, Ia., vice-president of the department, and Miss Margaret E. Ely of the Public Library, Chicago, Ill., secretary-treasurer, other officers of the association who, with Mr. Williams will direct convention activities, also participated.

Concentration of all the facilities for information available at the Boston Public Library has been made, in convenient form, for the use of delegates, not only librarians who are making their official headquarters at the library during the week, holding meetings in the lecture hall, but to all members of the convention, and this service has been extended considerably as well.

Extension Service Arranged

Through the Library Extension Service, a committee formed to find ways and means of doing things for which no other agency provides, and which has as its immediate purpose the extension of library information to cover and meet especially the demands of convention visitors—information concerning not only library facilities but also all other phases of city activity liable to interest generally and elude specifically the curiosity of the visitor. Bulletins containing information of especial value have been compiled and set up in the entrance hall, with individual sponsors ready to supplement this service in any way desired.

Points of interest in the city have been listed, locations of fine art treasures, art galleries and exhibitions, historic centers pointed out, all other places likely to interest the delegations are brought to their attention.

Walks Around City of Interest

One of the bulletins most appreciated is that showing various walks around the city, east and west of the library, with a new point of interest intended to be but a brisk six minute walk from the one preceding it.

Numerous treasures in the possession of the library, which had been in the library vaults, were brought out for this week and are on exhibition in the delivery room. Among them are John Eliot's Indian Bible, several early volumes and first editions of Shakespeare, the Bay Psalm Book, the first book printed in British North America, and others of great intrinsic value.

Twin tablets of welcome, newly erected in the entrance hall, greeted the arriving delegates with a message of readiness for that service and co-operation which it is the intent of the library, both as a Boston institution, and as a part of the great library movement to give to the National Education Association.

Two Messages for Visitors

The two messages, the one of welcome, simply, the other repeating the idea of allied interest with the educational movement, are as follows:

The Boston Public Library of Boston bids the heartiest welcome to all the

they shall set and the standards which they shall make."

Numerous exhibitions depicting phases of library activity in and around Boston, chief among them school library exhibits and products of work from special and general libraries, have been assembled in the lecture hall of the library, and will be displayed by representatives of the different fields during the week.

Maps showing the progress of library development in Boston, Mass., and New England, prepared at the Boston Public Library, also are on exhibition in the lower hall.

"Massachusetts has the right to especial pride in exhibition of its library field to visiting librarians," said Mr. Belden, "for it can claim the distinction and the privilege of being the only State in the Union which has a public library in every city, town and village in the State. 'Library' development is at its highest point here, and it is particularly fitting that a convention which has as its aim library development should be held at this time."

Christian Science Monitor - July 3, 1922

Editorial Notes

TO DATE, Boston is John Singer Sargent's only American anchorage, largely because its citizens choose to anchor him—and honor him—with commissions to decorate their public buildings. His great decorative treatise on Christianity in the Boston Public Library is known to all through its magnificence of conception, its fine individual passages, its invention and cumulative richness of design. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is also a repository of his achievements in mural decoration, in lighter vein and later manner. Now that Mr. Sargent is again returned to his native land to execute a third great decorative commission, this time across the Charles in the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard University, it may not be amiss to point out that America's greatest painter might well be lured further afield to enrich less Athenian structures. Such an opportunity should not be lacking; such an opportunity should not be missed. That future generations will make pilgrimage to Boston to study the Sargent decorations there is an historic certainty. Another historic certainty is that splendid mural decorations are a splendid civic investment, as certain Paduans and Pisans of other times must have realized.

registration cards in active use numbered 105,428. These facts and figures indicate the enormous work that the Public Library is doing, a work moreover whose expansion is keeping pace with the growth of the city whose citizens it serves.

So rapidly have the activities of the Public Library grown that a severe strain, says Mr. Belden, has been imposed upon the library staff. Salaries, in many instances, are too low, and the library personnel is smaller than it should be. Generous as have been the appropriations granted by the city, these appropriations still fall short of the amount necessary if the Public Library is to reach its full potentiality as an instrument of light and education. Additional copies of many standard books are needed and books that the experience of the past has shown to be in great demand. Additional appropriations also are needed to permit the library to add to its shelves more books designed for the use and instruction of young readers. It is interesting to note also, "an increased wear and tear of the reference books," particularly dictionaries. In part, this has been due to prize-contests that involve the wide use of the large dictionaries. In part, however, may this phenomenon not be due to an increasing thirst for knowledge among the voters of tomorrow? Well-thumbed dictionaries, in this day and generation, are rather to be welcomed than deplored.

The report of the Public Library, as a whole, speaks well for the general level of intelligence of Boston. It is a healthy sign, this growing popular interest in sign, and we may hope that the public libraries of this city will always continue to make it possible, as they do today, for every resident of Boston, however humble, to read virtually any book he or she wishes to read.

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Problems To Be Discussed

In addition, discussion of library and school library problems will be one of the principal features of the meetings, these discussions to be led by authorities in each of the special fields, with addresses on various phases of the work.

The meetings of the library department, all of which will be held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, where the department will make its headquarters, will begin Wednesday at 2 p. m. "How Shall Adequate Library Service Be Established Where It Is Not Now Developed?" the immediate problem for discussion of the afternoon, will be presented by several speakers. Martha C. Pritchard of the Teachers' College, Detroit, Mich., will discuss the situation in the school; Sarah B. Askew of the Public Library Commission, Trenton, N. J., that in the locality; James I. Wyer, director of the State Library, Albany, N. Y., that in the State, and Joy E. Morgan of Washington, D. C., that in the Nation.

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Other addresses will include "Libraries and Rural Schools," by Florence M. Hale of Augusta, Me.; "The Consolidated Rural School Library," by Ruth E. Drake of Chazy, N. Y., and "Libraries and Librarians," by Sherman Williams of Albany, N. Y., president of the department, also chief of the school libraries division of the New York State Department of Education.

A library luncheon will be served Thursday noon at 12:30, at which a number of brief after-dinner talks will be given by people prominent in library work. Orlando C. Davis of the Public Library, Waltham, Mass., is in charge of arrangements for the luncheon.

Other phases of the work, especially those bearing upon the relation of the personal equation, will occupy the Thursday afternoon session, which will open at 2:15 p. m. "How the Library Helps the Foreigner to Make His American Contribution" will be the opening address by Ernestine Rose of New York City.

Other Phases to be Discussed

Other subjects to be taken up will include "Effective Co-operation between the Public Library and the Public School" by Bertha McConkey of Springfield, Mass.; "The Daily Newspaper in the School" by O. S. Rice of Madison, Wis.; "The Spirit of Library Service" by Mrs. Edward Carter, of Port Arthur, Texas; "Story Telling: Its Relation to Literary Appreciation" by Edith C. Parker of Buffalo, N. Y., and "The Pupil's Contribution to the Success of the School Library" by Mary E. Hall of Brookline, N. Y.

A joint session with the National Council of Teachers of English on Friday at 2 p. m., will be one of the notable features of the convention. It will be at this meeting that discussion of the possible development of the school-library field will be introduced. There also will be several addresses by teachers and librarians.

Variety of Subjects Chosen

Of these, there have been announced: "Books for Boys," by A. B. deMille of Winthrop Highlands, Mass.; "Opportunities in Junior High School Work," by Laura Grover Smith of Los Angeles, Cal.; "The Stimulation of Home Reading," by Helen Cosgrove of New York City; "Training for School Librarians," by Ruth Tobey, Terre Haute, Ind.; "The Child's Own Reading," by Frederick G. Melcher, New York City; and "Library Work in Normal Schools to Fit Students for Their Work in Teaching," by Mary C.

on librarians to librarians throughout the State urging them to attend the conference and to play their part "in raising our school library work from its present experimental stage in this opportunity to librarians and teachers for exchange of opinion and consideration of methods."

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The public libraries of the country are our only continuation schools open to all people at all times. The library is the most effectual ally of the teacher in the important task of training the pupil to know and to love books.

Repeating this message in substance this morning Charles F. D. Belden, librarian, announced the welcome of the library to the convention and its members, and its readiness for hospitality. "Our ideals and our field of service, for the education and help of all humanity are akin," he said. "Through co-operation, and emphasis upon the close alliance of our interests we, educators and librarians, both can arrive at the ultimate goal and realization of the common ideal, with greater surety and readiness than we ever could alone."

Schools Can Help in Work

"The schools may materially develop the sphere of the public library in assisting to form public opinion in its favor and in encouraging in the child a love for good books. They can best help us by making greater demands upon us, thus stimulating and expanding our growth."

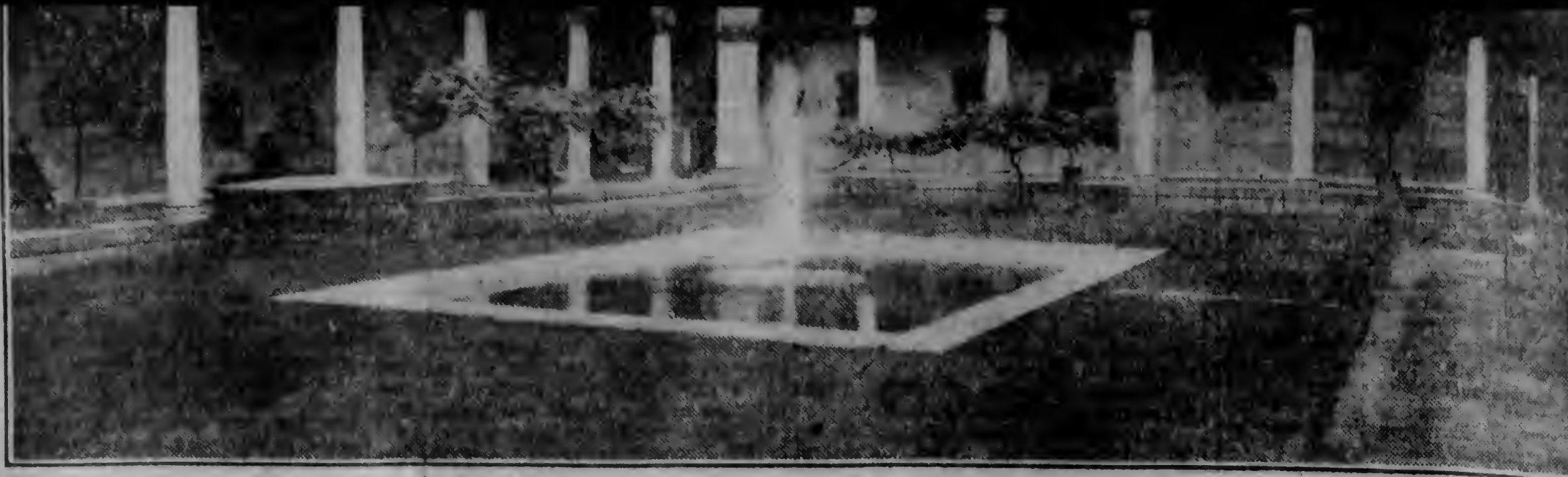
"The doors of the library are open to the convention and to its every delegate during the coming week; our every facility of service is at their disposal, but, believing in the necessity of establishing more and more firmly the closeness of relation and sympathy, possible and inevitable right between library and school, we stand ready to co-operate with them in the larger sense, to stand back of and to carry out in so far as possible, through our field, in our way, the course which

library men to having the said Mr. Belden, "for it can claim the distinction and the privilege of being the only State in the Union which has a public library in every city, town and village in the State. 'Library' development is at its highest point here, and it is particularly fitting that a convention which has as its aim library development should be held at this time."

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Court Yard of the Boston Public Library

LIBRARIANS WANT FEDERAL SUPPORT

Their Institution Is Best Means
for Educating Adult Aliens
in Citizenship, They Say

Establishment of adequate library service in the nation as the only means of bringing general education and enlightened citizenship to the present generation, with recognition and support of the project by the federal government, was promulgated as the immediate aid of the library department of the National Education Association at its meeting this afternoon at the Boston Public Library.

What the schools and other educational agencies are preparing to do for the coming generation the library alone is equipped by the very nature of its resources to do for the present generation. The institution as a medium of bringing full comprehension of the meaning of American citizenship to adult immigrants is unequalled by any other factor in the nation, the librarians agreed.

That federal promotion of development of the institution on a national scale would yield enormous returns in terms of citizenship is the basis upon which will be urged this claim in the future, it was stated. Moreover, it was agreed that the library in thus extending and seeking recognition of its individual service was in no way encroaching upon the sphere of activity of educational institutions, because by the very nature of their separate ideals and supplementary character the two must always be co-ordinating factors, working hand in hand.

Libraries as Continuation Schools.
"Public libraries are the only institutions which can satisfactorily serve as continuation schools for any considerable number of people," said Sherman Williams, chief of the school libraries division, Albany, N. Y., and president of the library department, in speaking on "Libraries and Librarians."

"They furnish the only school open to any considerable number of adult immigrants," he continued. "It is only through the public libraries that the great majority of adult immigrants may become acquainted with our history, our ideals, our hopes, our desires, and our ambitions. It is only those who know these aspirations fairly well who can ever really become Americanized. Without knowing these, they may become peaceable and orderly citizens, but never real Americans."

"In a democracy like ours in the long run public opinion is certain to control. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that we have an intelligent public. It is not enough that it be honest, well-intentioned and properly spirited. It is not enough that the people be unselfish and that they love their neighbors as themselves. It is not enough that they possess all the virtues of humanity and none of its vices, if they are not intelligent."

All Should Go to High School.

"It is proper that people be taught arithmetic, geography and other subjects usually studied in school, but all this may be done and the people still not be intelligent in regard to the relations that exist among men regarding what should be done or avoided to secure general welfare in homes, communities and states, and amelioration of humanity generally. It is well to try to see that all are well educated while in school and that every one should at least go through high school, but we all know that the possibility of bringing this about belongs to the somewhat remote future. We need to bring something to pass now. This is quite feasible if only we recognize the truth and act accordingly," the speaker concluded.

"We should see that they realize that their schooling is meager and that they should continue their education as long as they live." This training could best be found for them in the literature of the country, Dr. Williams explained, in its magazines, its newspapers, and its books which it was the responsibility

and the function of the public library to bring to them.

"Whether this be done through school libraries, public libraries, state libraries, traveling libraries, or any combination of such libraries is for each state, county or locality to determine for itself," he said. "We should hold tenaciously to the general proposition that some provision should be made whereby everyone may have easy access to books, leaving each State or locality to determine the methods easiest to control."

National Campaign Urged.

Substitution of a definite national campaign for library development for the present haphazard program of natural growth was urged by Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, who spoke on the possibilities of the establishment of adequate library service in the nation.

"No other single educational agency has in proportion to its cost greater undeveloped possibilities than the free public library," he asserted. "In a clearer definition of the responsibility of the federal Government and of the states for the development of adequate policies for library promotion lies much of the hope of future development. Although the federal Government has in Washington libraries of unsurpassed usefulness in the Library of Congress and in many departments and bureaus, there is not a single individual free to devote his entire time to the investigation of library problems on a national scale and to the development of library service to 80,000,000 citizens who know it not."

Washington, a bureau of libraries under recognized national leadership. This bureau should have at least \$1,000,000 a year for the encouragement of libraries in states.

It is not necessary to review the work of the American Library Association during the war, although it constituted national recognition of the importance of library service. Neither is it necessary to elevate the standards that have been set by library organizations for the school and public libraries. These are significant achievements. They point to a time when the Nation will face the problem of making library service genuinely universal as it has faced the task of making elementary education universal.

"Under our system of government the control of education is placed entirely in the hands of the States. Yet there is not a single State in the Union which does not have compulsory school attendance. This highly desirable result has been achieved by force of example and by the publicity which has been given comparative studies in education. Compulsory school attendance without free library service is an absurdity. The one implies the other. It is for the library to conserve the high purpose and the ideals of work and life which schools exist to create. Possibly the public school makes a more direct appeal to the community than does the public library because it deals daily with the children of the community. But, looking at the matter broadly in the light of the complexity of our National ideals than is the public life, the public school is hardly more essential to the perpetuity of our National ideals than is the public library. There are vast areas that have not known the benefits of the free library; there are thousands of communities which have libraries that carry the name without administering in any effective way to the dynamic interests of the community. There are city libraries that do certain types of work surprisingly well, but which are so limited in funds that they are able to merely scratch the surface of their educational opportunities."

"The legislative program of the National Education Association as embodied in the Towner-Sterling Bill has brought forth much discussion of the Nation's responsibility for education. Men who are familiar with the situation at Washington are confident that it is only a matter of time until the essential provisions of the Towner-Sterling bill will be enacted into law. Perhaps before we are aware education will have primary recognition in the President's Cabinet and there will be federal subventions to encourage the states in the improvement of certain phases of education. It may take a year; it may take two years to bring about the achievement, but when it comes we shall wonder why so important a responsibility was not sooner assumed by the federal government."

"When education receives primary recognition in the Cabinet of the President, there will follow a period of reorganization of the educational activities of the nation. The divisions and activities of the new Department of Education will be defined. When that time comes the librarians of the nation must be ready to act. They must be ready to present to the Secretary of Education a program for the federal encouragement of libraries. The library forces must be organized upon the basic principles that underlie such a program of library development and must have a committee of men and women who are free to work for them. Such a committee could enlist in behalf of the program the support of many organizations throughout the nation and many leading citizens who are ready to do battle in behalf of public education."

Without attempting to go into detail, it will not be amiss to sketch here some of the things that such a committee would obviously be called upon to consider.

Care Is Needed.

In the first place, it would be carefully to define its scope in order to avoid activities and ramifications that would dissipate its energy and influence. Such a committee should be charged with the single and responsible task of determining what measures the National Government should take to encourage the development by the states of genuinely universal free public library service in charge of professional librarians' brains by odd requests for titles which bear scant relation to the true subjects, do so in all innocence. Their memories have become confused as to the true title, and they intend no harm. But the old game of inventing titles, with appropriate authors to match, was revived this year in England almost as an organized campaign. Many librarians were caught and harassed by the makers of this ancient form of fun. A patron would ask, for example, for a book of essays called "Postscripta," professing inability to recall the name of the author. After a considerable search in the catalogue, the applicant would at last remember the writer's name, Addie Moore. There were countless others: "Winning Colors" by Justin Front; "A Bad Bargain" by Margot Dunn; "Temporary Measures" by Iona Ford. . . . but a very few of these are enough.

On the whole, it must be admitted that the attendance at the sessions of the Library Department during the Boston convention of the National Education Association was disappointingly small. This was not the result, however, of any specific lack of interest in the work of this department. The truth is that there were several thousand fewer members of the N. E. A. present at the Boston convention than had been expected. The railroad strike caused hundreds upon hundreds of teachers to abandon their plans for attendance. On the other hand, the meetings of the Library Department were, in themselves, of great interest and merit. Several unusually able papers were read. The reception given by the Boston Public Library to the convention-at-large was delightfully planned. Without doubt, there should be increased use of the courtyard of the library in Copley square for concerts and other events of a public nature during the summer months. Mr. Belden suggests that the Copley Society should arrange to give one of its pageants there. No more attractive setting could be found for such pageantry anywhere in Boston.

Establishment of better book service in the school was also discussed by authorities on each phase of the activity, a school program being presented by Miss Martha Pritchard of the Teachers College, Detroit, Mich. State and local problems were offered respectively by James I. Weyer, Jr., director of the state library, Albany, N. Y., and Miss Sarah B. Askew of the Public Library Commission, Trenton, N. J.

Woman Discusses School Library.

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Higher education. Such other fields as in the judgment of the Secretary of Education may require attention and study. and such other activities. Free public libraries should also be specified. Perhaps this change can be brought about before the bill is reported out by the committee.

Specific Lines Important.

The importance of having libraries specified lies in the fact that the items specifically mentioned in the bill would not receive consideration by the Secretary of Education as a possible basis for the organization of his department into divisions. There should certainly be a division of libraries charged with responsibility for the investigation of problems relating to the development, financing, organization and administration of libraries in the various states and localities. Such systematic investigations as have been made have been conducted by persons not trained for the task and not primarily interested in public library development.

It is not possible to estimate the enormous loss to education that has resulted from the failure of the Government to bring persistently to the attention of the Nation the best library experience of the various states and localities. Neither is it possible to estimate the impetus that would come to libraries in consequence of the studies that might be made by the federal Government. That the influence of such studies would be great is indicated by results that have been achieved in other fields of public activity, where careful investigations have been made by experts.

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upon his duties as secretary of the library department of the National Education Association. He was elected to the position on April 26, 1916, when he resigned his position as secretary of the National Education Association. He was born in New York City, and is a graduate of the University of the City of New York. He has been a member of the American Library Association since 1908, and is a past president of the association. He is also a member of the American Association of University Libraries, and the American Association of Public Libraries. He is a frequent speaker at library conferences, and has written many articles on library subjects. He is now residing in New York City.

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Storytelling for upper grade teachers. Chicago, 1918. Bibliography, pp. 268-269. Z. 45a 35.1.
HOUGHTON, LOUISE S. Telling Bible stories. With introduction by Rev. I. T. Munser. New York, 1905. 342p. Z. 45a 21.1.
KEYES, ANGELA M. compiler. Stories and story-telling. New York, 1911. Z. 45a 21.1.
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Boston Public Library

1641.
 Dorchester Not Far Behind
 Boston in the establishment of a free
 educational institution. As early as
 May, 1853, provision was made at
 the town meeting for maintaining a
 school. "There shall be a rent of £20
 a year forever imposed on Thompson's
 island, to be paid by everyone who
 hath property on the island, no more
 payers, then numbered as a list to
 the town in 1855, in which all the
 persons, had their shares. The school
 therefore was maintained publicly in
 the sense that every Freeman gave up
 a part of his estate, though a direct
 tax was not imposed upon his ind-
 ividual property.
 In October of the same year, the
 town voted that "Thomas Warehouse
 shall be charged with concerning
 the care of the school, and yearly
 to be paid for Thompson's island
 toward a school, where he is bound to
 teach to witte." By this act the
 northern town fathers evidently had no

TOWNER-STERLING PROVISIONS

Association's Legislative Committee Rule" Features of Prop

At a meeting of the legislative commission of the National Education Association at the Copley Plaza Hotel, Monday afternoon, attention was called to the fact that there is evidently a misconception in the minds of certain persons with respect to the legislative program of the Association as evidenced by an editorial appearing in a local paper on Sunday. In order to correct this misconception and to relieve the apprehensions of those who may not be so directly familiar with the provisions of the Towner-Sterling bill, which has been repeatedly indorsed by the Association, the legislative commission issued the following statement on what that bill provides and what it does not provide:

Misrepresentation Charged

The bill is its own best defense. All who are interested in the question of the further participation of the Federal Government in the promotion of public education should read the bill and weigh carefully its provisions. It has been grossly misrepresented. In published articles and public addresses it has been said to provide what it specifically prohibits. Those who would know its provisions are urged not to accept the unsupported statements of its enemies, but to read it and form their own conclusions.

The Townner-Sterling bill embodies two fundamental principles. First, it creates a Department of Education with a Secretary of Education who shall be a member of the President's cabinet; and second, it authorizes appropriations to be distributed to the states to aid and encourage the state (a) the removal of illiteracy, (b) the Americanization of the foreign born, (c) the promotion of physical education and health service, (d) the training of teachers, and (e) the equalization of educational opportunities within their several borders.

The bill is drawn in careful recognition of the fact that the real management of public education within the states is exclusively a function of the respective states. The bill is carried on under state laws. The bill does not establish federal control of education. On the contrary, it forbids Federal control in most specific terms, and preserves to each state Absolute control of its education system. It provides:

Language of Regulation

“That all the educational facilities encouraged by a state shall be organized, supervised, and administered exclusively by the legally constituted state and local educational authorities of said state, and the authority of Education shall exercise its authority in relation thereto; and no act shall not be construed to give federal control of education within the states, nor to impair the freedom of the states in the conduct and management of their respective systems.”

RECENT DEATHS

OSCAR ALBERT BIERSTADT

A Scholar and Writer, He Had Become Well Known Through His Long Association With the Boston Public Library, as Custodian of Bates Hall

Oscar, Albert Bierstadt, custodian of Bates Hall, Boston Public Library, from 1890 to 1916, who recently died at his home, 12 Remington street, in Cambridge was born in Boston on July 23, 1850, and was the son of Edward and Adeline Rix Bierstadt. Except for a few months he was educated in New Bedford. He was a great student of languages and became familiar with Latin, French, German, Spanish, Dutch and Italian. He was especially proficient in Dutch and in collaboration with Miss Ruth Putnam, translated the English edition of the two-volume "History of the People of the Netherlands." (New York, 1898-1912). He was also the translator of Noymarch's work, "The Public Delits of Europe" (New York, 1888), and of a series of French tales. The Sign-and-the-Sun were published in 1891.

Other Stories," published in 1891.

Mr. Bierstadt's library career began on July 1, 1873, in the Asto Library, which later became a part of the New York Public Library. He remained there until January 31, 1890, when he was called to a position in the Public Library of the city of Boston. At the time of his resignation the trustees of the New York Public Library adopted resolutions expressing the regret of the board in accepting the resignation of Mr. Bierstadt and also recognizing with highest appreciation the long, faithful and intelligent services rendered by him to the library.

Mr. Björkstén, entered upon his duties in the Boston Public Library, as custodian of Bates Hall, on Feb. 1, 1890, and this position he held until April 26, 1916, when ill health obliged him to resign. In accepting his resignation, the board of trustees, in formal resolutions of regret that ill health caused the resignation of Mr. Björkstén, for seventeen years, at the head of the reference department, and his resignation of his exceptionally efficient service in that important position extended to him the freedom of the Library.

From sometime before his resignation until his death, Mr. Bernstadt was a great sufferer, although almost up to the last he continued his literary work. He was by temperament a real scholar, as well as a capable and courteous officer and his absence from the library has been a great loss to that institution.

He is survived by a widow and a son, Albert Bierstadt, Harvard, 1912, who has been for some time an instructor in the University of Wisconsin, and who this coming fall becomes assistant professor of English in the University of Maine.

THE LIBRARIAN

AN avid reader came to the Boston Public Library and said she desired a book called "Feeling Better." She was very positive that this was its title, and declared it was quite a famous novel. After some weeks of questioning and guessing, were needed before the library assistant finally determined that the book in question was "Les Misérables." This incident, to be sure, was faithfully reported by the Boston Public Library's staff. But the Transcript's Librarian is conservative. The request gave every promise of winning the first prize among all strange riddles propounded by Library patrons for the fiscal year, 1921-22; yet it seemed desirable to doubt that some weeks ago the blue ribbon with palms. One award can tell what superlative oddities will turn up next in the life of a public library. A sufficient period of waiting has now elapsed, however, and the Grand Cross has been formally bestowed upon the specimen of the year's conundrums and howlers.

Continuing with a subject appropriate to the foolish season of summer, mention may be made of a flendish practice which became popular, for a time, in England this year. Most of the applicable titles in the librarians' brains by odd requests for titles which bear scant relation to the true subjects, do so in all innocence. Their memories have become confused as to the true title, and they insist on the title. But the game of matching titles, with appropriate authors to match, was revived this year in England almost as an organized campaign. Many librarians were caught and harassed by the masses of this summer sun. A patron would ask, for example, for a book of essays called "Postscripts," professing inability to recall the name of the author. After a considerable search in the catalogue, the assistant would find the name of the writer's name, Adeline Moore. There were countless others: "Winning Colors" by Justin Front; "A Bad Bargain" by Margot Dunn; "Temporary Measures" by Iona French, but a very few of these are enough.

On the whole, it must be admitted that the attendance at the sessions of the Library Department during the Boston convention of the National Education Association was disappointingly small. The reason would usually be found in a specific lack of interest in the work of this department. The truth is that there were several thousand free members of the N. E. A. present at the Boston convention this year. The part of the program which caused hundreds upon hundreds of teachers to abandon their plans for attendance. On the other hand, the meetings of the Library Department were, in themselves, of great interest and value. The most valuable papers were read. The reception given by the Boston Public Library to the convention-at-large was delightfully planned. Without doubt there should be increased attendance at such meetings. The use of the Copley square for concerts and other events of a public nature during the summer months. Mr. Belden suggests that the Copley Society should be organized to give one of its parties to the court-rooms. The Copley Society can be found for the most part anywhere in Boston.

Were the *trouvères* and menneingers of ancient times busier in summer than they were in winter? Did these itinerant storytellers and story-singers find a greater demand for their services in the s-ason when heat shortened the hours of labor and when children no longer had lessons to learn of Clerk William or Father Francis? Were there story-telling booths on the beach at the medieval day of the sea? Do the *trouvères* answer these questions with any approach to precision. But certain it is that summer, in modern times, has been ever a season of heavy demand upon adult raconteurs. Maiden aunts in particular, with a bevy of story-hungry children round them, often come to their wits' end long before a summer day is half over. *How* does one get through this possible plight of vacation days is tactfully accorded by the Boston Public Library this week. Its newest ten-book list is as follows:

AIDS TO STORY TELLING.

BABER, CAROLYN S. For the story teller.
Story telling and stories to tell. Springfield,
Mass., 1914. 28 p. What stories to tell to
BORRIS, JAMES. How to tell stories to tell to
children. With illustrations by Patience
Borris. New York, 1917. 60 p. \$1.00.
—How to tell stories to children. Boston
(1905). Bibliography, pp. 256-260. 759x.
120b 71.

CATHIEP, KATHERINE D. Educating by
story-telling; also as an educational tool for the use
of all workers with children. Yonkers-on-Hudson,
N.Y., 1920. 102 p. \$1.00.
Bibliography, pp. 371-387. 4.2oa 28.1.

CROSS, ALLEN, and NELLIE STANLEY. Story
telling. Chicago, 1918. 120 p. \$1.00.
Chicago, (1918). Bibliography, pp. 263-
264. 4.2oa 28.1.

HOUGHTON, LOUISE S. Telling Bible stories.
With Introduction by Rev. B. T. Munger.
New York, 1906. 190 p. \$1.00. 4.2oa 28.1.

KEYES, ANGELA M., compiler. Stories and
story-telling. New York, 1911. 240 p. \$1.00.
LYNN, LILLIAN. How to tell it. Chicago,
1912. 120 p. \$1.00. 4.2oa 12.1.

LINCOLN, ANNE. An early edition of a collection
of stories to tell. Chicago, 1912. 120 p. \$1.00.
4.2oa 12.1. 4.2oa 12.2.

PARTIDGE, EMBELYN N., and GEORGE H. WILSON.
The art of story-telling in school and
home. A study in educational method.
New York, 1913. 120 p. \$1.00. 4.2oa 12.1.

SHEIDLOCK, MARIE L. The art of the story-
teller. New York, 1913. 120 p. \$1.00.
art of story-telling; Stories; Bibliography.
An early edition: is on call-number
120b 71. 5587.1

Christian Science Monitor July 1, 1922

SPECIAL LIBRARY IMPORTANT
ADJUNCT TO ALL INDUSTRY

Expansion of industrial research in America as an essential to the sound development of our industries depends in large part upon the functioning of the special library, which in the research laboratory is now recognized as not merely the heart but the whole arterial system of the organization. Arthur D. Little, president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., chemists and engineers of Cambridge, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in a discussion of the employers' attitude toward the special library.

In the light of the present situation in the library field where the increasing recognition of the commercial value of the special library and its place in industry on the part of employers is regarded as signaling a movement toward opportunity for greater usefulness in all libraries, the viewpoint of the employer as presented by Mr. Little has peculiar significance. It is made especially pertinent at this time because of the fact that this phase of the library problem has been under discussion at the conference of the American Library Association in Detroit during the past week and will be made one of the special topics for discussion at meetings of the library department of the National Education Association next week at the Boston Public Library. Mr. Little said:

Essential to Laboratory

Modern progress can no longer depend upon accidental discoveries. Each advance in industrial science must be studied, organized and fought like a military campaign. Several years ago I declared that our laboratories should each be developed around a special library, the business of which should be to collect, compile and classify in a way to make instantly available every scrap of information bearing upon the materials, methods, products, and requirements of the industry concerned.

My conviction of the essential broadness of this proposition has grown deeper as my experience has broadened. Until I now regard the special library as not merely the heart but the arterial system of any adequately organized research laboratory. As it is the function of such a laboratory to extend our knowledge, it cannot function properly unless its working units are strengthened, refreshed and stimulated by the constant stream of facts, theories, and opinions which it is the purpose of the library to supply.

The special library fails altogether to attain its full capacity for service if it functions as a repository for facts, however carefully its material

may be classified and arranged. Its higher service may be measured by the aggressiveness with which it reaches out for information, the discretion with which it evaluates the material so secured, and above all, by the promptness and certitude with which the information is readily available form is brought to the notice of those who need it.

Bureau of Information

Although the function and opportunity of the special library are so obvious and so well understood, it does not follow that all special libraries adequately fulfill their function or utilize their opportunity to the full, and in the case of most of them extension of their activities is much to be desired. They should be reconstituted as rapidly as may be as bureaux of special information. It should be their business to establish relations with the sources of such information throughout the world, and the best of these sources are more often than not outside of books. The bureau should be intimately familiar with every activity of the organization of which it is a part. It should endeavor to sense the trend of impending effort and to build up reserves of fact against future demands.

Since, however, nothing is more unwieldy and discouraging than a great mass of undigested material, in which information and misinformation, authoritative fact and trivialities are dumped together in a heterogeneous jumble, it should be recognized that merely classifying and indexing the component units of the jumble has not improved it in the least. What is wanted is a sense of value, a nice discrimination, which selects and emphasizes that which really is important and likely to be of use, with the happy faculty of condensation and elimination. Facts thus selected and condensed should be brought together into descriptive bibliographies and cursive monographs kept constantly up-to-date.

Few things are less interesting than lists of accessions, while there is a real stimulus and satisfaction in finding upon one's desk a new and authoritative book or pamphlet with a slip which guides one to a well-considered exposition of a subject that is just intruding upon our consciousness.

The unique opportunity of the special library is just beginning to be appreciated, and that appreciation will expand, and rewards to librarians will wax, not merely in proportion as librarians collect, but as they discriminate and make available and place information where it can be used.

LIBRARIANS WANT
FEDERAL SUPPORT

Their Institution Is Best Means
for Educating Adult Aliens
in Citizenship, They Say

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That federal promotion of development of the institution on a national scale would yield enormous returns in terms of citizenship is the basis upon which will be urged this claim in the future, it was stated. Moreover, it was agreed that the library in this extending and seeking recognition of its individual service was in no way encroaching upon the sphere of activity of educational institutions, because by the very nature of their separate ideals and supplementary character the two must always be co-ordinating factors, working hand in hand.

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"In a democracy like ours in the long run public opinion is certain to control. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that we have an intelligent public. It is not enough that it be honest, well-intentioned and properly educated. It is not enough that the people be unselfish and that they love their neighbors as themselves. It is not enough that they possess all the virtues of humanity and none of its vices, if they are not intelligent."

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"It is proper that people be taught arithmetic, geography and other subjects usually studied in school, but all this may be done and the people still not be intelligent in regard to the relations that exist among men regarding what should be done or avoided to secure general welfare in homes, communities and states, and amelioration of humanity generally. It is well to try to see that all are well educated while in school and that every one should at least go through a high school, but we all know that the possibility of bringing this about belongs to the somewhat remote future. We need to bring something to pass now. This is quite feasible if only we recognize the truth and act accordingly," the speaker concluded.

"We should see that they realize that their schooling is meager and that they should continue their education as long as they live." This training could best be found for them in the literature of the country, Dr. Williams explained, in its magazines, its newspapers, and its books which it was the responsibility

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bility and the function of the public library to bring to them.

"Whether this be done through school libraries, public libraries, state libraries, traveling libraries, or any combination of such libraries is for each state, county or locality to determine for itself," he said. "We should hold tenaciously to the general proposition that some provision should be made whereby everyone may have easy access to books, leaving each State or locality to determine the methods easiest to control."

National Campaign Urged

Substitution of a definite national campaign for library development for the present haphazard program of natural growth was urged by Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Journal of the National Education Association, who spoke on the possibilities of the establishment of adequate library service in the nation.

"No other single educational agency has in proportion to its cost greater undeveloped possibilities than the free public library," he asserted. "In a clearer definition of the responsibility of the federal Government and of the states for the development of adequate policies for library promotion lies much of the hope of future development. Although the federal Government has in Washington libraries of unsurpassed usefulness in the Library of Congress and in many departments and bureaus, there is not a single individual free to devote his entire time to the investigation of library problems on a national scale and to the development of library service to 80,000,000 citizens who know it not. There should be in Washington a bureau of libraries under recognized national leadership. This bureau should have at least \$1,600,000 a year for the encouragement of libraries in states."

"It is not necessary to review the work of the American Library Association during the war, although it constituted national recognition of the importance of library service. Neither is it necessary to elevate the standards that have been set by library organizations for the school and public libraries. These are significant achievements. They point to a time when the Nation will face the problem of making library service genuinely universal as it has faced the task of making elementary education universal."

"Under our system of government the control of education is placed entirely in the hands of the States. Yet there is not a single State in the Union which does not have compulsory school attendance. This highly desirable result has been achieved by force of example and by the publicity which has been given comparative studies in education. Compulsory school attendance without free library service is an absurdity. The one implies the other. It is for the library to conserve the high purpose and the ideals of work and life which schools exist to create. Possibly the public school makes a more direct appeal to the community than does the public library because it deals daily with the children of the community. But, looking at the matter broadly in the light of the complexity of our National ideals than is the public life, the public school is hardly more essential to the perpetuity of our National ideals than is the public library. There are vast areas that have not known the benefits of the free library; there are thousands of communities which have libraries that carry the name without administering in any effective way to the dynamic interests of the community. There are city libraries that do certain types of work surprisingly well, but which are so limited in funds that they are able to merely scratch the surface of their educational opportunities."

"The legislative program of the National Education Association as embodied in the Towner-Sterling Bill has brought forth much discussion of the Nation's responsibility for education. Men who are familiar with the situation at Washington are confident that it is only a matter of time until the essential provisions of the Towner-Sterling bill will be enacted into law. Perhaps before we are aware education will have primary recognition in the President's Cabinet and there will be federal subventions to encourage the states in the improvement of certain phases of education. It may take a year; it may take two years to bring about the achievement, but when it comes we shall wonder why so important a responsibility was not sooner assumed by the federal government."

"When education receives primary recognition in the Cabinet of the President, there will follow a period of reorganization of the educational activities of the nation. The divisions and activities of the new Department of Education will be defined. When that time comes the librarians of the nation must be ready to act. They must be ready to present to the Secretary of Education a program for the federal encouragement of libraries."

The library forces must have agreed upon the basic principles that underlie such a program of library development and must have a committee of men and women who stand solidly for these principles and who are free to work for them. Such a committee could enlist in behalf of its program the support of many organizations throughout the nation and many leading citizens who stand ready to do battle in behalf of public education.

"Without attempting to go into detail, it will not be amiss to sketch here some of the things that such a committee would obviously be called upon to consider.

Care Is Neglected

"In the first place, it would need carefully to define its scope in order to avoid activities and ramifications that would dissipate its energy and influence. Such a committee should be charged with the single and responsible task of determining what measures the National Government should take to encourage the development by the states of genuinely universal free public library service in charge of professional or trained librarians. Questions of technique, of management, and of organization within the library and within the states should be held in abeyance. They will find ready solution when the first and larger problem has been met. The libraries which are directly maintained by the Federal Government should not come within the jurisdiction of such a committee. They constitute a separate problem, no more related to the primary problem of universal library service than West Point is related to elementary public education."

"Having defined its scope the committee might well consider what measures should be undertaken by the Federal Government to encourage universal library service and how the Government may best be induced to undertake those measures."

"Two possible activities of the Federal Government with relation to libraries are investigation and federal subventions for their encouragement. Section 5 of the Towner-Sterling Bill provides for investigation in specified fields, including:

a. Literacy, education.
b. Immigrant education.
c. Public school education.
d. Physical education.
e. Preparation of teachers.
f. Higher education.
g. Such other fields as in the judgment of the Secretary of Education may require attention and study."

and such other activities. Free public libraries should also be specified. Perhaps this change can be brought about before the bill is reported out by the committee.

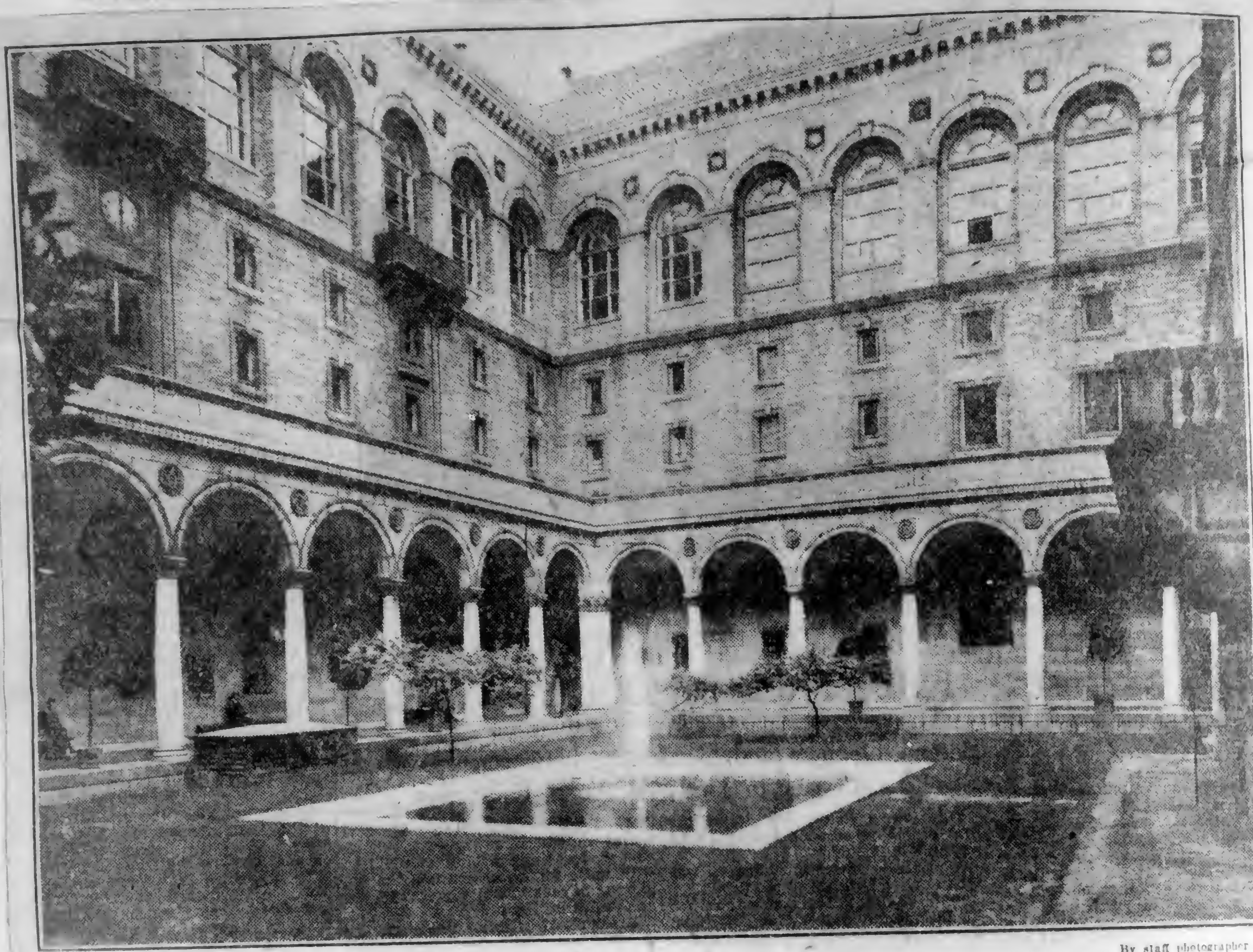
Specific Lines Important

"The importance of having libraries specified lies in the fact that the items specifically mentioned in the bill would first receive consideration by the Secretary of Education as a possible basis for the organization of his department into divisions. There should certainly be a division of libraries charged with responsibility for the investigation of problems relating to the development, financing, organization and administration of libraries in the various states and localities. Such systematic investigations as have been made have been conducted by persons not trained for the task and not primarily interested in public library development."

"It is not possible to estimate the enormous loss to education that has resulted from the failure of the Government to bring persistently to the attention of the Nation the best library experience of the various states and localities. Neither is it possible to estimate the impetus that would come to libraries in consequence of the studies that might be made by the Federal Government. That the influence of such studies would be great is indicated by results that have been achieved in other fields of public activity, where careful investigations have been made by experts."

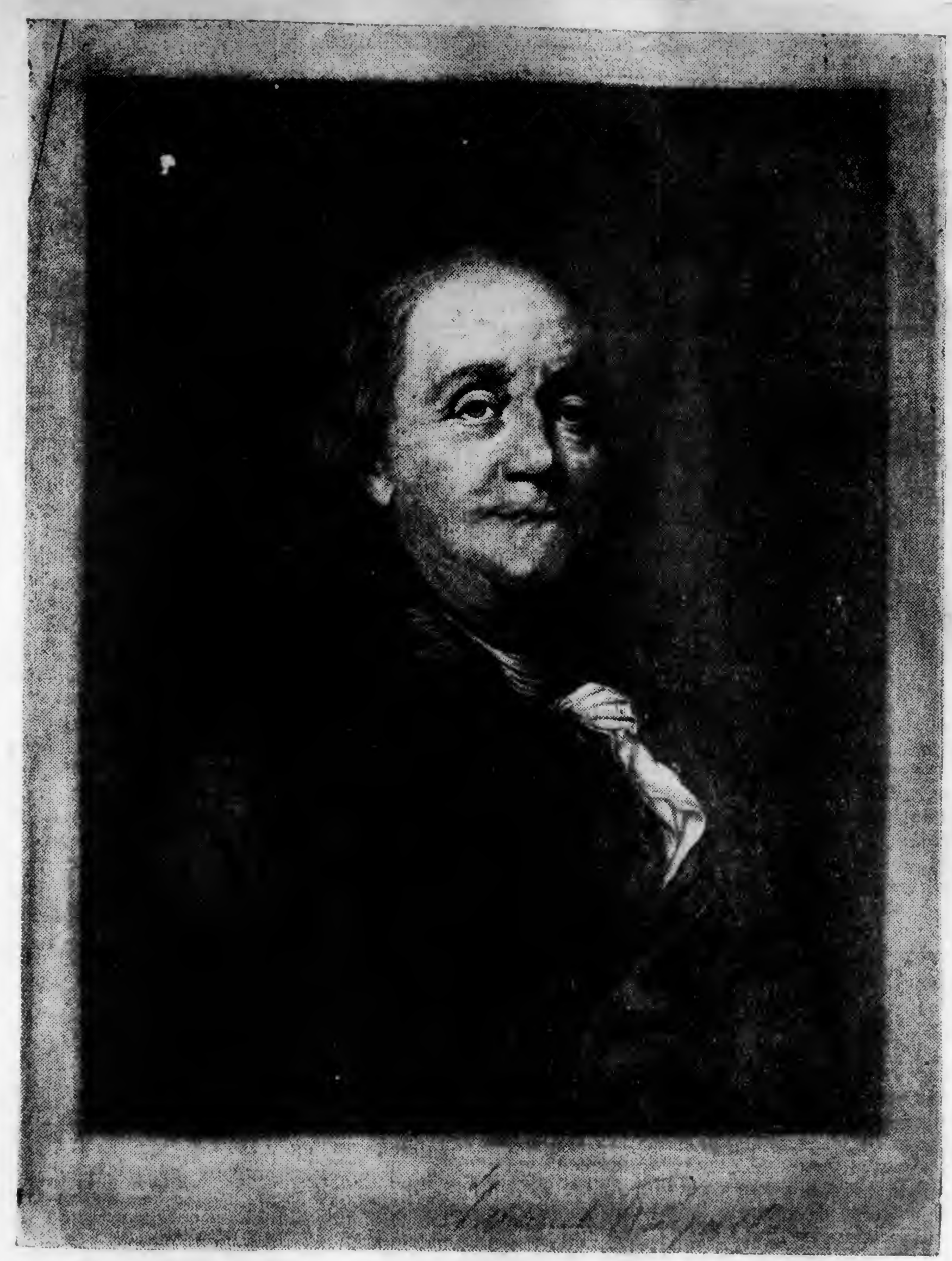
Woman Discusses School Library

Establishment of better book service in the school was also discussed by authorities on each phase of the activity, a school program being presented by Miss Martha Pritchard of the Teachers College, Detroit, Mich. State and local problems were offered respectively by James I. Weyer, Jr., director of the state library, Albany, N. Y., and Miss Sarah B. Askew of the Public Library Commission, Trenton, N. J.



Court Yard of the Boston Public Library

By staff photographer



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Benjamin Franklin, From the Mezzotint by Frederick Reynolds After Duplessis

THE word mezzotint takes us back to former days, to the great English portrait painters of the eighteenth century; for mezzotint was the portrait medium of the past, before photography. One rarely stops to think that the old English masters, for example, owe their fame in no little degree to the mezzotints made of their pictures by no lesser men than they, by engravers like Valentine Green or Charles Turner.

Sir Joshua Reynolds once said to a friend that he would be famous some day through the engravers. He is! And all altered their style of painting to help the engravers; Romney, for example, made his portraits unusually clear cut so that nothing should be lost in the mezzotint, while modern works, like Whistler's, are ill adapted to translation in this medium, being too soft in accent.

In fact, the Royal Academy was forced to hang mezzotints in their exhibitions, by the insistence of their best portrait painters, who declared that these prints after their own pictures were their only publicity. They

depended on the mezzotint engraver, who translated, not copied nor reproduced, their work of art into his medium, and so in duplicate prints made it democratic and gave it to the world at large—with their names and his.

Today, however, mezzotint is fast becoming a lost art;—there are indeed a few mezzotint etchers in England, who are hardly the equals of their forebears, but in America only two, of whom our subject, Frederick Reynolds (the name is no accident, he is kin of Sir Joshua), has, I would say without hesitation, no equal in mezzotint among living etchers.

Once upon a time, when old masters were young and struggling artists they were bound down for years to be apprentices; they were obliged to learn their trade; they were no self-professionals but experts, and after that, some of them were great artists too.

Now mezzotint requires an expert to make the plate, and a professional to print it in colors, and that is why none can compete with Reynolds in this medium, for he learned his trade in England and he there served his term of years in real apprenticeship in the graphic arts; he knows every tool, every medium and process, even how to make the materials of his

art. Add to this expert training a delicate sense of beauty, and we have a combination that it would be hard indeed to match in these days of incomplete schooling in the arts.

Though Reynolds has made a great many original plates, these are for the most part portraits and in private hands. Of his translated work we may note the series of Washington, Lincoln, Hamilton, Roosevelt, Wilson, and the Benjamin Franklin (after Duplessis) here reproduced. Also the "Age of Innocence" and the "Simplicity" after Sir Joshua Reynolds, the "Blue Boy" after Gainsborough, and the "Maria Luiza de Tassis," after Van Dyck, which we believe the best mezzotint ever made in America.

All are in pure mezzotint,—only connoisseurs know how rarely a mezzotint has not been corrected in dry-point or roulette—and all are imbued with that new beauty, the luminous tone of the medium; and furthermore with another beauty, a delicacy not always seen in the "original" painting. But is not that a poet's privilege, when the poet is an etcher? W. S.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1922

EDITORIALS

It was more than threescore years ago that Wendell Phillips of Massachusetts, orator, patriot, statesman, declared, "Education is the only interest worthy of the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man." A layman in doubt as to the truth of this statement would lose all uncertainty by devoting even a few hours to attendance upon the exercises held this week by the forty departments of the National Education Association, now in annual session in Boston. For the earnest devotion and practical understanding given to the preparation of the addresses dealing with a multiplicity of subjects considered in these various programs are so manifest that the most skeptical critic would be convinced that education in its broadest aspects is receiving greater attention than ever before by the great army of capable, consecrated men and women responsible for the maintenance and conduct of this most important of all governmental activities. And if the observer, perchance, has not been in intimate touch with educational ways and methods for a few years, he could scarcely fail to be greatly impressed, if not bewildered, by the multiplicity of ingenious devices and methods which make up the machinery of education today. No one can doubt the great value of this experience with the teachers of the country, not only in new information gained as to means and methods, but even more in the inspiration, stimulation, and enthusiasm engendered in these great meetings, where the leaders of American education voice their messages.

The National Education Association, throughout its long existence, has been not only the active exponent of new and progressive ideals and methods in education, but it has rightfully taken a prominent part in promoting legislation necessary to the progress of this all-important subject. A half century has passed since this organization indorsed and began its promotion of a bill providing for the establishment of a national department of education, with its executive officer a secretary in the President's Cabinet. The original proposal has passed through various phases of evolution to its present form as represented in the Towner-Sterling Bill, now pending before the Congress. To captious critics of this bill who assail it in general terms, it should give pause that it is indorsed and even enthusiastically advocated by the greatest of all bodies of educators in this or any country, the National Education Association, now numbering well over a hundred thousand members. That this support is not spasmodic and temporary, but the result of whole-hearted and sincere conviction, is found in the fact of a half century of consistent effort to secure the recognition this bill provides for the important function of education. And when it is recalled that during the fifty years which mark the period of greatest growth in the development of American education, as at the present time, this association has included in its membership the ablest and best-known educators of the country, it would seem that their earnest advocacy of the bill places it beyond the possibility of defeat by the opposition of bigotry and prejudice. What function of government, it may well be asked, is more worthy of this high recognition than that which concerns the education of its citizens? The inscription on the western façade of the Boston Public Library, "The Commonwealth provides for the education of its citizens to safeguard order and liberty," directly answers the question. Is it not altogether patent, then, that so great an enterprise is worthy every recognition and deserving of every aid that will enhance its growth and promote its usefulness?

The N. E. A. and the Towner-Sterling Bill

It appears that the chief objection to the Towner-Sterling Bill has its basis in fear—fear that the federal department proposed would assume rights and prerogatives reserved to the several states. This is by no means a novel objection, but one frequently raised whenever there appears real or imaginary danger of infringement upon the rights of the states; and sometimes, be it said, the cry has not been without good reason. But the bill in question specifically safeguards the rights of the states by providing that the proposed department shall in no particular assume the authority now exercised by the states. Its language is specific: "That all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this act and accepted by a state shall be organized, supervised, and administered exclusively by the legally constituted state and local educational authorities of said state, and the Secretary of Education shall exercise no authority in relation thereto; and this act shall not be construed to imply federal control of education within the states, nor to impair the freedom of the states in the conduct and management of their respective school systems."

Words could scarcely convey a more definite assurance of the protection of local authority in administration of all educational activities. What, then, it may well be asked, are the functions of the proposed department of education? They are specifically these: To remove illiteracy; the Americanization of the foreign-born; the promotion of physical education and health service; the training of teachers; the equalization of educational opportunities within the several states. Moreover, all prospective dangers from undue assumption of authority are precluded by a definite provision, viz., that all funds apportioned among the several states for the purposes above named shall be expended "in accordance with the laws of said states," manifestly removing every vestige of the alleged danger conceived by the opponents of this bill.

The idea of federal aid for promotion of public schools is as old as the Government itself. True friends of public education see in the passage of the Towner-Sterling Bill possibilities of advancement of educational systems and methods of immeasurable value. The facilities in a federal department for investigation at

home and abroad, for experimentation and the evolution of new and improved methods, are too manifest to require discussion. Meantime the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and of the city of Boston, which through their officials have so heartily welcomed this great body of representative educators, would scarcely be true to the traditions of the Commonwealth and city in opposing, through the press or any other public channel, so favorable an opportunity for the advancement of this most important of public functions, the education of American citizens.

LIBRARIANS AND TEACHERS CALLED ON TO CO-OPERATE

Education of Present Generation Depends on Harmony of These Agencies, Says Miss McConkey

No two other educational agencies are so closely akin as the public library and the public school, and in the earnest and immediate determination for co-operation between these two factors lies one of the most powerful sources for educational development in the present generation. Such was the substance of messages given by librarians at the meeting of the library department of the N. E. A. at the Boston Public Library this afternoon.

The pupils' contribution to the school library, effective co-operation between library and school, the library as a factor in Americanization through its opportunity to help the foreigner in his acquiring of American ideals and background, the daily newspaper in the public school—all these things they declared, are important elements in educational advancement which can be best worked out through sympathetic and intensified co-operation between librarians and teacher.

More Co-operation Needed

Speaking on "Effective Co-operation Between the Public Library and the School," Miss Bertha McConkey, Assistant Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, Mass., said:

There is a good deal of co-operation already between these two agencies in certain favored fields. It is true, however, that this co-operation might everywhere be closer and more effective and that the libraries in the smaller cities and towns often are equipped too poorly to render such needed service to the schools. The children in these communities too often think of the library as a repository for story books rather than as a source of information. They know nothing of its resources and it never has become a positive factor in their lives.

On the whole, librarians seem to be more disturbed by this state of affairs than are teachers. It is evident that the rank and file of teachers should come into closer touch with the librarians of their communities that they may help in the solution of some of the problems.

On the other hand it would be well if every librarian were an active interested member of the National Education Association fully conversant with its aims and proceedings, for every librarian is a teacher, the effectiveness of whose work depends largely upon his knowledge of the trend of education. He must know what the schools and colleges of the world are doing and how and why they are doing it, or he cannot adequately meet the demands of his position.

The problem of effective co-operation between these two allied branches of public service is very real and imminent and should receive the earnest attention of librarians, school superintendents and teachers everywhere. It would be well if every superintendent of schools should arrange for at least one meeting each year between the

teachers of the city or town and some member or members of the library staff.

Not Sufficient Advertising

At this meeting a teacher or principal representing respectively the elementary, the junior high and the senior high schools might profitably outline the probable needs of the school for the year, stressing new viewpoints in education, and noting the outstanding elements of strength or weakness in the previous year's library service. Some representative of the library might in turn review the situation from the point of view of the library, outlining any contemplated change in plans, calling attention to certain valuable library bulletins, and referring teachers to books of recent issue and vital interest.

Very few libraries do enough of this sort of book advertising. Merely allowing book bulletins to lie on the library counter in the hope that they will be picked up by teachers is insufficient. Marked bulletins frequently should be mailed to schools with the request that they be given a place on the bulletin boards or that they be brought to the attention of the faculty in the teachers' meetings.

The new impulse in education tends to encourage children to "dig out" for themselves needed information. Pupils working out projects in social groups seek to verify their impressions and to make some contribution that will help carry things forward to a successful issue. They are therefore discovering need for the library. The time is ripe for intensified co-operation between teachers and librarians since they have, or should have, an equal interest in meeting this demand on the part of pupils for access to sources of information.

The promotion of vacation reading affords a wide field for effective co-operation between school and library, and many teachers throughout the country are ably seconding the efforts of librarians to establish a very close relation between the library and the children during the long summer vacation.

The cost of the service rendered to the community will require that the daily newspaper shall come regularly to the school, but also that a definite and comprehensive course in newspaper reading be given in the upper grades and in the high school.

If the school is to prepare for life, as educators have for decades affirmed and now assert more emphatically than ever, then the daily newspaper should come to every school with pupils far enough advanced to read it; and lessons on the newspaper should be given to the end that the people may be trained to ascertain the truth relating to the times in which they live, that is, the truth which is necessary to make and keep them free.

"The best barometer of the library is the desire and the ability of its staff to co-operate with individuals, institutions, and organizations," said Mrs. Edward Carter of Port Arthur, Texas, discussing "The Spirit of Library Service." This co-operation plus the conviction that the library functions pre-eminently in the enrichment of the human mind in regard to things of the past, the present, and the future, will determine the spirit of quality of library service.

TEACHERS GREETED IN PUBLIC LIBRARY BY THE TRUSTEES

In honor of the National Education Association's convention, the courtyard of the Boston Public Library was transformed for a few hours yesterday afternoon from its usual serene tranquillity into a place of colorful animation when the trustees of the library gave a reception to the educators.

All through the week the library has extended its hospitality to the teachers, but yesterday afternoon was especially set aside for a formal reception. From 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. all members of the staff of the library, wearing badges, were about the building, pointing out notes of interest to the guests. The entire library was thrown open to their use, but the center of greatest interest and hospitality was the courtyard, where gay-colored hangings draped the cool colonnades. Music was provided by the R. H. White Company's chorus.

On exhibition in the building were some of the library's greatest treasures, old manuscripts and books, as well as an unusual series of pictures of old school houses and some interesting and unique school text books of an early date. The exhibition will be continued until after the departure of the delegates.

Christian Science Monitor - July 7, 1922

LIBRARIANS MEET ENGLISH TEACHERS

Methods of Inducing Pupils to Read Good Books Told at Joint Session

How libraries and schools may best work hand in hand in supplementing the functions and opportunities of each other in producing a higher and broader form of education, was the subject for discussion of teachers and librarians meeting today in a joint session in the Boston Public Library of the library department of the National Education Association and the National Council of Teachers of English.

A recommendation that, as a minimum standard, there be at least one full-time school librarian for an enrollment of 1000 elementary and high school pupils, was adopted by the Library Department of the National Education Association at its meeting in the Boston Public Library this afternoon. This recommendation was originally adopted by the committee on education of the American Library Association at its meeting in Detroit last week.

Miss Martha Pritchard, librarian of the Teachers' College at Detroit, Mich., was chosen president of the library department for the coming year, with Mrs. Edward Carter, librarian of the public library at Port Arthur, Tex., as vice-president. Miss Della Northey, state superintendent of school libraries in Indiana, was chosen secretary-treasurer. The meeting this afternoon officially closes the meetings of the department.

Subjects for Discussion

Some of the discussions were as follows: "Opportunities in Junior High School Work," by Miss Laura Grover Smith of Los Angeles, Cal.; "Training for School Librarians," by Miss Ruth Tobey of Terre Haute, Ind., and "The Stimulation of Home Reading," by Miss Helen Cosgrove of New York.

"Books for Boys" was presented by A. B. de Mille of Winthrop, Mass. "The Child's Own Reading," discussed by Frederick G. Melcher of New York, proved to be another interesting phase of the problem.

"Library Work in Normal Schools to Fit Students for Their Work in Teaching," as presented by Miss Mary C. Richardson of the State Normal School, Geneseo, N. Y., aroused particular interest for a large number of the librarians, inasmuch as the plan discussed by Miss Richardson is that which has been tried out in the Geneseo Normal School with success, and is recognized by librarians as a pioneer step in a new movement.

Mr. Melcher's Address

Mr. Melcher's address follows in brief: "Whenever Mark Hopkins and his log are remembered there is the lingering feeling that group education may be but a poor substitute for the ideal personal training of the individual, the fear that we may be turning out standardized children from the class rooms, rather than well-developed individuals.

"Those who have a vision of the full function of books see that while the boys and girls are picking up the ability to read they may also gather the habit of reading, and with the precious acquirement there is no limit to the paths of information and exhilaration that may not be pursued. Individuality may develop without bounds and future engineers, sailors, poets, statesmen, home builders may find in books their start.

"Children's Book Week, with its fourth annual observance this November, was started with the idea of giving an opportunity for all the different forces in our communities who have a special interest in books and their importance to children to join together in emphasizing children's reading. The librarians, book-sellers, Scout leaders, parent associations, Sunday schools, all find in this observance a chance to bring children's reading up for discussion.

"Not to force prescribed courses of reading into unwilling hands but to see that in so far as good sense and genuine love of children and of books can be a guide that the boys and girls obtain all the opportunity possible to luxuriate in books, to have all the fun, all the zest, all the growth that is hidden between book covers. If the child finds the way to his own type of reading and starts his own personal relation with books, there is no danger that group instruction will mean standardized product."

Library Needed Constantly

"In adapting the course of study to adolescent youth, there is constant need of the library," said Miss Smith. "In order to enrich the program, to cultivate a difficult study and to inspire the individual child. The challenge by the teacher in the new note of individual advancement finds response in the willing librarian and the books.

"The library of the junior high school plays its part in the general plan. It shares opportunities and works for the same objectives.

"The plan of grouping the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades was first tried in Los Angeles. There are eight junior high schools and three new buildings. One of the marked achievements of the plan is the saving of the ninth-grade children for the advanced schools. The child with the first year of the high school spent in the junior high now enters the tenth grade with much of the restlessness gone and an ambition to finish the high school.

Helping Textbooks

"In achieving this objective the school library has been an active factor in vitalizing the textbooks; by interesting reference books, and associated material of all kinds. Education in this imaginative age of the child has a strong competitor in the moving pictures, and children are severe critics. The library has added a valuable, vivid, and cumulative interest to the daily routine.

"The school library, too, is a distinct help in the transition steps from the sixth to the seventh, and the ninth and tenth grades. The reading that the children do at this distinctly adolescent period goes far to form character and to bridge the place where 'the brook and the river meet.' The trail which the child follows in his reading makes the 'grade' easier from the lower to the higher schools.

"In this grouping the teacher is no longer the teacher alone, but a teacher plus a book, as in the next group we have the book plus the teacher. So in the library of the junior high school the librarian is one, plus the card catalogue, and in the more advanced schools the card catalogue is 'The Thing' with the librarian as court of appeals.

Common Ground Provided

"The average child appreciates the opportunities awaiting him in the library. The library aids the social side of the junior high school, it is the common meeting ground where teacher and child meet informally, where everything of common interest centers and where this informal, unacademic influence becomes a living factor.

"Exploratory opportunities" is the somewhat generic phrase familiar in junior high schools, defining the excursions of the child's mind into new fields. This mind traveling would be impossible without a library.

"This pre-vocational time is the time for reading and formulating ideals, and a well selected library may assist in the building of many foundations. The call of this rapidly changing world, in science, social science, a methods of teaching children of the adolescent age means a well ordered and up-to-the-minute library.

"The opportunities in junior high school work are as many as there are children in the schools. The Junior High Librarians of Los Angeles, have compiled a list of books for the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades, with 1800 titles. There is necessary overlapping from the sixth and into the upper grades of the high school. This is possibly the only junior high school list, and in compiling it, we were conscious of the child's individuality as well as the school's. What one emphasized, another did not, therefore, the list is a general one, having been compiled by a number of librarians."

Miss Richardson's Address

Miss Richardson's address in part follows:

"The normal school should send out graduates with a clear and high ideal of what a modern school library should be and do. We librarians should see to it first of all that our students associate, during their normal school course, with the kind of library we wish them to imitate in the public schools.

"Second, we should give them clear and definite instruction in how to use their own library intelligently and without loss of time. In addition to this we should give them an outline of lessons to give to the grades, two or three a year, so that at the end of the eighth year in school, children will be able to go to any public library, find material on a given subject for themselves, and in short have the equipment to carry on their education through the public or university library.

"Our next responsibility is to send out teachers who are lovers of books for children as well as lovers of children, who know thoroughly and by actually reading the best of children's literature.

"Normal schools are the training camps for the teachers of the children of the Nation. When we burn an ideal into a teacher's consciousness we are influencing the life of the Nation."

Mr. de Mille's Method

Some of the hindrances to outside reading cited by Mr. de Mille are (1) lack of time owing to athletics, social clubs in school, the automobile, the "movie," and the cheap magazine; (2) immense increase in school population; (3) inadequacy of library facilities; (4) shortage of teachers; (5) lack of home influence.

Under the When, Mr. de Mille says that the great cry of high-school boys is lack of time. Life is so tremendously full for them that the only way to awaken interest in books, so that they will read of their own accord, is to read them short striking passages from sound books in minutes snatched from routine periods, or to organize occasional half-hour periods outside of school hours for a few interested ones. The number of interested boys might grow in this way. He added:

"In the absence of home training, or even interest, the onus rests upon the English teacher—he is practically the only one who cares. If the reading habit is worth while he must inculcate it. He must be an enthusiast with a wide knowledge of books. Organized enthusiasm among his boys and among his colleagues. In this way only can reading be made to count in the training of boys."

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1922

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

To the Editor of The Herald:

It is reported that the trustees of the Boston Public Library have been ordered, as a result of recent legislative enactment, to remove from the walls Mr. Sargent's painting of "The Synagogue." In this connection may I ask for information?

If the state, by legislative act, can seize "for educational purposes" and by right of eminent domain this picture, already installed on the walls of the library, what is to prevent the Legislature from entering my own house and seizing "for educational purposes" and by right of eminent domain a picture, a set of books or any other piece of personal property?

Does not this action on the part of the state establish a precedent which may be far-reaching and develop unfortunate results? Would it not be desirable for the trustees, before complying with the order, to take some action toward testing the constitutionality of the act?

One more question: If the picture is seized and removed "for educational purposes," who is to determine how it is to be used toward this end, and where?

R. A. CRAM.

Boston, July 21.

LIBRARY SUPERVISOR COLLAPSES IN SUBWAY

Langdon L. Ward of 13 Garrison street, supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library, collapsed last night in the Park street station of the Cambridge subway. He toppled into the train pit, but guards pulled him safely to the platform. Physicians at the Reller Hospital, finding him to be suffering from cerebral hemorrhage, placed his name on the danger list.

Transcript
JULY 26, 1922

THE LIBRARIAN

The leading articles of the new quartet Bulletin of the Boston Public Library are a review of the Allen A. Brown collections and a well-compiled memoir of colonial relations with the Indians at the time of Governor Clinton's conference with the Six Nations at Albany in 1745. Although the death of Allen A. Brown occurred but six years ago, still one may doubt whether more than one-third of the many Bostonians who use his great gift-collection of books on music in the Copley square library have any clear knowledge of the life and personality of their benefactor. Miss Barbara Duncan, until recently custodian of the Brown collection, recites some of the traits as follows: "Allen Augustus Brown was born in Boston, July 26, 1816, the son of Nathan and Ann (Haggett) Brown, who were both of old Boston families. He was educated in the Boston public schools, was prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, and entered Harvard University with the class of 1836, while a student there he was prominent in musical affairs and began to collect a library of musical scores and of books relating to music. After leaving college Mr. Brown became a clerk in the counting-room of Gardner & Coolidge, East India Importers. In 1840 he entered the stationary business for himself and in 1871, upon his father's death, he took his place in the firm of J. E. and N. Brown & Co. Four years later he retired to become confidential clerk for the late Stanton Blake. Meanwhile, his taste for music was growing. As a singer he was connected with the Apollo Club and the Foster Parker and Chickering clubs which preceded it. He acted as secretary and librarian for these organizations and did an enormous amount of work in arranging, copying and translating material for their use. He made frequent trips to Europe, and there he diligently searched the second-hand shops for additions to his own library. He had the field almost to himself at first, and picked up treasures for comparatively small sums.

"He collected especially operas, oratorios, orchestral music, chamber music, part songs for male voices, and programmes of concerts in Boston. Upon blank leaves, which were bound into the scores, Mr. Brown pasted programmes, newspaper clippings, portraits, biographical information, anything and everything which came to hand pertaining to any particular work. Bound volumes of newspaper clippings on musical topics, biographical sketches, reviews of unpublished operas and obituary notices of musicians, all carefully indexed, are here, the enormous amount of energy, time and patience which he gave to this work is incalculable. Even on his trips to Europe, Mr. Brown was not idle. He took with him separate parts of string quartets of which no published score existed, and as he crossed the ocean or journeyed from place to place, he copied these parts, in a beautiful clear manuscript, into a score which was later bound and added to his growing collection. At the end of each movement of these works he noted the time, place and date of its completion. Sometimes it was 'eight hundred miles off Havre, 2 P. M.' or '12.30 A. M. Hotel Metropole, London.' He wrote home delightful enthusiastic letters telling of his latest acquisition, describing some beautiful bit of scenery, or giving his impressions of the latest opera or symphony of which he had just heard the premiere. Although an amateur, he had a fine musical sense.

"Mr. Brown's aim was to make a good working library for the musician and student as well as for the general public. 'Costly rarities and curiosities' he did not indulge in, although a few unique scores came into his possession in the course of his years of collecting."

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

WILLIAM BEER, librarian of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, who is now visiting many of the prominent libraries of the North, has undertaken an important bibliographical task which, when completed, will be of great usefulness to librarians and collectors. This is a bibliography of the periodical literature of America prior to and including the year 1890. Albert Matthews of this city some ten years ago published a check-list of New England magazines, which was later issued in a somewhat amplified form, showing that a considerable periodical literature existed in this country prior to the eighteenth century. Mr. Beer has now undertaken the larger bibliography and his researches have shown that outside of New England there was also considerable periodical literature, the issues embracing not only literary and general magazines, but political and Revolutionary periodicals, as well as small magazines for children, although the last named class did not assume any particular prominence until after the year 1800. From the collections of the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, the American Antiquarian Society, the Boston Public Library and the Boston Athenaeum Mr. Beer is making an alphabetical list of American periodicals, showing the dates of first issue and the dates of the latest issues known of each. Two hundred copies of this check-list will be printed and sent to the principal libraries and private collectors of the country who are likely to have any magazines of the time, with the request that similar information may be gathered from them and possibly later dates or reprints of old issues. This check list probably will be sent out in September, and when the resulting information has been collected and the necessary correspondence gathered, Mr. Beer proposes to compile the bibliography which it is hoped will be as nearly complete as possible. Mr. Beer's thoroughness and zeal in research admirably qualify him for this self-imposed task, the result of which will be awaited with interest.

Boston to Albany in 1746

A facsimile of an account of a "Journey" from Boston to Albany in 1746 is reproduced in the quarterly Bulletin of the Boston Public Library. The "Journal" was by an unknown writer who was one of the party accompanying Governor Clinton on the trip to the conference with the Six Indian Nations at Albany. Although it exhibits some shortcomings in spelling, the manuscript was evidently written by a person of education, and a list of towns at the end shows the itinerary taken going and returning, the members of the party separating on the return journey at Framingham. The journey appears to have been made on horseback and the document is a valuable piece of Americana.

Boston Public Library Bulletin

The current number of the Boston Public Library Bulletin contains, in addition to the facsimile mentioned, an account of the Allen A. Brown libraries, comprising the Music Collection and the Dramatic Collection. When Mr. Brown presented his music collection to the library it numbered 13,135 books; subsequent additions have increased this number to 15,310 volumes. The dramatic collection has grown from the original gift to 5152 volumes. In both cases it should be noted that many so-called volumes represent more than one title. Among the recent gifts recorded is "Some doings of the Omar Khayyam Club of America," privately printed, 1922, with a list of the publications of the Rosemary Press, compiled by Charles Dana Burrage. A list of references on the project method in education supplements the usual list of books recently added to the library.

Italian News

CHANGE NAME OF NO. END LIBRARY

City Council Passes Order
Requesting It Be Named
"Dante Alighieri"

An order requesting that the Trustees of the Boston Public Library change the name of the North End Branch Library, to "Dante Alighieri Branch," was unanimously passed by the City Council last Monday under suspension of rules.

The order was presented by Councilman Ford upon the request of Louis Barasso of 59 Hull st., Boston, an attaché of the City Employment Bureau.

Apropos of the passage of the order the Boston Telegram stated editorially last Tuesday as follows:

"The trustees of the Boston Public Library should accept with good grace the resolve of the city council that the North End Branch Library be named the Dante Alighieri Branch, in honor of the famous poet.

"The sole objection is that other names might be suggested for other branches.

"This is not a sound objection, for if other names, as fitting as Dante's, are suggested for other branches, the trustees should be willing to accept the suggestions.

"Whose name is a better one for a library, in a district peopled largely by Italians and their sons, than Dante's?"

Boston Sunday Herald, Aug. 6, 1922

ADVISER IN BUSINESS ENGLISH

Dr. Francis K. Ball of Ginn & Co. Is Selected to Assist in Extension Work of Boston Public Library

Announcement is made that Dr. Francis K. Ball of Ginn & Company has been appointed to take charge of business English in the extension service of the Boston Public Library. Dr. Ball will give advice on all questions concerning the usage of English which the library cannot answer satisfactorily from books in its reference room.

At a meeting of the extension service committee next Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock in the trustees' room of the library, plans for a union catalogue of the less common books in the libraries of Boston will be discussed. The meeting is open to all who are interested in this subject.

Boston Transcript -
Aug. 2, 1922

SELECTIONS FROM OUR MAIL BAG

THE FINANCE COMMISSION'S RETIREMENT ALLOWANCE BILL
To the Editor of The Herald:

Now that the finance commission's bill has met with the approval of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the Senate and the Governor, it awaits the approval of the city council and the mayor. What arguments evidently appealed to the legislators and the executive on Beacon Hill?

A—The opinions of experts. Mr. Furst of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, says: "The bill, if passed, will give Boston the best pension system in the country," and "will undoubtedly establish a model for the whole country for clearness, simplicity and soundness."

What additional opinions may be cited? President Elliot says: "The only way to keep a body of salaried teachers in a thoroughly effective condition is to provide means of removing in an honorable and considerate manner all those who become disabled by accident, disease or infirmities due to old age. By a 'considerate manner' I mean with due regard not only to the condition of the individual whose services are to be dispensed with, but also to the condition in which his dependents are left."

Mr. A. Lincoln Filene says: "I have been asked by friends to express an opinion concerning the Boston retirement act, passed as House bill No. 1764, and have given it very careful study. I hope that it will receive approval, and become operative, for I believe it to be thoroughly sound and desirable. I hope that you may see your way clear to approve the act for the city, for I am sure that you want Boston to have a pension system second to none."

Col. William A. Gaston says: "I think the bill is all right. It seems to me that the bill is fair." Opinions like these are available to any extent desired.

B—Who else favors this act?
1—The Boston finance commission.
2—The Boston Chamber of Commerce.
3—The Boston school committee.
4—The Boston board of superintendents.

5—The Boston School Principals' Association.
6—The trustees of the Boston Public Library.

7—The Massachusetts House of Representatives.
8—The committee on public welfare.

9—The Massachusetts Senate.
10—The Governor of Massachusetts.

11—A large majority of the employees concerned.
12—Thousands of intelligent and public-spirited taxpayers, who welcome the contemplated improvement of the public service.

C—Why does any one oppose this act? In the words of a great statesman, "I must confess, you have me there."

What is the remedy of those who, without stating any substantial reason for their position, simply say at considerable length: "I hate your old bill, anyhow!" Why, bless their hearts! The act is permissive, not mandatory, for all the present employees, so that any one, who for any conceivable reason or for no reason whatsoever, disapproves of this demonstrably sane, sound and liberal system, approved by the highest intelligence and character of the country, may continue in his present state of satisfaction with no pension rights impaired in the slightest degree.

Finally—if a person is unwilling to contribute to his own civil retirement allowance, why, in the name of common sense, should any one else give it a moment's thought?

FREDERIC ALLISON TUPPER.
Boston, July 27.

THE LIBRARIAN

MORE than one inquirer has asked why, in the Boston Public Library system, one branch library can occasionally furnish books which are not even on the list at the central library. Sometimes an equally important question is asked about the comparatively inconvenient site of the Roxbury branch. These two circumstances come from an almost unique partnership between a municipal institution and one with a private endowment. This privately endowed institution is the Fellows Athenaeum, the name of which is better known to the public, even in Roxbury, than its functions are understood or its origin remembered.

In the early years of the last century a retired seafaring man of property, a native of Gloucester, came to Roxbury to live. He was Caleb Fellowes, whose mother, a member of the well-known Williams family, had been a Roxbury woman. He had led a romantic life, having been lost to family and friends for nearly a quarter of a century owing to his running away, while she was touching at some East Indian island, from the vessel on which, as a youth, he had shipped. During this quarter of a century he was impressed into the East India service, and acted as a coast pilot in Hindoostan. Finally he settled in Calcutta, made friends and entered trade, and when he finally returned to America he had amassed a considerable fortune. He made many friends in Roxbury, and although he left it for another voyage in 1834, and then settled in Philadelphia, where he passed his remaining years, he adhered to a plan which he had long before made to benefit Roxbury and her citizens.

When Mr. Fellowes died in 1852, his will was found to contain a bequest providing for the creation of a trust fund which at its maturity was to be used for endowing and building, also under the direction of trustees, an Athenaeum, "the plan of which," said the testator, "I desire to be as nearly as practicable like that of the Philadelphia Athenaeum, and to be used as that institution is, for literary and instructive purposes." In the formal language of legal documents of that day he declared the bequest to be made "in order, to the extent of my ability, that I may benefit and please the inhabitants of Roxbury, in Massachusetts, as well as any worthy persons who may visit that city."

It is a curious coincidence that, as the best known benefactor of the Boston Public Library was a former resident of Boston, then living in another city—Joshua Bates of London—so the chief benefactor of the Roxbury Library was a former resident of Roxbury, residing at the time of his death in Philadelphia. But all benefactors of the central library were not non-residents, and that is true also of Roxbury. This will was the second made by Mr. Fellowes. In the first, the greater part of his property was given to an old and dear friend, Supply Clapp Thwing, who was a deacon and very active member of the First Church in Roxbury, which they both attended. It was very largely due to Mr. Thwing's solicitation and advice that this private bequest became a public one.

This bequest was not available under the will until the death of Mrs. Fellowes, which occurred about ten years after that of her husband, hardly seven years before Roxbury was annexed to Boston, an event not even dreamed of when Caleb Fellowes made his will. Mrs. Fellowes in her will also made a bequest for the same purpose. Under the terms of the husband's will the property was to remain invested until it reached the sum of forty-five thousand dollars, when forty thousand dollars should be put into land and building and the income of the remainder into books and periodicals.

Of all the early towns, Roxbury seems to have attached her civic self most strongly to the church which was founded practically at the time the town was settled. The endowed school known now as the Roxbury Latin School must have on its board of trustees the minister and the two senior deacons of this church. This feeling impressed Caleb Fellowes and he directed that the building must be erected "within half a mile of Dr. Putnam's Church," an irregular but perfectly obvious designation.

In 1866 the Athenaeum was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. In 1872 the

amount of the trust fund was \$54,000. In the meantime, Roxbury had passed under the caudine forks of annexation, and was constantly referred to as Boston Highlands, a designation now happily almost forgotten. Boston had a fine public library. It was clearly the duty of the city to do for Roxbury what she had done for East Boston and South Boston. In that case the Fellowes bequest, which could not be given to the city for this purpose, would be superfluous.

Finally a way to utilize the Athenaeum fund was hit upon. A contract, now in force but which can be terminated at six months' notice, was entered into by the city and the Athenaeum trustees. The trustees were to carry out the provisions of the will. The city was to establish a Roxbury branch library and expend as much for its support as for any other branch library in the city. It was to hire the Athenaeum building at a rental of sixteen hundred dollars a year, which sum—after proper deduction for upkeep—should be added to that which the trustees could expend out of the Athenaeum fund for books and periodicals.

Immediately on the execution of this contract the trustees purchased a lot on Bartlett street and began building. Before the work had progressed far, the street railway purchased the surrounding land for stables and the trustees sold the site which had become undesirable and bought a lot at the eastern extremity of Millmont street and completed a building which in its day was considered a model library and which holds its own at the present time. It was the first library using stack storage for books, a notable advance in library administration, which at the time attracted much attention and for which Justin Winsor, then superintendent of the Boston Public Library, was responsible.

This Roxbury Branch—Fellowes Athenaeum Library—has been in continuous operation since its dedication on July 9, 1873, the one hundred and second birthday of Caleb Fellowes. When the Librarian entered the building last week he found that in only one respect had it changed since his boyhood days and, so far as the original plans show, since its inception. In the middle of its spacious delivery room, with its two doors opening into the main corridor, there used to be a rail extending from between the doors to the counter. On one side could be admitted men, women and girls; on the other those godless animals, known as boys, who were not permitted to profane the other and more civilized side. Now the rail has disappeared and only one door is open to the public. Apparently the Roxbury boy is no longer anathema. Perhaps he is more civilized today than he was in the youth of the Librarian. We wonder.

The board of trustees still exists and acts independently of the Boston Public Library Trustees. Its free hand and the extremely comfortable sum for purchase of reading matter makes the Roxbury branch distinguished. It has, as we have said, books which sometimes are not to be found on the list of the central library. Its reference collection in its reading room is its especial pride, and is better than that in any other branch library. Of the thirty-seven thousand volumes, the city owns only about six thousand.

The Fellowes Athenaeum has nothing to do with any other Boston Public Library branch or reading room. Its location is not as convenient as it was once, but it is tied down to a small radius by the Fellowes will. It has seen at least four reading rooms and one branch library established in the territory it used exclusively to serve. Of course, this marks the march of progress, but its attendants feel that among branch libraries theirs, in a way, is superlative, and that it is a great pity that more people do not make the effort which in our boyhood seemed no great one, and make greater use of its excellent facilities.

Although it has no connection with any City of Boston branch library, the Fellowes Athenaeum has a branch of its own, with which the city has nothing to do. After the old Norfolk proposition—a day which no old time Roxburyan has ceased to regret—public spirited citizens converted the building into a civic centre. Here in its many spacious rooms various public and charitable activities are carried on, here in the war days the efforts of the Roxbury Red Cross centered, and here, the trustees of The Fellowes Athenaeum have placed a splendid room full of books.

Originally intended merely as a reading room, most of the volumes have been put in circulation, with a certain informality, that, while, by no means careless, frees them from certain hampering restrictions, necessary in a large institution.

It is interesting to conjecture what might happen should the city withdraw from the contract with the Athenaeum. The city would have certain furnishings which it might withdraw. The Athenaeum would have its building and more than thirty thousand of the books, with a very modest income for maintenance and new books. It seems certain that the abrogation of the contract would be so injurious all around that the arrangement is likely to be perpetual in spite of the fact that Roxbury's centre of population and business and community life is at some distance from its admirable library. We hope that in July, next, the trustees may publicly celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its opening and that it may long continue to "benefit and please" not only the residents but, as Caleb Fellowes wished, "any worthy persons who may visit the city."

Boston Transcript -
August 9, 1922

PLAN SPECIAL UNION CATALOGUE

Library Association Will Sponsor Enterprise to Be Started in Boston Public Library This Month

Possibilities of a union catalogue of the less common books now obtainable in the libraries of Greater Boston, discussed at a meeting of the Extension Service Committee held last evening when a report prepared for the Special Library Association was considered, will be further outlined at the next meeting, Aug. 15, in the Trustees' room of the Boston Public Library. The union catalogue will be started at the Boston Library this month, with possibly a second copy at the Widener Library, Harvard University. It will contain books published since 1914 which are over a certain cost, and books under this cost of which there are only one or two copies in the city. An important feature of the catalogue will be notes of all special collections of books in any libraries so situated as to be accessible to possible users. The angle of work to be considered at the coming meeting will be the preparation of collections in regard to coming events in the city, and any persons interested in this feature are invited to attend.

Boston Transcript -
August 14, 1922

DRAWINGS OF BOSTON

Drawings by John A. Seaford on Exhibition at Public Library

Twenty or more drawings of Boston by John Albert Seaford are on exhibition in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Seaford has selected less familiar subjects than most draughtsmen, hence they are more interesting. Chief among them are "Coalbunkers on the Mystic," "Hit of West End," "River Street," "Howard Athenaeum," "Marine Railway, East Boston," "North Square," "Seely Square," "Dock Square and Faneuil Hall," "Subway Entrance, Charles and Cambridge Streets," "Park Street Mall," "Railroad Drawbridge, South Station," and "Public Library and Pierce Building."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1922

PUBLIC LIBRARY SUPERVISOR

Langdon L. Ward Had Been Connected with Branches for Number of Years

Langdon L. Ward, supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library, died at the Eliot Hospital yesterday as the result of a shock he sustained ten days ago Sunday in the subway. Mr. Ward was one of the most efficient men in the library service. He was born in Boston June 25, 1858, and after his graduation from the Boston Latin School, went to Amherst College, from whence he was graduated in 1879. He was engaged in missionary work and social service for several years.

Mr. Ward entered the service of the Boston Public Library in 1896 and was put in charge of the reading room at the Broadway Extension because of his knowledge of the mixed social conditions and racial varieties in the district. He was made supervisor of branches July, 1919. He lived with his sister, Miss Ellen S. Ward, on Garrison street, and leaves a son, Lauriston Ward. His father was the late Langdon S. Ward, treasurer of the American Board.

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, AUG 16, 1922

LANGDON WARD OF PUBLIC LIBRARY DIES

Was Long Supervisor of Branches

Langdon Ward, supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library, died at the Eliot Hospital yesterday afternoon as the result of a shock he had a week ago Sunday in the subway.

Mr. Ward was one of the most efficient men in the library service. He was born in Boston June 25, 1858, and after graduating from the Latin School, went to Amherst College, from whence he graduated in 1879. He was engaged in missionary work and social service for some years. He was an intimate friend of the late Langdon S. Ward, treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Mr. Ward entered the service of the Boston Public Library in 1896 and was put in charge of the reading room on Broadway Extension because of his knowledge of the mixed social conditions and racial varieties in the district. He was made supervisor of branches in July, 1919—a work for which he seemed to possess a keen understanding and which he developed to the satisfaction of the trustees.

He lived with his sister, Miss S. Ward, on Garrison st, and leaves a son, Lauriston Ward.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1922

CITY HOSPITAL WILL BE HEATED BY OIL

Contract for Plant, Which Will Cost \$19,445, Awarded

The Boston City Hospital will henceforth be heated by an oil-burning apparatus, which will also furnish power for illumination. No more coal will be used after Nov. 1. Mayor Curley yesterday announced the award of a contract for the installation of an oil-burning plant at the hospital to the Petroleum Heat & Power Company as the lowest of three bidders at \$19,445. The apparatus must be installed within two months.

Oil burning plants are now being installed in the City Hall Annex and five school buildings, and the mayor hopes to have nearly every large city building similarly equipped by Dec. 1. The library trustees, however, have declined to give up coal, and it is doubtful whether the school committee will consent to make the substitution in many more school buildings this fall, since Business Agent William T. Keough is not inclined to favor it. The mayor says a third of the \$1,700,000 spent for coal could be saved to the city by the substitution of oil.

The mayor also approved a contract for the purchase of 400 tons of New River coal from the East Boston Coal Company, at \$10.50.

LIBRARY PLANS LIST OF COMMUNITY EVENTS

Extension Service Committee Discusses Creation of Booking Office

The extension service committee met yesterday afternoon in the trustees' room of the Boston Public Library to discuss the practicability of arranging what might be called a community booking office for lectures, exhibitions, community enterprise and conventions.

The plan is to give to the public a catalog which it may consult concerning coming events under subjects, dates or places. Organizations will also be able to find out fixed dates and so avoid conflicts. The committee also hopes that newspapers would find such a tabulation useful.

The committee plans discussing the following topics: Aug. 25, engineering book lists; Aug. 29, public documents; Sept. 12, fuel; Sept. 12, household maintenance and repair; Sept. 26, convention specifications. Persons interested in a subject announced for consideration are invited to attend.

Boston Post, August 26, 1922

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They do say that there is no liner book bindery and printing establishment of its size in the city that that in the building which houses the Boston Public Library. Long before other library employees reach the place, the men and women who operate the presses, linotypes and other machines are hard at work—and all of which, of course, partially accounts for the excellently printed matter regularly put out, and the well preserved condition of bindings of the library books.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1922

THE LIBRARIAN

The librarians of the United States believe that one dollar per capita should be the amount of municipal library expenditure. This is approximated in Boston. Cleveland has achieved the honor of exceeding it. Of course librarians may possibly magnify their importance as well as heads of departments of health, street cleaning, parks, and all other municipal activities; but after making all human allowances and reducing appropriations accordingly it is a crying shame to see New York starving its fine library with an expenditure of but 35.3 cents per capita. Every department, reference and lending alike, is suffering from the enforced poverty which the administration of Mr. Hearst's mayor has forced upon it. Some of the books—and as they are those much in circulation, they are doubtless important volumes, are "too filthy to use," according to the report of Morgan J. O'Brien of the trustees.

We venture to believe that city departments which employ willing voters, find appropriations more commensurate with their needs. Library workers are a highly educated, sensitive and superior class of municipal employees. Their institution simply cannot "carry on" if too greatly weighted down by henchmen. We presume that there is less support for "the organization" behind the stone lions on Fifth avenue than in any other municipal activity, hence the straits in which the library finds itself. The New York papers are very generally and indignantly commenting upon this condition.

Meanwhile, the universal college of rich and poor, idle and busy, is to languish. The aspirations of the foreign born to conquer illiteracy, which the branch libraries in crowded districts are so nobly meeting, are to be starved for lack of circulating material. Even now it is reported that in some branches, people unable to spend money for reading are obliged to wait from three to nine months for desirable books. In one branch there were last spring, four thousand volumes so torn and ratty that they should have been immediately replaced. Authorities estimated that in that year fifty thousand additional purchases should have been made. Philanthropists are now asked to repair the neglect of budget makers.

Boston Post—August 29, 1922

I observe that the Boston Public Library is honoring this week the memory of Langdon Ward, for 24 years a faithful employee, and at the time of his death—which resulted from a fall into the pit of the Park street subway the other day—supervisor of branch stations.

There is something at once simple and impressive, to the visitor at the library, in the evergreen wreath, mounted upon a little pedestal at the head of the main stairway, in the centre of which is a card bearing in black lettering the departed's name and length of service.

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I wonder how many users of the Boston Public Library know that there are 30 branches and reading rooms scattered about the city, the one in Copley square being the central library. Most people do. I am sure, but there are many other things concerning the library that are not generally known.

For example, how many appreciate the fact that no medical books or periodicals are kept in the central library? I am informed that most of such matter has been transferred to the Boston Medical Library in the Fenway, where it may be consulted by the public between the hours of 9:30 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., any day except Saturday, when the hours are from 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

The central library, I understand, still purchases books on hygiene and nursing, but not on medicine, dentistry or pharmacy.

Translated from the August 1922 Issue of the "El-Januatu El-Souriat" (Syrian National Bulletin)

THE TYLER STREET LIBRARY

"We are glad to announce in this newspaper the remarkable progress that has taken place in the Tyler Street Library—a branch of the Boston Public Library. This has been shown by the number of new Arabic books that are being constantly added, and the increase in the number of readers who daily go there. Moreover, several instructive public meetings have been held frequently at this Branch.

"The credit for this marked progress is chiefly due to the faithfulness and energy of its librarian, Miss Fanny Goldstein, who has been working intelligently, heart and soul, for its betterment and enrichment since she has taken charge of its management in 1919.

"We also feel that we ought to extend a word of thanks to one of the assistant librarians, Miss Theodora B. Scoff, who, on account of her good knowledge of both the English and Arabic languages, has contributed a great deal towards this same purpose.

"We strongly urge every member of our Syrian Community to avail himself of the present opportunities that are afforded by this great educational institution."

Original on Page 120

VOL. 1 NO. 6

EL JAMIAT EL-SOURIAT

Semi Monthly Newspaper

PUBLISHED BY

The Syrian National Society

46 Hudson Street

Boston, Mass.

Annual Subscription

\$1.00

BOSTON, TUE. AUGUST 1, 1922

اخبار محلية

- مكتبة شارع تيلر -

يسرنا ان نذيع على صفحات هذه المجريدة التحسين الذي حصل في مكتبة شارع تيلر التي هي فرع من المكتبة العمومية في هذه المدينة فقد كثر عدد الاشخاص الذين يؤمنون المكتبة وازداد عدد الكتب العربية فيها فضلا عن الاجتماعات العمومية المفيدة التي تعقد هناك والفضل بذلك عائد لغيرة ومقدرة الانسة فني كولستين التي ما استلمت رئاسة هذا الفرع حتى ابتداء التحسين يظهر حالا وذلك بفضل جدها ونشاطها وقيامها باعباء وظيفتها حق القيام ، فامست غرف القراءة تزدهم بطلاب المعرفة واصبح هذا الفرع عضواً عاملاً مفيداً في جسم الجالية السورية في بوسطن

وقبل الختام لا يسعنا الا ان نشي على الانسة الادبية ثيودوره سكاف مساعدة الرئيسة التي بفضل اتقانها اللغتين العربية والانكليزية كانت من اكبر المساعدين في التحسين الذي حصل ، واننا نحث ابناء الجالية على متابعة زياراتهم لهذا المعهد العلمي المفيد

Translation on
Page 117

"For Humanity"



A painting by Arthur M. Hazard: In honor of the heroic nurses of the Red Cross in the World War.

On exhibition in the

Fine Arts Department, Boston Public Library,

September 10th to September 24th, inclusive.

under the auspices of the

Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross.

73 Newbury Street

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1922

WOULD CLEAR LIBRARY OF 'PROPAGANDA' BOOKS

Watson Fights "Wolves Masquerading in Sheepskin"

Encouraged in his campaign to oust the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary from the shelves of the Boston Public Library, by "letters and newspaper clippings from all parts of the country in approval," Councilman James A. ("Jerry") Watson has now taken a further step in his intrepid fight against the "British propaganda wolves masquerading in sheepskin."

The councilman now proposes to urge the need of thorough and far-reaching investigation of every shelf in the library. He realizes, of course, that this may require considerable time, and involve some expense, but he holds that the danger to the youth of the city is so imminent and insidious that he would not stop at appropriating millions, if that should prove necessary, and if he could only extirpate the "monstrous evil," root and branch, from every library in the United States.

Councilman Watson says: "I have drawn up a resolution which I shall offer at the next meeting of the city council, calling for a complete investigation of the volumes in our library which are nothing but British propaganda wolves, masquerading in sheepskin as tomes of reference."

"The Public Library is stuffed with such works of reference, poisoning the minds of the studious youth who consult them in search of true knowledge!" Librarian Charles F. D. Belden has written Mr. Watson promising that his protest shall be brought before the trustees at the October meeting.

WANTS DICTIONARY OUSTED FROM LIBRARY

British as London Bridge, Declares Boston Councilman.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Alleging that it contains matter "as British as London Bridge," Councilman James A. ("Jerry") Watson of Boston called upon the trustees of the Boston Public Library to-day to remove from the shelves of that institution the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary.

The attack on the dictionary is based on its definition of the word "constitution" which is as follows: "The principal or fundamental laws which govern a state or other organized bodies of men, and are embodied in written documents, or are implied in the institutions and customs of the country or society."

In previous editions specific preference had been made to the constitution of the United States. The work, according to Councilman Watson, "is part and parcel of the Anglo-Saxon, monarchical propaganda which is insidiously undermining the sturdy Americanism of this country, and weaning the people away from the standards set by the revolutionary fathers."

"It is as British as London Bridge," he added. "It is just one more straw which shows how the Anglo-Saxon wind is blowing. It is one more attempt to undermine the old ideals upon which this union was founded and to set up an Anglo-Saxon monarchy under the name of the United States of America."

Transcript
September 6, 1922

MASQUERADES
CCNY. The New Censor.
A new censor
Has arisen in his might
And demands
The exclusion
Of a certain dictionary
From our public libraries
Because its definition
Of the word constitution
Contains no mention
Of the great and glorious
Palladium of our liberties.
Henceforth
It will probably be
Our fate
To have the declines
Of the English language
In the censorious control
Of a Boston politician.
E. F. E.

Boston Telegram
Sat. Sept. 9, 1922

WATSON PLANS FULL PROBE OF LIBRARY BOOKS

Councillor Declares Propaganda Is Poisoning Minds of Youths

Councillor James A. Watson is to present a resolution at the next meeting of the city council, providing for a thorough investigation of the volumes in the public library which he declares "are nothing but British propaganda wolves masquerading in sheepskin as tones of reference."

"The public library is stuffed," says Mr. Watson, "with such works of reference, poisoning the minds of the studious youth of our city who consult them in search of true knowledge."

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the public library, has acknowledged Mr. Watson's recent communication requesting that the library trustees consider banishing the Webster volumes and stating that the attention of the trustees will be called to the question at their October meeting.

Boston Telegram—Sept. 13, 1922

TELEGRAM—Sept. 13
JERRY WATSON undoubtedly sees, in the recent Kipling criticism of the United States in relation to the war, potential impetus to his campaign to eliminate what he terms British propaganda in certain books in the public library. There was more or less of an opinion in respect to the Kipling type of Briton that "most of him died."

Boston Telegram Sept. 13, 1922

ON THE LIBRARY

Editor of The Boston Telegram:
Is the Boston public library functioning as it should? No, it is not; it is as stagnant water, in the same old rut. It's conservative, and not up to date.

The books that one wants cannot be obtained there, but the books that one does not want lie rusty and dusty on the shelves.

Are we getting full value for the money we are putting into the library?

No, the library is not up to date or progressive. About all who enter its portals are those who from other climes come to cheer its sequestered atmosphere by smiles and questions like these: "Is this the Boston public library?" The library is a good reservoir, into the pool of which we throw our money to the hungry fish, the big among them devouring all they can get, and leaving the small fry the crumbs that are left.

The Boston public library is not popular. It has become ancient and careworn from fatigue. It still has breath, and where there is life there is hope. What most of us wonder is "will it even awake from its Rip Van Winkle sleep?"

MAX HENRY NEWMAN.
Boston. 13 Sept. 1922

Boston Transcript

Sept. 11, 1922

"FOR HUMANITY" ON VIEW

Arthur M. Hazard's Red Cross Picture Exhibited at the Public Library

"For Humanity" exhibited at Public painting in honor of the Red Cross nurse, by Arthur M. Hazard, of Brookline, has been placed on exhibition for two weeks in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library under the auspices of the Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross. The various local hospitals have each arranged to detail to the library, for duty with the picture, a volunteer nurse who will distribute explanatory pamphlets.

The subject of Mr. Hazard's painting, which will be hung in the national headquarters of the Red Cross in October, is first aid at an evacuation station on the western front. A wounded soldier, received for emergency dressing, is about to be sent to a field hospital in the rear. Stretcher bearers and an ambulance stand by. As described by Mr. Hazard: "The group, on the edge of a shell crater, against a background of marching troops, before the skeleton of a peasant hut on a scarred slope, represents that anachronism of war—mercy in the midst of horror. In a word, it depicts the Red Cross nurse, whose enduring courage and sacrificial service acclaimed her 'the greatest mother in the world'."

From a group of nurses who had had front line experience Miss Leonora Field was chosen to pose for the picture. She is a native of Oxford, N. H., and a graduate of the Massachusetts General Hospital. She served on the Mexican border, and within a week after her discharge sailed with the Massachusetts General Hospital Unit for France, where, subsequently, she was detached from Base Hospital No. 6 for duty in Paris under Dr. Richard Cabot. She was next sent to Compiègne, and while serving at the front was under the Red Cross, loaned by the Army.

Wilfred Paul was detailed from the Parker Hill Hospital to pose for Mr. Hazard as the wounded soldier. He was a member of the 6th U. S. Engineers, A. E. F., and was badly gassed in the Argonne. The stretcher bearers were sent from Washington.

Boston Transcript

Sept. 13, 1922

Intimate knowledge and excellent wisdom of selection continue to mark the series of "Ten-Book Lists," issued each week by the Boston Public Library. During the summer, divers exigencies of editing have led to a temporary abandonment of the practice of reprinting these lists in this column. And the Librarian can now do no more than record the titles of the lists issued from July 15 through Sept. 2, copies whereof, for readers who desire them, are no doubt still available at the central library. The various subjects have been as follows: Camping Out, July 15; Swimming, July 22; Freshwater Fishing, Especially in the Eastern United States, July 29; Photography for Amateurs, Aug. 5; Canoeing, Aug. 12; Golf, Aug. 19; Automobiles, Aug. 26; and Recent Biographies, Sept. 2.

The newest list, dated Sept. 9, is a selection of books relating to the Graphic Arts. Its choices, together with their library call-numbers, are as follows:

GRAPHIC ARTS

BURCH, R. M. Colour printing and colour printers. New York. 1910. Colored plates. With a chapter on modern color processes. By W. Gamble. \$64.216

FRENCH, George. Printing in relation to graphic art. Cleveland, 1903. 617.110

HACKETT, Charles W. Commercial engraving and printing. A manual of practical instruction and references covering commercial illustration and printing by all processes. Indianapolis. [1921]. illus. For hall use only. Contains a great deal of information not found elsewhere in English. Fine Arts Reading Room. 4074.75

HAMERTON, Philip G. The graphic arts. Treatise on the varieties of drawing, painting and engraving in comparison with each other and with nature. London. 1885. An edition with plates, for hall use, is on call-number 4080.28; 4080.15. A classic in the subject and valuable to all who approach the graphic arts with the artistic viewpoint. 4074.75

HORGAN, Stephen H. Photo-engraving primer. Boston. 1920. Concise instructions for apprentice engravers, or for those seeking single yet practical knowledge of line and half-tone engravings. 8068.229

LINNING, The (firm). New York City. What the advertiser & artist should know about reproduction. Edited by Leslie Kroeber. New York. 1921. Plates, some colored. A review of the different methods of reproducing drawings and paintings from the viewpoints of the requirements of modern advertising. 8069.232

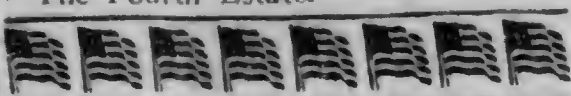
PENNELL, Elizabeth R., and Joseph PENNELL. Lithography and lithographers: some chapters in the history of the art. . . with description and technical explanations of modern artistic methods. New York. 1915. An earlier edition is on call-number 8060.133.

PILSWORTH, Edward S. Process engraving: formulas, equipment and methods of working. New York. 1922. illus. 8069.134

SALAMAN, Malcolm C. The graphic arts of Great Britain: drawing, line-engraving, etching, mezzotint, aquatint, lithography, wood engraving, colour-printing. Edited by Charles Holme. London. 1917. illus. 8072.226

UPDIKE, Daniel B. Printing types: their history, forms, and use. Cambridge. 1922. 2 v. 6116.117

"THE BOSTON POST" possesses undisputedly the largest Daily Morning circulation in the United States."
—The Fourth Estate.



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1922

"Patrons of the Boston Public Library would not quickly become impatient because of their having to wait several minutes some times for the delivery of books. If they understood how great is the handicap under which deliveries from distant stacks are made," I am assured by a library attaché.

The pneumatic tube and electric hook carrier systems, my informant says, have been in use since the building was first occupied, and now need almost constant tinkering and repairs in order that even unsatisfactory service may be secured.

Lack of funds, of course, is responsible for this state of affairs.

Boston Telegram

September 13, 1922

THE LIBRARY

Editor of The Boston Telegram:

Our good friend Max Henry Newman was not in his usual good frame of mind when he penned his article "On the Library."

Mr. Newman must have gone to Copley sq. and being in that part of Boston could not find a better place to spend some of his time, so of course he went into good old Bates hall and the first work that met his critical eye was Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, and when he finished that he walked down that handsome staircase and stood out on the balcony which overlooks the beauty spot, the courtyard of the library (and I might say in passing that the Public Library is one of the show places of Boston and that the citizens appreciate it equally as well as the visitors who grace our city at any time).

I don't doubt that there might be a spot in the grass which might not be emerald green, or cut just the right height to please the eye of one who has the soul of an artist; perhaps this vexed Mr. Newman; truly it isn't the selection of works which adorns the shelves of the library.

What books would Mr. Newman select for the library that are not there at present? All the recognized works are there and all the modern writers as well.

Our good friend Newman is not specific; what does he mean when he speaks of "throwing our money to the hungry fish, the big among them devouring all they can get, and leaving the small fry the crumbs that are left?"

Perhaps Mr. Newman read Hugo Munsterberg's last book; the tone of his letter leads me to believe that he has. One of the chapters is titled "The Educational Urgest." Munsterberg says that unrest is life.

"There could be nothing worse for our schools and colleges and universities than a general feeling of satisfaction with that which has been accomplished. Educational stagnation would certainly be the beginning of educational decay. We need the experimenting even if some reforms do not reform, we need the discussions, we need the grumbling, and indeed we may be satisfied even with the dissatisfaction." How like the expressed sentiments in Mr. Newman's article.

Mr. Newman is in error when he makes the statement that the library is not popular; how a publicist of Mr. Newman's standing can feel that way about an institution like the Public Library is more than I can understand. Surely he must go there in the evening or on a Sunday afternoon, the occupied tables in the reading room will attest better to its popularity than mere words of mine can.

What an army it would make if it could be assembled in one place: the men and women who drank in their first appreciation of the finer things in the field of literature; those of us who had no access to the wonderful word pictures of mastermen and their works, we without means who might never have known other than our prayers if it wasn't for that handsome building which Boston calls its Public Library.

To me it is my Alma Mater; I always found it a place where I was tendered the utmost consideration and accorded the greatest of respect, where one was waited upon with sincere attention and where one was made to feel that the spirit of the place was in harmony with the beauty of the building itself.

JAMES PATRICK DRUMMEY.
162 E. St., South Boston.

Advertising & Selling

April 1922

Through the Department of Education, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is offering at the Boston Public Library a course of eight lectures on "Foreign Trade." These lectures began on March 8th and will be held on successive Wednesday evenings. The presiding officer and instructor is T. J. P. Fuller, Jr., of Downer, Hunnewell & Co. The topics to be discussed and the lecturers are as follows: March 8, "Financial and Economic Aspects of Foreign Trade," W. Irving Bullard, Vice-President of the Merchants National Bank of Boston; March 15, "Developing Export Business Through Advertising," Elmer H. Allen, of the President Suspender Co.; March 22, "The Training of Foreign Salesmen," W. P. F. Ayer, Vice-President of the Walworth Manufacturing Co.; March 29, "The United States as a World Trader," Paul T. Cherington, Secretary of the National Wool Manufacturers; April 5, "The Why of Foreign Exchange," Harold A. Lyon, of the First National Bank of Boston; April 12, "Government Aid to Foreign Business," Leonard B. Ganz, Manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign Commerce; April 26, "Foreign Credit," W. T. Erickson, of the Carter's Ink Co.; May 3, "The Commission-House in Foreign Trade," T. J. D. Fuller, Jr.

Boston Transcript
September 19, 1922

A SAMUEL ADAMS EXHIBIT

Given in the Fine Arts Department of the Public Library

A special exhibition commemorating the bicentenary of Samuel Adams is being shown in the fine arts department, third floor of the Boston Public Library. The exhibit includes several portraits, the most important being the painting by Copley and Paul Revere engraving, made for the April issue of the Royal American Magazine, 1774.

There are several printed brochures pertaining to the American Revolution and bearing Adams' autograph and several publications written by him, including his oration in Philadelphia on Aug. 1, 1776, in a London reprint of the same year, which omits the words "United States" from the title.

Other documents are a broadside giving the Order of Procession at Adams' funeral in 1805 and several manuscripts signed by him as clerk of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and president of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

'JERRY' PRESENTS DICTIONARY ORDER

Makes Good His Threat in the City Council

An order for the removal of Webster's unabridged dictionary from all public libraries and schools, on the ground that it is distinctly an anti-American publication, tending to undermine true Americanism, was introduced in the city council today by Councillor James A. "Jerry" Watson.

Watson denounced the present editors of the dictionary, declaring they are "maliciously spreading British propaganda." He cited definitions in the present edition of such words as "constitution," "federal" and "union," which he declared have been changed so as to eliminate all reference to the United States.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1922

LIBRARY ANNOUNCES ADAMS EXHIBIT

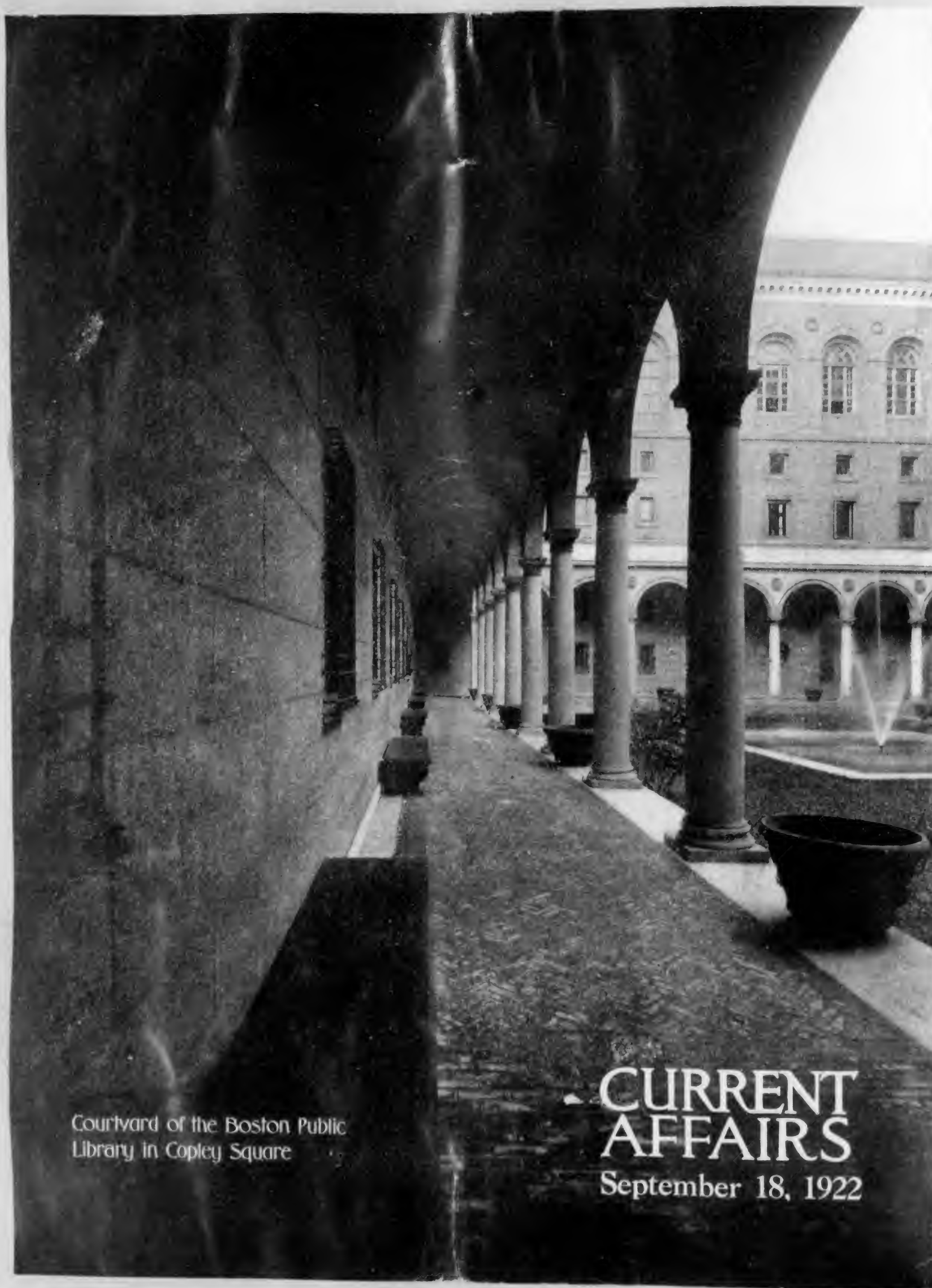
Observes Bicentenary of Patriot

The Boston Public Library announces a special exhibition commemorating the bicentenary of Samuel Adams.

There will be on exhibit a portrait by Copley, a photograph of the original in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and Paul Revere's engraving, which was made for the April issue of the Royal American Magazine of 1774.

There will also be printed brochures pertaining to the American Revolution and bearing Adams' autograph and several publications written by him, including his oration in Philadelphia on Aug. 1, 1776, in a London reprint of the same year, which omits the words "United States" from the title.

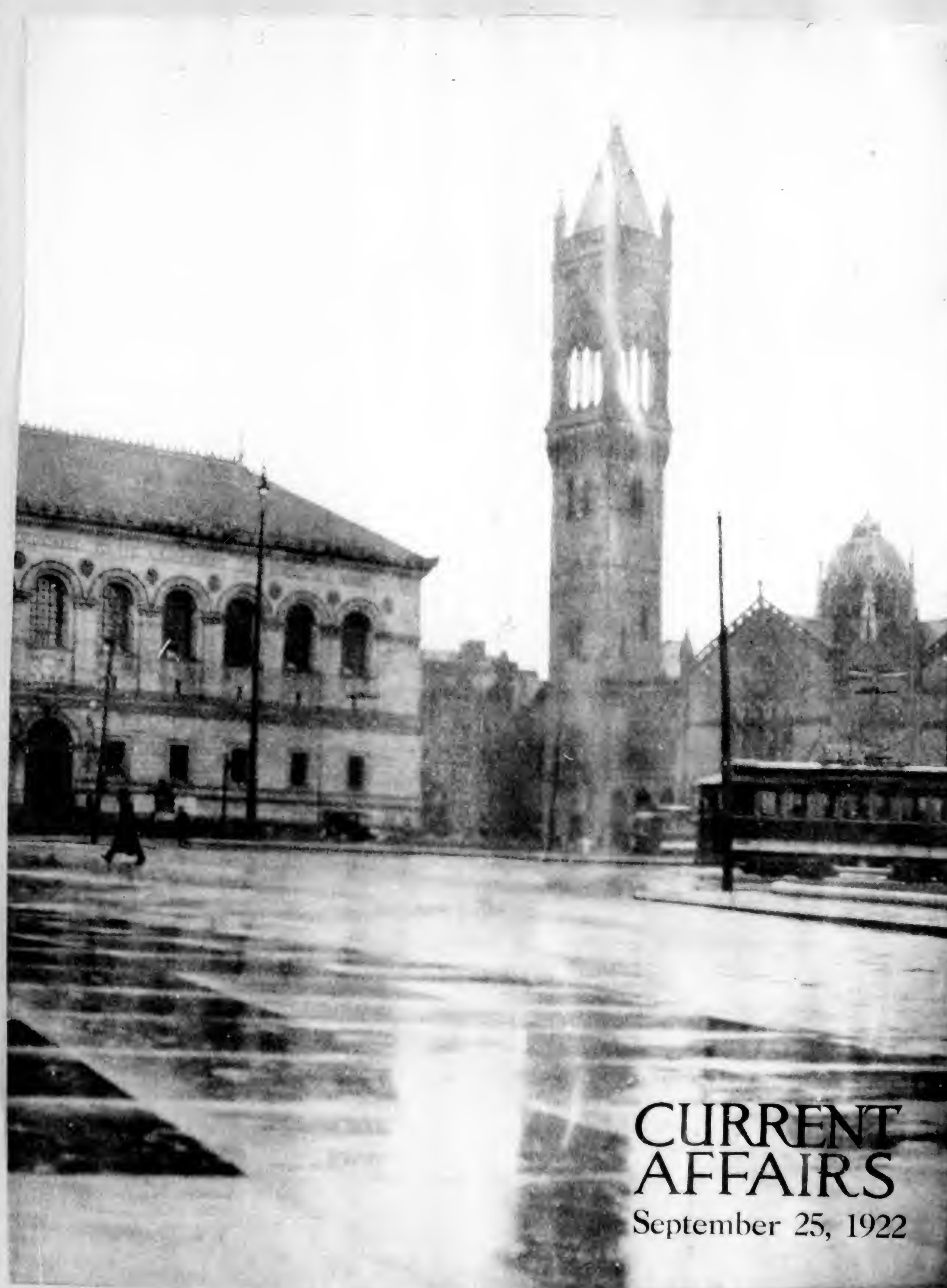
There will also be a broadside giving the order of procession at his funeral in 1805, and several manuscripts signed by him as Clerk of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and President of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.



Courtyard of the Boston Public
Library in Copley Square

CURRENT AFFAIRS

September 18, 1922



CURRENT AFFAIRS

September 25, 1922

Boston American
September 19, 1922

WATSON MAKES NEW ATTACK ON DICTIONARY

Councillor James A. Watson's long-expected attack on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, which he characterizes as a degenerate, Anglo-Saxon descendant of old Noah Webster's dictionary of 1843, was sprung in the meeting of the City Council.

In an oratorical flight of some forty-five minutes Watson introduced an order recommending the elimination of the hated work from all public libraries, schools and other institutions in the city. He moved its immediate passage, but Councillor Hagen, while not opposing the order, held that the council should give the Public Library Trustees time to act upon the letter written to them in the matter by Watson on September 1.

Watson said that Hagen's position was reasonable and fair, and withdrew his motion for immediate consideration. The order was referred to the executive committee.

VICIOUS PROPAGANDA.

"I am so intense in my Americanism," said Watson, "that I am sometimes carried away by it. But I refuse to sit silent any longer while this insidious and vicious propaganda is uprooting the ideals and liberties which our forefathers fought to maintain, and which our sons thought they were fighting for in Europe a few years ago."

"I respect the little, dark-skinned Italian who comes to this country, takes advantage of the educational facilities which we offer him, and becomes a patriotic citizen. But I despise the Anglo-Saxon who comes here, uses the machinery provided to become a citizen, and then tries to undermine the institutions which give me my living."

"I can have some respect for the Loyal Coalition, for while it is frankly Anglo-Saxon, it fights in the open and you know where they are."

Twist and Warp.

"But these books which twist and warp the minds of our school children are not frank and open. They pretend to be American while underneath they are Anglo-Saxon."

"My ancestors fought in the Revolution. One of them was a major in the War of 1812. One of my ancestors was a full-blooded Mohawk Indian, and I will hit any man between the eyes—I will spit in his face—who traduces our patriot forefathers and undermines the glorious traditions of the founders of this Republic. Daniel Webster, Thomas Paine, Otis, and all the other big men."

It was voted to request the Public Library Trustees to be present at the meeting at which the order is reported by the executive committee.

Sept. 19, 1922
THE BOSTON TELEGRAM

THE LIBRARY

Editor of The Boston Telegram:

I was in my best frame of mind when I penned my article on the library published in the issue of Sept. 13 of The Boston Telegram, and which Mr. Drummey in the issue of Sept. 16 criticizes.

He speaks of the library as a beauty spot. Quite true, it is a beauty spot, idle, still, as if in the somnambulism of sleep, surfeited by books and employees, and paintings.

As an institution the Boston Public Library stands as a beautiful conception of art.

The powers that be strongly lean to conservatism. All high positions are allotted to those of the Goo Goo type. Those of foreign antecedents are relegated to the more menial positions. The library is controlled by a clique. The better than thou outsiders are given preference to the higher positions; the Irish and Jews in the employ of the library are kept right down to the low-salaried jobs. Boston pays the taxes, outsiders reap the harvest.

In my letter I wrote from knowledge, and very much to my surprise my sentiments were endorsed. All that we are fed on at the Boston Public Library is what high-browism chooses that we should have. The library is not functioning as it should.

It is not in popular favor. Mr. Drummey speaks of the many who enter its cloistered precincts and partake of the fortunes of knowledge imparted there, but does Mr. Drummey know that most of those who go there to while away the hours and time are either homeless or unemployed and that their objective is to get shelter and rest rather than to become studious and dip into the melancholy of the library's inviting eye.

The library is controlled by high brows.

Take some of the paintings. Who understands and who cares? Only a few comprehend the infinite deceptions that befester the mind.

Prejudice controls. Books are placed away from the public; books that might well be on the shelves.

Those who control are very much like those who from outside Boston dictate to the citizens of Boston, relative to their mode of government. They believe themselves the self-anointed.

Many of those in the employ of the library are not residents of Boston. And what's more most of those who patronize the Boston Public Library are outsiders living in the suburbs of Boston.

The library is in league with book sellers. The poor boy without means to buy his collegiate books cannot obtain books necessary for reference or reading at the library. He is forced to buy them, very true as Mr. Drummey says, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy can be found there but books most needed by students are far and few between and not up to date.

What we find at the library is shelves and books, that lie idle. Some there are like Mr. Drummey, with a mind to the classics who browse amid the splendor of visions begot of the past. But who has the time to sleep and think as so many do over dry tomes sequestered in the Boston Public Library?

MAX HENRY NEWMAN.
Boston.

Boston Post
Sept. 26, 1922

WATSON HAS HERO BOOK UNDER FIRE

Council Votes to Re- quest Its Removal From Library

An order introduced by Councillor James A. Watson, requesting trustees of the public library to remove from its shelves Helen Nicolay's "Book of American Wars," because of its slighting references to American heroes, was unanimously adopted by the City Council yesterday.

AFTER DICTIONARY, TOO

Pending action of a recent order of Councillor Watson to bar Webster's Dictionary from the public library, which has been tabled until the appearance of the library trustees at the next Council meeting to show cause, if any, for its retention, Councillor Watson proceeded to score the author who also wrote "Personal Traits of Abraham Lincoln." "Our Nation in the Building," and other works, accusing the author of falsifying and holding the early patriots up to ridicule.

Questioning the author's ability, he asked, "what kind of a historian could she be to refer to Joseph Warren as 'James Warren,' and submitted several passages from the book in question in support of his allegations, as follows:

"At first few men of wealth and position joined in such demonstrations. As often the case, it was the men who had little to lose, who were most willing to risk everything. Their rich neighbors were too cautious and looked upon them as enthusiasts, who fortunately were unable to do much harm."

"Samuel Adams, with his constantly nodding head, his red cloak and his tie wig, was so morally incorruptible, and had displayed such conspicuous inaptitude for traitor that his wife was forced to practice all sorts of economies to keep the household clothed and fed."

"James Warren, who had invented the committee of correspondence that were spreading discontent over the land, was Otis' brother-in-law, and he had a sister worse than he, a strong minded woman, who wrote books and presumed to teach men their duty."

Boston Telegram
Sept. 26, 1922

THE LIBRARY

Editor of The Boston Telegram:

Just a few words relative to the letter by Max Henry Newman relative to the Boston public library. I think Mr. Newman is absolutely correct. The whole place needs cleaning out from top to bottom.

During the war I asked for a German book, and was told by the man at the desk in Bates hall: "You don't want that book, it's German."

I told him most emphatically that I wanted it and insisted on having it. When it came, it was all but thrown at me.

Most of the employees are non-residents, but let a non-resident ask for any privileges and they are absolutely insulted.

A short while ago you wrote up the woman in the music room, saying how insulting she is. She is insulting and ignorant. The two generally go hand in hand. Miss Doyle, in Bates hall, is another one who never knew the meaning of the word courtesy. I repeat, the whole place should be cleaned out.

CARRIE C. NICHOLS.

223 Beacon St.
Telegram Sept. 26/22

Boston Transcript
Sept. 27, 1922

True to its record for appropriate timeliness, the "Ten Book List" of the Boston Public Library for this week so soon preceding the return of Mr. Montagu and his band to the Temple of Music at the corner of Huntington avenue and the street called Massachusetts, has for its subject, "The Symphony Concert." And readers will note that for the first time this bibliography is arranged in various sub-divisions, so that it may serve still more readily its mission as guide to the volumes desired. The newest list is as follows:

THE SYMPHONY CONCERT

INTRODUCTORY

Schubert, Percy A. The listener's guide to music, with a concert-goer's glossary. London, 1919. Pp. 418. 4048.418
Contents.—What the listener really needs to know.—How the composer works.—The principles of design.—The sonata-form.—The symphony as a whole. The orchestra and its instruments.

THE INSTRUMENTS

Elson, Arthur. Orchestral instruments and their use. Boston, 1903. Illus. 4067.75
A description of each instrument, and an explanation of its functions.
Mason, Daniel G. The orchestral instruments and what they do. 5th edition. New York, (1911.) Illus. Pp. 409.405
A primer for concert-goers.

HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Coerne, Louis A. The evolution of modern orchestration. New York, 1908. 4053.88
Henderson, William J. The orchestra and orchestral music. New York, 1909. Pp. 4059.30
Ler, Ernest M. The story of symphony. London, 1916. Illus. Pp. 4049.445
Chronological list of the more important composers of symphonies, pp. 191-221.
Nathan, M. Montagu. The orchestra and how to listen to it. London, (1917.) Pp. 4049.404
Diagrams.
Surrette, Thomas W. Course of study on the development of symphonic music. (Ch. 1-10.) 1915. 4049a.257
Prepared for the National Federation of Musical Clubs. Deals mainly with the scientific basis of instrumental music; with form, style and content.

ANALYTICAL GUIDES

Gilman, Lawrence. Stories of symphonic music. New York, 1907. 4049a.348
A guide to the meaning of important symphonies, overtures, and tone poems from Beethoven to the present day.
Goep, Philip H. Symphonies and their meaning. Philadelphia, 1898-1913. 3 v. 4049a.2
On representative symphonies, with excerpts from the scores.

Transcript, 27 Sept. 22.

Boston Transcript
Sept. 27, 1922
MORE BRITISH PROPAGANDA

(From the Kansas City Star)

A Boston alderman attacks the latest edition of Webster's dictionary because its definition of the word "constitution" does not include a reference to the Constitution of the United States. If the alderman will look up the word "monument" he will find the definition doesn't say a word about Bunker Hill monument, either. British propaganda, clearly.

Boston Post
Sept. 27, 1922

Visitors to our fair city, particularly those from foreign parts, have frequently remarked the politeness of our public officials. Probably, like the points of historic interest within our city, we do not appreciate this courtesy as we should. A notice of delinquency on my part, recently sent to me from the Public Library, illustrates the point strikingly. It reads: "The librarian requests me to inform you that unless the records of the library are in error, you still have book (number). If you have concluded your use of it, we shall be glad to have it returned. This memorandum is sent merely for your information and to avoid the continuance of an error in our records, if such error exists." Mind you, the above is not a personal letter, and for that reason exceptional. It is a regular printed form.

Boston Telegram
Sept. 27, 1922

ANSWERING MR. NEWMAN

Editor of The Telegram:

What a lot of bunk this bird who signs himself Newman can pour out and then say nothing! What are his charges? Does he or anyone else know?

As for the Boston Library being controlled by "highbrows," that is pure, unadulterated piffle.

Our library is the equal of any in this country and anyone who has penetrated beyond Jamaica Plain knows it. Hundreds of high school pupils use it for reference work every single day. Ask any of the students there. What does Newman want in the library and can he tell it without all the flowery but meaningless oratory? No matter what the institution, it seems there is always some busybody ready to raise the cry of "highbrow control," and indifference toward the "common people."

Who are these monsters, the "highbrows," and is it their one object in this life to trample upon everyone's rights and privileges like the tales of Chinese dragons?

I have found that if any man will put in his good hard day's work, concentrate and not lay down on it and keep his mouth closed a reasonable portion of the time. It's not a bad old world and that it's rather amusing to see someone get all steamed up about "highbrows." But perhaps that forms Friend Newman's idea of recreation.

C. E. PERKINS.
Boylston St. Telegram 27 Sept. 22

Boston Herald
September 26, 1922

WOULD BAR WAR HISTORY FROM PUBLIC LIBRARY

Council Gives Webster's
Dictionary Respite
for a Time

ENDS WASH DRYING ON ROOF NEAR PARKS

Without a dissenting vote, the city council yesterday on motion of Councillor Watson passed an order requesting the trustees of the public library to bar from the shelves Helen Nicolay's "Book of American Wars." Watson's order, aimed at the elimination of Webster's Dictionary, was laid on the table, pending the acceptance by the trustees of an invitation to attend the next meeting of the council and show cause, if any, for its retention.

The council also passed unanimously an order on motion of President Brickley, requesting the library trustees to rename the North end branch of the public library the "Dante Alighieri Branch" in honor of the Italian poet.

PASSES NEW ORDINANCE

The council refused, unanimously, to pass the order requested by the mayor to authorize the sale of Fairmount Reservoir, Hyde Park, containing 195,378 square feet of land, for \$7500, and ask for bids for razing the water tower.

The council passed the new ordinance giving the park commission control over building restrictions within 100 feet of parks and parkways.

Woodbury Rand, representing Mrs. Clara G. Brooks, who owns houses on Audubon road and Peterborough street, urged an amendment retaining the present language, absolutely prohibiting the use of roofs for drying clothes, when within 100 feet of park lands, instead of authorizing the commission to grant permits for such laundry-work, if screened. Councillor Lane offered the amendment as proposed, and it was adopted, and the entire new ordinance then went through.

Boston Herald
October 2, 1922

With 66 free lectures already announced for this winter on subjects ranging from self-culture to heavens, the Boston Public Library has developed a serviceable avocation in university extension.

When the Patriot Goes to the Polls

The Citizen's Duty and the Supreme Court's Integrity
As Seen by Judge Michael J. Murray

(Excerpts from the Stenographic Report of His Honor's Address in the Old South Meeting House upon the occasion of the Bicentenary of the Birth of Samuel Adams)

SAMUEL ADAMS believed that in order to lead a useful life a man must be supremely loyal to some earthly cause, and his cause was the cause of his fellow-countrymen who then lived in the Thirteen Colonies. He realized, too, with the far-seeing eye of a statesman that it would be idle for Boston and Massachusetts to continue this agitation alone. Again, in town meeting, a committee was organized, of which Adams was chairman, and they then declared, for the first time in this old town of Boston, for the political unification of the Colonies. And so, all through his life, we see this same measure of spirit and activity. Why, as I study this human dynamo of 200 years ago, whose activities make it possible to think of him now with hearts filled with gratitude, it seems to me that Samuel Adams was the Theodore Roosevelt of his day.

Now, I want to say something about Americanism, about patriotism, because these are the lessons that come down to us, after all, as we think of the great commanding figure who was called "The American Cato," "New England's Cromwell," the "Arch Rebel," and the "Last of the Puritans." You observe that these appellations must have come from hostile as well as friendly sources, but they all demonstrate some useful quality and characteristic in the life of this renowned and distinguished leader.

The Work of a True American

Adams was a patriot. But "patriotism," like so many words in the English language—somebody ought to write something some day on the tyranny of words—is often misunderstood and misapplied. You know, to me "patriotism" and "religion" are kindred words. The only kind of religion that is a real religion is the kind that is born of charity and love for all mankind. That is the story of the Old Testament. It is the sentiment that underlies the Ten Commandments that have come down to us, undiminished in the vigor of their original language, through all the oncoming ages.

I do not love my country simply because I love a home, simply because I love its wonderful scenery, simply because I love its rivers, its mountains, and its valleys. Oh, no. We have learned, almost from the cradle, to appreciate those things, but they all relate to the body of our country. It was upon the soul of the country that Adams relied for perpetuity. The soul of my country is the men, women and children who live about me, and if I am a patriot after the stamp of Samuel Adams, I will do what he did, I will love all my fellow-citizens. That is patriotism.

When I go to the polls and vote for a man, or against a man, on the score of religion, I am doing something that is unworthy of my American citizenship. I may do it frequently if I want to, because God and myself alone, if my lips remain silent, know how I marked that ballot, but it is not the work of an American citizen or the work of an American patriot.

"As Lightning the Will of God"

What is citizenship? It represents a great effort and a great sacrifice on the part of somebody. Let us think of that when we take that ballot in our hand, in the solitude and secrecy of the polling place, and let us be sure, so far as we are concerned, that the vote we cast registers a free man's will as lightning does the will of God. Let us raise no distinction because of differences in religion. I know that the races of the Old World are equally brave and equally courageous. I know some men who have lived here through more than one generation, whose Americanism could be improved without the slightest disturbance to their own bodily health. Love of mankind alone will save and perpetuate this nation. Hate will alone destroy it.

You and I have not yet ended this career. We do not know how it may end for us, but we can at least, in our time, recall the example of Samuel Adams, in all the vigor of his splendid manhood, living almost at the door of want, only asking for an opportunity to serve his fellow-citizens. And that meant the opportunity to serve you and me, who were to come here and live at a later day. Why not have something of charity? Charity is a wonderful and splendid thing, and it made of Adams the command-

ing figure which he was among rich and poor, high and low, modest and distinguished in his time.

The Supreme Court Unassailable

Now, then, one other word have I to say about the ballot and the use of it, and that is suggested by something that, with the keenest regret, I have read more or less of in recent months, an attack upon the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. That court is one of the co-ordinating branches of our State Government. No man or set of men can assail that tribunal unjustly, without assailing the Government of Massachusetts itself. Through its long history, now more than one hundred years, during which time the opinions coming down from that august and distinguished tribunal have filled, as lawyers know, 137 volumes of what are known as the Massachusetts Reports, no man has ever successfully assailed the integrity of that court, and no man has any right to assail the integrity of that court, simply because in its wisdom and in keeping with the spirit and consonance of its oath, it dared to decide any particular case upon the facts and the evidence submitted to it.

Let no citizen of Massachusetts fail to realize the responsibility which rests upon him this year. Loss of faith in our courts means loss of faith in the Government itself. Let the American youths never forget that they possess a noble inheritance, bought by the toll, the sufferings and blood of their ancestors, and capable, if wisely improved and faithfully guarded, of transmitting to their latest posterity all of the substantial blessings of life, the peaceful enjoyment of liberty, property, religion, and independence. Its foundations are solid, its arrangements are full of wisdom and order, and its defences are impregnable from without. It has been reared for immortality, if the work of man may justly aspire to such a title. It may, nevertheless, perish in an hour by the folly or corruption or negligence of its own people. The public benefits were created by virtue of the public spirit and intelligence of its citizens. They fall when the wise are banished from public council because they dare to be honest, and the profligate are rewarded because they flatter the people in order to betray them.

Our Emblem the Eagle, Not the Bat

Men and women may join all the organizations they believe to be worth joining. I am not much of a "joiner" myself, and never was. I love to be a free lance, and to do my duty as I see it, without possible embarrassment to anybody else or to any particular class of individuals. I care not what organization an American citizen may see fit to join. He may join this council or that order, or this union, or that union. All I ask him to do is to remember this, that under any and all circumstances, while we live here together under that symbol of freedom and of so much that is grand in human thought, that there is one union to which we all owe allegiance at all times, transcending every other earthly obligation, and that is the allegiance which we owe the United States of America. No man has any right to ask me to forget that particular obligation.

Let men vote as they please, if their vote be honestly and disinterestedly cast, as Samuel Adams would have us cast them, not for this man because he worships in our church, not against that man because he worships in some other; not for this fellow who may have done wrong, because he belongs to an organization like ours, or the one to which we belong, but may we cast them with a single eye to the public good.

Oh, I sometimes think that secret and semi-secret organizations, splendid and noble as is their purpose, sometimes do harm, because men who are not disinterested get into places of leadership and use them for their own personal and selfish ends.

Let us remember, then, my fellow-citizens, as we go to the polls and also in our daily relations with our fellow-citizens, that the eagle and not the bat is still the emblem of American liberty, and that that motto which Samuel Adams followed, calling to us from that somewhat dim and remote past, is the only safe motto for the guidance of our lives as American citizens: "Obedience to the law is liberty."



PAINTINGS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY ATTRACT MANY ART STUDENT

AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

In order that women may be informed on the state referendum before election day, a special all-day conference has been called by the legislative department of the Massachusetts state federation of women's clubs, Mrs. Joseph W. Atwell of Lynn, chairman, for Tuesday, in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library. Sessions will be held from 10 to 12 o'clock and from 1:30 to 3:30. The meeting is open to all interested, and it is especially important that the legislative committees of the clubs attend, and report to the clubs before election day.

The two questions to be considered at the morning session are prohibition enforcement, Mrs. Ella Gleason, president of the W. C. T. U., speaking in favor, and Louis A. Conlidge in opposition, and the act "providing for suits by and against certain voluntary associations," presented by Frank H. Dresser, counsel for Associated Industries of Massachusetts, in favor, and Charles J. Hodson, legislative agent of the Massachusetts branch, American Federation of Labor, opposed.

In the afternoon B. Loring Young, speaker of the House, will explain an amendment to the constitution relative to roll-calls in the General Court. Two referenda to be discussed are "An act providing that district attorneys shall be members of the bar," by Robert M. Washburn, president Roosevelt Club, in favor, and Daniel M. Lyons, opposed; and "An act relative to the examination and licensing of motion picture films," by B. Preston Clark, in favor, and Miss Sybil H. Holmes, opposed. Discussion and questions will follow each subject.

September 30, 1922

MR. NEWMAN'S ANSWER

Editor of The Boston Telegram:

One C. E. Perkins, in the issue of The Boston Telegram of Sept. 27, chooses to call my criticisms of the Boston Public Library "bunk," and me a "bird."

My dear Perkins, it is facts we want, and calling names in no way alters the situation.

He says that "the library being controlled by highbrows" is "pure unadulterated piffle." That doesn't answer or alter the situation.

That only those of native cultured stock are permitted to hold lucrative positions there.

Some years ago the present librarian promoted the lady in charge of the children's room to a higher position, thereby creating a vacancy, which he filled by importing someone from outside Boston, and of course of native Yankee stock, instead of taking one experienced and employed in the children's department for nearly 20 years.

What happens? This young lady of Irish parentage puts up a fight for the position and the board of trustees yield to the justice of her cause and instead of the highbrow selection—the girl of Irish antecedents gets the job.

To the librarian it was a bitter pill. What does he do? He restores his first appointee to the position she held in the children's room and this Irish girl holds her position in name only, without any power.

I cite the above as just one instance.

There are more cases of leaves of absences for six months for pleasure trips to Europe and other places at the public expense, and only recently one of the lordly number of the privileged was given a leave of absence for six months. What happens? He takes his six months with pay and never returns.

There is the case of a poor widowed mother's son stricken by illness for more than six months, who is not granted a leave of absence with pay because he comes not from the same cultured altitude as the autocrats who rule the library. This mother, now nearly blind and for that reason having to give up her employment as a scrub woman at the Boston Public Library, is a widow and the mother of seven, all of whom have died but this son.

What I want to ask is, who is the more needy, this poor Irish woman, to whom the library should give her son a six-month leave of absence with pay, or the executives—those of the privileged inner circle—who could well afford to take a leave of absence for six months without pay?

I am a Bostonian, born on Eliot st. That may satisfy Perkins. He probably thought me one of those terrible foreigners.

MAX HENRY NEWMAN.
Boston.

Boston Transcript - September 30, 1922

FREE LECTURES AT LIBRARY

Variety of Subjects to Be Covered in Thursday and Sunday Talks During the Twenty-Fifth Season—Ruskin Club Speakers

The twenty-fifth season of the Boston Public Library free lectures, which will take place Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons in the lecture hall, on the Boylston street side, will begin on Thursday, Oct. 5, when Dr. Sarah Ellen Palmer, F. A. C. S., will talk on "America in the Pacific; Hawaii and the Forty-ninth Star in the Flag." In accordance with previous custom, the doors of the hall will be opened two hours before each talk is scheduled, and will be closed ten minutes after the speaker begins his address. Thursday talks will be illustrated with lantern slides. The list of lectures after Oct. 5 follows:

1922
Sunday, Oct. 8—The Creative Genius of the American Negro. James Weldon Johnson, secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Author of "The Book of American Negro Poetry," etc.
Sunday, Oct. 15—Christopher Columbus. Rev. William M. Sullivan, S. J., of Boston College. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Oct. 19—A Trip Through the Land of Evangeline. Rev. A. T. Kempton, D. D.
Sunday, Oct. 22—The Times of Shakespeare. Frank Chouteau Brown, lecturer on Architecture, Boston University. With lantern illustrations. (Drama League Course.)

Thursday, Oct. 26—The American and Filipino Achievements in the Philippines. Mme. J. C. De Veyra.
Sunday, Oct. 29—Interesting Experiences with Birds and Animals. Ernest Harold Baynes. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Nov. 2—Transportation. James M. Kimball.
Sunday, Nov. 5—Old Opera Days and Opera Singers. Francis Henry Wade, M. D. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Nov. 8—Our National Forests. Philip W. Ayres, forester of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Nov. 12—Life in the Australian Bush. Captain William Payne. With lantern illustrations.
Thursday, Nov. 16—The Passion Play of 1922. Dr. John C. Bowker, F. R. G. S.

Sunday, Nov. 19—Famous Productions of Shakespeare. F. W. C. Hersey, A. M., instructor in English, Harvard University. With lantern illustrations. (Drama League Course.)

Thursday, Nov. 23—The Making of the Sargent Decorations at the Museum of Fine Arts. Thomas A. Fox.
Sunday, Nov. 26—The Music of the Western Church. Wallace Goodrich, dean of the Faculty, New England Conservatory of Music. With musical illustrations by members of the choir of the Church of the Advent, Boston.

Sunday, Dec. 3—Back to Shakespeare: The New Technique of the Spoken Drama. Robert E. Rogers, A. M., assistant professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Drama League Course.)

Thursday, Dec. 7—From Sea to Sea in South America. Emma G. Cummings.
Sunday, Dec. 10—Message of Music, or the Art Work of the Future. Mme. Beale Morey. Musical illustrations from the early Greek by a chorus of girls in Greek costume. Melodies of the Ghetto; songs of the Nile boatmen; Hymnology and Motette of Germany and England.

Thursday, Dec. 14—White Mountain Trails. Walter Collins O'Kane, A. M., professor of economic entomology, New Hampshire College. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Dec. 17—Franz Liszt, the Man and the Artist. Lecture-recital, with personal reminiscences and compositions by the Master, John Orth.

Thursday, Dec. 21—Lucia della Robbia: Her Career as a Sculptor in Marble and Her Development of the Art of Enamelled Terracotta. Charles Theodore Carruth.

Sunday, Dec. 24—The Development of Mechanical Music. Geoffrey O'Hara, composer of "Katy," "There Is No Death," etc. With musical illustrations.

Thursday, Dec. 28—Stained Glass as an Artist's Medium. Charles J. Connelley.
Sunday, Dec. 31—Japan: Her People and Her Art. Marie A. Moore. With lantern illustrations.

1923
Thursday, Jan. 4—Modern Development in Radio Communication. Wireless Telephony, Etc. Emory Leon Chaffee, S. B., Ph.D., assistant professor of physics, Harvard University.

Sunday, Jan. 7—Adventures of a Sagebrush Tourist in Wyoming. W. Lyman Underwood, lecturer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Jan. 11—The Camp Fire Girls Through Nature to Wauashood. Rev. Charles W. Cason. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Jan. 14—Music in Adversity. Archibald Thompson Davidson, Ph.D., associate professor of music, Harvard University. With musical illustrations.

Thursday, Jan. 18—Some Early American Artists of the Museum of Fine Arts. Edwin James Hopkins.

Sunday, Jan. 21—Shakespeare in the Twentieth Century. B. Charlton Black, L.L.D., professor of English, Boston University. (Drama League Course.)

Thursday, Jan. 25—Opening the Pyramids of Ethiopia. Kings. Ashton Sanborn, acting librarian, Museum of Fine Arts. (Under the auspices of the Museum of Fine Arts.)

Sunday, Jan. 28—Engineers of the Wilderness. (The story of the beaver.) W. Lyman Underwood, lecturer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Thursday, Feb. 1—Boston in Fiction. Martha A. S. Shannon.

Sunday, Feb. 4—The Orators and Oratory of Shakespeare. Henry Lawrence Southwick, president, Emerson College of Oratory. (Drama League Course.)

Thursday, Feb. 8—On the Ridgepole of the Continent: First Lessons in Mountaineering. Marcus Morton, Jr. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Feb. 11—What Is Poetry to You? Horace G. Wadlin, Litt. D.

Thursday, Feb. 15—Washington's Visits to Boston. Charles F. Read, clerk of the Bostonian Society.

Sunday, Feb. 18—The Problem of Popularizing Good Music. Leo R. Lewis, Litt. D., professor of music, Tufts College. With musical illustrations.

Thursday, Feb. 22—Portia the Wife. Martha Moore Avery, director, Boston School of Political Economy.

Sunday, March 1—City Planning. Elizabeth M. Herlihy, secretary, the City Planning Board, Boston.

Thursday, March 4—Romance of Sicily. Dr. Vincent Ravil-Bonch.

Sunday, March 8—Some Less Familiar Portions of Germany. Harvey N. Shepard. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Thursday, March 11—Poetry in the Making. John Livingston Lowes, Ph.D., professor of English, Harvard University.

Sunday, March 15—Recent Municipal Activities in Boston. His Honor the Mayor, James M. Curley.

Thursday, March 18—Modern Anglo-Irish Poets. With readings and commentaries from the author's own books. Norreys Jepson O'Connor, A. M.

Sunday, March 22—Bird Banding: the Why and the How. Charles B. Flood.

Thursday, March 25—Letting the Call of Nature. How We Answered the Call of the Wild. Manly B. Townsend. With lantern illustrations.

Sunday, March 29—The Fountains of Rome. Cav. L. Melano Rossi.

Thursday, April 1—Dramatizing the Master Dramatist: Recent Plays upon Shakespeare. Albert H. Gilmer, A. M., assistant professor of English, Tufts College. With lantern illustrations. (Drama League Course.)

Sunday, April 5—The Art of Drawing as a Means to an End, and as an End in Itself. Alfred Mansfield Brooks, A. M., professor of Fine Arts, Swarthmore College. (Under the auspices of the Museum of Fine Arts.)

Thursday, April 8—Under the auspices of the Ruskin Club, which meets in the lecture hall on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, the following additional free lectures will be given during the season:

1922
Oct. 9—Florence: her Art, Literature and Social Life. Miss Lillian Whiting.
Oct. 23—What's What in Books. John Clair Mott, lecturer, Boston University.

Nov. 13—Ruskin: John the Baptist of Social Reform. Rev. David Wassett Clarke, D. D.
Nov. 27—Sunny Italy. Mrs. James Frederick Honkins. With lantern illustrations.

Dec. 11—Ruskin Memories in Italy and England. Mrs. May Smith Dean.
Dec. 18—Music. To be announced.

1923
Jan. 6—Fundamental Viewpoints in Public Education. Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Education.
Jan. 22—The Wonderland of America. Mrs. Arthur Dudley Ropes. With lantern illustrations.

Feb. 8 (Thursday)—The Anniversary of John Ruskin's Birth. Special observance. Speaker, Rev. Joseph P. MacCarthy, Ph. D., of Passaic, N. J.
Feb. 12—Wordsworth. Mrs. Carolyn Hillman.

Feb. 26—Washington and Franklin: their Part in the Triumph of the American Revolution. Joseph M. Whipple, B. A.
Mar. 12—Ruskin's Significance Today. E. Charlton Black, L.L.D., professor of English, Boston University.

Mar. 26—Finding Culture for Oneself. Henry Austin Higgins, Massachusetts deputy commissioner of corrections.
Apr. 6—Spain. Miss Ellen Page. With lantern illustrations.
Apr. 23—The American Drama. Gordon Hillman.
May 14—Annual meeting. No lecture.

Boston Post
October 3, 1922HART'S ATTACK
NOW 'OFFICIAL'City Council Adopts His
Criticism of "Am. Wars"

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart's criticism of Helen Nicolay's book of "American Wars," which appeared in Sunday's Post, will be an official city document, under an order unanimously adopted by the City Council yesterday. In conjunction with the Council's action of last week in asking for the removal of the book from the Public Library because of the author's attack on American patriots.

Councillor James A. Watson, sponsor for the order which will bring Library trustees before the Council at its next meeting and show why Miss Nicolay's book should not be removed, lauded the endorsement of Professor Hart, who agreed with the Council that the Public Library was no place for "American Wars."

So great has been the demand for the book since Watson opened his attack on the author, that every book store in the city has sold what copies were on hand.

The criticism of the noted Harvard professor, which took up three and one-half columns of space in the Sunday Post, in scolding Miss Nicolay's treatment of the Boston Massacre which she termed a "street brawl," her characterization of Samuel Adams and other patriots, was commended by the entire Council, which unanimously adopted Watson's order that Professor Hart's statements be made an official city record.

Boston American - September 25, 1922

RIDICULES
SAMUEL
ADAMSHelen Nicolay Calls Patrick
Henry "Slovenly In-
competent"

Reference to early American patriots in scathing terms by Helen Nicolay has led to the disbaring of her volume, "Books of American Wars," from the city library by the City Council.

This action was taken at the installation of Councillor James A. Watson and followed his reading of certain passages which referred to Patrick Henry as a "slovenly, fiddle-playing incompetent" and to others in similar terms.

Certain of the references and passages follow:

WIFE HAD TO RUN THINGS.

"Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, with his constantly nodding head, his red cloak and his tie wig, was so morally incorruptible and had displayed such 'conspicuous ineptitude for trade' that his wife was forced to practice all sorts of economies to keep the household clothed and fed."

"James Otis, that 'great incendiary of New England,' had been foolish enough to resign a fine position as advocate general, because, forsooth, he felt himself too good to argue in favor of writs of assistance."

WARREN SPREAD DISCONTENT.

James (Joseph) Warren, who had invented the committees of correspondence that were spreading discontent over the land, was Otis' brother-in-law, and he had a sister worse than he, a strong minded woman who wrote books and presumed to teach men their duty.

"Benjamin Franklin had espoused the cause of the patriots—but everyone knew Franklin. His was the eccentricity of genius."

"As for Patrick Henry, who was pouring incendiary eloquence over the Virginia Assembly with his 'Treason and Caesar had each his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell and George the Third (cries of 'treason') may profit by their example. 'If this be treason make the most of it,' he was a slovenly, fiddle playing incompetent, with an odd gift of oratory, who had been slow at his studies and had failed twice at clerking and once at farming before he decided to practice law. This he had the assurance to do after a paltry six weeks of preparation. If the country had to choose between government by such a rabble and government from England, conservative and well to do Tories preferred the one 3,000 miles away."

BOSTON MASSACRE A "BRAWL."

Again is the statement "Our final break with England came over a very small matter, a tax on tea so slight that it brought in virtually no revenue."

Boston Massacre is referred to as: "It was a mere street brawl in numbers, and was begun by the citizens who annoyed a passing file of Red Coats by pelting them with ice and snow. The soldiers lost their patience and fired into the crowd, killing three or four and wounding others. In due time there was a trial, and two of the soldiers were convicted of manslaughter, branded and set free again."

The writer says later: "Adams and Hancock, who were not only preaching sedition, but had recently been chosen delegates to the rebellious Continental Congress."

MINUTE MEN RIDICULED.

Reference is made to "130 minutemen who had assembled on the village green were dismissed to rest." When the sound of a drum called them together at dawn about sixty appeared, one-third of them without arms. Their leader, Captain Parker, sent them into the meetinghouse for guns—only in colonial New England could the weapons have been kept in such a place.

"They made a rather pitiful array, and Major Pitcairn probably thought them hardly worth an oath, let alone power shot. It was not much of a battle either in numbers or in time, but as our orators love to tell us, that shot fired at Lexington would round the world."

Boston Transcript -
October 3, 1922

ART OF THE COLORED MAN

Paintings, Sculptures and Etchings at the Boston Public Library Demonstrate the Artistic Achievements of the Colored Man

The achievements of the colored man as an artist are demonstrated in the exhibition now being held in the Print Room of the Boston Public Library. The development of a race must always be of interest, and particularly that of the African, who has through no volition of his own been thrown into competition with a civilization that has for centuries been formulating an artistic finesse.

History shows that each phase of art during the past, has been the result of an aesthetic outpouring, often impelled by religious fervor, of a large number of people, coordinately thinking and acting. Idols, dance and war-masks, artistic expressions that take their models from antiquity, are to be found as objects of daily life among the natives of Guinea and the Ivory Coast.

The position of the colored man in America, torn from his background of tradition, has been unique, and as the present exhibition indicates, art has been an assumption of the white man's, rather than an independent development. That this had its advantages as well as its disadvantages, there can be no doubt. It is to be hoped that he will eventually be impelled to dig deep into the reservoirs of racial thought and tendencies and depict them as, in a measure, he has unconsciously done in the plantation melodies.

There should be no effort to disparage the present achievements. Edmonia Lewis, the first colored woman sculptor, in 1867, made the able portrait bust of Robert Gould Shaw, which is exhibited. Henry O. Tanner, the well-known painter, has established an enviable international reputation. He was a pupil of Constant and Laurens in Paris, where he maintains his studio. He is a member of the A. N. A. as well as other art organizations, and has received prizes at the Paris and Pan-American exhibitions and is represented in the Luxembourg and several museums in this country. "The Flight into Egypt," in the present exhibition, is a typical salon picture, and shows his undoubted ability to hold his own with American or European artists.

W. E. Scott, a pupil of Tanners, displays a vigorous sketch of a colored boy, but L. Wheeler evidences the greatest desire to interpret his race, contributing several well-studied portraits, of which the one of an old woman is particularly good in characterization and an interesting human document.

Meta Warrick Fuller, whose work is said to have been commended by Rodin, is represented by a group of small sculptures, which shows an imaginative as well as a realistic tendency.

Several etchings by Albert Alexander Smith, a young man who has been studying in Paris, are decidedly interesting, but have more vigor than refinement. He has a strong sense of the pictorial, but does not seem to have the ability to coordinate his forces. He seems most happy in using a number of animated figures, as in the "Plantation Songs" and a "Courtyard Scene in Venice."

H. P.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. September 26, 1922

A Dangerous Book

By SAMUEL MCHORD CROTHERS

AN ANXIOUS patriot in the City Council of Boston has demanded that the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary be removed from the shelves of the Public Library. He had occasion to look into it, in order to get a supply of verbal ammunition in defense of the Constitution of the United States. In an American dictionary he expected something which would fire the hearts of his constituents with patriotic ardor. He was grievously disappointed.

He looked up the word constitution. The definition was tepid. Instead of a glowing eulogy on the Constitution of the United States, the definition was given in such general terms as to apply to the fundamental laws of less favored nations. Indeed the dictionary would convey the idea that these nations had constitutions which might reasonably be compared with ours. Here was evidence of British propaganda. Under the guise of neutrality, some one had eliminated from an ostensibly American dictionary, all that would produce instantaneous enthusiasm for the flag.

There are those who greet with derision this proposal to throw out the dictionary, because of its dangerous tendencies. But after all the Boston Councilman has a reason for his anxiety. It is not the thin little pamphlet, with the lean and hungry look, that is to be feared. The big fat volume may be full of perilous stuff. For all its appearance of respectability there is no such dangerous book as the dictionary. We all of us use words, and we like to think we understand their meaning. We monopolize the nice words and apply them to the actions and conditions we personally approve. We take great big words and squeeze them into such mind-space as we happen to have. When it is a tight fit we are particularly pleased. The reality is made to conform to our definition of it. Words like Progress, Democracy, Morality, Patriotism are defined in such a way as to correspond exactly to our own state of mind. Thus religion means what we believe, and has no reference to beliefs which our neighbor, who has been educated differently, may happen to hold. He has no part or lot in this matter. Righteousness is a word which indicates that which we have been accustomed to do without any particular compunction of conscience. Even the blessed word "normalcy," which is not in all the dictionaries, expresses only what we are accustomed to feel and do most of the time, when we are neither at our best nor our worst.

Then some day we look into the dictionary, and we are surprised and offended. Here are the familiar words defined in terms borrowed from our provincial experience, but with decent respect for the opinion of mankind. The dictionary has no regard for our prejudices. It is no respecter of persons. It is apparently non-partisan. It is coldly neutral in regard to many of the burning questions of the day. We look up the definition of patriotism and are given the unsatisfactory information—"the quality of being patriotic, love of one's country." This, of course, evades the question which we wish to have answered, "What country should one call his own?" According to the dictionary a Turk could be a good patriot. The definition of loyalty is equally unsatisfactory. The fact is that the dictionary is saturated with general ideas. Now general ideas are the most dangerous things in the world for those who are intent on enforcing their particular opinions on everybody else. They are fatal to any intellectual monopoly. A person with a lot of general ideas, defined according to the dictionary, and not according to his own predilections, makes a very poor partisan and a most indifferent sectarian.

And the mischief of it is that the dictionary encourages him in his latitudinarianism. In the most insidious way it inculcates doubt in regard to opinions that are held too firmly. There is the word "bigot," defined as "a person unreasonably devoted to some party, denomination or sect." The word is apparently used as a term of reproach. Now suppose that I am firmly convinced that I cannot be too firmly devoted to my own party, denomination or creed. I have come to the comfortable assurance that my party is and always has been right and that our opponents have invariably been in the wrong. I am so convinced of this that I do not admit that it can be a matter of discussion. Just as I am prepared to enjoy this sense of moral well-being, I look into the dictionary and find that the definition of bigot exactly describes me.

Evidently there is something wrong with the dictionary. It makes me feel uncomfortable at the very moment when I was in the mood to point with pride to my own opinions. The instincts of the Boston man were right. The huge volume which looks so harmless may be full of dynamite which may blow up our fixed ideas. The most familiar words may be found to mean more than we wish. They may even be the medium for the dissemination of ideas that are quite foreign to us. Let those who would enjoy uninterrupted intellectual repose beware of the dictionary.

Boston Post. October 6, 1922

Woman Doctor Talks on Hawaiian Islands

Lecturing on "America in the Pacific" at the Boston Public Library last evening, Dr. Sarah Ellen Palmer, prominent Boston surgeon and educational worker, traced the growth and development of the Hawaiian Islands since they have come under the dominion of the United States and stressed in particular the strategic value of all the islands in the Pacific to this country.

Dr. Palmer declared that the Harbor of Pearl on the island of Oahu was the greatest single strategic point under the flag.

Boston Telegram

THE LIBRARY

Editor of the Boston Telegram: Mr. Newman in his answer to my letter of criticism, starts and finishes where he left off in his first letter, in which he had nothing to offer but abuse for and towards the public library and its staff.

I could answer in the words of Bacon as follows: "Some, in their discourse, desire rather commendation of wit, in being able to hold all arguments, than of judgment in discerning what is true; as if it were a praise to know what might be said, and not what should be thought."

I would do myself a real injustice, principally because I think I owe something in return to the library for that which I gained there and in defense of my first letter in which I refuted some statements which Mr. Newman made.

Whether Mr. Newman care for the Abbey, Sargent or Puvils de Charannes paintings matters but little; they do inspire; they mirror up to man's eye all that is ideal and beautiful. Mr. Newman had to relinquish a position which he held at the library and I honestly think that he cannot give an unbiased criticism upon the library and conditions as they exist there at the present time.

I am taking the liberty of offering some real facts about the library which I deem are of interest to the citizens of Boston who pay the taxes to maintain such an institution.

The library is governed by a Board of Trustees, five in number; the trustees are appointed by the Mayor, each trustee for a term of five years.

The Board of Trustees at the present time are: Rev. Alexander Mann, president; Rev. Arthur Theodore Connolly, Hon. Michael Joseph Murray, Mr. Louis Edward Kirstein and Mr. Guy Currier—truly a board of trustees possessed of all the qualities which offer character and ability enough to grace any trusteeship in the City of Boston.

Mr. Newman says that the library is not functioning as it should.

Again I reply in facts. Thirty-one thousand new books were acquired in the past year for younger readers, 6000 of these were educational text books at a cost of \$25,000. At the library there are 504,016 volumes with a home circulation of 307,745 volumes.

There are 104,881 circulation cards on the library, 12,135 cards are held by children under 10 years, 41,525 cards are held by children from 10 to 16 years, 51,116 cards are held by persons over 16 years.

The home circulation of the library has increased seven per cent. over the past year.

There are trust funds in benefit of the library \$676,762.17, which speaks well for the esteem in which the library is held by those rich in this world's goods.

In Bates Hall there are 10,000 reference books, here one may read the masters old or modern, and where one may read Karl Marx or the deepest works of theology; in this room one may read political economy, sociology, history and the encyclopedias of the Catholic and Jewish religions, there are 45 shelves allotted to books of law; 251,141 books were called for by students in this room last year, an increase of 26,640 books over the past year.

There isn't a work that the library possesses that cannot be had for the asking.

Some medical works are not on the shelves but can be had if the librarian deems the person fit to study the work, for I understand the situation some medical works and other books are not on the shelves because of their contents in relation to young minds, or their value on account of the books being rare editions of a particular issue, which if injured could not be replaced—but a student can have these works at all times for the asking.

In closing I will say that I wrote my first letter in an honest effort to sincerely attest in a small manner my deep sense of appreciation of the library, its books and I say it again, the courteous consideration which I was accorded when I had occasion to ask for assistance from the employees at the library.

Our great library and its books may never make for giants of intellectuality; no genius may ever be inspired within its handsome marble walls and no son of our great city may ever be able to emulate the great artists whose works adorn the walls of this house of books, upon canvas, but there will always be someone who will defend her as an institution against unjust argument which has nothing to offer in solution but petty personalities born of a dissatisfied temperament.

JAMES PATRICK DRUMMET, 152 L St., South Boston.

Boston Globe - October 7, 1922

SHOWS ADVANCE OF THE COLORED RACE

Remarkable Exhibition at Public Library

Achievements in Education, Art, Literature Since Civil War

A very remarkable exhibition which shows what has been achieved by the colored race in the United States since the Civil War, has been arranged in the large hall on the third floor of the Public Library building on Copley sq. It is a vitally interesting object lesson for the white race fully as much as the colored race, for it is doubtful if any race, out of slavery, could show any such record as these people can in a little more than 50 years.

It is a record of achievement in many fields of endeavor, but of course—wonderful as it is—it only indicates something of the magnitude as well as the spirit of the effort, which the colored race has made and is making.

The exhibition naturally shows something of the work of the men and women who struggled for the abolition of slavery and some idea of the men and women of the colored race that achieved distinction in the world before the Civil War—such men as Pushkin, the great Russian poet; as Dumas, the great French writer; Ira Aldridge, the great actor; Jacobus Joannis Capelin, the Dutch navigator; Toussaint L'Ouverture, the great statesman and liberator, and a host of others—every one of them men of undoubted genius.

The most interesting thing about the exhibition is not the sporadic evidence of what the negro did a century or so ago so much as it is what the negro is doing today to show the world that abolition was not a mistake. Here is the evidence in education, in industry, in literature, music, painting, sculpture and other activities.

Here may be gleaned some idea of the magnitude and character of Tuskegee Institute which Booker Washington founded and which is now conducted by Maj. Moten. This is fast becoming one of the great educational institutions of the country.

Next in importance is the school that was founded by Mary McLeod Bethune at Daytona, Fla. That was begun in a shack not very many years ago and today it is one of the great educational institutions of the South, with magnificent buildings and grounds, all due to the genius and energy of this colored woman. There are others of course but these are decidedly the two most important because they reflect the attitude and ambition of the colored race in educational matters.

Exhibition of Paintings

In painting there is a splendid example of the work of Henry O. Tanner, who was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., but lives and paints in Paris, where he is regarded by the French as one of the world's great painters. This is a "Flight Into Egypt," showing the Holy Family making its way in the night—in moonlight—into Egypt. It is beautifully painted.

There are three portraits by Miss L. Wheeler of Philadelphia, fine in character, and very well done.

There is a landscape by the late Richard Lonsdale Brown, who said he wanted to prove that negroes were "not all Jack Johnsons." He certainly proved in this picture that he was a very real artist.

There is a large painting by S. A. Collins of a "Beach Wood in Midsummer," which lacks unity but is technically well handled.

A little painting of Gloucester wharves by Charles H. Osborne is well done, as is the landscape, "The Hour of Plenty," by W. E. Scott.

The first colored sculptor of note was Edmonia Lewis, whose marble bust of Col. Robert Gould Shaw is exhibited here. That was done in 1867. There are four examples of the work of Mrs. Meta Vaux Warlick Fuller that are splendid in character and modelling. She lives at Framingham, and of her, Rodin, the great French sculptor, said she had "true genius." There are a number of etchings by Albert A. Smith that are well done.

In literature the men and women of the colored race have accomplished much in this country since the days of Phillis Wheatley and Miss Watkins up to the present time. In music their accomplishment runs back to the 18th century. In point of fact, they have achieved a fine destination in this field.

There are photographs of the men and women who have been distinguished for 50 or 60 years, including soldiers, Congressmen, educators and business men. There have been 21 colored men in Congress and two in the United States Senate.

Take it all in all it is a mighty interest exhibition, especially to students of race progress.

The exhibition is being held under the auspices of the League of Women for the Community Service, and is in the interest of a memorial room at the league headquarters, 55 Massachusetts av., to the late Maria L. Baldwin, the noted colored teacher of the Abnass School in Cambridge.

Christian Science Monitor Sept. 19, 1922

ADAMS BICENTENARY EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

Commemorating the bicentenary of Samuel Adams, prominent in the days of the American Revolution, the Boston Public Library has arranged a special exhibit in its Fine Arts Department. This exhibit includes several portraits, the most important being a photograph of the Copley painting of Samuel, the original of which is in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and Paul Revere's engraving.

There are several printed brochures pertaining to the American Revolution and bearing Adams' autograph; also, several publications written by him, including his oration in Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1776, in a London reprint of the same year omitting the words "United States" from the title. Other documents include several manuscripts signed by Adams as clerk of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and president of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Christian Science Monitor Sept. 27, 1922

LIBRARY IS ASKED TO BAR HISTORY

City Council Disapproves of "The American Wars"

The Boston City Council voted unanimously yesterday to ask the trustees of the Public Library to bar from the shelves Helen Nicolay's play, "The American Wars," declaring that the author had not been fair in her treatment of the life of Samuel Adams and in her strictures on the life and activity of Patrick Henry and other Revolutionary War characters. The resolution asking the library trustees to bar the book written by the daughter of one of Abraham Lincoln's secretaries was introduced by Councilman James A. Watson.

Councilman Watson's order that the trustees bar Webster's Unabridged Dictionary on the ground that certain definitions of certain words were not fair to the United States and were friendly toward the English people was laid over for one week.

The council decided that it would alter existing regulations so that two-family houses be allowed to be built on land abutting the municipal parkways. Mayor Curley has declared his willingness to sign such an order.

By action of council the name of the North End branch of the public library was changed to Dante Alighieri Branch Library.

Christian Science Monitor Sept. 27, 1922

WIDE APPEAL GIVEN LIBRARY LECTURES

With Shakespeare and art as the leading subjects in the free public lecture course to be given by the Boston Public Library on Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons this winter, attention also will be given to such current subjects as radio communication and the Camp Fire girl. Travel, literary and historical subjects go to make up a program appealing to a wide variety of interests.

The course will open on Oct. 5 with a lecture on Hawaii by Dr. Ellen Palmer, and will be followed on Oct. 8 by one on the creative genius of the American Negro by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A trip through the land of Evangeline, interesting experiences with birds and animals, life in the Australian bush are other subjects that will be presented. This course will be given in the lecture hall of the main library at Copley Square. Occasional lectures will be given at the branches.

Negro Art, Literature, and Labor

The Collection Now on View Tells the History of the Race and a Story of Effort and Achievement from the Seventeenth to the Twentieth Century

By J. H. S.

AMONG all the racial elements to be found in what we know as the United States that of the negro is the only one of which it can be said that it had no choice in the matter of coming to North America. It did not come, it was brought, and today the country has some ten million citizens wholly or in part of negro blood. From the Lincolnshire Puritan to the last Lithuanian that landed at Ellis Island, all have found themselves here because they wished it. But the negro of today is the descendant of men and women who were brought in ships as so many chattels and for this reason the collection of books, prints, manuscripts and pictures that is shown in the Public Library is of a peculiar interest. It not only calls attention to the advance made by the negroes in the United States in the last fifty years, but it shows that advance.

The collection and the objects it embraces are intended as a memorial to Miss Maria L. Baldwin, for many years the beloved and respected principal of the Agassiz School, and takes place under the auspices of the League of Women for Community Service, the rooms of which are at 605 Massachusetts Avenue. To one who has taken the negroes in America for granted according to our easy-going way, we can but say that this exposition has much to enlighten him. We have all read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and shuddered at Legree; we know Lincoln was the Great Emancipator; we have beheld the statue of William Lloyd Garrison and that of the more polished Wendell Phillips; we have heard of Booker Washington and we have a general idea that the negro is a person of much amiability and a taste for music. But that is hardly sufficient outfit for understanding the real relations of the negro to the America of today, and what he has accomplished.

Millions Spent for Liberty Bonds

In regard to this last matter, it is highly important to understand that the advance of the negro as it is now taking place, is largely a matter of his own accomplishment. Thus, the race that so lately as in 1870 suffered as much at the hands of the carpet-bagging Northerner as that individual asserted the negro had suffered at the hands of the Southerner, this race is on the books of the United States as the purchaser of \$225,000,000 of Liberty Bonds. Money talks and in most cases it talks entirely too much, but not in this, because it underscores a specific achievement by the negro in a field where it had been hastily taken for granted he could not succeed. He was cheerful, he was strong, in certain departments of labor he was very useful, but in business he could never make much of a showing. But here are the figures that prove the contrary. It is not argued that every negro by any means bought a Liberty Bond but it is simply shown that men and women of negro blood made this huge subscription. Nor must it be understood that until Lincoln's proclamation there was no such thing as a literate or prosperous negro. On the contrary, there were plenty of cases of educated negroes and of prosperous negroes who with their papers of manumission had been heartened to become prosperous. It is reckoned that in certain sections of the South some forty-four per cent of the farms are owned by negroes. Throughout the United States negroes have some 50,000 business enterprises among which are seventy-two banks.

Their Literary Lights

They have fought in all the wars of the United States and came out of the Civil War with a most honorable record for service. Indeed, it is regretted that limitations of space prevent more extended description of this part of their history, which is most creditable. But it is in this as in all other directions that the American negro shows on the whole a marked advance. A fact to which attention is drawn is that while the common impression is that the negro seeks expression in the more emotional forms of art he has achieved solidly in that of literature. The negro James John Capitein who had a degree from the University of Leyden and Phyllis Wheatley so well known in New England annals, were but instances few and far between of what education would do for the negro and today we see it in the work of men of the negro race in America.

It can be said that there was a time when the negro suffered from his friends, or some of them at least. These, at a certain period in our history, seem to have taken it for granted that the man who but yesterday was treated and lived as a chattel, who was saturated in a tradition of his own incompetence and inferiority, who had never known much beside the senses to guide him, could tomorrow and as by some magic process be converted into a legislator, a judge, a merchant or a land-owner. Those who doubted the wisdom of such a theory, even though they had shed their blood to stamp out slavery and would do it again, were looked upon by the enthusiasts as but little else than slaveholders. There followed the dreadful period of reconstruction in which too often the Southern white was made more bitter and more angry, while the negro was no whit bettered. But soon there came, and increased by degrees, that healing wisdom which showed that like all men upon the face of the earth, the negro must be taught and taught not upon the basis of wild fanatic partisanship, but upon some system fashioned to his capacity. White men helped in this, but it is to the wisdom and real statesmanship of such men as Booker T. Washington that we owe the fact that today much is made of the technical and industrial training of the negro. Give him book-learning by all means, but give him a trade. Schooling is something that spreads and as the schools for technical, industrial and agricultural training have improved, other schools have kept pace with them, so that today we find that negroes spend some \$2,000,000 per annum on their schools and have a total of \$72,000,000 to their credit for schools and colleges.

The Story that Is Told

Adequately to describe the collection assembled at the Public Library would be virtually to give the negro's history in America and readers must go and see for themselves what will hugely interest them. Aside from what it has to say to the student of economics or literature or politics, the collection is a story which has not its like in modern history. It does not argue that the negro has no great defects to overcome nor does it give any ground for hasty conclusions, however kindly these may be. All soldiers look pretty well on parade and the sergeant majors do not tell all they know. But it shows that from a body that a very few years ago were slaves and so considered by the world, there have come men and women who have done those things which cannot be disregarded, which must be respected and above all make for the good of the Commonwealth. The good-for-nothing negro is probably the same as ever, but the negro who has been wise enough, plucky enough and honest enough to seek where his real manhood lay and to seek it, has given us chapter and verse for believing that he is a very good citizen.

An Enlightened Generation

One indulges in no rhetoric in saying that this documented exposition of what the

negro has done in America is a contribution not only to self respect but to that feeling of solidarity and growth so much needed today. We see the wheels go round in beholding what can be done. The negro boy who in Richmond in 1852 must have a certificate that George L. Ruffin is free-born, lives in Boston a respected magistrate. The negro Norrie Wright Cuneey that is born in Texas (he invented the phrase "illy white" in 1888) makes himself respected and leaves a daughter who with Mrs. Ridley tells one white man more than he even knew about his negro fellow citizens. Many names might be added to these, for the present generation is active and more and more enlightened, but the main fact is that a good deal has been accomplished by the negro in America. No one knows what the future will be, but it can be contemplated with much more hope than if the record had been different. Man is at once the most conservative and most impatient of animals. The evolution in the past to which he points with pride, he declines to see in the present and the future. Nevertheless, that evolution goes on ceaselessly and we have reason for hoping much from this exposition of the advance made by the negroes in America.

An account of the exposition would take up more space than other matter permits, but the general idea of what is shown at the Public Library can be described. The negro activity and determination the negro advance today shows itself in three departments of development: in art, in letters, and in commerce. There is no doubt a development in political activity, but we purposely refrain from including this, because it is evident that the negroes themselves have come to the conclusion that full political development must have as foundation the development of the individual.

With this in view, the negro population of Boston have assembled not only those objects which show what the negro has done and is doing in music and literature, but what he has achieved in commerce and affairs in general. It is from all these that the spectator is to draw his conclusions and he is left quite free to do so at his leisure. Were they contrasted suddenly, the negro of the underground railway and the negro who is prosperous and respected banker today, would hardly speak the same language, yet they are links in the same chain of spiritual and mental development, a fact that can best be shown in such fashion as the exposition offers. The conclusion that one has to draw is that the negro in many cases has advanced in the less florid field of achievement and has made himself a business man whose whole life is a negation of the conception of the negro's capacities which certainly were held not long ago by many people.

This being so, the raison d'être of this exposition displays itself, when we see photographs of well equipped and prosperous business establishments, what is now a great and well developed system of schools and colleges, indications of negro success at the law, banking, trade and farming, side by side with what the negro genius, an amiable one, has done in song writing and music generally, in music criticism, in English prose and verse, in painting and in sculpture. We can safely follow Talleyrand's advice and say, "Sur-tout, point de zèle" and yet find a movement so distinctly forward that it betokens not only marked and intelligent progress in the arts, but the creation of an economic self-reliance that cannot but be an addition to the prosperity of the country.

Displayed at the Boston Public Library



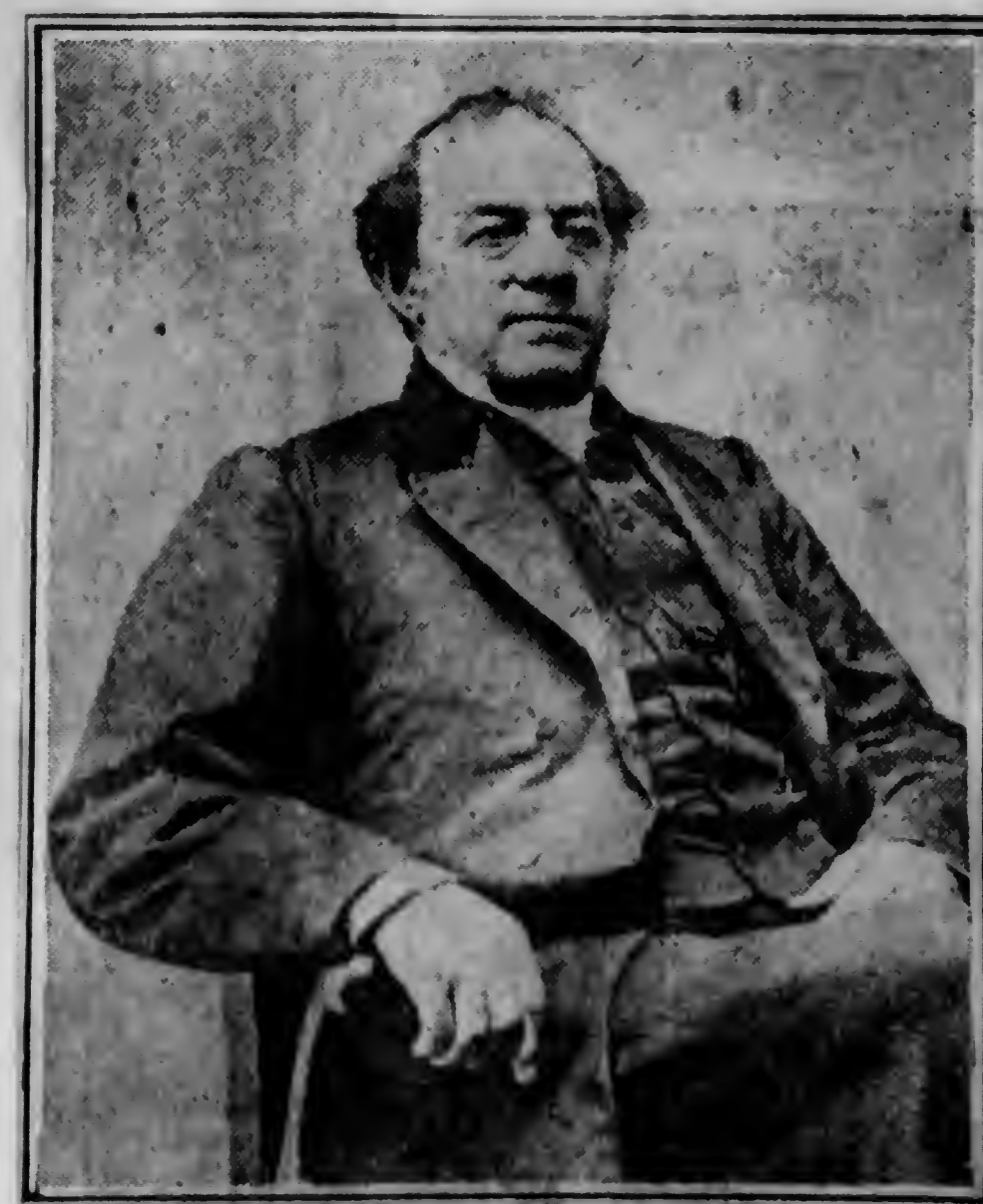
TOP ROW—Left to Right—Miss Maria L. Baldwin, in Whose Honor the Exhibition Is Being Held.



Harriet Tubman (1824-1913), Active in the Work of the Underground Railroad and During the Civil War in the Federal Secret Service. She Was for Many Years a Resident of Auburn, New York.



Jacobus Ioannes Eliza Capitein—a Jurist of the Seventeenth Century.



SECOND ROW—Extreme Left—Rev. Leonard A. Crimes, for Years the Pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church.

continued on next page



Extreme Right—Mrs. Florida R. Ridley, who with Mrs. Cuney Hare, has had so much to do with the success of the present exposition. Mrs. Ridley is the daughter of Judge Ruffin.



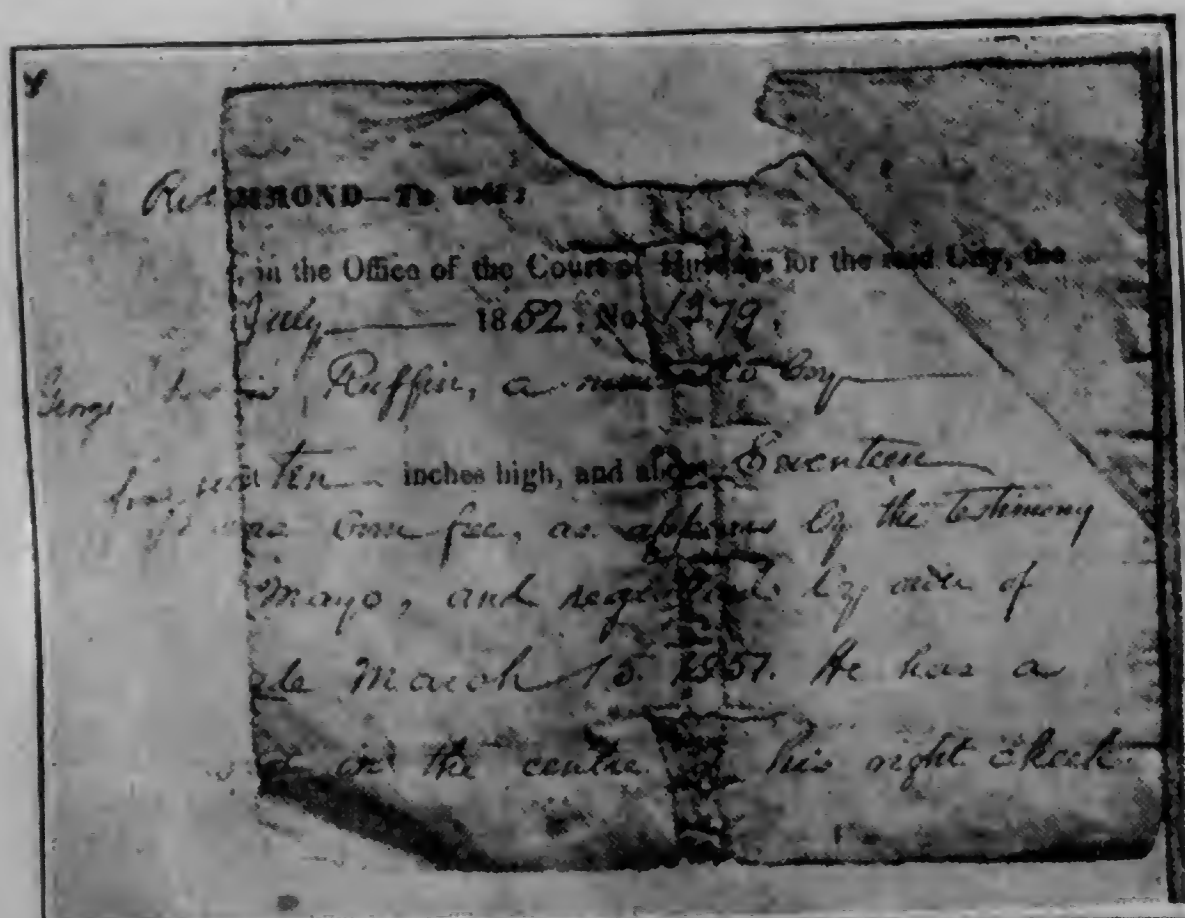
CENTRE ROW — Left to Right — Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare. She is an Authority in Creole Music and Negro Folk-song and is herself a Professional Pianist of Repute. Mrs. Hare is the daughter of Norris Wright Cuney, Collector of the Port of Galveston Under President Harrison.



The Sculptress, Meta Vaux Warrick Fuller. Mrs. Fuller has exhibited at the Paris Salon and is represented in the present exposition by four pieces of her work. Among which is an excellent portrait statuette of Mrs. Cuney Hare.



Andrew J. Stevens, of Brown & Stevens, Bankers, Philadelphia.



Certificate of Free Birth of George L. Ruffin, at Richmond, Virginia. He died a Magistrate in Massachusetts.

In the World of Art

By F. W. COBURN

Art, literature, music and other creative activities of the negro race are profusely exhibited in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library during the present month. The immediate occasion for display of these outpourings of negro creativeness is to illustrate James Weldon Johnson's lecture on "The Creative Genius of the American Negro," to be delivered at the library today.

The cultural background from which negroes were brought to this country prior to the stopping of the slave trade was such as to make it reasonably certain that when and wherever the negro got a fair chance to express himself he would do so artistically. With the arts of Africa, many of them successfully cultivated by black folk as well as by the Mediterranean brunettes, their distant cousins, we have become familiar through such collections as that of the Egyptian department at the Museum of Fine Arts. Our notions, indeed, of prehistoric Africa have been considerably changed as we have recovered the story of the arts of design in Ethiopia and other interior countries of the dark continent. We have come to appreciate that anciently the negro race was not composed wholly of savage folk.

"Dahome and Ashantee, eating men's flesh. Filling the drink-bowls of their gods with blood."

but that more than one dusky African queen, as in Sir Edwin Arnold's lines:

"Wore a great crown best of burning gold. Bordered and bossed with jewels such as thou, Lord Pharaoh, keepest not in treasure-house."

STRUGGLE FOR STANDING

Transplanted to this hemisphere under the most demoralizing circumstances, the negro race in the United States is seen in such an exhibition as the present one to be struggling to attain a standing in the arts such as is more usual and conventional among the three sub-species of white humanity. Encouragement toward such pursuits, furthermore, is none too plenty in a crude raw nation like our own, where yawping mobs of white savages burn pregnant negro women at the stake for no crime but that of being black. Still, even in a land made safe, more or less, for white democracy, the oppressed negro is making progress even in the arts for which he is asserted, south of Mason and Dixon's line, to have no capacity.

At the library the negro cultural exhibition includes a number of rather impressive works of art: paintings and sculptures by American negroes. If one falls to find any common racial note running through these, that circumstance is perhaps not so astonishing. Separated from their ancestral background and traditions, these folk naturally have to assimilate the arts with which they are brought into contact. They are at their present best, too, when they are most cosmopolitan.

It is likewise notable that the two artists whose work stands out with especial distinction at this exhibition have palpably absorbed more thoroughly than the others what France has to give to the present day artistic practitioner.

H. O. Tanner, distinguished landscape painter, though born in this country, has lived at Paris so long as not to be a very representative American at all.

He is really a prototype of a class of French artists of dark skin who will be increasingly numerous now that France is a nation of 90,000,000 people, more than half of whom are negroes. Senegal will send other than flaccid artists to Paris these next few decades. The sculptor Meta Vaux Warrick Fuller, though now resident, is understood,



PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG WOMAN
By L. Wheeler

In Massachusetts, is likewise a product of the Parisian ateliers, where she had the advantage of instruction from Rodin.

A NEGRO RELIGIOUS ART

Mr. Tanner's "Flight into Egypt" is one of his many religious paintings, a collection of which was exhibited at the Vose gallery not many months ago. It has the quiet lyric beauty of painting that is conceived within a narrow range of color values by an artist of much sensibility and good taste. If Tanner leans toward a refinement that hardly accords with present modes in painting, that may be due to his age rather than his race. Still negro art is likely to be most effective when conceived in a minor key.

Mrs. Fuller exhibits five small sculptures: "Future," "Maud, Come Home," "Awakening Ethiopia," "A Grandmother" and "Mother and Child." She has a flair for symbolic sculpture, delicately conceived. With so many negroes acquiring wealth among us it might seem that such a sculptor would find opportunity to do some big things for public places in the United States—if our w. k. lynchings and Ku Kluxers would allow them to stand.

WHEELER SKETCHES VIGOROUS

L. Wheeler, whether man or woman, is one of the exhibitors whose work

looks to be that of a recent graduate of one of the American art schools. Mr. or Miss Wheeler's sketches in color are vigorous and descriptive. They look possibly a little jazzy alongside a sober, low-toned landscape by E. M. Bannister.

Another interesting group of works is by Richard Lonsdale Brown, grandson of a slave, himself a sign painter by training, whose pictures appealed to the late Jacob H. Schiff, New York banker, through whom he was helped to become an artist painter. By W. W. Scott, said to be a pupil of Tanner's, are some sketches, and there is a large and ambitious landscape by S. O. Collins.

A dozen or so of etchings of French subjects have been sent to this exhibition by A. A. Smith, born in New York in 1896, a former pupil of the National Academy of Design, and now resident in Paris. His work, if one may judge from the prints here shown, is still a little uneven, but in some of the pieces he achieves a very good standard.

Of an earlier generation of negro artists is the portrait bust of Robert Gould Shaw, made in 1867 by Edmonia Lewis, a colored woman. It has the distressing shine of so much of the sculpture of its period, but it shows also the virtues of close, intensive modeling.

EXHIBIT WELL WORTH SEEING

The historical, literary and musical features of the negro exhibition are outside the purview of this review. They furnish an added reason why people of this community, with its comparatively creditable reputation for broad-mindedness toward the colored races, should be sure to see the exhibition.



"AWAKENING ETHIOPIA"
By Meta Vaux Warrick Fuller

MAYOR'S WIFE TO SPEAK TOMORROW

Mrs. Curley, wife of Mayor Curley, is scheduled to be one of the speakers at a meeting tomorrow evening in Library Hall, Sedgewick street, Jamaica Plain, for the purpose of organizing for the registration of voters. Mrs. Curley will deliver a special message to the women. Mayor Curley will also speak.

The meeting is for organization purposes for voters of ward 23, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale and West Roxbury. Other speakers at the meeting will include City Councilman David Buckley, Commissioner Fagan of the election commission, and Henry Lawler. J. Frank Corcoran will preside.

Boston Transcript
October 4, 1922

THE LIBRARIAN

WHAT next should happen in the "special libraries" field is the making of a card catalogue of the multiple useful activities which special librarians are constantly discovering and undertaking in dark corners and long lanes of the book world hitherto unexplored by men or women possessing professional skill in librarianship. The newest realm which the special librarians are seeking to conquer is, if you please, the literature of trade catalogues. The association has a committee which is now investigating this subject. And the chairman of the committee—trust the efficient system of the Special Libraries Association to keep the Librarian informed from St. Paul, Minn., what goes on here in the Librarian's own hub—is Mr. Lewis A. Armistead, librarian of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

"Librarians have had as much difficulty with trade catalogues as business men have had," says the Librarian's correspondent from St. Paul, "so they have formed a committee to see what can be done not only to make the contents more available, but also to devise some means to take proper care of them. This latter is no simple task, owing to the great variety of sizes and numbering." The work must indeed be one of large scope and of many intricacies, the Librarian feels assured, even though he expresses this judgment in advance of the careful discussion in which he hopes to engage Mr. Armistead in regard to the subject. If the dozen of trade catalogues which come to any citizen's desk in the course of a year be, as they probably are, but the millionth part of the total annual production, then certainly the effort to reduce them to good order and ready reference must be a task worth the mettle of an expert.

Think what a boon it would be to business men, moreover, if they could feel assured that at some central bureau this task were being regularly and well accomplished, upon sound principles of selection and upon clean-cut lines of filing and preservation. Save in the largest commercial establishments, maintaining special libraries of their own, there is not a business house in all Boston whose officers are not constantly harassed by the problem of deciding which catalogues, which trade-reference sheets shall be saved and which shall go to the waste-basket. And what general manager does not know the annoyance and risk of financial loss which come when suddenly it is realized that the catalogue thrown away a month ago would be of the greatest possible practical service if only it had been kept at hand?

If the business men of Boston knew that at the proposed business branch of the Public Library the desired material would in ninety cases out of a hundred be found on file how long would it be before the Chamber of Commerce would cease to regard such a branch as a luxury and come to think of it as a necessity? The sooner they realize that a business branch can be made indispensable in such ways as this the better prospect we shall have of seeing the long-discussed business branch actually established in Boston.

EXENSIVE COURSES OPEN

State's Classes in Spanish and French Have Large Enrollment

More than two hundred Boston men and women were present last evening at the opening of the State course in Spanish, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. The advanced class was made up largely of students who completed the State's elementary course last year, though several members of the class were qualified for advanced instruction by previous study in schools and colleges or by travel in Spanish-speaking countries. In the elementary class, employees of banks and commercial houses were well represented, and among them were several in training for appointment to positions in South America.

Both classes are instructed by Carlos A. Monge, of the First National Bank of Boston, and are scheduled to meet on Monday evenings for twenty weeks. A second university extension course is scheduled to open at the Public Library this evening, for students in conversational French. Captain Andre Morize of Harvard will be the instructor. For the accommodation of students living outside of Boston, the department of education has arranged to hold the first section of the advanced class at 5 P. M. Two other sections, one at 7 P. M. for beginners, and one at 8 P. M. for intermediate students will also be organized.

Boston Herald

October 8, 1922

It is a valuable list which comes today from the Boston Public Library, to provide a brief bibliography for the extensive contemporaneous struggles proceeding in Anatolia:

THE NEAR EAST

AMERICAN Committee for the Independence of Armenia. The joint mandate scheme. A Turkish Empire under American protection. (New York, 1919.) Plates. Maps. A collection of articles by various authors. 22000.71

HALL, William H. The Near East: crossroads of the world. With a final chapter by James L. Barton. New York, 1920. Plates. Maps. On reconstruction after the World War. Bibliography, pp. 222-223. 23005.41

JASTROW, Morris. The Eastern Question and its solution. Philadelphia, 1920. Map. Contents: The failure of European diplomacy in the Near East. The present situation. Mandates not a solution of the Eastern Question. Internationalism as a solution of the Eastern Question. 22001.40

LEVINE, Isaac D. The resurrected nations. Short histories of the peoples freed by the Great War and statements of their national claims. New York, 1919. Maps. 2305.134

MARRIOTT, John A. B. The Eastern Question. An historical study in European diplomacy. Oxford, 1918. Maps. References at the end of each chapter. A copy for the library is in the library. 51.13.

MATTHEWS, Basil. The middle of nearer Asia. With a preface by Viscount Bryce. New York, 1919. Plates. Map. 3040.321

OSTROM, Leon. Comte. The Turkish problem. Translated from the French by Winifred Stephens. London, 1919. 3080.208

PANAYOTOFF, Stephen. Near Eastern affairs and conditions. New York, 1922. (Williams College. Institute of Politics. Publications.) On social and political conditions in the Balkan States and Turkey. 3080.204

RIBBANT, Abraham M. America, Save the Near East. Boston, 1918. 2200.284

WILLIAMS, Talcott. Turkey: a world problem of today. Garden City, 1921. Map. Lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute, 1920, rewritten by the author. 3087.165

The Boston Public Library's "ten-book list" for the week takes its cue from the seasonal trek of our young men and women toward the universities.

STORIES OF COLLEGE LIFE

BACON, Josephine Dodge Daskam. Smith College stories. New York, 1900. 63.120.

BLADLEY, Edward. (Cuthbert Bede.) The adventures of Mr. Verdant Green (at Oxford). Boston, 1897. Illustrated. 6378.01. Earlier editions are on call-numbers 507.9: 6378.51: 6378.90. A sequel is entitled Little Mr. Bouncer (1744.7: 6378.50: 6378.92).

COOK, Grace Louise. Wellesley stories. Boston, 1904. Plates. 63.235.

FLANDRAU, Charles Jacobus. The diary of a freshman at Harvard. London, 1901. 57.506.

GRISWOLD, Latta. Deering at Princeton. New York, 1914. Plates. 47.444.

JOHNSON, Owen. Stover at Yale. New York, 1912. Plates. 47.309.

MINOT, John C. and Donald F. Snow. compilers. Tales of Bowdoin. Some gathered fragments and fancies of undergraduate life in the past and present. Told by Bowdoin men. Augusta, 1901. Portraits. Plates. 2408.248. A second collection is entitled Under the Bowdoin Pine. (2408.249).

PAINE, Ralph Delahaye. Campus days. (Short stories.) New York, 1912. Plates. 47.344.

PORT, Waldron K. Harvard stories, sketches of the undergraduate. New York, 1903. 14.175.

WISTEN, Owen. Philosophy 4. A story of Harvard University. New York, 1916. Portraits. 58.303.

Boston Herald

October 8, 1922

FREE LECTURES ON MUSIC AND DRAMA

Free public lectures will be given in the lecture hall of the Boston public library on Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock and on Sunday afternoons. The Thursday lectures are illustrated by lantern slides. The entrance is from Boylston street only. The doors will be opened two hours before each lecture and closed 10 minutes after the lecture begins.

1922.

Sunday, Oct. 22—The Times of Shakespeare. Frank C. Brown. With lantern slides.

Sunday, Nov. 5—Old Opera Days and Opera Singers. Francis H. Wade, M. D. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Nov. 16—The Passion Play of 1922. Dr. John C. Bowker, F. R. G. E.

Sunday, Nov. 19—Famous Productions of Shakespeare. F. W. G. Hersey. With lantern illustrations.

Sunday, Nov. 26—The Music of the Western Church. Wallace Goodrich. With musical illustrations by members of the choir of the Church of the Advent.

Sunday, Dec. 3—Back to Shakespeare: The Technique of the Spoken Drama. Robert E. Rogers.

Sunday, Dec. 10—Message of Music, or the Art Work of the Future. Mme. Beale Morey. Musical illustrations from the songs of Greek girls in Greek costume—Melodies of the Chorus, Songs of the Nile boatmen, Hymnology and Metre of German and English.

Sunday, Dec. 17—Fragrant Light, Man and Artist. Lecture-recital by John Orin.

Sunday, Dec. 24—The Development of Mechanical Music. Geoffrey O'Hara, composer. With musical illustrations.

1923.

Sunday, Jan. 14—Musical in Adversity. Archibald T. Davison. With musical illustrations.

Sunday, Jan. 21—Shakespeare in the 20th Century. E. Charlton Black.

Sunday, Feb. 4—The Orators and Orators of Shakespeare. Henry L. Southwick.

Sunday, Feb. 12—The Problem of Popularizing Good Music. Leo R. Lewis. With musical illustrations.

Sunday, April 1—Dramatizing the Master: Robert Plaque Upon Shakespeare. Albert H. Gilmer. With lantern illustrations.

Boston Telegram

October 10, 1922

THE LIBRARY

Editor of The Boston Telegram:

What rot is this that we hear about the Public Library? And about the attendants?

If there is a group of workers in the city more faithful, intelligent and under-paid—where is it? The writer has been in newspaper work in New York and Chicago. He has been employed in the libraries of many universities and is perfectly at home with the neurotic type represented by Miss "Carrie Whoopie" and Max Newman. Miss Carrie Whoopie runs constantly to the busy employees at Dartmouth st. "Emphatically demanding" German books. Of course she is unaware that the letter sent to The Telegram contains rhetoric that the average "night-schooler" recognizes as barbarian.

What does the Public Library need most? A more intelligent choice of new books? Perhaps.

But most of all, Mr. Editor, the library needs a thorough cleaning out of the crowd of loafers, neurotics and bums that haunt this beautiful building. Many of these move to the benches on the Common during August; many continue their troubling of attendants and polishing of chairs.

Several police vans could care for a hundred such characters. To these a sifting process might be applied. Let the loafers go to work. Let those mildly insane on the question of "Poisoned Librarians" be kindly "cared for" in some state institution. The other offenders should receive special individual treatment.

To sum up: The exclusion of cranks, idlers, disgruntled and do-nothings—this is the immediate and crying need of the Boston Public Library. PETER V. YALING, Peterboro st.

NEGRO ACHIEVEMENTS RECORDED AT BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Accomplishments of Race in Artistic, Professional and Industrial Field Are on View

So numerous are the contributions of persons of African or Negro descent to the artistic, literary, professional and industrial wealth of the world that it was found possible to no more than indicate them at the exhibition of Negro achievements which opened yesterday at the Boston Public Library. The material that has been brought together there from many sources is so classified and fundamental that it is both enlightening and stimulating. It is seldom that the public has been given an opportunity to view such a presentation of the work and accomplishments of people of the Negro race.

While the exhibition is as yet far from complete, enough is in place to hold attention for several hours. Following is an exhibit of an important part of the collection will go to form the nucleus of a permanent exhibit of historical facts, pictures and periodicals representing every line of Negro achievement. This will be dedicated to the memory of Miss Maria L. Baldwin, for many years a teacher in the Cambridge, Mass., schools and for several years master of the Agassiz School in that city, and a noted civic worker among her people. A portrait of her is a feature of the exhibit.

Early History Recalled

Books, pamphlets, and histories displayed under glass carry the visitor back to the early centuries when the Negroes occupied a more conspicuous place on the political stage than they do today. From these dim beginnings the line is traced along to the Negro of today, forging ahead in all lines of modern activity.

On a wall hangs a beautiful painting, "The Flight into Egypt," by Henry O. Tanner, foremost among American Negroes in modern art, whose works may be found at the Luxembourg in Paris and in public and private galleries in the United States. Near by is a landscape by Edward Bannister, painted in the early '60s, whose work was accorded much attention in those days when Negro culture was less an accepted fact in the United States than it is today. Other contributors to this section of the exhibit are Miss Laura Wheeler of Cheney, Pa., Samuel O. Collins of Washington, D. C., Albert A. Smith of New York City, and William E. Scott of Indianapolis, Ind.

Modern Writers in Group

Paul Laurence Dunbar, "poet laureate" of the Negro race, has a prominent place in the exhibition. Next to him, among modern writers, the works of W. E. B. DuBois, D. D., author, educator, orator, and editor, are placed, with books by Alexander Dumas and his son and others whose writings are familiar to the general reading public. Of particular interest in New England are several books by Phillis Wheatley, native African and a slave, servant to John Wheatley of Boston in the pre-Revolutionary days when slavery was tolerated even in that city.

Much attention is given to the abolition movement in New England. One case is given over to memorials of John Brown, his diaries, autograph letters, a lock of his hair, the speech he made just previous to his execution. There are souvenirs also of William Lloyd Garrison, the Higginson, Elliot, Halliwell and other New England families who were active in securing freedom for the Negro race.

Accomplishments of the Negro in music are well set forth. These cover African and Afro-American "spirituals" or folk-songs, modern compositions, musicians and singers, among them George Bridgetower for whom Beethoven wrote the Kreutzer Sonata.

Christian Science Monitor

October 3, 1922



Miss Maria L. Baldwin
Picture of Former Principal of Agassiz School in Cambridge Shown at Exhibition of Negro Progress in Boston Public Library

Boston Post
October 10, 1922

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

A very interesting exhibition of "The Work of the Negro" is now to be seen at the Boston Public Library. It is under the auspices of the League of Women for Community Service. Boston had an early demonstration, in the person of Phillis Wheatley, of the creative possibilities of that race which was still in slavery. Phillis was sold as a slave, here in Boston, in the year 1766. She was only 7 years old, and had been brought from Africa in a slave-ship.

Bought by Mrs. Wheatley of Boston, she was treated with great kindness, and soon developed a talent for verse-making. You can find her "Memor" and her poems in the exhibition.

Frederick Douglass naturally occupies a prominent place in any exhibition such as this.

In no department has the genius of the Negro so strikingly manifested itself as in that of music. When Beethoven wrote the "Kreutzer Sonata" it was for George Bridgetower, a mulatto violinist, whose father was an African and his mother a German or a Pole.

Then there was William Coleridge-Taylor, who won so much fame by his "Hiawatha" and his other compositions, some of which have found a place in the programmes of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In Spain and in France the Negro race has also been represented by brilliant musicians.

Painting and sculpture also find due place in this exhibition. Peculiarly appropriate and interesting is the bust of Robert Gould Shaw, by Edmonia Lewis. "The Flight into Egypt," by M. O. Tanner, occupies a place of honor and attracts considerable attention. There is a charming little pastel by Richard Lonsdale Brown. He went to New York and met with a measure of success there for a time, but it is feared that he may even have died of starvation, as he was too proud and sensitive to make his condition known.

Boston Daily Globe, Oct. 10, 1922

CHARACTER PRODUCT OF SCHOOLS LACKING

Fr Corrigan Tells Causes in Talk at Public Library

The number that assembled yesterday afternoon at the League of Catholic Women, 1 Arlington st., to hear the lecturer on "Education and Character Building" by Rev. James J. Corrigan, S. J., professor of social ethics at Boston College, was so great that the meeting was adjourned to the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. Arrangements have been made to continue the course at the latter place each Monday afternoon at 4:15, the closing lecture to be Dec. 11.

The course carries promotional credits, authorized by the board of superintendents of the Boston Public Schools.

Yesterday's talk was on "The Teacher and Character Building." Fr Corrigan said he believed that the character-product of our schools is deficient owing to three chief causes—wrong aim and method, early specialization and economic pressure and industrial exploitation. He said, in part:

"By failing to grasp the large view, that the end of education is the actualization of the capacities of the child, that teaching is no mere conformity to system, no mere covering of courses of study, we are stunting character-growth and stifling personality.

"Every teacher who enters upon the training of youth should clearly grasp that she accepts no smaller duty than that of perfecting manhood. Unless she sees in every child a complexity of possibilities, an organization of developing faculties, of which reason and conscience are the controlling force and the crowning glory, she may impart knowledge, but she will not mold character.

"It is the part of education to see to it that the child comes into his human inheritance, his human environment, made up of our science, our literature, our art, our institutions and our religious life. By specializing before the child is adjusted to all of these, education fails to develop the full character and the resulting product is deficient and defective.

"Economic pressure and industrial exploitation of childhood are doing irreparable injury to the youth of the land and to the future citizenship of America by cutting them off from the opportunity which is the sacred right of every American child, to have it made possible for him to grow in intellect and character.

"Child-labor conditions in America are a blot upon our civilization and a sure sign of future social decay."

Boston Transcript
October 11, 1922

WANT IDEAS FOR OCCUPATIONS

Extension Service Committee of Public Library Seeks Suggestions of Ways of Employing Elderly People

The extension service committee of the Boston Public Library is compiling a list of vocations and avocations for elderly people, which do not require too severe application and yet which will afford congenial occupation. It is desired that this list, which is to be kept on file in the Public Library, be as complete as possible and the committee therefore is appealing for suggestions.

Some of the occupations suggested have been candy making, cooking of special articles for exchanges, sewing for exchanges and specialty shops, handicrafts such as toy making and sawing of jig-saw puzzles. For regular occupations suggestions include elevator and messenger service, poultry raising and care of children by the hour.

Accounts of other occupations would be most welcome and should be sent to the Extension Service Committee, Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript

234 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1922

HYPHENISM IN BOSTON

(From the Kansas City Star)

The Boston city council, at the instigation of an Irish member, has voted to bar a history of American wars from the public library on the ground that it is "pro-British."

This same Boston councilman recently attacked Webster's Dictionary because in defining the word "constitution" it included unwritten constitutions such as Britain has. The definition, he said, was "pro-British."

Isn't it time for American citizens to check up on such acts and reflect where they lead? The Star is not familiar with the history now attacked, which is by the daughter of an eminent American patriot and historian, John G. Nicolay, one of Lincoln's secretaries. But that makes no difference.

The question is whether the standard of the Boston council is to be applied to public questions in America. For it is the standard of hyphenism, not of Americanism.

A public library is designed for books representing every point of view. There is every reason for such a library to contain critical material on American statesmen and generals. There is every reason for it to contain histories written by Englishmen, by Frenchmen, by Germans, if you please, as well as by Americans. Often a reader gets the greatest stimulus by reading a book with which he disagrees.

This Boston alderman and his associates are looking at questions from the standpoint of Irishmen, not of Americans. What would happen if the Americans of Italian descent should try to censor public libraries from the Italian point of view? Or if Americans of other racial stocks should follow the example of these Boston councilmen?

A fundamental principle is involved here. Is America a nation? Or is it a collection of warring groups of Irish, Germans, Italians, Russians? That is a question that we are all contributing either to settle or to keep open.

Boston Globe, Oct. 17, 1922

VALUE OF SPORTS IN BUILDING CHARACTER

Fr Corrigan Lectures at the Public Library

The second lecture in a course on character training, under the auspices of the League of Catholic Women, was given yesterday afternoon by Rev. James J. Corrigan, S. J., of Boston College, in the lecture hall of the Public Library. Fr Corrigan's subject was "Sports as an Education and Character Building."

"Too often," he said, "memory and intellect are overtrained in classroom work, and the training of the will is neglected. The training of the will is the most important, as it has much to do with the conduct of our lives and the building and shaping of character."

"The chief educational value of athletics is found in this, that it teaches self-control," he said. "As far as character building is concerned, the training and discipline gained on the athletic field are making up in many cases for the deficiencies of the classroom. Sport trains men to do their best, to subordinate pleasure, appetite, the desire for a good time, to one controlling purpose."

Sport often helps a man to self-discovery, to attempt that which may often seem with their powers and teaches courage, confidence and responsibility. The will to achieve is one of the finest results of our athletic field. Discipline and training with team work, and the submerging of the individual for the good of the whole, are social lessons of no little value."

"Our organized sport gives a broadening of vision, a clearer outlook, a greater faculty for seeing the other fellow's side, thus breaking down the walls of selfishness that shut off the true picture of life."

Fr Corrigan paid a high tribute to Maj. Frank V. Cavanaugh and "Jack" Mulvey, coaches at Boston College, "as men and trainers of men."

"I have watched these men work with boys, teaching them the most valuable lessons of life: abstinence, self-control, obedience, persistence, effort, grit. Sport is a real educator. The football field and running track often succeed where the classroom fails."

Boston Transcript - October 18, 1922

The newest issue of the quarterly Bulletin of the Boston Public Library, just published, offers a surprisingly broad opportunity available to our citizens either at moderate cost or, more often, with no charge whatever. In addition to the topics, speakers and dates of the fifty free public lectures in the central library's course, the fifteen addresses offered under the auspices of the Boston Ruskin Club in the lecture hall of the Copley square building, and the opening courses of the Lowell Institute's free public lectures this winter, together with the programme of the Institute's various schools and departments, there are also printed complete lists of the Massachusetts Department of Education and by the Commission on Extension Courses organized by a group of colleges around Boston.

The courses for teachers arranged by Boston University, the evening and day courses of the Franklin Union and the curriculum of the Knights of Columbus Evening School, all appear in extenso. There are brief notices of the home study courses of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the lecture series of the Museum of Fine Arts, the classes at Northeastern University, Simmons College, the Trade School for Girls, and the evening courses of the Young Men's Catholic Association—taken all in all, one of the most stimulating and impressive exhibits of old Boston's continuing richness in educational opportunity that can be imagined.

As for the exhibitions to be given by the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, it is no doubt the Librarian's fault and not the fault of the quarterly Bulletin that he has never before realized how long and carefully in advance the list of the attractive exhibits offered each year in the fine arts rooms is chosen and prepared. The exhibits are not only planned now for the whole year, but are arranged with special regard to the topics being discussed in the library's lecture hall at the time the exhibits occur. Of course this early preparation is for the best, but since an important element of the Librarian's pleasure in viewing these collections in the past has been the sense of merely stumbling upon them by chance, as he wandered through the rooms of the library, it is almost with reluctance that he now gives away the secrets of the exhibit schedule for 1922-23, which are as follows:

Oct. 2, Work of the American Negro; Oct. 30, Transportation; Nov. 6, Forestry; Nov. 13, Passion Play; Dec. 4, Mothercraft; Dec. 11, White Mountains; Dec. 18, Luca della Robbia; Dec. 26, Stained Glass; Jan. 15, Early American Arts; Feb. 5, Mountains of America; Feb. 12, George Washington; Feb. 26, City Planning; March 5, Unfamiliar Germany; March 12, Municipal Improvement; March 26, Fountains of Italy; and April 2, Drawings by the Masters.

Even the exhibits for all the thirty-one branches and reading rooms are carefully plotted and devised in advance. For this purpose the branches are divided into three groups of eight and one of seven stations, and to each of these groups a different set of exhibits is assigned. Throughout the months of the year from October to May, inclusive, each set of exhibits rotates among the various branches and reading rooms of the group designated to receive that particular set. Each separate display in the set goes on view the first Wednesday of the month and remains on view for two weeks at each of the stations in its exhibit group. For the current year the four series of exhibits comprise the following subjects:

Group A—Northern Italy: Old Boston; the Holy Land; Historic Traps; Holland; Great Monuments; Silk; Sicily.

Group B—Ports and Harbors; Switzerland; Hiawatha; Turkey; Donatello; Maine; Markets of the World; Ireland.

Group C—Islands of the Far East; Colorado; West Indies; Millet; Wool; Boydell's Shakespeare; Hawaii; Oxford.

Group D—Spain; Sir Joshua Reynolds; the Danube; India; Waterfalls of the United States; Brazil; Whistler; Mexico.

Think what this means. Since there are thirty-one stations to be covered, all but one of those thirty-two exhibits are on view at this moment in the libraries of the City of Boston. If there be any subject among them which any citizen is especially interested in at this time, or in any month of the year until June, he has only to consult the schedule printed in the quarterly Bulletin, find out at what branch the "show" is now being offered, and immediately he will have spread before him an expertly chosen group of the photographs and the manuscripts, the books and the paintings relating to the chosen topic. No wonder "educational success" is so hard to win commercially, here, rotating through our branch libraries, are pictures enough to fill one's eyes and soul throughout the winter at no cost except carfare.

Space did not serve last Wednesday for the printing of the Boston Public Library's ten-book list for the week. The Librarian especially regrets this, because Mr. Lucien E. Taylor, who has much to do with the compiling of these excellent brief bibliographies, has been redoubling his efforts of late to give to them, whenever occasion offers, a particular timeliness. The ten-book list of last week, for example, was devoted to Christopher Columbus. Even though another October 12 has slipped into the past, and the list cannot be printed now six days late, in this column, still the Librarian takes it that this bibliography will remain in good demand in Copley Square.

This week the ten-book list covers a more general topic in this wise:

RECENT BOOKS ON PAINTING

BERENSON, Bernhard. Essays in the study of Sieneese painting. New York, 1918. Plates, 4085.70.

Six essays on early Sieneese masters with fifty reproductions in photogravure. \$0.75.

BERUETTES MORET, Aureliano de. Spanish painting. London, 1921. 4072.244.

An historical sketch. Illustrated with fifty-two reproductions (nine in color) of works exhibited at Burlington House, London, November, 1920, to January, 1921. 4072.245.

CENTURY Association, New York. Julian Alden Weir: an appreciation of his life and work. With illustrations. New York, 1921. 4072.189.

Appreciations and reminiscences by six of Weir's colleagues, followed by a chronological catalogue of his paintings. 4080.142.

COQUILLON, Gustave. Paul Cézanne, Paris. 1919. Portraits. Plates. 4089.142.

A eulogistic biography and appreciation of this much discussed painter. 4089.142.

HAMILTON, John M. Men I have painted. With a foreword by Mrs. Drew. London, 1921. 4001.817.

Personal recollections of famous sitters, accompanied by forty-eight sepia reproductions of portraits. 4073.348.

HIND, Charles L. Art and I. New York, 1921. 4073.348.

HOLME, Geoffrey, editor. British water-colour painting of today. London, 1921. 24 colored plates. No text. 4072.245.

LUCAS, Edward V. Edwin Austin Abbey. Royal Academy: the record of his life and work. New York, 1921. 2 v. Portraits. Plates. For hall use only. 4073.13.

PENNELL, Elizabeth R., and Joseph Pennell. The Whistler Journal. Philadelphia, 1921. Portraits. Plates. An intimate record of the artist's later years, with reproductions of many little known works. 4083.75.

SHERMAN, Frederic F. American painters of yesterday and today. New York, 1919. Plates. Murphys, Tryon, Fuller, Homer, Eaton, Davies, Watrous, West. For hall use only. 4088.75.

Another subject which the Librarian found no room to discuss in this column last week was Eleanor S. Ledbetter's little masterpiece in the October number of Scribner's Magazine, entitled "The Human Touch" and the "Librarian." Miss Ledbetter says that her paper was suggested by a reading of Elizabeth T. Kirkwood's strange painting of "Life and the Librarian" in Scribner's for June. It is a wondrously effective and subtle refutation of the gloomy picture Miss Kirkwood painted of the horrors of life in a public library. For the morgue which Miss Kirkwood portrayed, the dismal dreariness of a Librarian's desire to do as little as possible for those who annoy her, there is substituted a warm, a thrilling picture of the library as a place of active and constructive life, where the Librarian's enjoyment of service to the street car conductor, the Greek candy store keeper, rich man and poor man, knows no limits save those of her own energy and ingenuity. In Miss Ledbetter's case such limits appear wide—so wide that they seem not even to exist.

SCORE LIBRARY TRUSTEES FOR REFUSING TO CHANGE NAME OF NO. END BRANCH

Italians Indignant—Pres. Brickley Of City Council Charges Trustees Have "Flimsy Excuse"—Boston Telegram Calls Decision "Slap At Italians" And Urges Board Be Asked To Quit

Readers of the NEWS, public officials and Boston newspapers are loud in their condemnation of the action taken by the trustees of the Boston Public Library in refusing to change the name of the North End Branch to the "Dante Alighieri Branch," in honor of the world's greatest poet.

Italians Indignant

Since word reached the public a few days ago that the trustees decided not to make the change, the NEWS has been literally flooded with written and telephonic communications from indignant Americans of Italian birth or extraction.

Councillor Brickley's Letter

Among the letters received by the NEWS was one from David J. Brick-



LOUIS BARASSO

ley, president of the City Council, who had introduced the order asking that the change be made. Councillor Brickley characterized the trustees' stand as "unjustifiable" and charged that their excuse for refusing to change the name is "flimsy." He expressed assurance that His Honor, Mayor Curley, is also disappointed in the action of the trustees. His letter follows:

"I note that the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library have decided adversely to the petition of the Italian citizens of Boston that the branch of the Boston Public Library, located in the North End section, be

renamed the Dante Alighieri branch in honor of the great poet of Italy whose birthday the world so signally honored recently and by whose birth all civilization has been blessed.

"I, as a citizen of Boston and President of the City Council, sincerely deplore that action of the trustees and to say that I am disappointed in their action is putting it mildly. I am deeply disappointed since I, believing in the justice and fairness of the claims made by our Italian citizens, had introduced in the Council the order asking that the change be made. Their stand is unjustifiable from any viewpoint and their clinging to a policy of naming branches according to geographical locations is antiquated and but a flimsy excuse for failure to recognize a nation to whom we are indebted for so many brilliant minds, the most brilliant of whom was Dante.

"I know that His Honor, Mayor Curley, feels as deeply in the matter as I and it is both his and my hope that at some future time we may be able to accomplish what your readers and citizens desire and what the Library trustees have refused to grant.

"DAVID J. BRICKLEY,
President, City Council."

Telegram Scores Trustees

The Boston Telegram, in Wednesday's issue, under the caption, "The Library and the slap at the Italian people," stated:

"The trustees of the Boston Public Library have again refused to change the name of the North End branch to the Dante Alighieri branch. The trustees prefer to retain geographical names. The mayor and city council should ask the trustees to quit. If they had their way they would call the branch 'George V Branch' and the chances are they are waiting only until the time is ripe."

Order Passed In July

The order requesting the change of name was passed by the City Council last July. The order was introduced by President Brickley upon the request of Louis Barasso of Hull st., North End.

On September 25, President Brickley again presented Barasso's petition to the Council, urging immediate action on the part of the trustees. As the result, Barasso received the fol-

lowing communication from the board, dated October 14:

Letter From Trustees

"At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, held on Friday, October 6, your communication of July 22 addressed to Dr. Mann, the statement presented by you to the City Council, and the vote of the City Council of July 24, were duly presented.

"I have been asked by the board to inform you that the trustees gave careful consideration to a similar request presented in October, 1921, at which time they voted that, in view of their long-established policy of naming branches in accordance with their geographical location, it was inexpedient to comply with the request; and that it is still the sense of the board that this policy be maintained. I have, at the request of the board, sent a similar reply in regard to the action of the trustees to the city clerk.

Personnel of Board

The Board of Trustees of the Public Library is made up of the following members: The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, Louis E. Kirstein, Judge Michael J. Murray, the Rev. Arthur T. Connolly and Guy Currier.

L. MELANO ROSSI CLUB HOLDS ANNUAL ELECTION

The first meeting of the season of the L. Melano Rossi Club, connected with the North End Library, was held last Thursday. Membership in the club is open to young men of Italian extraction interested in dramatics and debating.

The club was named in honor of Cav. L. Melano Rossi, through whose generosity several hundred books written in Italian have been given to the North End Library.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are Guido Calonicco, president; Dante Romano, vice president; Nunzio Mancinelli, secretary, and Laurie Circeo, treasurer. Under the able direction of Miss Mary F. Curley, librarian, the club may be expected to surpass last year's activities.

New Bedford, Mass. Standard
Sept. 23, 1922

WOULD BAR BOOK

Boston Councillor Attacks "Book of American Wars."

Boston, Sept. 26.—On motion of Councillor Jerry Watson, who some time ago launched an attack on Webster's Dictionary on the ground that it was pro-British, the city council yesterday unanimously passed an order requesting the trustees of the Boston Public Library to bar from their shelves Helen Nicolay's "Book of American Wars."

Watson's order aiming at the elimination of the dictionary was also presented but the council voted to lay it on the table pending acceptance by the library trustees of an invitation to attend the next meeting and show cause, if any, for the retention of the Webster classic.

The objection to Helen Nicolay's volume, as expressed by Watson was that the author "falsified history and held the early patriots up to ridicule." To prove his case the councillor read passages referring to Samuel Adams, James Otis and Joseph Warren.

Brockton (Mass.) Times. Oct. 13, 1922

Histories for Schoolboys

Councillor James Watson of Boston goes somewhat to extremes in demanding that Webster's dictionary be taken out of the schools and removed from the shelves of the Boston Public library because its definition of the word "constitution" does not conform to his ideas. It is hardly possible that he will succeed in this as he may in having certain histories discarded, one of them written by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, because they do not properly treat, from an American standpoint, some historical characters and events. A Boston Englishman, now dead, published a work a few years ago in which he bitterly attacked some of the leading characters of Revolutionary times, showing one as a smuggler, another as half mad, a third as a drunken monster. This was written for older people, not for school children, and the public could afford to accept it with good natured tolerance. There are spots on the sun. There are few men in public life whose entire career will bear the close inspection of the historian. There are few real heroes and no demigods today. The boy of school age must have and ought to have some hero to worship, whether it be George Washington, Kit Carson or Babe Ruth. He accepts or rejects whole heartedly if perhaps blindly. In later life, when he has learned to make comparisons and allowances, it will do him no harm to know that Washington once swore terribly or that John Hancock was unwillingly drawn into the revolutionary movement by Sam Adams, or to learn that Aaron Burr was not a villain and that there were extenuating circumstances about Benedict Arnold. The schoolboy mind is not trained to judge and discriminate. The history writers must do that for him. They will fail if they belittle great events in our history or smirch the characters of those who bore great part in them.

Boston Herald - October 10, 1922

WATSON FIGHTS MORE BOOKS

City Council Asks Board if Any Are Used in Schools

DICTIONARY INQUIRY NOT YET FINISHED

"The press will print a front page picture of Jerry Watson with a black eye, will make fun of me in some other respects, but will not let their boys run a line of consequence concerning my action against British propaganda," complained Councillor Watson as he introduced a new list of books for his index expurgatorium at yesterday's meeting of the city council.

His colleagues, without comment, passed his order calling on the school committee for information as to whether any or all are in use in the schools either as textbooks or books of reference. The trustees of the public library were to have appeared at the meeting in defence of Webster's unabridged dic-

tionary, but Librarian Charles F. D. Belden explained that they have not yet completed the investigation called for by Watson, so for another week at least Webster is still an authority in Boston.

BOOKS WATSON OPPOSES

The books to which Councillor Watson most recently objects are as follows: McLaughlin & Van Tyne's "History of the United States for Schools"; Albert Bushnell Hart's "School History of the United States, Revised"; Everett Ruess's "American History for Grammar Grades"; and his "Short American History by Grades"; John P. O'Hara's "School History of the United States"; "Burke's Speech on Conciliation," edited by C. H. Ward; "Our United States," by W. B. Guiteau; "American History," by D. S. Muzzey; "Builders of Democracy," by Edwin Greenlaw, and "History of the American People," by Willis M. West.

"Blasphemy" was the word used by the councillor to describe such references in some of the books to John Hancock as a "smuggler" and to Samuel Adams as "a low man." With much unctious, Watson read a letter from Charles Grant Miller, electing the councillor to the "Patriotic League of America."

Councillor Glibody introduced an order, which was also passed with unanimity, putting the council on record as "unalterably opposed to the Ku Klux Klan" and urging the authorities "to use every effort to suppress it."

The council passed unanimously Mayor Curley's order for a \$2600 appropriation from the reserve fund, to be expended by the Maritime Association of the chamber of commerce in the case of the port differential now being argued before the interstate commerce commission.

The mayor included a letter of the Maritime Association, which has already advanced a retainer of \$15,000 to Edgar E. Clark, former chairman of the interstate commission, and Wilbur LeRoe, Jr., former chief examiner of the commission, now in a law partnership, and representing the petitioners before the commission. Contributions are expected from other New England cities.

By a vote of 5 to 2, Moriarty and Walsh constituting the minority, the council voted to ask the city auditor whether funds are available for the purchase of instruments and uniforms for the Boston traffic police band.

On motion of President Brickley, the council passed an order for a pension of \$600 a year to the widow of Capt. William C. Swan of the fire department, so long as she remains unmarried.

The order recommended by the justices of the municipal court raising the salary of Chief Probation Officer Albert J. Sargent from \$1600 to \$6000, and retroactive to Feb. 1 was laid on the table. Watson stating that he was opposed to it.

Boston Telegram
Oct. 20, 1922

THE LIBRARY

Editor of The Boston Telegram:
For some time I have read communications over the signature of Max Henry Newman, which have appeared in "The Letter Box." In common with many others who have to work for a living, I am rather tired of this gentleman's constant criticism. Doesn't he ever see anything in life that is above his critical mind? Or is he one of those who make a scrapbook of newspaper clippings containing his name, to be handed down to the future generations?

I know neither Mr. Newman nor Mr. Brammery, who answered the former's letters on the Public Library, but I would be interested in having Mr. Newman state the approximate number of volumes which he knows to be in the library, and I would like to ask whether the state contributes to the support of this public institution. If it does why pick on non-resident employees? Facts, Mr. Newman, are much better than idle words.

FRANK H. POWELL

TUESDAY, OCT 31, 1922

FR CORRIGAN GIVES THIRD OF LECTURES

"Hereditarianism" was the subject of the third lecture of the series on "Character Training," given under the auspices of the League of Catholic Women.

"Neither eugenic regulation nor any other measure will rid us of racial and social disease. Broader public education alone, joined with moral restraint, will safeguard our race and people from the horrors of these infections," he said.

"If our alcoholics, incorrigibles and congenital degenerates have increased in number to shocking proportions, it is due to the ill-advised conspiracy of silence, which has kept the masses of the people in ignorance of the widespread nature of congenital taint."

"Both doctors and ministers of religion have been flagrantly remiss in their social duty in this respect. The people rightly look to them for guidance and advice."

"By education and training, doctors and ministers of religion are in a position to know the nature and extent of this social menace, they fail in a social duty when they supply lost matters take their course. We need 'moral doctors' as well as physicians for our physical ills."

"The pseudo-science of eugenics is impracticable because it seeks to legislate humanity into right living. The omnipotence of legislation is a modern foolish barren of practical results."

Boston Transcript
October 25, 1922

This week's ten-book list from the Boston Public Library pays tribute to a King of these autumn days:

FOOTBALL

BERRY, Elmer. The forward pass in football. New York, 1921. Diagrams, 4007.295.

CAMP, Walter C. Football without a coach. New York, 1920. Illus. Diagrams, 4007.294.

DALY, Charles D. American football. With many diagrams by the author and portraits of prominent players and coaches. New York, 1921. Portraits, Diagrams, 4007.296.

DAVIS, Parke H. Football. The American miscellaneous game. New York, 1917. Plates, Bates Hall Ref. 52.11 (4007.290).

EDWARDS, William H. Football days. Memoirs of the game and of the men behind the ball. With introduction by Walter Camp. New York, 1916. Portraits, 4007.293.

HAUGHTON, Percy D. Football and how to watch it. Introduction by Heywood Brown. Boston, 1922. Plates, 4007.298.

JOHNSEN, Julia E., compiler. Selected articles on athletics. White Plains, 1917. (Unpublished) "Handbook" series, 5598.272.

PAINE, Ralph D. First down, Kentucky! (Fiction.) Boston, 1921. (F.P. 59.9).

ROPER, William W. Winning football. New York, 1920. Plates, 4007.295.

SPALDING'S Official Football Guide, 1922. Football rules as recommended by the rules committee. Edited by Walter Camp. New York, 1922. Portraits, Plates, Diagrams, (Spalding's Athletic Library.) *Bates Hall Centre Desk.

For the Manchester University Messrs. Longman have in the press a volume entitled "Blake, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Lamb, etc.: Being Selections from the Remains of Henry Crabb Robinson," edited by Edith J. Morley.

THEY COMPOSE AS WELL

An Overlooked Corner of the Current Exhibition of Negroes' Work in the Arts—Their Music-Making Through a Century—Co-ordinated and Epitomized

DURING the current month the Fine Arts Room of the Public Library contains an exhibit that illustrates or suggests the various artistic achievements of the negro. The work of painters and sculptors is there to be seen and appraised of all, but the accomplishments of the musicians are hardly mentioned. The presence of a few compositions with or without their pages opened, may mean to the casual observer but little beyond the mere fact that such things have been written. And a few photographs of negro musicians, living or dead, can tell but a part of the story. Fortunately, however, Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare, by whom the music exhibit was arranged, has collected, evidently at considerable pains, various books, magazines and other documents that describe and evaluate the work of these composers and performers. The ordering of the show-cases, too, is such that the development of African musical achievement, from native folk-songs to sophisticated scores, may be clearly noted. Surely a record so out of the ordinary deserves attention, and a few words of comment.

Those who have read the books of H. E. Krehbiel and Natalie Curtis Burlin—as well as those who may have planned the exhibit—will know how rich is the musical heritage of those of African descent, particularly in the matter of rhythm, which long ago attained a high state of development among the natives of the Dark Continent. Certainly the musicianship of the American negro is a matter of common observation, and the accomplishments of certain colored musicians have been sufficiently notable to attract general attention. The chief interest in the present exhibit lies in the display of songs by H. T. Burleigh, known to every concert-goer, or in the orchestral scores of Coleridge-Taylor, the foremost musician of his race, than in the light shed upon deserving musicians of an older day, whose work has been forgotten, or on worthy newcomers not yet established. Mrs. Hare has exhibited piano pieces, typical of their period, by the Creole Basile Barès, an early nineteenth century Louisiana-trained in Paris. Together with these are portraits of two notable violinists: Edmundo Dédé, a Creole and Brindis de Sala, a Cuban, and a few words concerning them. Attention is drawn to the fact that the song "Listen to the Mocking Bird" was the work of a wandering negro minstrel, George Melburn, and the observer is reminded that James Bland, author of "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," was also a negro. In another showcase is played a facsimile of an autograph letter from Beethoven to George Bridgetower, the violinist for whom the Kreutzer Sonata was written, and elsewhere are pictures of later colored singers and instrumentalists too numerous to record here. The information that Joseph White (1850-1900) was the teacher of Frederick F. Cook, erstwhile concert-master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is not without interest. Nor do many know that the author of the standard "method" for the guitar was a negro—Justin Holland.

Passing to contemporary musicians we find, besides such familiar names as Coleridge-Taylor and H. T. Burleigh, others less known but not unworthy of this company. Nathaniel Dett, director of music at Hampton Institute, and known to frequenters of concerts through his inspiring "Juba Dance," is represented by a composition for chorus. Here, too, are pieces by Clarence Cameron White, skilled violinist and able composer for his instrument. At his last concert here Roland Hayes, the most eminent of living Negro singers, introduced a song by Gerald Tyler that had been omitted from the present collection, and with his song he won the De Haven Thompson, honored by Mrs. Schumann-Heink, and some highly praised settings of folk-songs and "spirituals" by Carl H. Ditton. Will Marion Cook and Rosamond Johnson, both familiar names, complete the roster of Afro-American composers. From non-Americans there are piano pieces by Justin Ellis, a Haytian, and both songs and piano pieces by the Englishwoman, Montague Ring, daughter of Ira Aldridge, the tragedian.

Summers indeed are the photographs of living pianists and singers who have won appreciative comment. If they have not attained conspicuous place in their profession. A mere enumeration of their names would avail little here. "Good wine needs no bush," says the old saw and the artist, whatever his race, must make his own

reputation. Yet Roland Hayes, the tenor, and William Richardson, the baritone, both of whom have made excellent impression in Bostonian concert halls, merit special mention. And a word must be added concerning the work of Mrs. Hare, already referred to as the compiler of this exhibition. As pianist and especially as exponent of the music of her own ancestors, she has produced an engaging set of Creole Folk-Songs. Finally as authoress she is now occupied with the preparation of an exhaustive study of Afro-American musical achievement. . . . If the mark set by Coleridge-Taylor has not yet been reached by any of his successors, we still do not know what the immediate future may bring forth. Certain it is that the negro composer is taking his mission seriously. He it is, and not the Caucasian, who properly should develop the seed of music that, planted in the African jungle, came to remarkable flowering in the slave hut, the cotton-field and the levee. And but, the cotton-field and the levee. And but, the fruits of his labor will be a W. S. S. engerness.

LIBRARY EXAMINING BOARD

Trustees Appoint Twenty Men and Women to Serve with Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have appointed an examining committee for the year 1922-23, comprising twenty men and women who will serve with Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., president of the board of trustees. The list is as follows:

Henry Abrahams, 12 Marble street, Roxbury; Miss Esther G. Barrows, 40 West Newton street, Boston; Paul E. Butler, M. D., 35 Bay State road, Boston; Francis M. Carroll, 315 Metropolitan avenue, Roslindale; Mrs. William H. Devine, 781 Broadway, South Boston; Miss Rosanna M. Dowd, 48 Parkton road, Jamaica Plain; Walter F. Dorney, 9 Hobson street, Brighton; Mrs. Carl Dreyfus, 312 Dartmouth street, Boston; Henry L. Giffon, 337 Charles street, Boston; Henry E. Hammond, 41 Park street, West Roxbury; Miss Mary E. Healy, 112 Cedar street, Roxbury; Miss Melinda E. Hersey, 78 Mt. Vernon street, Boston; Hubert F. Holland, M. D., 441 Centre street, Jamaica Plain; William Jason Mixer, M. D., 219 Beacon street, Boston; Connelius A. Parker, 30 Nottinghams street, Dorchester; Rev. W. Dewey Roberts, 115 Trenton street, East Boston; Professor Frank Vogel, 55 Robinson avenue, Jamaica Plain; Oliver P. Waul, 51 Linwood street, Roxbury.

Now there has come to hand "Number One of Volume Two" of Library Life, the monthly periodical which the staff of the Boston Public Library instituted last year. For this second year of publication the editors promise "more life and no less library." Although handicapped by the illness of two linotype operators, so that the October number consists of only four pages, editors, of whom Frank H. Chase is chairman, with Christine Hayes and Lucien E. Taylor as associate editors, announce that they have active plans of expansion in hand for the ensuing numbers. To this end six additions have been made to the editorial staff, as follows: Miss Mary M. Melhough, Miss Mary E. Friel, Miss Minna Steinberg, Miss Harriet Swift, Mr. William P. A. Graham and Mr. Harry W. Matthews.

In the music room Mr. Richard C. Appel has recently been appointed temporary custodian of the Allen A. Brown collection, in the stead of Miss Duncan, who has taken a position in Rochester, N. Y. "Mr. Appel," says Library Life, "is a master of arts of Harvard University, whose he won the Hoort prize for vocal composition in 1912. For the past twelve years he has been organist, choirmaster and instructor in church music at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, and for six years instructor in music at the Browns & Nichols School. Mr. Appel is a thorough musician, who brings to the music division of the Library an unusual equipment for useful service."

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican government."

"President George Washington, in his farewell address, thus warned the American people, and Daniel Webster, in a speech in the Senate of the United States, exhorted Americans to remain but one country. 'I shall know but one country, my God's and my own; and I shall know but one duty, to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character to the end of my career.'"

Councillor James A. ("Jerry") Watson, author of the order unanimously passed at yesterday's meeting of the City Council requesting that the School Committee bar from the public schools three text books, alleged to contain "insidious British propaganda," waxed eloquent this morning in support of his resolution.

"I know what I am talking about when I charge that the School History of the United States, Revised, by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University's department of history," Edmund Burke's Speech on Conciliation, as edited by C. H. Ward, and D. S. Muzzey's American History, Revised, are un-American and unpatriotic," said Councillor Watson.

London Times and "Propaganda"

"On July 4, 1919, the London Times, owned by the late Lord Northcliffe, who directed the British propaganda in the United States during the war, published an 'American issue,' which was sent to every editor in this country, carrying as a prominent feature a series of articles urging an 'efficient propaganda' to be 'carried out by those trained in the arts of creating goodwill and of swaying public opinion to the methods suggested for our country were these."

"To mobilize the press, the church, the stage and the cinema; press into active service the whole educational system, and root the spirit of goodwill in the homes, the universities, public colleges and primary schools. It should also provide for subsidizing the best men to write books and articles on special subjects to be published in cheap editions or distributed free."

"New books should be added, particularly in the primary schools. Histories and textbooks should be revised—the end in view being that the public in the United States may unconsciously absorb the fundamentals of a complete mental understanding."

"In his will, Cecil Rhodes, founder of the Rhodes scholarship scheme, directed that a secret society should be endowed with the following objects: The extension of British rule throughout the world. . . . the colonization by British subjects of all lands where the means of a livelihood are attainable by energy, labor and enterprise, and especially the occupation by British settlers of the entire continent of Africa, the whole of the South America, the islands of the Pacific, the whole of the Malay Archipelago, the seaboard of China and Japan, the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire."

"And now, mind you, Hart's 'School History of the United States, Revised,' was revised in 1920; Prof. Ward's 'Conciliation with America,' was revised in 1910, and Muzzey's 'American History, Revised,' was revised in 1920."

Watson Family Goes Back to 1637

Councillor Watson's order for a public hearing by the School Committee on the banning of three books was referred to the School Committee this morning, but since no request was made for a special meeting of the School Board, it is probable that the matter will not be considered before the next regular meeting of the committee, which is scheduled to be held the first Monday in November.

Boston Globe. October 24, 1922

WATSON'S COMPLAINT ABOUT HISTORIES

Gives Illustrations of Portions Which He Considers "British Propaganda"

In order that his attitude on this particular matter might not be misunderstood, Mr. Watson stated with considerable pride that Edward Higginson, a Paul River lawyer and genealogist and cousin of the late Maj. Henry L. Higginson, had traced the Watson family to 1637, when Thomas Ruggles settled in Roxbury, having come here from Essex County, Eng. He married a sister of William Curtis, founder of the prominent Curtis family of Roxbury, and his homestead stood for 150 years on the site of the Norfolk House. In the second generation were Capt. Samuel Ruggles of Roxbury, a lawyer, and in the fourth generation was the latter's son, also Capt. Samuel Ruggles, a graduate of Harvard of Rochester, a lawyer, who became a lawyer and practiced in Rochester, Sandwich and the bar was the famous Col. James Otis.

The second Timothy Ruggles obtained the high honor of being made chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and was Speaker of the House. But he was a Tory, and when the Revolution broke out he took refuge in Nova Scotia and never returned.

Prof. Ward's "Conciliation with America," is one referring to Benjamin Franklin and mention of him is only in relation to English friendships. Of Washington the author says: "If you called him an American, he would have thought you were using a kind of a nickname. He and his fellow colonists were proud that they were Englishmen; they gladly and loyally served an English king because he represented the freedom without which they thought life not worth living."

Proud of More Immediate Ancestry

But Councillor Watson is more proud of his more immediate ancestry. His mother's father was Maj. John Watson of Andover, N. Y., who fought in the war of 1812. His grandmother was a full-blooded Mohawk Indian squaw, and his father's father was Dr. John Watson, one of the first apothecaries at the Boston City Hospital.

"So Watson assails the presence of the disputed books in the public schools of Boston to do so as a patriotic American, and not through any ulterior motive," he declares. "I am simply joining forces with the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other patriotic organizations. Wallace McCannant, a director of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has just written a letter which he concludes by saying 'The chief value in the study of American history is the inculcation of patriotism. A history which tells the story in cold and colorless sentences, eliminating all enthusiasm for the heroes of the past, is of no value, and should not find lodgment in any American school.'"

"Charles Grant Miller, organizing director of The Patriot League for the preservation of American history, has published a pamphlet containing objectionable passages in the three books that I have mentioned. He has eliminated from the Boston schools."

"Of Prof. Hart's 'School History of the United States,' the pamphlet by Miller and circulated by the Sons of the Revolution in California, explains that Prof. Hart omits that 'certain topics which have been too little stressed are such as these:

"The colonists liked to think of themselves as part of the British Empire. They were proud of being Britons. They were as well off as any other people in the world."

"The colonists were not desperately oppressed. They enjoyed more freedom and self-government than the people in England."

"Thousands of good people sincerely loved Great Britain and were loyal to King George. The loyalists were harshly put down."

"Of the soldiers of the Revolution, whose patriotic fervor, devotion and unshaken courage through unpayable hardships and sufferings have been the pride and inspiration of American youth of every rising generation since. Prof. Hart teaches our children this:

On Causes of 1812 War

"Concerning the causes of the War of 1812, according to the publication, Prof. Hart teaches that the Indian outbreak in the Northwest was 'mistakenly supposed to be stirred up by British agents, and of the British seizures of American ships he says: 'In spite of the

captures, the profits of the carrying trade were so great that new ships were constantly built. The owners, in spite of their losses, were erecting stately houses and putting money into the banks and new ships. Part of the captures were justified, for some Americans had a way of furnishing their ships with false papers, intended to conceal the real nature of their voyage from searchers."

"Among obnoxious quotations from Prof. Ward's interpretation of Burke's 'Speech on Conciliation with America,' is one referring to Benjamin Franklin and mention of him is only in relation to English friendships. Of Washington the author says: 'If you called him an American, he would have thought you were using a kind of a nickname. He and his fellow colonists were proud that they were Englishmen; they gladly and loyally served an English king because he represented the freedom without which they thought life not worth living.'

"Again, speaking of the American Revolution as marking no epoch in the advancement of liberty, Prof. Ward wrote: 'Englishmen at home and in the colonies were equally concerned in this struggle to make the world safe for English freedom.'

"By 1787, when Quebec was taken, the power of autocracy was dead in the Western Hemisphere. The result among the colonists was to make them feel more independent, for they no longer needed the protection of the mother country."

"Parliament has grown steadily more responsive to the will of the people, until now the English Government is in some ways more democratic than our own."

"In the centuries that lie before us, the history of the world will lie with the English people."

"As long as there lurks in the back of the American consciousness a suspicion of English tyranny in 1783, so long will misunderstandings prevent the English-speaking Nations from working in accord to develop Anglo-Saxon freedom."

Blames German King for Revolution

"The American Revolution was not an attempt of England to tyrannize over colonies, but was a quarrel fought between the German King as part of his program of despotic ambition."

"Some of Prof. Muzzey's objectionable passages in his 'American History, Revised,' are: 'When we review, after a century and a half, the chain of events which changed the loyal British in any American school, to be published in cheap editions or distributed free.'"

"Every Nation that gave aid or recognition to the colonists, according to Muzzey, was actuated by mean, selfish motives. France assisted only after she saw that 'The American revolt was a weapon strong enough to use in taking revenge on England for the loss of Spain joined England's enemies with the hope of regaining the island of Jamaica and the stronghold of Gibraltar. Holland, England's old commercial rival, came into the league for the destruction of Britain's naval power and the overthrow of her colonial empire."

"Thus the American Revolution, after the victory at Saratoga, developed into a coalition of four great powers against Great Britain; and the American continent became a battlefield for the fifth century, the ground on which France and England fought out their might."

"In Muzzey's revision, as claimed by his critics, he teaches the American child that in the negotiations for peace, France sought to betray the interests of America and that America actually did violate her compact and betray the interests of France. France was upright, unselfish and generous in the peace terms. 'Europe was amazed at England's generosity. It was complete if a tardy triumph of that feeling of sympathy for men and common blood, common language, traditions and institutions across the seas.'"

Among the causes leading to the War of 1812, Prof. Muzzey says:

"The next move of the (American) Administration was an attempt to bribe England and France to bid against each other for our trade."

Ordered. That the Commissioner of Public Works make a sidewalk along both sides of Franklin Avenue, from Newbury street to Audubon road, Ward 8, in front of the estates bordering thereon, said sidewalk to be from 3 to 10 inches above the gutter adjoining, to be from 5 to 12 feet in width and to be built of artificial stone, with granite edge-stones, under the provisions of chapter 190 of the Special Acts of 1917.

Passed under a suspension of the rule.

REMOVAL OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

Coun. WATSON offered the following:
Resolved, That it is the opinion of the City Council that Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of the present day be removed from all Boston public libraries and Boston public schools as it is distinctly an anti-American publication tending to undermine true Americanism.

Coun. WATSON—Mr. President, I have been informed, reliably so, I believe, orally and by communication, of propagandists that I consider un-American which is being spread throughout our country, and particularly in Boston. I have referred to this matter in a communication which I sent to the Public Library Trustees on September 1, in which I called upon them to consider the advisability of removing from the shelves of the public library the Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of the present day, which is entirely opposite to an earlier Webster's dictionary in its definitions of certain important words, the more recent definition of those words being, in my opinion, stated with what might be called their "Anglo-Saxon" meanings. There are many books on the shelves of the public library and in our public schools that represent British propaganda. I received from the librarian, Mr. Charles Belden, in response to my letter, the following communication:

"The Public Library of the City of Boston,
September 7, 1922.

"Hon. James A. Watson,
Council Chamber, City Hall, Boston 31.

"Dear Mr. Watson:—This is to acknowledge your communication of September 1, addressed to the Trustees of the Public Library. I shall bring the same to the attention of the Board at their October meeting.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES BELDEN, Librarian."

I must first of all endorse the words which I am about to read of the Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior in President's Wilson's cabinet. They are printed on the cover of the first volume, first number, of a paper that is positively American, the "Hall's Columbian," published in St. Paul, Minnesota, and which is filled with wonderful words tending to true Americanism. Franklin K. Lane said, and well said, this: "Before we take up this work of Americanization of others we must first be sure that we have Americanized ourselves."

I endorse every word of that utterance. I have another reason for speaking here today. I am a member of the Patriot League for the Preservation of American History. Among the foundation members are the following: Hon. Wallace McCamant, director-general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Hon. Charles H. Betts, publisher of the Lyons, New York, *Republican*; Hon. James M. Graham, former representative in Congress from Illinois; Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, national chairman of the Committee on Patriotic Education of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Capt. Walter I. Joyce, national chairman of the Americanization Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; Mrs. Diana Belais, president of the New York Anti-Vivisection Society; Charles Edward Russell, publisher. These are but a few members of the organization of which I am a member and which I would hope every member of this body might be a member as well. I am going to read a part of my remarks, which I prepared recently for this occasion. The purpose of my order is to try to bring back to the people of the present day a little of the old-fashioned Americanism of the founders of this republic, and to destroy the propaganda that is and has been undermining our institutions, made possible by the sacrifice of the blood and lives of our forefathers. I am not unaware of the nightly forces that are behind the Anglo-Saxon and anti-American propaganda and I fear it little. I do

not approach my task with any feeling of bitterness toward England or her people, but as I am an American I must speak plainly, regardless of who is hurt. I am a member, as I said before, of the Patriot League for the Preservation of American History, and it is my duty to use every means at my command to offset when and where I can the insidious, vicious and undermining propaganda which has been spread and still is being spread throughout our country and which is eating at the very vitals of our Constitution and government. I shall call as some of my witnesses in spirit 100 per cent Americans long since gone to their eternal home, by quoting from accredited publications their words. I shall compare these words and the fundamentals of our Constitution with the witnesses of a latter day for Anglo-Saxon propagandists. To make plain that I am trying to be 100 per cent in my Americanism I will say that I trace back my Americanism many years. My father's mother was a direct descendant of John and Samuel Ruggles, who came to what is now Roxbury in 1637-38. Their offspring were many among them being the Rev. Timothy Ruggles of Massachusetts and his son, Brigadier General Ruggles, chief justice of the highest court in Massachusetts prior to the Revolution and the speaker of the Assembly of that time, also president of the first colonial convention of which Hancock, Adams, Franklin, Otis and others were members. On my mother's side I point to the fact that her father—my grandfather—was a major in the War of 1812 and her grandmother was a full-blooded Mohawk Indian. So much for my Americanism. The Cecil Rhodes scholarships, the Carnegie Foundation and the like are all working with one purpose in mind—the Anglicizing of America. For example, let me read extracts from two dictionaries—both called "Webster." Noah Webster's dictionary of 1843 and the speeches of Daniel Webster are my witnesses, and I stand by them and other witnesses to prove that some sinister interests are slowly but surely poisoning the minds of the growing Americans who attend our schools of learning. I shall compare the definitions from the Webster dictionary of 1843 with the present day Anglicized dictionary. I shall take but three words, although the same conditions prevail as to other words, and permit me to state that the vicious propaganda is not confined to the dictionary. The organization in charge of the Anglo-Saxon propaganda in Boston is the Loyal Coalition, and I must give credit to this Anglo-Saxon organization for lighting in the open. We can meet its attack, but what should be feared most is those who hold high positions of trust but work in the dark. I shall take the words "constitution," "union" and "federal" for comparison. I will take first the definition of the word "constitution" as set forth in Noah Webster's dictionary in 1843. Noah Webster was a relative of Daniel Webster, and I am willing to take my Americanism from Daniel Webster or any of the offspring or relatives of the Daniel Webster of those days. The definition of the word "constitution" in Webster's dictionary of today is as follows:

"The principal or fundamental laws which govern a state or other organized body of men, and are embodied in written documents or implied in the institutions for usages of the country or society."

That is the definition in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of today. Here I have, however, the definition of the word "constitution" by Noah Webster in 1843, and you will notice the change:

"In free states the constitution is paramount to the statutes or laws enacted by the legislature, limiting and controlling its power; and in the United States the legislature is created and its powers designated by the constitution."

Gentlemen, the two definitions are diametrically opposite; the definition in the Anglicized, so-called Webster's dictionary of today and Webster's dictionary of 1843, published, written and edited by Noah Webster. And that is not the only word. We go further. We look at the definition of the word "union," a word so dear to us. It was defined by Noah Webster in 1843, the old Webster of nearly eighty years ago, as:

"States united. Thus the United States of America are sometimes called the Union."

Listen to the other, the latter-day Anglicized dictionary.

"A consolidated body, as the United States of America, are often called the 'Union.'"

Boston American, Oct. 30/1922

Un-American Books

Editor Boston American:

It's only right for American citizens to express their appreciation to the Boston City Council and to Mr. James Watson in particular for their exposure of the cunning, crafty ways of the British agents here in putting in the hands of our children un-American books to corrupt the national minds of our little ones. Burke, the superintendent of schools, should be publicly censured, if not actually recalled from his position. His non-interference in a serious case like the above should not be passed over lightly.

MARY COSGROVE.

Union Post, Oct. 31, 1922

Notables Endorse Watson in School Book Campaign

With the endorsement of Wallace McCamant of Portland, Ore., the man who nominated Vice-President Coolidge in the Republican convention, City Councilor James A. Watson, yesterday, in the fourth chapter of his campaign to eliminate un-American literature from the Public Library and Boston schools, obtained the unanimous approval of the City Council on his order, that trustees of the Public Library furnish the Council with the names of all histories indexed and distributed by the library.

Mr. McCamant, as director of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in a letter to Watson, commended him for the campaign he is conducting to eliminate British propaganda from American schools, while another letter from Frank H. Pettigell, president of the California department of the same society, also praised the Boston Council, for the fight he is now waging in the interests of young America.

Boston Telegram Oct. 31/1922

THE LIBRARY

Editor of The Boston Telegram:
I am grateful for the space accorded my views on the library.

Again, as in my first letter, I affirm that I am indebted to that institution of learning in Copley sq. for knowledge which I gained there.

It was in a sense of appreciation that I wrote my letters to the critics of the library again through the same motive.

I am not personally acquainted with anyone on the staff of the library, nor with any of its officials.

The facts I have obtained from a reliable source, and I am led to believe that they are incontrovertible.

At the central library there are 325 regular employees, 27 are non-residents. Of this number 21 are employed in the regular library service and six in the mechanical departments. One library employee among the 21 in the regular service entered the library in 1831. As I understand the situation there is, in every case, good and sufficient reasons why such non-resident employees are not at present residents of Boston proper.

It may be an open question as to whether the library shelves should contain the recognized works of literature, or if such space should be given to text or reference books. It is of passing interest to know that there are hundreds of reference or text books stolen from Bates hall. In 1919, 266 books; in 1920, 235 books, and in 1921, 210 books were stolen from this one room.

The library is open 13 hours a day, and no one is questioned going in or coming out.

A person cannot enter the New York library at 42d st. if he has a bag or a package. When leaving the building a search is made of bags or packages which might contain a stolen book.

This library is used mostly for reference books, and is made up of three wealthy libraries, the Astor and Lenox libraries and Tilden Trust.

To maintain the reference department in 1920 the library disbursed \$330,170.45. This is \$100,000 more than was spent to maintain the whole of the library system of the city of Boston, yet this vast sum of money came from its own endowments.

No public funds are spent for books, salaries or other costs of the reference department in the New York central library building.

There are 1218 employees in the central library building, 893 more employees than the central library building at Boston.

I offer these figures to show that it is not fair to try and make a comparison between the two libraries.

A great deal is said of the library at Washington. Again I offer some interesting facts: In 1921 there was an appropriation of \$719,025 to maintain an institution which is little more than a reference library. I speak only in the terms of the use of books, and not in the sense which donates the millions of volumes contained therein. There are 426 employees in this building, and it is of interest to know that "by statute various officials at Washington are entitled to draw books for home use." In addition, special permits are issued by the librarian to persons engaged in research.

There are 3,540,000 volumes in the library of Congress.

Here are the three libraries compared, and I am asking the open minded citizens of Boston which of the three libraries and their methods do they prefer.

A library like the one at Copley sq. where most of the books are easy of access; where one can carry a bag to a table and feel secure that he is not being watched like a thief; where one can ask for a book and can take it home, where it can be read at leisure; or the one which New York calls her best; a richly endowed seat of learning, mostly given up to reference works, yet who watches at her doors those who go in and out, and who says that its patrons must be searched lest one book be taken from its shelves; or the great library at Washington, where one must be in an official capacity to be able to draw a book from its rooms for home reading, or engaged in works of a research nature.

JAMES PATRICK DRUMMEY.

Boston Telegram Nov. 1, 1922

ON FACTS

Editor of The Boston Telegram:
In regards to answer to Frank H. Powell who criticizes Max Henry Newman about his attack on the

Boston Public Library, it seems to me it is more or less a case of plaque on the part of Mr. Powell if he claims he has read his communications in the letter box column. Each was a fact.

There has been things done in the library not right and Mr. Newman has a perfect right to his opinion. He has also a perfect right to write to papers and let the citizens know about it, as that is the only way they will know.

I don't know Mr. Newman, but in my estimation he is a capable man, not afraid to speak out what he has to say and not go behind anybody's back and that is the kind of man we want these days.

If we had a few more Newmans instead of Powells this would be a better country to live in.

Mr. Powell has nothing to say about the Ku Klux Klan and if the truth is known probably he is very friendly towards them. It is the likes of him and some more that is making the country what it is today.

There were some dirty deals pulled off, not only in Boston, but several other cities and towns, such as Brookline and Winchester, that the citizens of these places would never know anything about these facts if it were not for The Boston Telegram.

JOHN LYDON.

Brookline.

night. Mr. WATSON: Mr. President, on second thought I am inclined to agree with Com. Hadden and I think it is very likely the proper position to take on this matter. Sometimes my enthusiasm on the amendment has been a bit hot, but I have said to myself when he has had a chance to think about it, he may feel even more earnestly in favor of it than I do. Certainly none of us are really willing, however, to have the matter go to the Executive Committee and to have it stay there the next meeting.

Mr. AGNEW: I understand that the trustees will have a meeting on the first of October.

Mr. WATSON: I have no objection to my feeling until October. I wrote my letter to you under date of September 1. This was

SOLDIERS' RELIEF

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS' RELIEF

DOBRY AND GOZIKOWSKI SQUARES

WILLIAM J. KEYES SQUARE

RECESS TAKEN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. Report on petition of Frank R. Hancock (referred to yesterday) for permit for children to appear in Jordan Hall on September 28—that a permit be granted.

Un-American Books

MARY COSGROVE.

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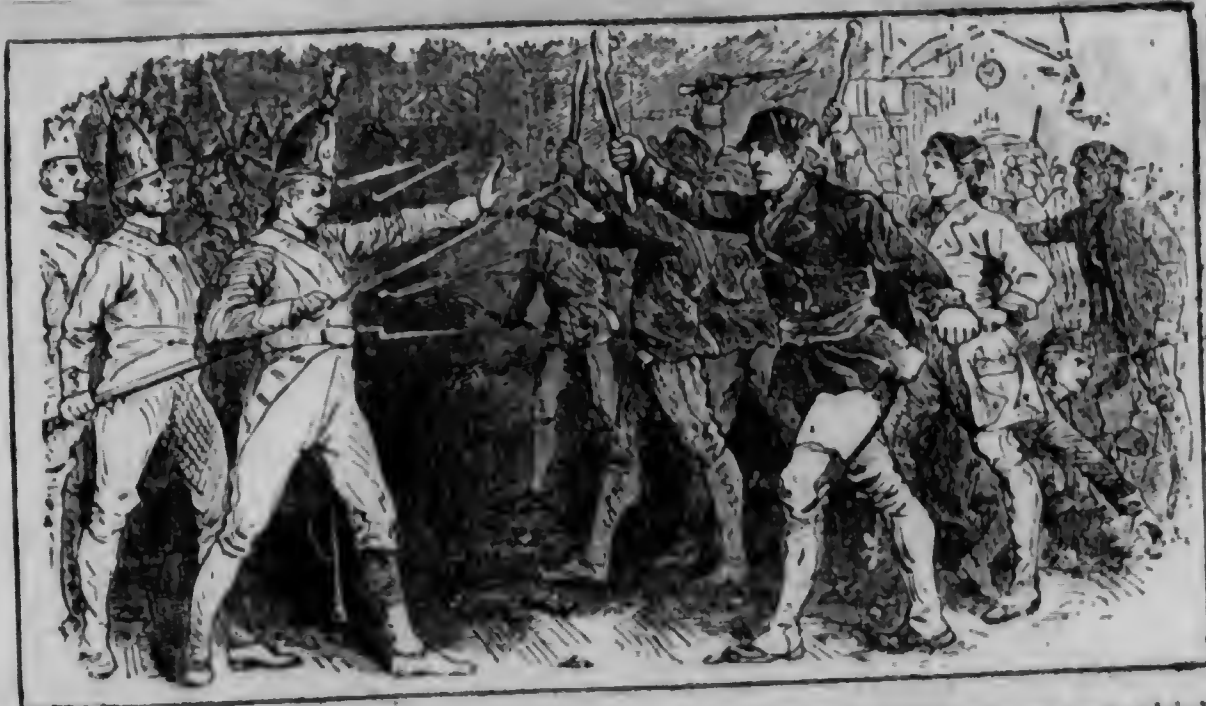
JAMES PATRICK DRUMMEY.

PROF. HART AGREES WITH CITY COUNCIL —DENOUNCES MISS NICOLAY'S HISTORY

Harvard Authority Scores "Book of American Wars" as "Flippant"— Defends Revolutionary Heroes She Depreciates



Professor Albert Bushnell Hart.



Most of us are familiar with this wood cut of the Boston massacre which used to decorate our history books, and have been thrilled by the text describing the incident. But according to Miss Helen Nicolay, the massacre was only a street brawl, and deserves no place in our history books.

By JRM:nc

Helen Nicolay, daughter of Lincoln's secretary, says:

"Samuel Adams of Massachusetts... had displayed such 'conspicuous ineptitude for trade' that his wife was forced to practice all sorts of economies to keep the household clothed and fed."

This Miss Nicolay declares in her "Book of American Wars," published by the Century Company, wherein she writes that the Revolution was started by the rabble of the streets, who would have had nothing to lose if England had won.

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, eminent head of Harvard's history department and acknowledged as one of the country's greatest historians, replies:

"That statement is false. Miss Nicolay's book is flippant, and it is obvious that she has taken her views from English writers or from American writers with un-American sympathies."

And all this at the very hour when Sam Adams' 200th birthday is being celebrated.

At the demand of Councilor James A. Watson, the City Council has debarred Miss Nicolay's book from the Public Library.

But Sam is not the only one attacked by Miss Nicolay. There are James Otis and James Warren and Ben Franklin, and even the eloquent Patrick Henry. If one were to believe Miss Nicolay, some of these patriots were incompetent, some were foolish, and the rest were peasant politicians who led their countrymen astray.

As for the battles of Lexington and Concord, the Boston Massacre, the Tea Party and the events which led up to the war, Miss Nicolay, according to her critics, is sneering at deeds of greatness dear to the heart of every good American.

Who is right?

What She Says About Samuel Adams

On Page 74 of Miss Nicolay's book begin the first items which aroused the condemnation of Professor Hart:

"At first few men of wealth and position joined in such demonstrations. As is often the case, it was the men who had little to lose who were most willing to risk everything. Their rich neighbors were too cautious, and looked upon them

as enthusiasts who fortunately were unable to do much harm."

"Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, with his constantly nodding head, his red cloak and his tie, was so morally incorruptible and had displayed such 'conspicuous ineptitude for trade' that his wife was forced to practice all sorts of economies to keep the household clothed and fed."

Professor Hart states: "It is quite untrue. Samuel Adams was by no means the ineffectual which it appears Miss Nicolay would have us believe. I have the greatest respect for his memory."

"One-sided? Oh, yes, Sam Adams was one-sided, right enough! He made no pretence of seeing the English point of view. But he was wholly sincere, and had complete faith in the righteousness of the colonial cause."

"It would be rather difficult to convince me that the Revolution should never have taken place except for the demagogic efforts of Sam Adams and men of his kind. There were at least three prominent men who understood both sides of the question and who were heartily in favor of freeing the colonies from England."

"They were Washington, Franklin and John Adams. Their judgment is sufficient for me. And they believed as Sam Adams believed."

"Samuel Adams was a wonderful organizer. He organized what might be called the first political party in America, and did it well. Of course he swayed the crowd and won supporters to his side through his eloquence, but do we, today, see anything wrong in a politician who does that very same thing? We do not condemn the man who wins the people over to his side with his oratory!"

James Otis Criticized

To proceed with history as Helen Nicolay has recorded it:

"James Otis, that 'great incendiary of New England,' had been foolish enough to resign a fine position as advocate-general because, forsooth, he felt himself too good to argue in favor of writs of assistance."

Professor Hart declared that that passage could be disposed of briefly. "But is," he said, "a flippant way of discussing a great man who served his country nobly."

Otis himself said:

"I am determined to sacrifice estate, ease, health, applause, and even life,

to the sacred calls of my country. I will, to my dying day, oppose with all the powers and faculties God has given me, all such instruments of slavery on the one hand and villainy on the other as this writ of assistance is. . . . I have been charged with desertion from my office. To this charge I can give a very sufficient answer. I renounce that office."

The next passage in the book, concerning James Warren, met with the same answer from Professor Hart that the Otis paragraph had. This is Miss Nicolay's statement:

"James Warren, who had invented the committee of correspondence that were spreading discontent over the land, was Otis' brother-in-law, and he had a sister worse than he, a strong-minded woman, who wrote books and presumed to teach men their duty."

Then came "Poor Richard," that great philosopher who, as the grade school teachers tell their children, was so kindly and lovable that he couldn't have made a personal enemy if he had tried.

"Benjamin Franklin," says the Nicolay book, "had espoused the cause of the patriots—but everyone knew Franklin. His was the eccentricity of genius."

"Well," remarked Professor Hart, "as I said before, he was one of the three most prominent of the colonists whose sincerity and good judgment I have never questioned."

Slurs at Patrick Henry

Last among the individuals considered in this group was Patrick Henry, who is well known even in these days.

"As for Patrick Henry," we read, "who was pouring incendiary eloquence over the Virginia Assembly with his 'Torguin and Caesar' had each his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third (cries of 'Treason!') may profit by their example! If THIS be reason, make the most of it! He was a slovenly, fiddle-playing incompetent, with an old gift of oratory, who had been done at his studies, and had failed twice at clerking, and once as a farmer before he decided to practice law. This he had the assurance to do after a paltry six weeks of preparation."

"Why," said Professor Hart, "it's the same as the rest—untrue and flippant!"

Here, too, is a very choice sentence, which is arousing much unfavorable comment:

"If the country had to choose between government by such a rabble and government from England, conservative and well-to-do Tories preferred the one three thousand miles away."

Said Professor Hart: "It is obvious that the Tories preferred the government three thousand miles away. But a large number of intelligent men—patriots such as Washington and Franklin and the rest—wanted to establish their own government. However, they did not look upon other patriots as rabble. You cannot look upon honest farmers as rabble, and many of these were patriots."

The next two statements, under fire throughout the country and protested here by Miss Nicolay's critics, may be lumped together:

"Our final break with England came over a very small matter—a tax on tea so light that it brought in virtually no revenue."

The Stamp Act

"The Stamp Act of 1765, which raised such an outcry, had not been intended as an insult."

Answering the first statement, Professor Hart says that it was not a question of a small tax, but of a very large principle: The disputed right of England to tax the colonies without allowing them representation in the Parliament that taxed them.

As for the Stamp Act, we are told that George Washington denounced it as "an unconstitutional method of taxation and a direful attack upon the liberty of the colonies. The crisis has come when we must assert our rights or submit to every imposition that can be heaped upon us till custom shall make us tame and abject slaves."

And John Adams, whose broad-mindedness Professor Hart lauds: "That famous engine fabricated by the British Parliament for battering down all the rights and liberties of America—I mean the Stamp Act—has raised and spread through the whole continent a spirit that will be recorded to our honor with all future generations."

The Boston Massacre

Now the Boston Massacre. It has been a subject of wide discussion. Time and time again the assertion has been made that the citizens of Boston were themselves to blame, and not the soldiers. Professor Hart settles the matter beyond doubt. But first let us hear from Miss Nicolay:

"A week later the Boston Massacre occurred. It was a mere street brawl in numbers, and was begun by the citizens who annoyed a passing file of redcoats by pelting them with ice and snow. The soldiers lost patience and fired into the crowd, killing three or four and wounding others. In due time there was a trial, and two of the soldiers were convicted of manslaughter, branded, and set free again."

"Flippancy again," remarked Professor Hart. "The Boston Massacre was a regrettable affair, and the English had themselves to blame for it."

"The soldiers never should have been quartered in a spot where they were bound to encounter civilians constantly. It was inevitable that there should have been fighting."

"The colonists themselves realized that the soldiers were not entirely responsible for the deaths. They shot only upon order of their superiors, and upon their superiors the blame must rest. It was because of this fact that they were not found guilty of murder."

The events which so exasperated the people of Boston and led to wanton slaughter are described by John Hancock:

"Our streets nightly resounded with the noise of riot and debauchery, our peaceful citizens were hourly exposed to shameful insults and often felt the effects of their violence and outrage."

Then that great Party!

"There were minor encounters elsewhere," writes Miss Nicolay, referring to battles between the patriots and British soldiers; "but the best known and most picturesque of all these technically lawless efforts to let the King see that his American subjects were very much in earnest was the famous Boston Tea Party of December 16, 1773."

It was not a minor encounter, they say. It was a very important event, and infused in the patriots a still greater spirit of independence.

Two slurs are alleged:

"They went for when they elected John Hancock, the man with a halter around his neck."

"King Hancock, who felt sure he was born for military glory"—these referring to the election of Hancock as the president of the Second Continental Congress, and the alleged disappointment of Hancock when Washington was made commander.

Again, the Tea Party is referred to as "little more than a college prank."

Flippant Treatment of Battle of Lexington

But the prize bits concern the battles of Lexington and Concord, Lexington first.

The alarm, brought by Paul Revere, was given far in advance of the coming of the redcoats, so that after the Minute Men had been assembled they were dismissed to rest.

"When the sound of a drum called them together again at dawn about sixty appeared, one-third of them without arms. Their leader, Captain Parker, sent them into the meeting-house for guns—only in Colonial New England would the weapons have been kept in such a place—while he led the rest to the end of the Green, where he formed them to await the King's soldiers. Forty against eight hundred. But the main body of British troops passed on toward Concord without casting a glance in their direction. Only one company wheeled out of line to attend to them."

"They made a pitiful array, and Major Pitcairn probably thought them hardly worth an oath, let alone powder and shot, as he halted his regulars within 50 feet of them, and calling them rebels, ordered them to lay down their arms. They showed no will to do this, and his next order, addressed

to his men, was, 'Fire.' Only a few obeyed. Perhaps it looked, even to soldiers, too much like murder. But the ragged line still stood defiant, and there came a raking volley which left seven dead and nine wounded. The remainder of the 40 turned and ran, and the soldiers, mocking and jeering, swept on toward Concord."

"It was not much of a battle either in numbers or time, but as our orators love to tell us, that shot fired at Lexington was heard round the world."

More than anything else in Miss Nicolay's book, I think the description of the Battle of Lexington irritates Professor Hart's sense of justice.

"Flippant!" he snarled. "Miss Nicolay does not know her history. She has no respect for men who did heroically."

"Why, I doubt if there was a deed of the American Revolution which rivals in heroism the stand of the Minute Men made at Lexington!"

"A handful of men against 800! She's right there. But do you think less of a soldier because he is not afraid to fight 20 men? I rather think not!"

"Their situation was hopeless, but they refused to surrender. And Miss Nicolay laughs at them—a pitiful array, and Major Pitcairn probably thought them hardly worth an oath, let alone powder and shot! A pitiful array, outnumbered 20 to one? Man, they weren't pitiful—they were brave!"

On to Concord marched the British—"The British," Miss Nicolay's book tells us, "tried to take up the flanks of the bridge to prevent their (the Minute Men's) crossing, and the bridge itself became the centre of a hot combat at the end of which two of the King's soldiers lay dead. It was all over in two or three minutes, then the British turned homeward, English and some American historians claim that they did this voluntarily, and it seems impossible to believe that 800 British regulars could have been routed so easily by untrained farmers. Presumably the soldiers were obeying orders not to 'rouse' the country side."

"The patriots drew their own very natural conclusions, however, and hurried after them jubilant with victory."

Professor Hart smiled.

"I have always understood that Revere succeeded very well in rousing the country side," he said. "Oh, it's all nonsense! The British were beaten at Concord, and that's all there is to it. I think it is very unlikely that General Gage expected the colonists to be defeated in battle without at least a small amount of noise."

Two more items have claimed attention. One reads:

"Had England been alive to her opportunities, the rebellion might have ended just there—shortly after Washington took command—by the dispersal of this enthusiastic rabble, the confiscation of estates and fortunes, and the tragic end of a few leaders."

"We won't get very far deciding what might have happened had conditions been different," said Professor Hart, "but the fact remains that England tried to disperse this so-called rabble with troops, and that Hancock and Adams, among others, had a price on their heads."

Last of all we have a passage which is not Miss Nicolay's—a passage which she quotes, but which, in quoting, she accepts as her own opinion:

"The most puzzling thing to the English," says Usher, "became, as the war progressed, the willingness of the Americans to lose the battles!"

No wonder "The Book of American Wars," by Helen Nicolay, has found disfavor in Boston.

THE NEW ENGLAND
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

IN MEMORIAM
SAMUEL CARR

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

1916-1922

JORDAN HALL

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER TWENTY-SEVENTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO

Boston Public Library Bulletin

A brief description of the Gutenberg Bible appears in the current number of the Bulletin of the Public Library of the City of Boston. The library has recently acquired from Gabriel Wells a portion of the genuine Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from movable types, the leaf beginning at the middle of the twenty-seventh verse of the fourteenth chapter of Exodus and ending with the first part of the twenty-second verse of the sixteenth chapter. A facsimile of the leaf is given in the Bulletin, and the brief description is well done, pointing out that specimens of the product of Gutenberg's press "should be of interest to every member of the community as the earliest outcome of an art which more than any other single factor was responsible for the great intellectual awakening of the sixteenth century. Even one leaf is a precious and permanent record of the superb workmanship of nearly five hundred years ago which has never been surpassed."

Among the recent gifts to the library are fifty-one bound volumes of *Atlantis*, the daily Greek newspaper published in New York city, and twelve bound volumes of the monthly illustrated *Atlantis*. Ernesto Gordon of New Hampton, N. H., has given a collection of material in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian relating to prohibition; the estate of Victor Holmes a collection of 226 volumes of Danish literature, history, biography and poetry; the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities thirty-three volumes, fifty-six pamphlets, and a collection of views and photographs, and Georgia H. Stearns 487 volumes of French literature. Many other gifts of privately printed and other works are recorded.

Boston Transcript -
4. Nov. 1922

SUNDAY LIBRARY FACILITIES

Fourteen Branches and Eight Reading Rooms Will Be Open, Beginning Tomorrow Transcript. 4 Nov. 1922.

Beginning tomorrow, the following branches and reading rooms of the Boston Public Library system will be open on Sundays as noted:

BRANCHES
Brighton, Academy Hill road. 2 to 9 P. M.
Charlestown, Monument sq.
Cobman square, Washington street.
Dorchester, Arcadia street.
East Boston, 276-278 Meridian street.
Jamaica Plain, Soliswick street.
Mt. Bowdoin, Washington street.
North End, 38 North Bonnet street.
Roxbury, 40 Milmont street.
South Boston, 372 Broadway.
Upham's Corner, Columbia road.
Warren Street, 352 Warren street.
South End, 297 Shawmut avenue. 12 to 3 P. M.
West End, Cambridge street. 12 to 10 P. M.

READING ROOMS
2 to 6 and 7 to 9 P. M.
Allston, 138 Brighton avenue.
Mt. Pleasant, Dudley street.
Tyler Street, Tyler street.
Roxbury Crossing, 208 Russett street.
Dorchester, Depot square.
Andrew Square, 396 Dorchester street.
City Point, Broadway, near H street.
Parker Hill, 1518 Tremont street.

Boston Transcript -
October 30, 1922

RAILROADING THEN AND NOW

Exhibition of Photographs and Relics Is Shown at Public Library by Railway and Locomotive Historical Society

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The exhibits are taken chiefly from the early days of railroading in New England and include pictures of old locomotives, and specimens of old timetables, tickets and baggage checks. The full sweep of progress that has been made from the days of the DeWitt Clinton, however, is shown by a reproduction of a painting of the first railway train, placed beside a photograph of a modern Boston Maine locomotive pulling a train of one hundred freight cars through the Berkshires.

Among the interesting details in the exhibition is one of the original announcements of the Old Colony Railroad, dated Dec. 15, 1845, and describing service "for the accommodation of persons wishing to attend the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims" at Plymouth. Four trains were run to Plymouth that day, some of them leaving the Boston and Worcester station at the junction of Lincoln and Beach street, and the others departing from the "station at South Boston."

A "junction scene" prepared for the Eastern and Maine Central, which advertised itself as "The Great Through Route" to the Rangesleys, Moosehead Lake, Mt. Desert, and the White Mountains, gives a graphic representation of railroading two generations or more ago. Conspicuous in the picture is one of the first Pullman cars, entitled the "Great Republic," which is emblazoned as a "Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Car." Standing at one of the switches just outside the terminal, is a switchman flagging one train while he switches another into the station, and on the rear end of the "express" is stationed a boarded brakeman, ready to stop the train with a hand-brake.

Pictures of local interest are those of old railway stations in the city which have been razed since the establishment of the North and South Stations.

In connection with the exhibition, James M. Kimball will give an illustrated lecture on "Transportation," Thursday evening at 8 P. M.

10 Nov. 1922

The Boston Post

That man is "a corner-hunting animal" was remarked by a philosophical observer; and a casual stroll about town would prove the fact, so far as cozy-corners are concerned. Take the stone edging that skirts the Public Library, take the window-seats inside the library, and, even more markedly, note the popularity of the stone seats insinuated into the sides of the entrances of the Arlington street subway station. In singles and couples you will find them, these cozy-corner hunters. And how comfortable and contented they do appear.

Boston Herald. Nov. 9 1922.

REV. DR. MANN
CHOSEN BISHOP

Delegates Elect Boston Rector on 16th Ballot in Pittsburgh

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The delegates were deadlocked at midnight after an afternoon session that eliminated many of the 13 original nominees. At this hour the race had narrowed to two—the Dr. Mann, and the Rev. Dr. John D. Hill of Bellevue.

On the 13th ballot Mann polled 13 clergy votes and 74 laymen ballots; Hill received 27 clergy and 35 laymen votes. A majority of 82 delegates is necessary for election.

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, NOV. 9, 1922

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The exhibition includes also some memorabilia of other Boston fires, especially three notable conflagrations in the 18th century, 1711, 1737 and 1760. The last destroyed a large part of the town. A curious broadside commemorates the loss of six lives when a wall fell in the fire of 1807. It is modestly entitled: "A Plummer . . . a poetical servant of the most high God."

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Boston Transcript - Nov. 15, 1922

THE LIBRARIAN

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The Opera

GENERAL WORKS

KORBE, Gustav. The complete opera book. New York, 1919. Portraits. Plates. The stories of the operas, with 400 of the leading airs and motives in musical notation. 4049a.464.

LEE, E. Markham. The story of opera. London, 1909. Portraits. [The music story series.] A general survey, with chapters on appreciation and the national schools. 4049a.250.

PARKER, Henry T. Eighth notes. Voices and flowers of music and the dance. New York, 1921. Chapters on conductors, singing, actors and dancers. 4049a.399.

THE CONDUCTOR

SEIDL, Anton. On conducting. (In the music of the modern world. Vol. 1, pp. 100-106, 201-214. New York, 1905.) *24.14.1.1.

THE LIBRETTO

ISTEIL, Edgar. The art of writing opera-libretto. Practical suggestions. New York, 1922. Includes chapters on the procedure of Gluck, Mozart, Wagner, Strauss and Debussy; the subject of an opera; laws of construction; Scribe's libretto technique. 4049.359.

ACTING

SHEA, George E. Acting in opera; its A-B-C. New York, 1915. Plates. 4049a.286.

THE BALLET

KINNEY, Troy, and Margaret W. Kinney. The dance, its place in art and life. New York, 1914. Illustrated. Includes chapters on the ballet, its technique and its part in the opera. 4049a.345.

SCENIC ART AND STAGE MACHINERY
New York City. Public Library. The development of scenic art and stage machinery. A list of references. Compiled by William Burt Gamble. New York, 1920. *2175.87.

FORTHCOMING PRODUCTIONS

NEWMARCH, Rosa. The Russian opera. New York, 1914. Portraits. Plates. On the leading Russian composers with analyses of most of the operas. An earlier edition is on call-number 4049a.295. 4049a.250.

UPTON, George P. The Beggar's Opera (by John Gay). (In his musical pastels. Pp. 75-88. Chicago, 1902.) This was the first opera heard in America (1750). 4046.148.

Christian Science Monitor
Nov. 9 1922

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THE CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA

MR. WALLACE GOODRICH, CONDUCTOR

ORGANIST

MR. HOMER HUMPHREY

PROGRAMME

SCHUBERT SYMPHONY IN B MINOR (UNFINISHED)

ALLEGRO MODERATO
ANDANTE CON MOTO

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS BY

MR. GEORGE W. CHADWICK, DIRECTOR

ADDRESS BY

THE REVEREND GEORGE A. GORDON, D. D.

BACH CHORALE-PRELUDE FOR THE ORGAN

"SCHMUECKE DICH, O LIEBE SEELE"

HORATIO PARKER . . . THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM

FOR SOPRANO SOLO, CHORUS OF WOMEN'S VOICES

VIOLIN, HARP AND ORGAN

SOPRANO SOLO, MISS EDITH WOODMAN

BACH CHORALE, "A MIGHTY FORTRESS IS OUR GOD"

Boston Public Library Bulletin

A brief description of the Gutenberg Bible appears in the current number of the Bulletin of the Public Library of the City of Boston. The library has recently acquired from Gabriel Wells a portion of the genuine Gutenberg Bible, the first book printed from movable types, the leaf beginning at the middle of the twenty-seventh verse of the fourteenth chapter of Exodus and ending with the first part of the twenty-second verse of the sixteenth chapter. A fac-simile of the leaf is given in the Bulletin, and the brief description is well done, pointing out that specimens of the "product of Gutenberg's press" should be of interest to every member of the community as the earliest outcome of an art which more than any other single factor was responsible for the great intellectual awakening of the sixteenth century. Even one leaf is a precious and permanent record of the superb workmanship of nearly five hundred years ago which has never been surpassed.

Among the recent gifts to the library are fifty-one bound volumes of Atlantis, the daily Greek newspaper published in New York City, and twelve bound volumes of the monthly illustrated Atlantis. Ernesto Gordon of New Hampton, N. H., has given a collection of material in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian relating to prohibition; the estate of Victor Holmes a collection of 226 volumes of Danish literature, history, biography and poetry; the Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities thirty-three volumes, fifty-six pamphlets, and a collection of views and photographs, and Georgia H. Stearns 487 volumes of French literature. Many other gifts of privately printed and other works are recorded.

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SCENIC ART AND STAGE MACHINERY

New York City. Public Library. The development of scenic art and stage machinery. A list of references. Compiled by William Burt Gamble. New York, 1920. 4049.57.

FORTHCOMING PRODUCTIONS

NEWMARCH, Rosa. The Russian opera. New York, 1914. Portraits. Plates. On the leading Russian composers with analyses of most of the operas. An earlier edition is on call-number 4049a.299. 4049a.280.

UPTON, George F. The Beezer's Opera (by John Gay). (In his musical pastels. Pp. 76-88. Chicago, 1902.) This was the first opera heard in America (1730). 4049a.146.

Christian Science Monitor - Nov. 9, 1922

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DR. MANN TO TAKE BISHOPRIC AT PITTSBURGH

Boston Rector Telegraphs Acceptance to Head of Diocesan Convention

NEWS ACCLAIMED IN PENNSYLVANIA CITY

Was Elected on Nov. 7—Has Been at Trinity Church 17 Years

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, yesterday accepted his election as bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese of the Episcopal church in a telegram to the Rev. Dr. John Dows Hills of Pittsburgh, president of the diocesan convention and chairman of the notification committee.

Later in the day, Dr. Mann received a telegram from Dr. Hills reading as follows: "I received your acceptance with gratitude to God. My hand and heart are yours from this day. We have advised the diocese. Will write tomorrow."

RECEIVED WITH ACCLAIM
Word from Pittsburgh last night stated that word of Dr. Mann's acceptance was received with acclaim by leaders of the Episcopal church in that city, who, although hopeful, had been in doubt if the Boston rector would leave his duties at Trinity Church.

In 1908 Dr. Mann was elected bishop of Washington, and in 1914 suffragan bishop of Newark, but he declined both positions.

The next step will be the formal notification of the standing committees of all other Episcopal dioceses in the United States asking for their approval of Dr. Mann as bishop of the Pittsburgh diocese. At the same time, notice will be sent to all the bishops of the various dioceses, asking their approval also.

As soon as a majority of acceptances from standing committees and bishops are received, the presiding bishop of the Episcopal church in America, the Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle of Missouri, will set the date for Dr. Mann's consecration, as well as the place and the officiating clergyman. It was reported from Pittsburgh last evening that the consecration will be held probably about March 1, and that Dr. Mann will follow the precedent of his two predecessors of being consecrated in Trinity Church, Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

RECTOR HERE 17 YEARS
Seen at his home last evening, Dr. Mann, who has been rector of Trinity Church for the last 17 years, appeared to be in a happy frame of mind. He said that after sending his telegram of acceptance, he had written Dr. Hills a letter, but as it would not arrive in Pittsburgh until today, he did not care to divulge its contents.

Dr. Mann was elected to succeed the late Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead on the 16th ballot of the delegates to the diocesan convention of the Episcopal church in Pittsburgh on Nov. 7. Following the election, a special committee of three, appointed by the Episcopal convention, came to Boston to notify him formally of his election. They returned to Pittsburgh Tuesday with no definite word from Dr. Mann.

Born in Geneva, N. Y., on Dec. 2, 1860, Dr. Mann's first work was as assistant minister of St. James Church at Buffalo. In 1887, he became assistant minister of Grace Church, Orange, N. J., and 13 years later was made rector of that church. He became rector of Trinity Church in 1906.

Local friends of Dr. Mann say that his intimate knowledge of church problems of the day and his broad sympathy with all Christian bodies will make him an ideal bishop. He is a thorough scholar, and his knowledge of Latin, Greek and Hebrew is especially profound.

The Boston Post

Want Labor Man Trustee of Public Library

With the departure of the Rev. Alexander Mann, D.D., rector of Trinity Church, from this city to become bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Pittsburgh, attempts will be made to have his position as a trustee of the Boston Public Library handed over to a representative of organized labor. A committee was appointed by the Boston Central Labor Union yesterday to call upon Mayor Curley with a request that in naming the new member consideration be given to a labor man.

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, NOV 22, 1922

WANT LIBRARY TRUSTEE SYMPATHIC TO LABOR

The appointment of a man of labor sympathies was suggested as Public Library trustee by local labor representatives who called upon Mayor Curley yesterday. There will soon be a vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of Rev. Alexander Mann, who will leave Boston shortly to become bishop of Pittsburgh. The visitors gave the Mayor a list of men from which they expect him to choose. He said he would give the matter his best consideration.

Boston Transcript

Nov. 18, 1922

CHANGE IN PUBLIC LIBRARY DATES

W. D. O'Neil of Phoenix to Give Arizona Lecture Next Thursday Evening

Instead of Mr. Fox's Public Library lecture on the Art Museum decorations, announced for Thursday, Nov. 23, at 8 P. M., W. D. O'Neil of Phoenix, will give an illustrated travelogue on "The Romance of Arizona."

By exchange of dates with Professor Robert E. Rogers, scheduled for Sunday, Dec. 3, at 3.30 P. M., Professor Norreys Ephson O'Connor of Grinnell College, will lecture on "Modern Anglo-Irish Poets."

Boston Daily Globe.

THURSDAY, NOV 23, 1922

DR ELIOT PRAISES JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Addresses Intermediate Teachers' Club

At a meeting of the Intermediate Teachers' Club, held yesterday afternoon in the lecture hall of the Public Library, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, emphasized the value of junior high school work in helping to keep the child in school longer. He stated he considered it a most effective agency in helping the child at an early stage to decide upon his choice of life work.

He said parents were also helped in this choice for their children through the junior high school work. He cited the case of his own son, who did not know exactly just what he wanted to do. Dr. Eliot said the parents knew what they didn't want him to become, but could not decide what they did want. It was after the boy had finished his college work, and studied in the office of an architect and gardener, that he was helped to choose a calling.

Dr. Eliot said the training of the senses is a most important factor in junior high school work—especially the power of observation. Manual training, he said, should be taught in all grades from the kindergarten up, and so, too, music, art and drawing.

The most important training of all, he said, is the moral training of our young men and young women for citizenship.

Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston schools, spoke on the splendid and efficient work done throughout the city by the intermediate or junior high school teachers, and agreed with the suggestions advanced by Dr. Eliot.

He made a plea for a system of moral and ethical training to be used in the schools, and said that his main efforts this year should be to perfect if possible a definite system to be worked out along moral and ethical lines in the Boston schools.

Miss Helen A. Brick of the department of music sang a group of songs, with accompaniments by Miss H. French. Miss Nina M. Doonan, president of the club, presented the speakers. More than 200 teachers were present, representing 16 intermediate schools in Boston.

Friend and Old Ironsides, quite individual. Today a number, often of four figures, is considered sufficient identification. The great jump in the miles of line in the United States came in the thirties. In 1830 there said to have made 60 miles an hour in a short time, such speed was exceptional. Faster travel became possible with airbrakes, heavier locomotives, greater adhesion and better ballasted roadbeds. Like a racing automobile, Santa Fe type of locomotive, pairs of driving wheels, smoke stack almost out of sight, weight 177 tons, hauling 100 freight cars through hilly country and round sharp curves.

Boston Herald November 16, 1922

Christine

PART FOUR
The Churchman Afield

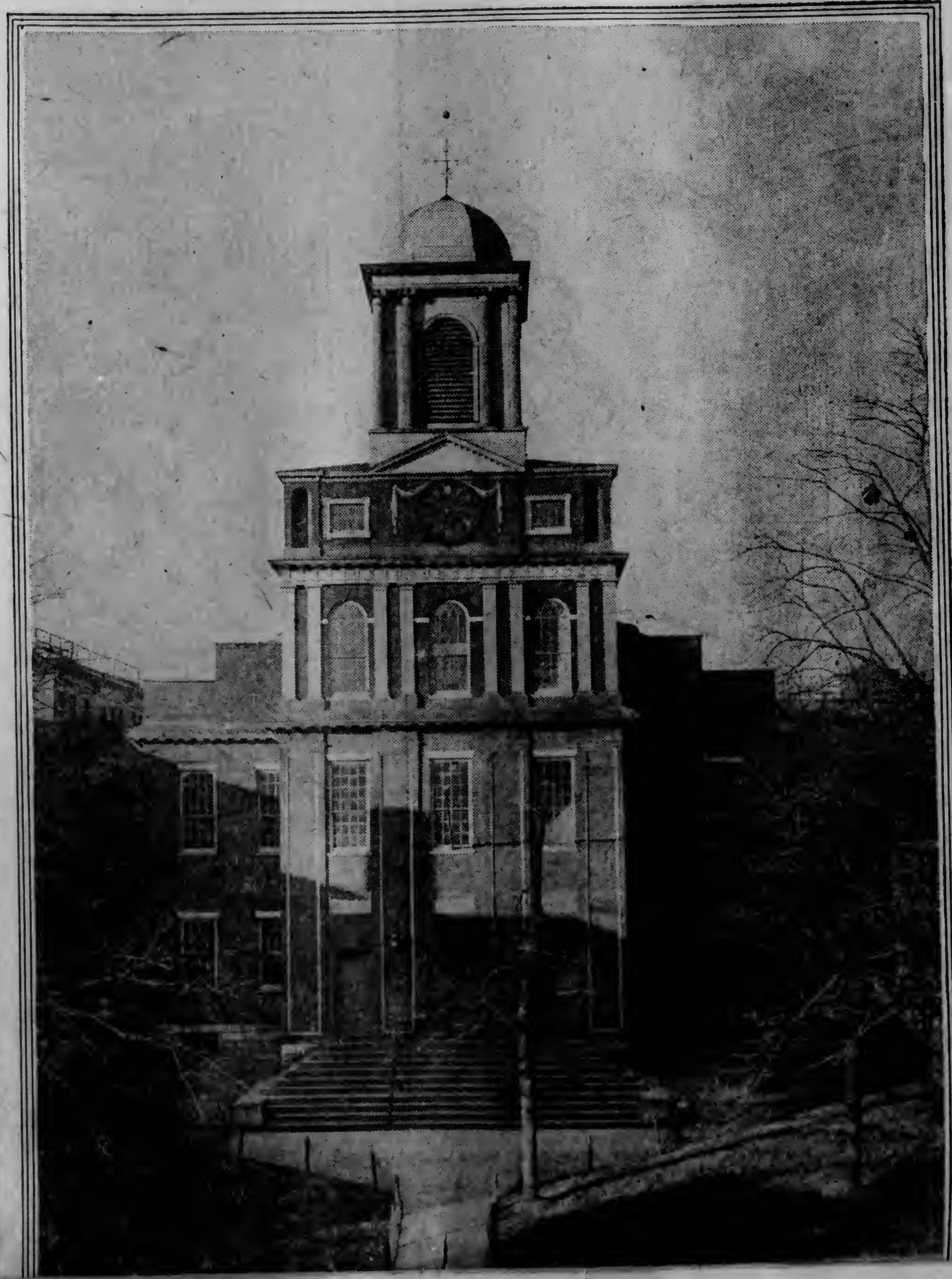
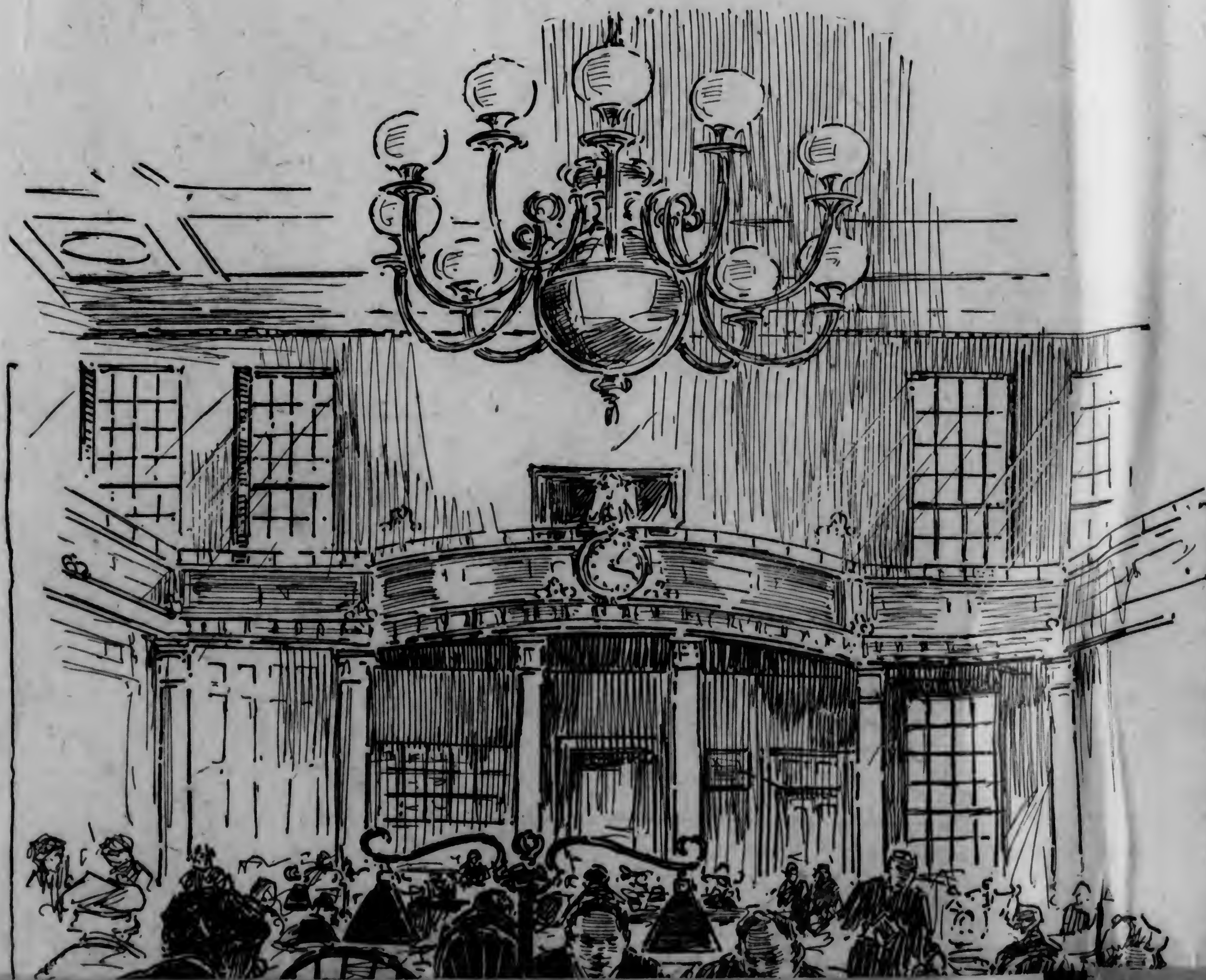
MAGAZINE SECTION

Boston Evening Transcript

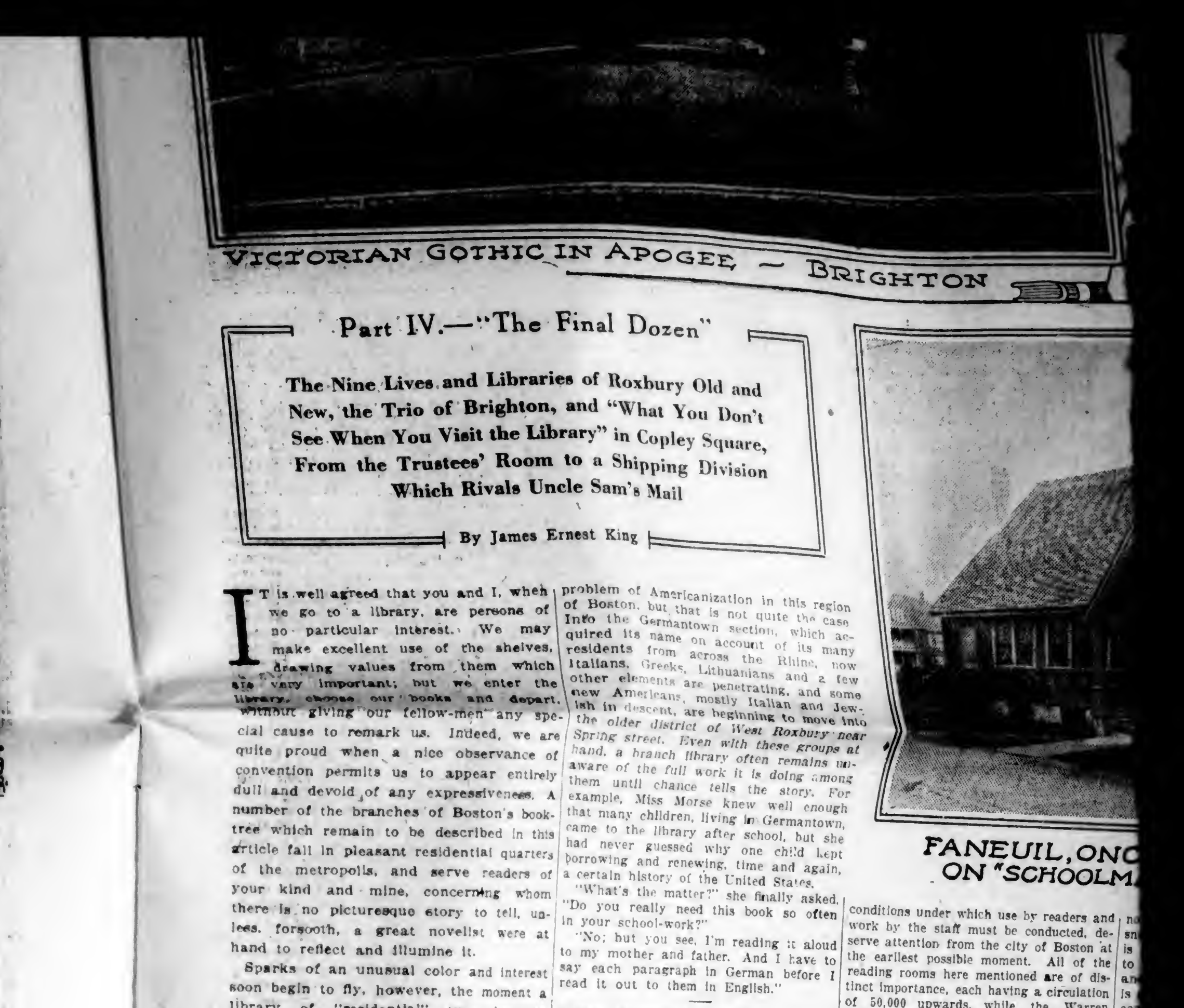
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1922
Women's Clubs—Features

THE THIRTY-ONE BRANCHES
OF BOSTON'S BOOK-TREE

BY JAMES ERNEST KING



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Where Christmas Now Is Come

of the South Boston branch in this respect have already been mentioned. West Roxbury, to many of Boston's branch libraries. In West Roxbury there are two crepe-paper editions of Santa Claus—one to be looked at and the other, which, having been read, to be thrown away. In the Boston Public Library despite all material handicaps, and to recover some semblance of geographical order, next after West Roxbury, as one moves toward the heart

still, farther distant from the old "city proper." is a royal example. A housewife in Spring street, needing a recipe for baking an English plum-pudding, telephones to the branch library and finds out all about it. A young man who wishes the "correct text" of a quotation suitable to read at his wedding, goes to the branch, congratulating two young people on their approaching marriage, turns the reference desk into a "notes and queries" department for this express purpose. The key to the schoolhouse neighborhood library, which church is kept at the library for anyone duly authorized to break and enter. Not long ago the climax-buzzed over the line when a lady reported to the librarian, "Please, can you tell me how an Eton jacket is made?" Is the seam at the side open in the middle?"

Older Than Ice Cream

of the city, are the Rosindale branch (Washington street, corner Ashland) and the Jamaica branch (East 74th street). Each has the surface space remaining, a glance must suffice, though each is worthy of extensive mention. These two libraries are both of the "modern" type, and have each hundreds of children and also a high percentage of adult readers—many being the kind, as I warned at the outset, who are surprised the more serious and scholarly may be, but who read better than they may be read about.

To the Rosindale branch, the librarian, Miss Grace L. Murray, informs me, the children come all the way from Germantown seeking books for their parents. Whereas the West Roxbury branch is not so surprised, this latter branch has a good collection of books printed in German. So also has the Boston station. At Jamaica

Though the assistants were down-
delighted when one of the library's books
yielded answer even to this abstruse ques-

tion, and though the courage to ask it speaks well for West Roxbury's confidence in its "generous, friendly service of the librarian, Miss Carrie L. Moore, this aspect of the work there should not be over-emphasized. The West Roxbury branch is also a readers' library in the most accepted sense. Indeed, as an institution for readers, it is older than its parent, the Public Library of the City of Boston, in

why West Roxbury and Boston stations should be considered together. And this second reason is one of sturdy and far-reaching contrast.

The West Roxbury plant typifies the best the city can do or be expected to do in the housing and planning of a branch library. Well within the same category—among the stations reviewed in this article—is the principal Jamaica Plain branch, the Jamaica Plain branch of the Suffolk Ald

Part I.

(Continued)

The West End

point of history. It is a direct descendant of the old "Spring Street Social Library," which printed its first catalogue in 1841, eleven years before the foundation of our

Not age, but youth is the strong distinguishing mark, however, of the structure which stands today at Centre and Milwaukie avenues in West Roxbury. Erected only eight months ago, it is the newest of all the branch buildings, a gem of modern library architecture. Beautiful floods of space are in possession of the sun, light, numerous guarantees, carefully planned, of comfort and quiet for readers. West Roxbury, he it said, is as active in reading as in the organizing of clubs, which is to say, as in the active interest of its clubs once were counted in the community. Among these the Travellers' Club, the Tourist Club and various others not only stimulated the reading of books, but also created the demand which caused the beginning of a picture collection in this branch; that has now become, with more than 10,000 plates, perhaps the largest in any municipal book system.

A photograph, hanging in the librarian's room, shows the old frame structure—pleasantly homely at that—which housed the library's transfer system.

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Age Mr. Merse so forcefully and persistently led the campaign for a good library-home that with the united support of all the churches and civic organizations, the

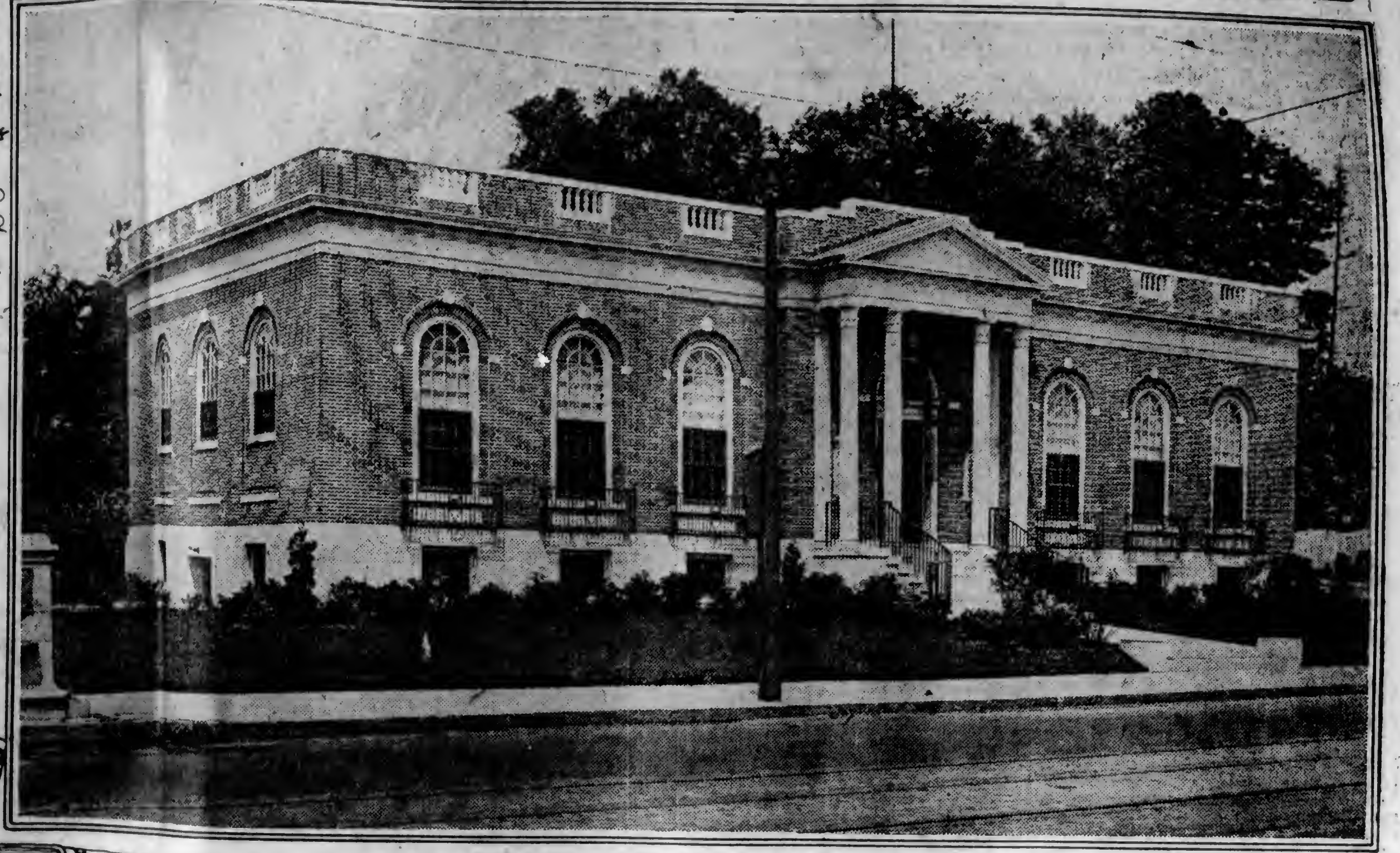
1 was going to say that there is no light and a general improvement of the



THE THIRTY-ONE BRANCHES OF BOSTON'S BOOK-TREE



VICTORIAN GOTHIC IN APOGEE — BRIGHTON



THE NEWEST GEM — WEST ROXBURY
DEDICATED, APRIL 17, 1922

Part IV.—"The Final Dozen"

The Nine Lives and Libraries of Roxbury Old and New, the Trio of Brighton, and "What You Don't See When You Visit the Library" in Copley Square, From the Trustees' Room to a Shipping Division Which Rivals Uncle Sam's Mail

By James Ernest King

It is well agreed that you and I, when we go to a library, are persons of no particular interest. We may make excellent use of the shelves, drawing values from them which are very important; but we enter the library, choose our books and depart, without giving our fellow-men any special cause to remark us. Indeed, we are quite proud when a nice observance of convention permits us to appear entirely dull and devoid of any expressiveness. A number of the branches of Boston's book-tree which remain to be described in this article fall in pleasant residential quarters of the metropolis, and serve readers of your kind and mine, concerning whom there is no picturesque story to tell, unless, forsooth, a great novelist were at hand to reflect and illumine it. Sparks of an unusual color and interest soon begin to fly, however, the moment a library of "residential" type becomes fused with enough human and neighborhood warmth to make it a "community center."

Where Christmas Now Is Come

Christmas, by the way, has already come to many of Boston's branch libraries. In West Roxbury there are two crepe-paper editions of Santa Claus—one to be looked at and the other which you can touch with your own hands. A set of bright-colored prints illustrating the scenes of Dickens's "A Christmas Carol" are displayed on the bulletin board, and the carol itself will be read in the library soon. Best of all, a plan very typical of Miss Morse—a Christmas tree stands today in the children's room, for there ever green and ever gay. From West Roxbury, though this is cutting far across lots in geographical order, the reader may hurry on to the Boylston Station Reading Room in Depot square, Jamaica Plain, because Christmas has come, as I remember, to this branch also. Miss Edith R. Nickerson, the librarian, has spread a whole frieze of Yuletide scenes upon the walls of the room, and has even kept Thanksgiving as well, so devoted were the children to an early New England "doll's-house" room which she had made for the previous holiday.

Older Than Its Parent

Though the assistants were downright delighted when one of the library's books yielded answer even to this abstruse question, and though the courage to ask it speaks well for West Roxbury's competence in the generous, friendly service of the librarian, Miss Carrie L. Morse, this aspect of the work there should not be over-emphasized. The West Roxbury branch is all a reader's library in the most accepted sense. Indeed, as an institution for readers, it is older than its parent, the Public Library of the City of Boston. In point of history, it is a direct descendant of the old "Spring Street Social Library," which printed its first catalogue in 1841, eleven years before the foundation of our great municipal book system.

Not age, but youth is the strong distinguishing mark, however, of the structure which stands today at Centre and Mt. Vernon streets in West Roxbury. Opened only eight months ago, it is the newest of all the branch buildings, a gem of modern architecture. Beautiful bal-



FANEUIL, ONCE A CHAPEL,
ON "SCHOOLMASTERS' HILL"

conditions under which use by readers and work by the staff must be conducted, deserve attention from the city of Boston at the earliest possible moment. All of the reading rooms here mentioned are of distinct importance, each having a circulation of 50,000 upwards, while the Warren Street branch is in the 100,000 class.

But to return to the service given by the Boston Public Library despite all material handicaps, and to recover some semblance of geographical order, next after West Roxbury, as one moves toward the heart of the city, are the Roslindale branch (Washington street, corner Ashland) and the Jamaica Plain branch. For each, in the brief space remaining, a glance must suffice, though each is worthy of extensive attention. These two libraries are both of the "residential" type, serving many hundreds of children and also a high percentage of adult readers—many being of the kind, as I warned at the outset, who are perhaps the most serious patrons of the library, but who read better than they may be read about.

To the Roslindale branch, the librarian, Miss Grace L. Murray, informs me, the children come all the way from Germantown seeking books for their parents. Whereas the West Roxbury branch is not so supplied, this institution has a good collection of books printed in German. So also has Boylston station. At Jamaica Plain my notes show that the librarian, Miss Mary P. Swain, pointed out one fact

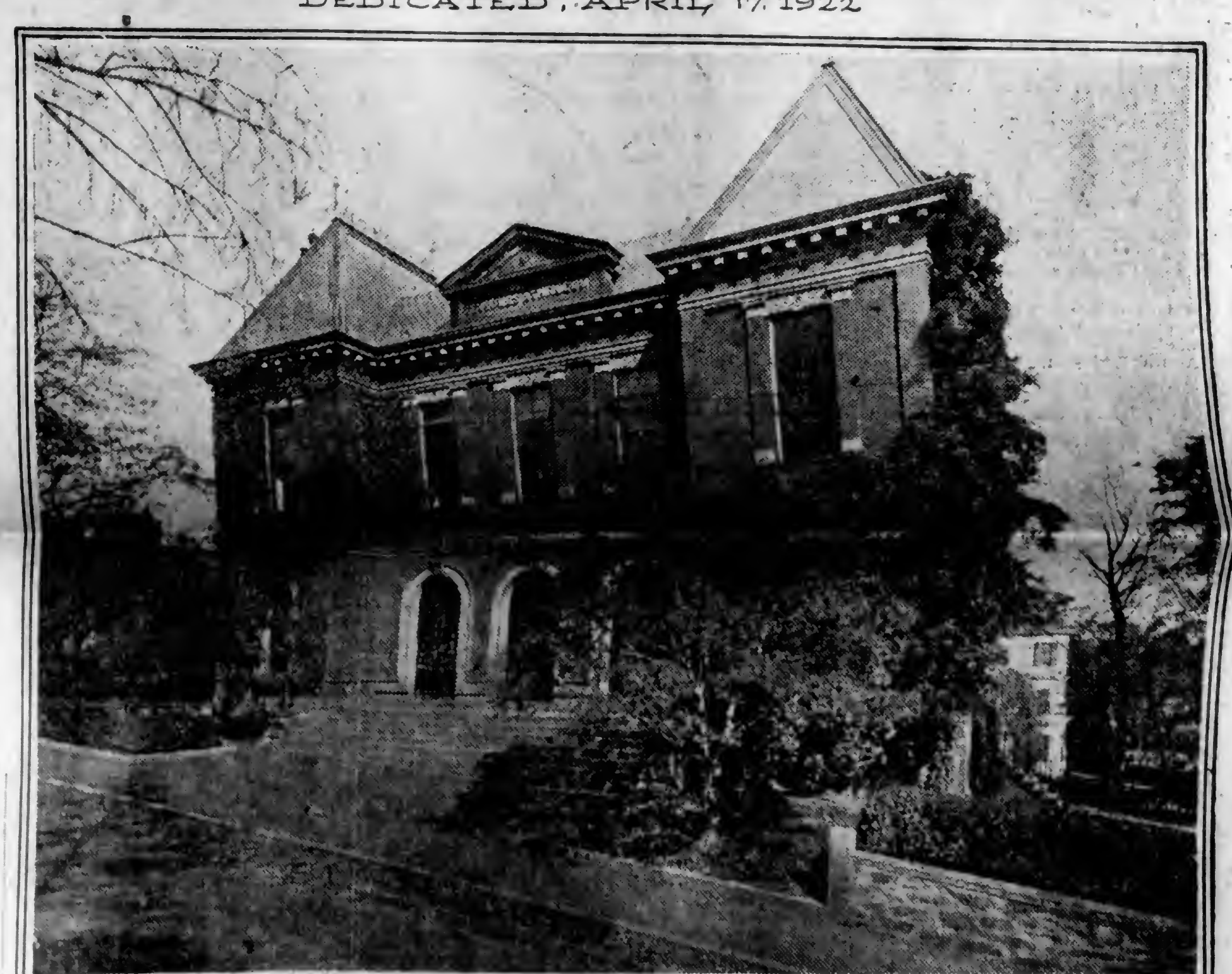
Part I.—The Old "City Proper"

(Continued from Second Page of the First Article, Nov. 25)

The West End

Contrasts of a Century at a Branch Rich in Life and in Tradition

FOR many years the West End branch has led all the other branches and reading rooms in number of books circulated for home use and to schools and institutions. It leads them still. The cir-



"THE OTHER ATHENAEUM"
FIRST ROXBURY BRANCH

which he acted as coast pilot in Hindostan. Finally he settled in Calcutta, engaged into trade, and by the time of his return to America, in the early part of the nineteenth century, he had amassed a considerable fortune. For a time he resided in Roxbury and made many friends there, his mother having been a native of the town and a member of the well-known Williams family. But soon he removed to Philadelphia, where, after quite a long residence, he died in 1852, leaving a trust fund to establish an Athenaeum in Roxbury, "the plan of which," the testator ordered, should "be as nearly as practicable like that of the Philadelphia Athenaeum, and to be used as that institution is, for literary and instructive purposes."

In 1852 the amount of the trust fund was \$54,000. Despite the amount expended for the building, which the city agreed to lease at \$1000 a year, a free balance remained and an income which has permitted the trustees of the Fellows Athenaeum to build up the books of this branch, especially the reference books, until now they constitute the largest and most distinguished branch collection, consisting of 57,263 books, which exists in the city.

English in a Flash

From Halting Incoherence Through Marlowe and Shaw in Eight Months at Warren Street

FROM the system's largest branch collection, one may pass, by an unaccountable and very wrongful anomaly, direct to Warren street which has the smallest collection—only about 6000 books—of any establishment in the city. The strangeness of this state of affairs becomes plain when attention is given the fact that Warren street is an immensely busy book-centre, with a circulation last year of 104,712 volumes. The district is one not only of a large reading population, but also, as often as they desire, "soap and water" is recorded. "One's head swims. There are these citizens, a locality far excellent of active and intelligent readers. Five important synagogues and ten Hebrew schools that really revive the names of the

en of a Lodging-House District

the first page, their president, Albert C. Vane, is seen contemplating that the English High School is Boston's best, as against Fred Marshall's equally firm position that "Commerce High is the best—a topic by the way, on which there is hot dispute in the North End branch, both on and off the debaters' rostrum. For the most part, however, the boys discuss large political and economic subjects of the day, and when they address us a question as, "Should Europe's debts be remitted?" they ask it in this form: "Should We Remit the Foreign Debt?"

Fairy Tales and a Foible

The Host Dramatic Club and the Literary Club Orchestra are names which themselves explain the purposes of the two organizations. As for the Little Folks' Club, to whom more safely and wisely could the precious heritage of fairy tales, and the reading of them, be safely entrusted? But the Little Folks' Club does not have an exclusive monopoly of the subject. On the contrary, Miss Curley once told me, as she turned from the task of finding a copy of the Mayflower Compact for a high school boy and a treatise on the electrical properties of the human body for a young apprentice in the electrical trades, father just loomed the Pink Fairy Book. It is an odd coincidence, the man, as I happen to know, is a professional gambler."

The South End

"Like Preaching to a Procession," It Seems, in One of Its Aspects

CROSSING the city from the North End to the South End, one may find another important branch library at 307 Shawmut avenue. It is a meeting place, for many adults, of a club quite different from the children's club of the North End, and, if one will, still more philanthropic. This club has no officers, and does not report the minutes of its meetings. Its charter humanity's love of companionship. Situated near a lodging-house district, the South End branch has many constituents who from an often lone aloof to a brightly lighted library where one may find not only books and periodicals, but also one's own human fellows, and where, from time to time, a joke, or perhaps only a smile, the library is for these men a club almost a club. And every night every seat round the reading tables is occupied. But the membership of this club is one who changes as frequently as the tide, who come and go as the seasons change. And in many cases this happy troupe of a clergyman of the district once said he always felt he was "preaching to a procession." This is true, however, a procession. This is

THE THIRTY-ONE BRANCHES OF BOSTON'S BOOK-TREE

Concluded from Preceding Page

roundabout these branches, more noticeably in Allston than in Parker Hill, but in general there is no "Americanization" problem confronting either of them as yet, and it is on this account that I have broken over the geographical bounds of Roxbury to join stations "G" and "X," as the shipping division knows them, in a single account.

But there is still another branch to be included among the nine libraries and nine ways of living discoverable in the territory that once was all part of old Roxbury—the Spring street region no less than Jamaica Plain, Roslindale as well as the eastern highlands. I refer now to the Roxbury Crossing Reading Room at 205 Rugles street. The librarian of this branch, Miss Katrina M. Sather, has a very different story to tell. Here is "an overcrowded tenement district, where large families and small incomes prevail. It is also a manufacturing centre, where carpets, boots and shoes, cigar boxes, machinery and drug supplies are made. Three-fourths of our patrons are children, whose parents are mostly foreigners, and for whom they borrow books in easy English." The most appealing fact, I remember concerning Roxbury Crossing, is that here a certain blind man comes every day, just after two o'clock, when there is time to attend to his wants. The librarian or an assistant reads and answers his correspondence when any letters appear, and by his special request they read aloud to him every day some passage from the Bible.

Matching Reader and Reading

Continuing into Brighton, on my word it is worth a long drive through a snowstorm to find Miss Marian Brackett, the librarian, at work in the children's reference room with a score of young girls clustered round her, each of them charged with the duty of exploring the history of a different public building in the city of Paris. They might each, with their questioning, occupy the entire time of an experienced guide from the staff of Thomas Cook & Son, but Miss Brackett deals with them in serial order efficiently and with conscientiousness of a remarkable kind. And yet she does not "spoil" them. There is a danger here. Branch librarians are quite accustomed to seeing young high-school lads always pick out the "thinnest" book from a compulsory reading list. Aldrich's "Marjorie Daw" is extremely popular for her lack of textual compulsion. But it was "one too many" when a college freshman dropped in the other day and exclaimed, upon being offered Mary Antin's Autobiography as a good book to fill a class assignment, "Now, if you'll just sit down and tell me the main things in that book, I'll take notes on it!"

Miss Brackett maintains the wide rooms of the Brighton branch in all the neatness and attractiveness of a New England home overlooked by a model housewife. She is especially a believer in the doctrine of matching the "right reading to the right reader," and holds herself accountable if ever a patron comes to the library, no matter how doubtful what book he wants, without being guided to one which will give him true satisfaction. The result is that few ever leave empty-handed—or empty-minded.

A thoroughly typical "residential" li-

brary is the Faneuil Reading Room, superintended by Miss Gertrude L. Connell. This branch once was a chapel, and stands on the healthy, open height sometimes known as "Schoolmasters' Hill" on account of the many teachers included among the residents there. If a reading public of this sort presents few problems of "discipline" either in respect of their own pleasant and decorous ways or those of their children, still it must be recognized that their requirements are among the most exacting, both for special reference and for general reading, which a librarian can possibly face.

The group of children I saw there last Monday was delightful. And as we complete this long circuit of Boston's libraries, in what safer hands can we leave the thousands upon thousands of eager children, who crowd the book stations so thickly, than in the charge of the men and women of Schoolmasters' Hill? They and their associates in Boston's great school system have the children of the city in their care, as of duty and by devotion, during all the daylight hours before the lamps glow, with all the good promise of a Christmas Eve's candles, on the branches of Boston's book-tree.

The Lords of All

As the Trustees Hold Council in a Rare Room of the First Empire

IF the schools take turn with the library in ministration to the needs of the young generation, nevertheless the work of the library itself and of the library staff knows, in general, no interruption. How large that work is, the more exacting that these articles may have made plain to the public in new perspective and with a new clarity. There may well be new recognition also of the great civic responsibility borne by the Board of Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston and of the great civic service they give in the administration of a system vast in scope and in achievement beyond all usual understanding. The Board as now composed has for its members the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, whose impending removal to Pittsburgh must soon bring to a close fourteen consecutive years of service as a trustee of the library and a brief term as the Board's latest chairman; Monsignor Arthur T. Connolly, who has been a member since 1916; Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, appointed in 1910; Judge Michael J. Murray, appointed in 1921; and Mr. Guy W. Currier, chosen by Mayor Curley last April to take the seat left vacant by the death of Mr. Samuel Carr. The present librarian, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, a man of deep professional knowledge and of high civic loyalty, came to his post in 1917, the tenth executive director the library has had in the twenty years of its life, and next succeeding Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, still a devoted upholder of the library's interest.

Through the courtesy of the trustees, the Transcript is enabled to print with this article the first photograph ever taken of the Board in the trustees' room at the Central Library. Although not generally open to the public, this room, adjoining the

librarian's office on the Blagden street front, is of distinct importance among the many triumphs of McKim, Mead & White in the construction of Boston's main library building. Frequently it is visited by architects who come from afar and by observers who come from near to observe the room's fine proportion, its stateliness and harmony of its line, the stateliness and harmony of its decoration and furnishing, the unusual perfection of uniformity with which the woods and fabrics entering into it have attained the softness of much age, some in fact, all in appearance.

40 Square Miles of Welcome Shade

The wooden panels, in cream and gold, of the doors, ceiling and wainscoting came, for the most part, from Paris, where they are believed to have been made originally for the house of a gentleman of the First Empire. Two sofas, two side-tables and a round table were said by the vendor to have come from the Pavilion at Harewood used as a palace by Louis Bonaparte and Hortense Beauharnais, reigning in the Netherlands from 1806 to 1814. The large table and chairs, maintaining the style of the First Empire, were made by a Boston firm. The walls are hung with green velours, and at the east end of the room is a mantelpiece of gray limestone, exquisitely carved, an original of the French Renaissance, one side of the mantel hangs a portrait of Franklin by Duplessis, and on the other a portrait of the same great Bostonian, said to have been painted by Greuze, with great effect. On the north wall there is hung one of the greatest of John Singleton Copley's paintings, "Charles I. Denouncing the Five Impeached Members of the House of Commons, 1641," each burglar and noble in the painting being a studied portrait. It was presented to the library in 1882 by Josiah Quincy and eleven other citizens, on condition that it may never be removed from the library's premises. The removed from the mantle is a remarkable reproduction by Planchon from a celebrated original by Jean Gossart (16th century) today preserved in a Brussels museum. From the comprehensive map published with this final installment still a new impression should be attainable of the sweep and scope of the welcome shade cast by the book-tree and its branches.

Boston has a total area of 47.8 square miles, of which 45.6 is land. The map shows what rising portions of all this territory lie at more than a mile's distance from some branch of the public library.

The area thus directly served cannot be less than forty square miles, and the fact is that a large part of the unserved area falls in the west system, which has plenty of trees of its own. And just here, when the breadth of the branch service is clearly in evidence, there should be a special tribute to the late Mr. Seddon L. Ward. He was not in office, of course, at the founding of the branch system, but during many years, until he died only a few months ago, he was supervisor of branches, and by indefatigable, persistent and kind-hearted effort contributed much to their upbuilding.

Another photograph published with this article will show the idea of the large daily work done on in the issue division of the library department, whose chief is Miss Mary Stevens. An important task in the branch bindery, in the charge of Miss Marian A. McCarthy. And cannot forgo saying a special word of the shipping division which is so efficiently managed by Mr. Robert P. Dixon. It is a task of daily covering all the thirty-one branches—each of which has books and papers moving to and from the Central Library constantly—the thought of the shipping division is to deliver books out the best and deposit stations through the houses and parochial schools, the children, and even to certain penal institutions.

Returning to the close to an important profession, the office for children in the library, I come at last to some special mention of the "Story Hour." It is matter for much regret that it should not be available for all. The description of this room, which was conducted by Mrs. Mary W. Green, is given by Mrs. Margaret Powers. Mrs. Powers have a visit-hour in the library, where a story-hour is held in the afternoon, when the opportunity exists over the children, giving them intense



The Trustees of the Boston Public Library as Never Before Pictured, in the Stateliness of the Famous "Trustees' Room." From Left to Right—Guy W. Currier, Louis E. Kirstein, Monsignor Arthur T. Connolly, Dr. Alexander Mann, Judge Michael J. Murray; the Librarian, Charles F. D. Belden

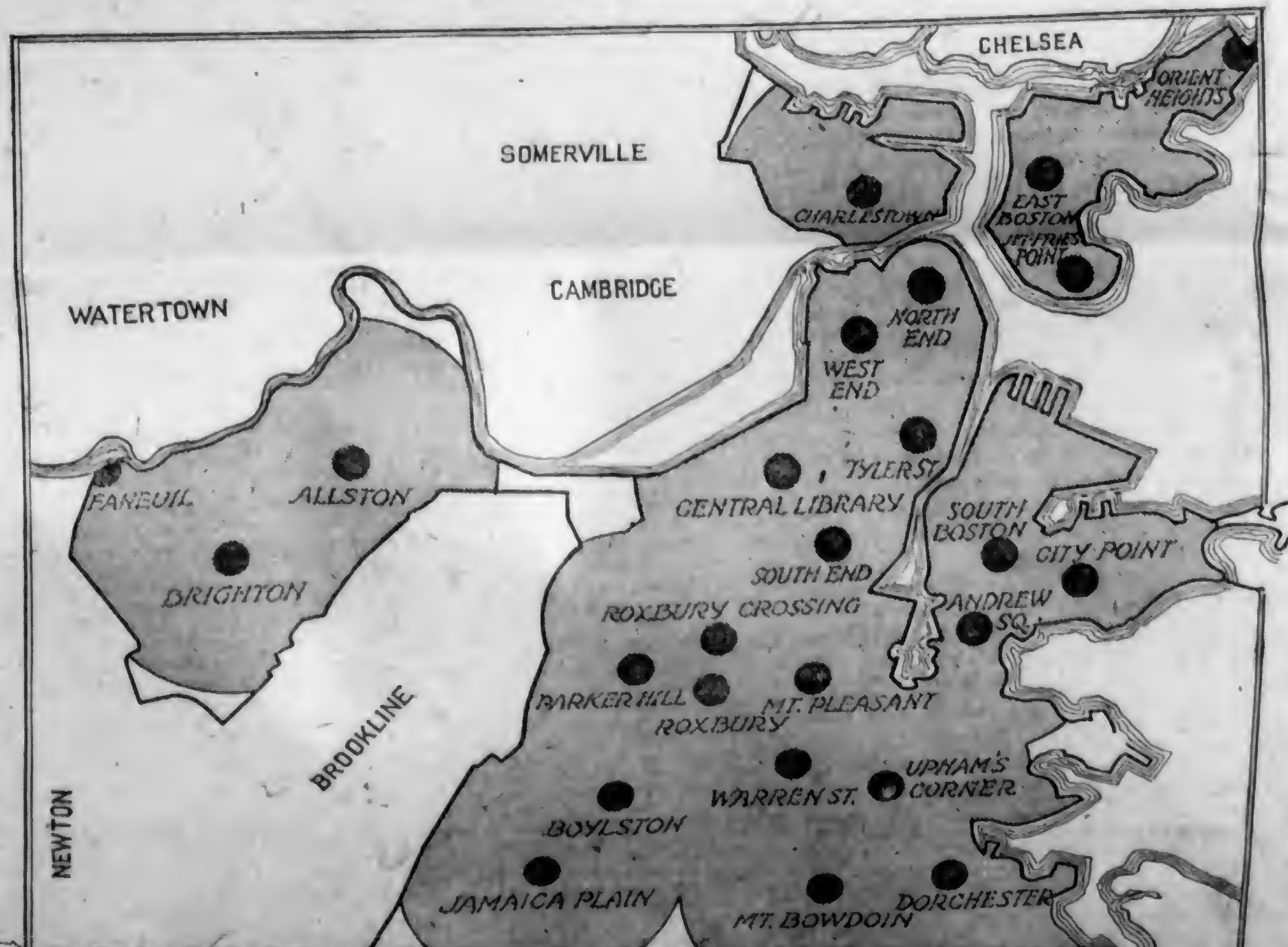
pleasure but also having a marked effect on their reading and upon their command of good language.

On the night of April 24, 1841, when a citizens' meeting in the rooms of the old Mercantile Library Association had heard the plea of that inspired French patriot, Alexandre Vattemare, who so much aided

the infant cause of the public library in Boston, it was resolved in part:

That we have listened with great delight to M. Vattemare's plan of forming a great public library and scientific institution in this city, and we think such an institution would benefit the great body of the people, by opening to all the treasures of Science, Lit-

erature and Art, by breaking down the factitious distinctions which separate class from class, by disseminating knowledge and taste through every portion of our population, and by the influence it would have in the promotion of universal education. Was ever rich hope more richly and truly fulfilled?



A thoroughly typical "residential" li-

Mr. Samuel Carr. The present librarian, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, a man of deep professional knowledge and of high civic quality, came to his post in 1917, the tenth executive director the library has had in the seventy years of its life, and next succeeding Mr. Horace G. Wadlin, still a devoted upholder of the library's interest.

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Story Hour Influence

Returning to the class to an important professional price for children in the library, I come last to some special mention of "Story hour." It is matter of much regret that space should not be available for full description of this remarkable work conducted by Mrs. Mary W. Crocan, with the assistance of Mr. John J. Cross, Mrs. Margaret Powers, and Mrs. Myrtle Jamison. Not a branch have I visited where a story-hour is held that has not been eloquent in praise of the influence which this opportunity exerts over children, not only giving them intense

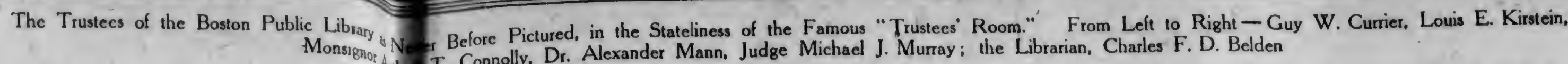
Returning the class to an important professional end for children in the library, I must last to some special mention of "Ten hour." It is matter of some regret that space should not be available for full description of this remarkable work conducted by Mrs. Mary W. Crocan, with the assistance of Mr. John J. Cress, Mrs. Margaret Powers and Mrs. Minnet Jamison. Not a branch have I visited where a story-hour is held that has not been eloquent in praise of the influence which opportunity exerts over children, not only giving them intense

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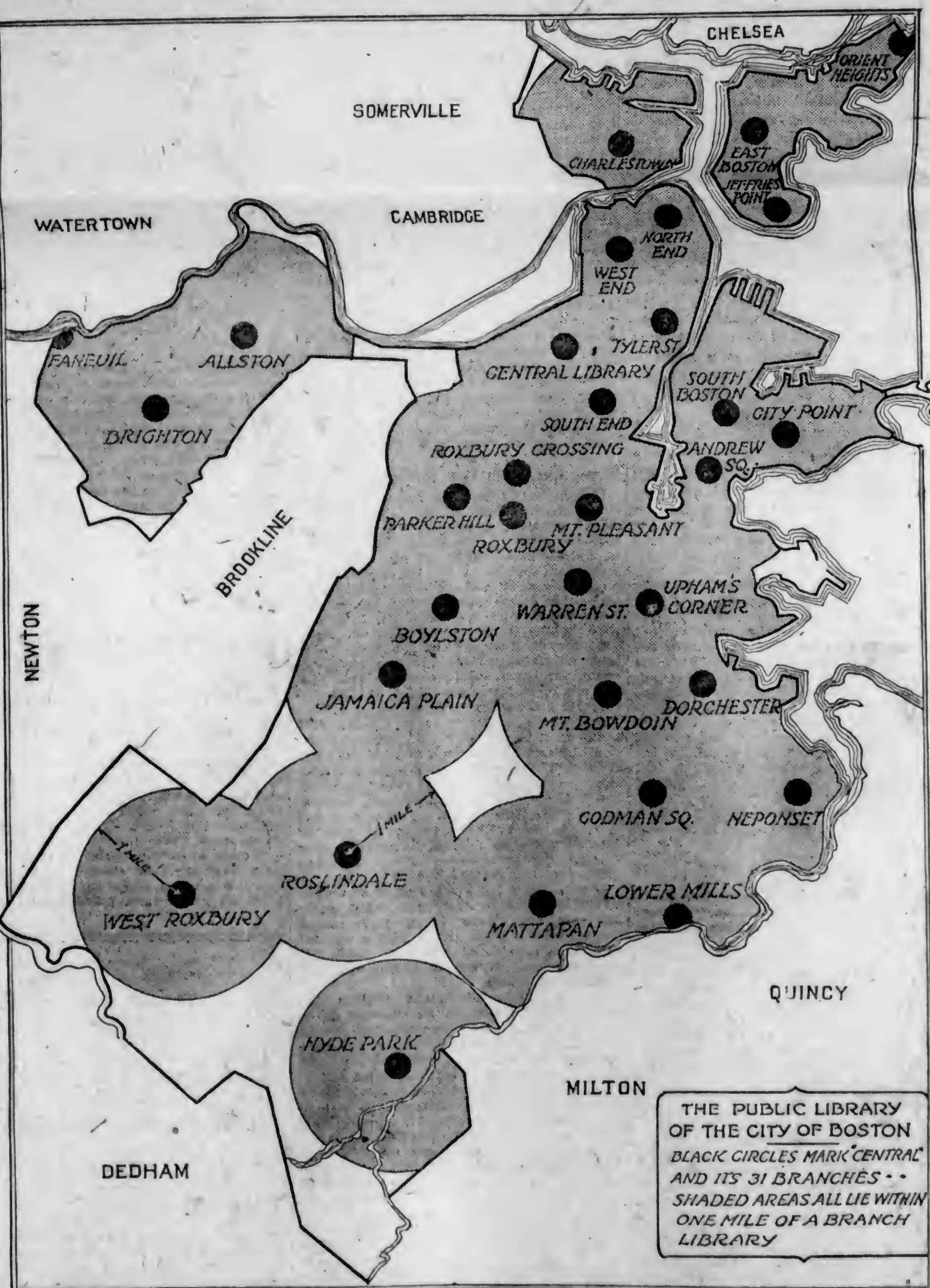
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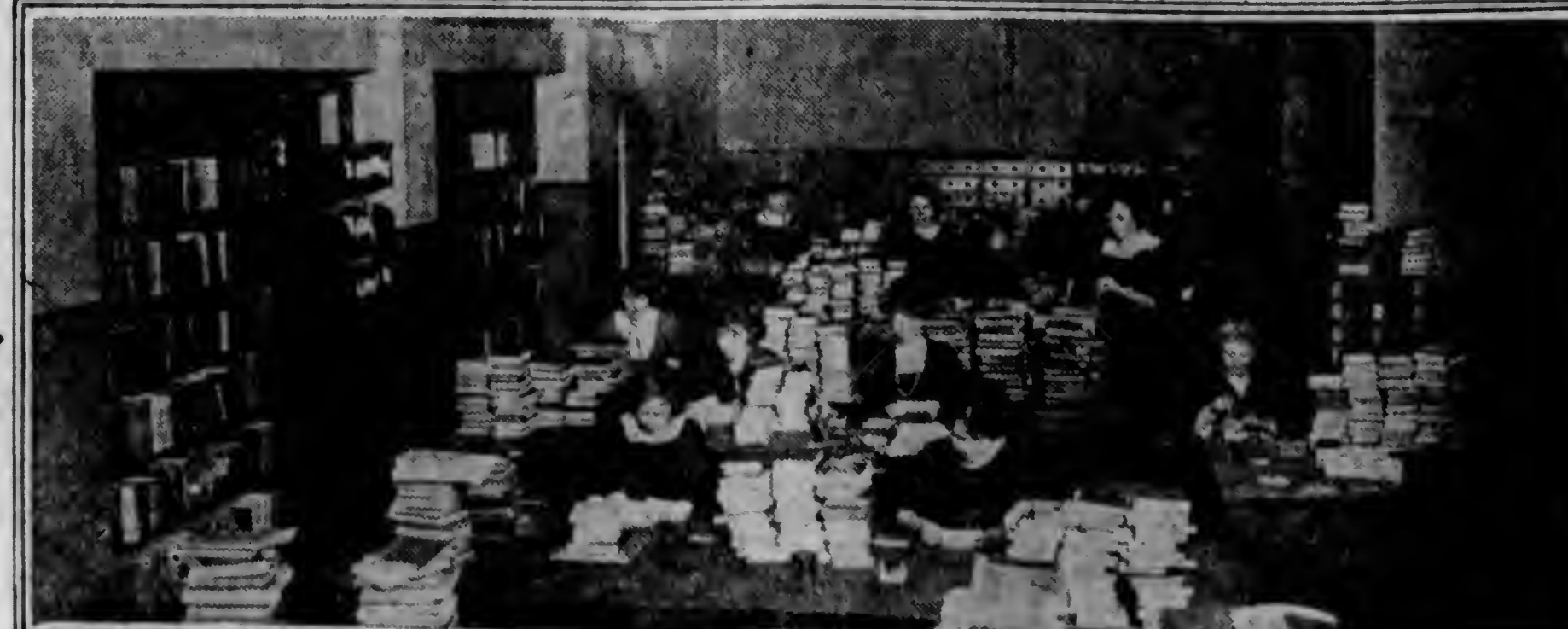
Was ever rich hope more richly and truly fulfilled?



The Trustees' Room: Above—Panels from a French Palace. Below—The Only Copley in Copley Square.



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON
BLACK CIRCLES MARK "CENTRAL"
AND ITS 31 BRANCHES • •
SHADED AREAS ALL LIE WITHIN
ONE MILE OF A BRANCH
LIBRARY



Behind the Scenes at the Library—"Central" Preparing Books for the Branches

PART FOUR
The Churchman Afild

MAGAZINE SECTION
Boston Evening Transcript

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1922

Features

THE THIRTY-ONE BRANCHES OF BOSTON'S BOOK-TREE

BY JAMES ERNEST KING



bishop of Pittsburg. The visitors gave the Mayor a list of men from which they expect him to choose. He said he would give the matter his best consideration.

ers. More than 20 teachers were present, representing 16 intermediate schools in Boston.

Friend and Old Ironsides, quite individual. Today a number, often of four figures, is considered sufficient identification. The great jump in the miles of line in the United States came in the thirties. In 1820 there said to have made an average of a short time, such speed was exceptional. Faster travel became possible with stirrakes, heavier locomotives, greater adhesion and better ballasted roadbeds. Like a racing automobile,

Santa Fe type of pairs of driving wheels, smoke stack almost out of sight, weight 177 tons, hauling 100 freight cars through hilly country and round sharp curves.

Christiane
Science

Boston Herald November 16, 1922

"OVER THE TOP" IN EAST BOSTON

Part II.—"Across the Water"

The Seven in East Boston, South Boston and Charlestown Range from the Oldest Branch Library, Now Having the Largest Children's Room in the United States, to the Youngest "Twig" of the System Already Crowded With Book-Hungry Birdlings

DR. MELVIL DEWEY, a great patriarch of the American public library, once declared: "When the history of the time in which we live is written, and is looked back upon by those who shall come after, it will be distinctly known as the 'Library Age.'" This is all very well and is laden with prophetic significance. But here in Boston, "pon my soul, an odd thing appears to be happening." The very bottom seems to be falling out of the library age. Leastways, no one is able to tell just where it will stop.

Formerly, in this grave city, a child must be at least ten years old, going on eleven, in order to gain the privilege of owning a library card. Now, by a post-bellum ruling, if one has attained to the delicate dignity of the third grade in school, or its equivalent, one can become a card-holder in the Boston Public Library, and be invested with all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto appertaining—except that one cannot go upstairs, for example, into the adults' room of the Charlestown branch without hastily inventing, in order to gain a glimpse of the forbidden premises, some special request filed by one's mother—say for Scribner's Magazine or for "Shingles," when one might have guessed a shade better if one had said "Shavings," to quote from the librarian's record of such little pretexts precisely as offered.

It is true, of course, that youth, even the tiniest has long had ready admission to the children's rooms of the Central Public Library, and of the various branches, so soon almost as it becomes able to toddle. And children, galore have ever been attracted into our libraries by that most admirable triumph of American engineering, before which the Queen of the Belgians stood enraptured but a few years ago when she saw it for the first time—library tables and chairs "just a child's size," to say nothing of books and pictures equally suited to the dimensions of one's intellect, though with many a secret fissure opening through them into the fairy-worlds and leading away, skywards and seawards, across unbounded realms of bright fancy, ambition and mystery.

Amazements of the Rush Hour

For these boons, children, I say again, have long been the library's patrons. Every Bostonian, the writer not excepted, has often seen them in their room at the Copley Square library, if nowhere else. Easy it is, then, to assume, after one has asked all the questions one wishes to ask at a small branch such as the Jeffries Point reading room, that it will be only a waste of time to "wait and see the rush hour." Slightly bored, one delves into a magazine,

to attend the stroke of the clock heard round the universe of school-engaged childhood, 3.30 P. M. Then, of a sudden, one sees children coming from up the street and from down the street, streaming across the tempting tree square, upon which this library faces, some of them almost running.

What can be their hurry? Why ask when already they are storming the delivery desk in the library, swaying and crowding around it, cards waved aloft, books pushed forward and books pushed back, all with such onslaught and eagerness that were not this counter firmly embattled it surely would rock to the floor. But of shouting there is little, and of readiness to accept the librarian's commands there is much, under "normal" conditions. The assistants, working at top speed, quickly complete the entry of some of the returned books, and their erstwhile owners hie them to the shelves to seek new prey. Others have gone there at once upon entering. A lad whose bronze bespeaks Capri is already lost in "Tom Sawyer." He tells me it is his third reading. Do you demand that I be not content with Twain's wit and adventure as pabulum for him, but must consider the subject in a special way? Very well, then, I ask you, "Is Tom Sawyer the boy, or is he not, to give Domenico a sense of familiar regard for the far Mississippi, one that would waken his heart, if the call came, to make common cause with an American Middle West which might otherwise have remained for him only a set of names, black dots and snaky river curves on his school-map?"

Near "Little Newport"

With so much life stirring at Jeffries Point, where the Boston Public Library has had but a year to make itself known, one soon becomes curious to inspect a branch of older growth. At Orient Heights there is a reading room, opened in 1901, which serves a diverse population, including, among those of European birth, many who have prospered well in America. Indeed, it appears that from Orient Heights one surveys certain other districts of East Boston somewhat as the corner-store may the push-cart. And on the water-front there is a social plateau which is called "Little Newport."

To this fresh scene I continued in haste, anxious to arrive before the end of the rush. No need for anxiety. At 4.30 the curtain still was up, action and eagerness remained at high pitch. Many children, to be sure, had found the books they desired, and were quietly reading. In other directions the book-hunt still moved in full cry. Children were everywhere burrowing into the shelves; school-reference questions exploded like gun-fire at the assistants' desk. In the midst of the room a group of children,

the youngest and smallest, were crowded round a long table. Not a book lay on it; the table was bare. What held the children about it? Why were they standing there in such patience? "Waiting for 'third-grade' books," the librarian said, "books of the kind now so attractively written and pictured for children who are just beginning to read with real pleasure, about in the third-grade at school. We have by no means enough of these books to meet the demand. An hour ago, this table seemed well stocked with them. Now the children who 'test out' at first are waiting until the books of this class which were returned after school today can be made ready for circulation once more. The moment they are ready, they will be placed on this table."

A page came, almost as the librarian spoke, with perhaps twenty books. Were they placed on the table? I cannot be sure. Probably they did touch it. But for the most part they were juggled from hand to hand, while shining eyes scanned their covers, pictures and type to see which they had read before, and which, by good chance, were still new to them. Each day some children, however, are left



TRANSCRIPT PHOTOS BY FRANK COLBY
**THE GLORY OF CHARLESTOWN —
THROUGH THE LIBRARY'S WINDOWS**

PHOTO FOR THE TRANSCRIPT BY FAIRFIELD STUDIO
**RUSH HOUR IN THE LARGEST BRANCH CHILDREN'S ROOM
IN THE UNITED STATES**



**IN EUROPE IT'S JUST BEGINNING —
"L'HEURE JOYEUSE" BRUSSELS**



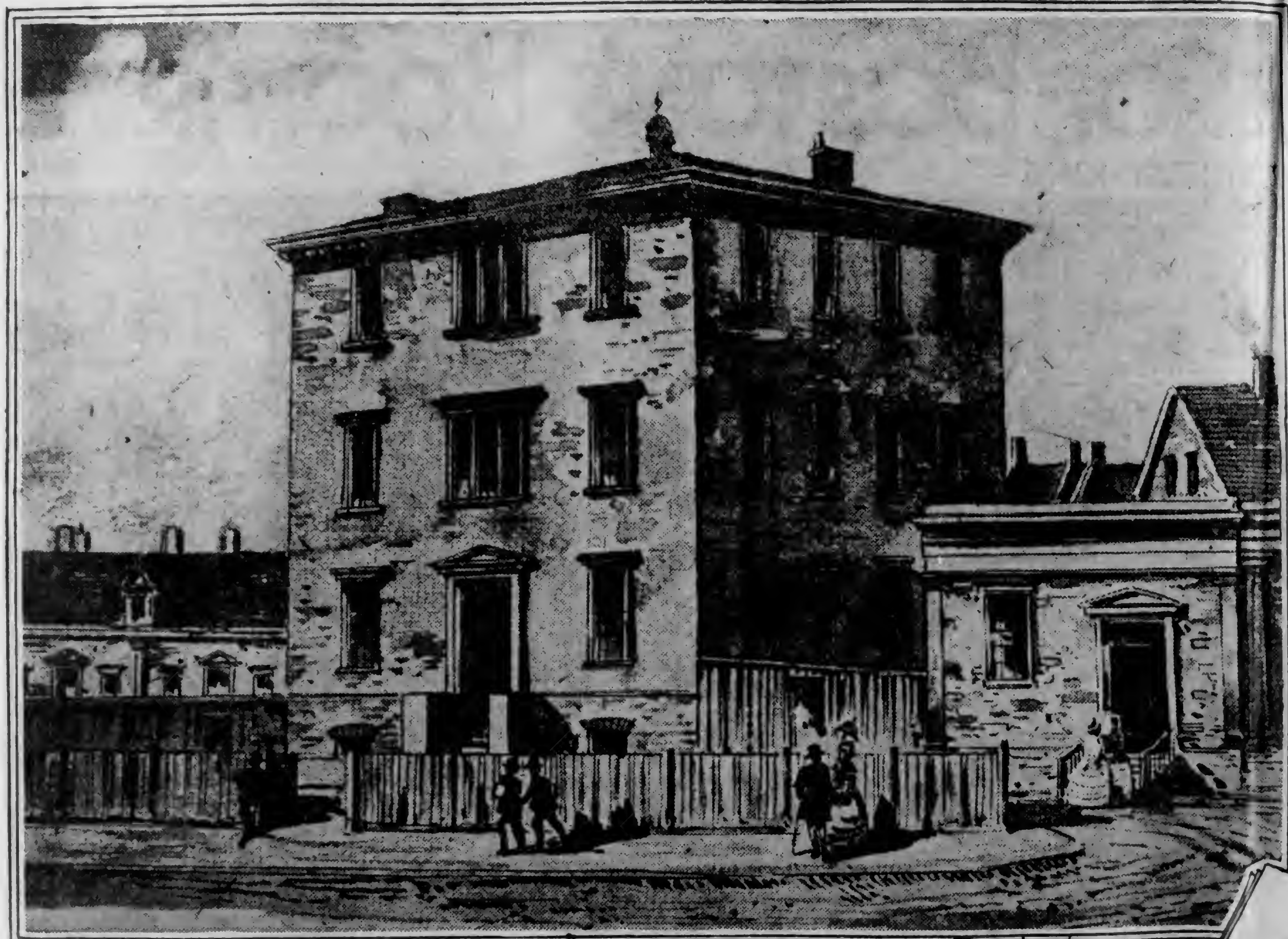
EVEN OUR NEWEST "TWIG" OVER-WEIGHTED — JEFFRIES POINT, 3.45 P.M.

The Librarian's "No Quiet Life"
Having gained insight into the ways and work of the library branches small enough to admit the comprehension even by the layman, the reader is ready, at last, to forget the quiet life of librarians, and to enter a large, busy world such as the main branch in Boston, with due awe and Continuation on facing page.

Friend and Old Ironsides, quite individual. Today a number, often of four figures, is considered sufficient identification. The great jump in the miles of line in the United States came in the thirties. In 1830 there said to have made no more than a short time, such speed was exceptional. Faster travel became possible with airbrakes, heavier locomotives, greater adhesion and better ballasted roadbeds. Like a racing automobile, Santa Fe type of pairs of driving wheels, smoke stack almost out of sight, weight 177 tons, hauling 100 freight cars through hilly country and round sharp curves.

THE THIRTY-ONE BRANCHES OF BOSTON'S BOOK-TREE

(CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE)



THE NATION'S FIRST BRANCH LIBRARY —
ONE FLOOR OF THE OLD LYMAN SCHOOL, EAST BOSTON, 1871

wonder that they continue to live at all. In any large library of the system the crowding children, the scores of adult readers, are of course multiplied many fold. From five to six hundred vest-pocket volumes of humanity—no two copies alike, the Inscrutable Author illumines each in variant chiaroscuro—through the East Boston branch during all the hours after school on the early days of the week. Hundreds come also on the other days. No wonder the rush hour here is familiarly called "Over the Top!"

The late Mr. Langdon L. Ward, Miss Guerrier's predecessor as supervisor of branches, was wont to declare that East Boston has the largest children's room in any branch library of the United States and thus far I have found no denial, but only support of the statement. The room is ninety feet long, and contains, in all, about thirty-six hundred square feet. From such spaciousness there flows both gain and loss in the matter of management. On the one hand, the general movement and the precise ordering of library operations can be better controlled. The children do not so much drive crises-crores and edgewise upon the attendants' desks. They move in a fixed circuit round the main counter in the front of the room before dispersing to the shelves and tables. And the "table of hope," in a large branch of this sort, acquires a different ceremony and demands a different metaphor. In fact, the eager swarm in quest of third and fourth-grade books does not gather round a table at all, but forms a long line near the shelves where these books are placed when ready for new circulation, and the children then assault the stack in their due turn. Is it surprising that this queue acquires with infant appetite has come to be known in many branches, at the North End, for example, not as the book-line but the "bread-line"?

The advantages of space in library management are somewhat offset, however, by problems which naturally arise in the discipline of youthful readers spread over so wide an area. Although Miss Laura M. Cross, the experienced and very thoughtful and efficient librarian now in charge at East Boston, declares that the children there are the best-behaved that ever alighted upon Boston's book-tree, let it not be denied that even among them, as has been suggested before, are some who did not fly to the branch upon angels' wings.

A Problem in Parables

Meanwhile the extent of a library's daily performance, as of its promise, grows with each child who comes to it. Any one of them may at any moment pose a new

the stacks in Meridian street. The demand for them is brief, as also for books giving direct preparation for citizenship; but in this connection, throughout East Boston as elsewhere in the system, the fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that the children are the library's best advocates in the homes of foreign-born parents.

Prison or Palace?

Which of These the Library Is, the "Beginning American" Scarcely Ever Knows

OF the American way with books, the average European comes to us in ignorance fairly complete. He has yet to learn that a library in the United States is neither a prison nor a royal palace. During centuries on the continent it has been both. For books, the library had its first inception, indeed, as a house of confinement, a place where all and sundry volumes might be held in safe-keeping. The good monks of the Abbey of Croiland set excommunication as the penalty for lending any of their books, "as well the smaller without pictures as the larger with pictures"; and the early directors of the Bodleian at Oxford caused all books to be chained to the desks, shackled the poor prisoners with irons, and might as well say. Meanwhile, for readers, the library in nearly all countries of Europe has been a house of exclusiveness, a place where the plain citizen might not enter. The two conditions have of necessity gone hand in hand. Where the safe-keeping of books remains the dominant motive, restricted circulation must be made the rule also. "He that had received one talent went and dug in the earth, and hid his lord's money." It is an excellent idea, but badly cramped by its own inherent purpose. It returns no public profit "with usury."

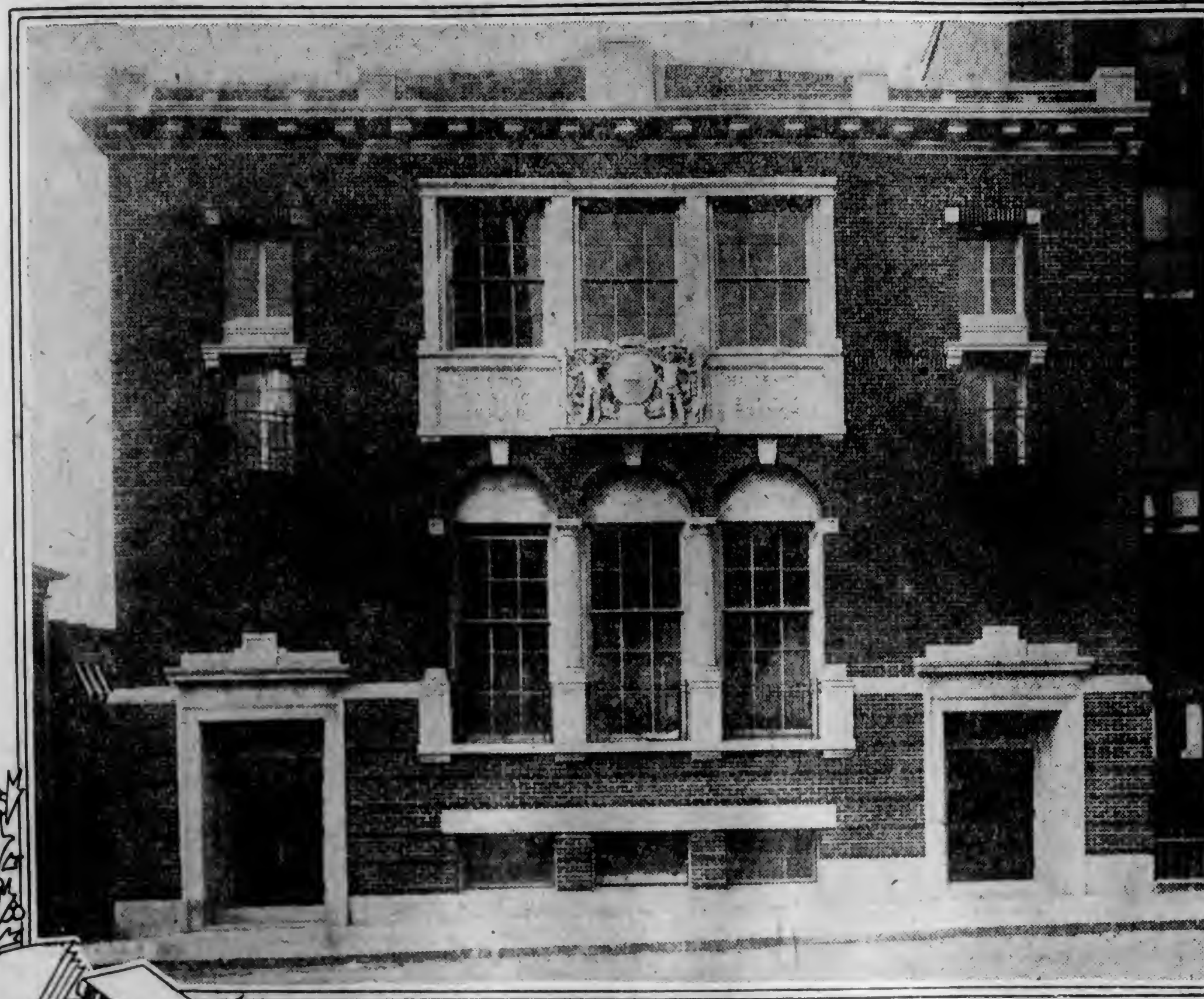
At all events the functions of guardianship and use for scholarly reference were, and still remain to an overwhelming extent, the "European plan" of a library. In Great Britain, to be sure, the American concept early nourished and has made important new advances since the war. It even appears likely that England, whence as an infant still very small and undeveloped, first came to these shores, will ultimately adopt American library practices in all their maturity. And with regard to France, Italy, Sweden, Finland and



(Transcript Photo by Colby)

THE TABLE OF HOPE — WAITING FOR THIRD-GRADE BOOKS, ORIENT HEIGHTS

we have so tired our visit as to arrive opportunely for an incident which lately occurred there—we can see a man of some fifty years standing beside the attraction's book. He is keen of eye and rugged of body, and in his hand is a copy of Backster's guidebook to Sweden. Bringing it back to the library? No, he has never visited before an American "open house" of books. Is he anything of borrowing from it. Just now he is speaking:



THE MODERN TYPE, CHARLESTOWN, OCCUPYING THE WHOLE BUILDING — EAST BOSTON TODAY HAS AN EVEN LARGER HOME

trouble, from a branch that is superintended by a personality having so energetic a synthesis of intelligence and good-will as Miss M. Florence Cuffin possesses, ready for little things as for large.

It is surprising how much this branch is used during the noon-hour by clerks in neighboring stores and by men from the industrial plants of the district. Moreover, an unusual number of patrons are included among these who do not live in South Boston and who, when at home, perhaps are not near to a library and so would not find books at all if it were not for this opportunity. But the region is still extensively residential, and scores of the children who come to the branch have the keys of house or of tenement hung round their small necks—left in their charge while fathers and mothers are at work, perhaps miles away.

No greater fault of estimate could be made by the reader than to assume that the meagre space here devoted to South Boston bears any relationship to the true size and value of the work done there. The fact is that the main Broadway branch and the two reading rooms called "Andrew Square" and "City Point" had a combined circulation of 185,428, by contrast to 158,512 from the three branches in East Boston. But this is true: East Boston lends itself much better to the photographer's art than does our southern peninsula. Much use of the camera in South Boston could on a very recent day be needed in a new library building for the main branch there, which has occupied its present quarters ever since the institution was opened, fifty years ago.

Books—and Bunker Hill

The branch in Charlestown, per contra, may rightly be called a show-place of the system. This is so, indeed, in both a particular and a very broad sense. Standing upon Monument square, it not only looks full upon the shaft of Bunker Hill, but what is more, thousands of tourists from all parts of the nation, visiting the attraction, look full upon its own tasteful and well-proportioned facade. A goodly number, each week of the summer, cross the street and enter the building on a trip of inspection, invited by the attractiveness of this library. Others, how citizens of giving blinks, enter with a silent request to be shown a copy of Wyman's "Estates and Genealogies." They were once residents of Charlestown, and wish to investigate some record brought into dispute with reminiscence. But perhaps they would have done as well to consult the first man of woman

PART FOUR
The Churchman Afield

Boston

THE THIRTY-ONE BR



THE CHOICE JUDICIOUS



ONCE A BANK TODAY IT KEEPS BOOKS OF

THE MODERN TYPE, CHARLESTOWN,
OCCUPYING THE WHOLE BUILDING —
EAST BOSTON TODAY HAS AN EVEN LARGER HOME

the stacks in Meridian street. The demand for them is brisk, as also for books giving direct preparation for citizenship; but in this connection, throughout East Boston as elsewhere in the system, the fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that the children are the library's best advocates in the homes of foreign-born parents.

Which of These the Library Is, the "Beginning American" Scarcely Ever Knows

the American way with books; the average European comes to us in ignorance naïvely complete. He has yet to learn that a library in the United States is neither a thing nor a place. The element it has been both. For books, the library had no place; it was a place of confinement, a place where all and sundry vowels might be held in safe-keeping. The good monks of the Abbey of Beaulieu in the twelfth century were particularly fond of lending any of their books, as well as the smaller without pictures as the larger with pictures; and the early directors of the Bodleian at Oxford caused all the poor prisoners with irons, etc might as well say. Meanwhile, for readers, the library in nearly all countries of Europe has been a place of confinement, a place where the plain citizen might not enter. The two conditions have of necessity gone hand in hand. Where the safe-keeping of books remains the dominant motive, restricted use is inevitable. The monks said also, "He that had received one talent went and digged in the earth, and hid his lord's money." It is an excellent idea, but it is not the one which the author proposes. It turns out no public profit with us.

At all events the functions of guardianship and use for scholarly reference were and still remain to an overwhelming extent the functions of the library in Europe. In Great Britain, to be sure, the American concept early flourished and has made important new advance since the war. It

Meanwhile the extent of a library's daily performance, as of its promise, grows with each child who comes to it. Any one of them may at any moment, pose a new problem. From an East Boston report on school reference work I choose but a few of an hour's examples:

WAITING FOR THIRD-GRADE
BOOKS, ORIENT HEIGHTS

(Transcript Photo by Colby)

THE SCHOOL IN THE LIBRARY—SOUTH BOSTON'S CLASS IN RIGHT USE OF BOOKS

PHOTO FOR TRANSCRIPT BY GEO. H. DAVIS, JR.

PHOTO FOR TRANSCRIPT
 RY— SOUTH BOSTON'S CLASS IN

Westtown was annexed. The point is, however, that this latter event did not occur until 1874.

* * *

New Echoes for Old

Strange Voices Heard Today in South
Boston, but Not Yet in
Charlestown

[illegible]

speaks only from her knowledge of the growing and changing demands which have been expressed in her district. Undoubtedly, the Czechoslovak branch has been the most striking novel phenomenon of recent years in the South, and it is a branch which will be a sign of public spirit as veritable a sign as the public it serves has gone out to meet to meet and meet.

But this does not mean that the South Boston branch has changed or revised the special place it has long held in a district which has long been a district of the very special sense of the word. Now, as of old South Boston continues in many ways, as in the past, to be a district of the banks, stores and churches; and now, as of old, the branch library in the Masonic temple is a branch which is as much a part of the district as the churches and the banks. Why, if one encounters doubt concerning the grammar of a business letter or if one needs a word or a phrase in an important sentence, a frequent practice in South Boston, credible witnesses tell me, it comes promptly, though it give no answer.

“The public library is mine, yours and everyone's. It is a paradise where everyone can find what he or she needs. It is every adventure, every tale of princes and princesses to histories, novels and mystery tales of every kind. It leads to the ‘Blue Carpet’ to lands of dreams and adventure.

“Mark Twain's stories shall, for many generations, to come, give the earth a hearty laugh. He has made the world the people on a whole a better and newer place of living. Poets, too, have painted for us the most beautiful pictures of life and life's adventures. For these, our poetry shall enjoy our literature.

“But, my dear friends, what shall we do without the libraries? No lover of good literature can buy all the books he enjoys, and not a person denied the privilege of our public libraries.

Saturday, Dec. 9

In the Transcript of
Saturday, Dec. 9
Part III.—"Dorchester

The Literary "Library Cop"



LOWER MILLS — ONCE A BANK, TODAY IT KEEPS BOOKS OF A N

PART III
 Dorchester and
 Hyde Park

Seven of the Library's Boughs Shade Every Plain and Historic Hill from Uphams Corner to the Lower Mills, While One of the City's Largest and Finest Branches, as Well as the Smallest and Farthest, an Unknown Readville Memorial to Phillips Brooks, Lie Hidden in Hyde Park



NEPONSET—HAVING THE AIR OF AN OLD PRIVATE

YE hypocrites, you can choose the shortest paths across Boston Common; you can yet discern the several sections of "horror-ter?" Are Ughs? Over?

Fields Corner but hollow squares. Meeting House Hill and Mount Freedom interchangeable peaks in Your memory. Nuptial a confusion with Manhattan; the Lower Middle but a faint remembered aroma of chocolate. Of course, I know about Dorchester is likely to be a name in a jumble, unless one be either a resident of the district or ele a and snarled a Bostonian. More words are little use in the description. So early as 1954 a gentleman first endeavored to make it a whole word, and I have since been busy in making it more complex, yet the word is a

"The forme of this Towne a almost like a Serpent, turning her head to the Northward; over against Tappans Island and the Castle her body and wings being

NEPONSET—HAVING THE AIR OF AN OLD PRIVATE LIBRARY, the following old town branches list indicates:

- “Epaphras Corner,” Columbia street; serving the like-named village.
- “Mount Bowdoin,” Washington street; serving the old town.
- “Acadia street,” Acadia street; serving Fields Corner.
- “Codman Square,” Washington street; serving old North and Ashmont.
- “Nepomset,” 202 Nepomset street; the locality is mentioned, and everyone knows pleasant washes in there.
- “Matapan,” 7 Fabian street; serving the old town.
- “Lower Mills,” Washington street; serving the old town.
- “Hubbard street,” Hubbard street; serving the old town.

ON'S BOOK-TREE



THE MODERN TYPE, CHARLESTOWN,
OCCUPYING THE WHOLE BUILDING —
EAST BOSTON TODAY HAS AN EVEN LARGER HOME



WAITING FOR THIRD-GRADE
BOOKS, ORIENT HEIGHTS

trouble, from a branch that is superin-
tended by a personality having so energetic
a synthesis of intelligence and good-will as
Miss M. Florence Cuffin, assessor, ready
for little things as for large.

It is surprising how much this branch is
used during the noon-hour by clerks in
neighboring stores and by men from the
industrial plants of the district. Moreover,
an unusual number of patrons are included
among these who do not live in South
Boston and who, when at home, perhaps
are not near to a library and so would not
find books at all if it were not for this op-
portunity. But the region is still exten-
sively residential, and scores of the children
who come to the branch have the keys of
house or of tenement hung round their
small necks—left in their charge while
fathers and mothers are at work, perhaps
miles away.

No greater fault of estimate could be
made by the reader than to assume that
the meagre space here devoted to South
Boston bears any relationship to the vast
size and value of the work done there.
The fact is that the main Broadway
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trast to 158,513 from the three branches in
East Boston. But this is true: East Bos-
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peninsula. Much use of the camera in
South Boston could only show how urgent-
ly needed is a new library building for
the main branch there, which has occu-
pied its present quarters ever since the
institution was opened, fifty years ago.

Books—and Bunker Hill

The branch in Charlestown, per contra,
may rightly be called a show-place of the
system. This is so, indeed, in both a par-
ticular and a very broad sense. Standing
upon Monument square, it not only looks
full upon the shaft of Bunker Hill, but
what is more, thousands of tourists from
all parts of the nation visiting the monu-
ment look full upon its own tasteful and
well-proportioned facade. A goodly num-
ber, each week of the summer, cross the
street and enter the building on a trip of
inspection, invited by the attractiveness of
this library. Others, now citizens of
Iowa or Illinois, enter with a special re-
quest to be shown a copy of Wyman's
"Battles and Genealogies." They were
once residents of Charlestown, and wish
to investigate some record brought into

MAGAZINE SECTION

PART FOUR

The Churchman Afield

Boston Evening Transcript

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1922

Features

THE THIRTY-ONE BRANCHES OF BOSTON'S BOOK-TREE

BY JAMES ERNEST KING



THE CHOICE JUDICIOUS



HYDE PARK'S WEDDING-GIFT TO BOSTON'S
BOOK-SYSTEM



THE "32ND BRANCH"
THE ALMOST WHOLLY
UNKNOWN PHILLIPS
BROOKS MEMORIAL
READVILLE



THE MODERN TYPE, CHARLESTOWN, OCCUPYING THE WHOLE BUILDING — EAST BOSTON TODAY HAS AN EVEN LARGER HOME

trouble, from a branch that is superintended by a person of intelligence and good-will as Miss M. Florence Cuffin reassures, ready for little things as for large.

It is surprising how much this branch is used during the non-hour by clerks in neighboring stores and by men from industrial plants of the district. Moreover, an unusual number of patrons are included among those who do not live in South Boston and who, when at home, perhaps are not near to a library and so would not find books at all if it were not for this opportunity. But the region is still extensively residential, and scores of the children who come to the branch hang round their small necks-left in their charge while fathers and mothers are at work, perhaps miles away.

No greater fault of estimate could be made by the reader than to assume that the meagre space here devoted to South Boston bears any relationship to the use. The fact is that the main reading room and the two reading rooms called "Andrew Square" and "City Point" had a combined circulation of 185,438, by contrast to 128,512 from the three branches in South Boston. But this is true. East Boston lends itself much better to the photographic art than does our southern peninsula. Much use of the camera in South Boston could only show how urgently needed is a new library building for the main branch there, which has occupied its present quarters ever since the institution was opened, fifty years ago.

Books—and Bunker Hill

The branch in Charlestown, per contra, may rightly be called a show-place of the system. This is so, indeed, in both a particular and a very broad sense. Standing upon Monument square, it not only looks full upon the shaft of Bunker Hill, but what is more, thousands of tourists from all parts of the nation, visiting the monument, look full upon its own tasteful and well-proportioned facade. A goodly number, each week of the summer, cross the street and enter the building on a trip of inspection, invited by the attractiveness of this library. Others, now citizens of Iowa or Illinois, enter with a special request to be shown a copy of Wynne's "Exiles and Genealogies." They were once residents of Charlestown, and wish to investigate some record brought into dispute with reminiscence.

But perhaps they would have done as well to consult the first man or woman they met in Monument square. Charlestown is still an abiding place of old inhabitants, and though many now are gone, one thing is assured, the language one hears there will be English, or should one better say, with a nice ear, of a trip of inspection, invited by the attractiveness of this library. Others, now citizens of Iowa or Illinois, enter with a special request to be shown a copy of Wynne's "Exiles and Genealogies." They were once residents of Charlestown, and wish to investigate some record brought into dispute with reminiscence.

Or Miss Katherine S. Hogan much is said. Indeed, when assurance is given that she is a librarian worthy in every respect of her dual role as chief executive, and as gracious hostess of an oft-visited branch of Boston's book-tree, the "bay window" of the branch book-system.

A CHILD'S OWN VERSION

WHAT may the public library mean to a child? The question has lately been asked by a girl of ten years who lives in Evansville, Ind., a correspondent writes to the Library Journal.

"The public library is mine, yours and everybody's. To me it is a paradise where, in every adventure imaginable, from the tales of princes and princesses to histories, novels and mystery tales of every kind, I can find to me, are 'Flying Carpets' in lands of dreams and adventure. 'Mark Twain's stories shall, for many generations to come, give the earth a heavy laugh. He, 'and others, have given the people on our world a better and new spirit of living. Poets, too, have painted for our minds vivid and beautiful pictures of life and life's adventures. For ages, our posterity shall enjoy our literature. But could they enjoy it half as much without the libraries? No lover of good literature can buy all the books he enjoys, but there is not a person denied the privilege of our public libraries."

In the Transcript of

Saturday, Dec. 9

Part III.—"Dorchester"

THE CHOICE JUDICIOUS



LOWER MILLS — ONCE A BANK, TODAY IT KEEPS BOOKS OF A NEW SORT

PART III

Dorchester and Hyde Park

Seven of the Library's Boughs Shade Every Plain and Historic Hill from Uphams Corner to the Lower Mills, While One of the City's Largest and Finest Branches, as Well as the Smallest and Farthest, an Unknown Readville Memorial to Phillips Brooks, Lie Hidden in Hyde Park

YE hypocrites, ye can choose the shortest paths across Boston Common; can ye not discern the several sections of Dorchester? Are Uphams Corner and Fields Corner but hollow squares, Meeting House Hill and Mount Bowdoin interchangeable peaks in your memory, Neponset a confusion with Mattapan, the Lower Mills but a faint remembered dream of chocolate? Of a truth one's mind about Dorchester is likely to lie in some such jumble, unless one be either a resident or a visitor, or a lover of the city.

"Mark Twain's stories shall, for many generations to come, give the earth a heavy laugh. He, 'and others, have given the people on our world a better and new spirit of living. Poets, too, have painted for our minds vivid and beautiful pictures of life and life's adventures. For ages, our posterity shall enjoy our literature. But could they enjoy it half as much without the libraries? No lover of good literature can buy all the books he enjoys, but there is not a person denied the privilege of our public libraries."

"The form of this Town is almost like a Serpent, turning her head to the Northward, over against Tompkins' Island, and the Castle her body and wings being chiefly built on, are filled somewhat thick with houses, only that one of her Wings is



NEPONSET — HAVING THE AIR OF AN OLD PRIVATE HOME NOW MADE PUBLIC

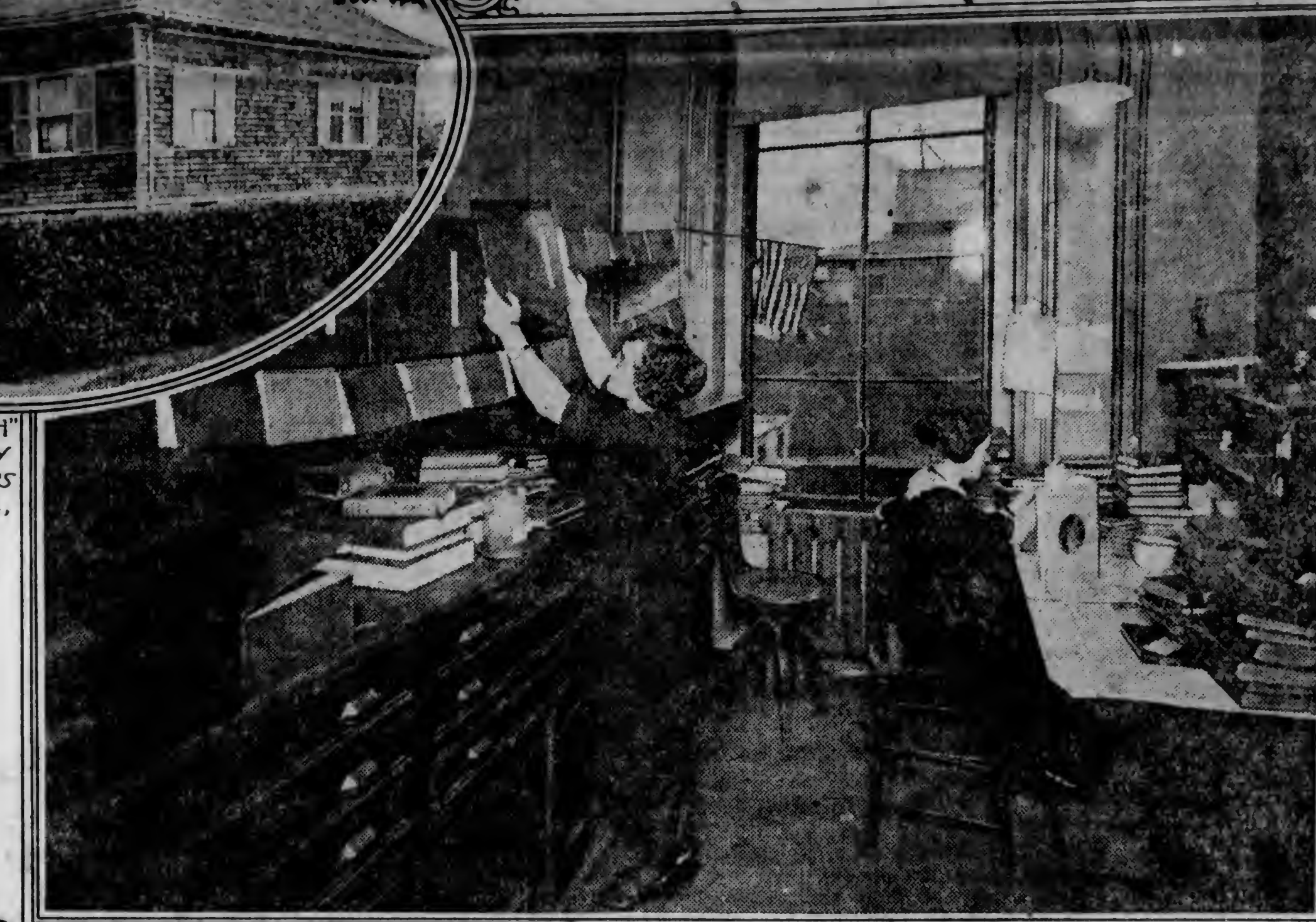
elipt, her Tayle being of such a large extent that she can hardly draw it after her." To attain a knowledge of Dorchester there is, however, at least one fairly easy and certain way to begin. And that is, by visiting and becoming familiar with each of the branches maintained in this region by the Public Library of the City of Boston. The book-tree spreads seven boughs across this populous region, and spreads them so wisely and carefully that each geographical section, each storied hill and plain, has one branch apiece. This ratio is not quite perfectly preserved throughout. But it is approximately true. A list of the library's branches and reading rooms in Dorchester is well-nigh a list of all the sections of the extensive

old town, as the following guide to the library system there indicates: "Uphams Corner," Columbia road at Bird street; serving the like-named district and Meeting House Hill. "Mount Bowdoin," Washington street at Eldon street. "Dorchester," Arcadia street at Adams street; serving Fields Corner. "Cushman Square," Washington, corner Norfolk street; serving old Dorchester Centre and Ashmont. "Neponset," 292 Neponset avenue; need the locality be mentioned yet again, when everyone knows how pleasantly the sea washes in there? "Mattapan," 7 Babson street. "Lower Mills," Washington, at the corner of Richmond street. In fact, there is another way of stating

HYDE PARK'S WEDDING-GIFT TO BOSTON'S BOOK-SYSTEM



THE "32ND BRANCH" THE ALMOST WHOLLY UNKNOWN PHILLIPS BROOKS MEMORIAL, READVILLE



MENDING ROOM — THE BRANCHES "HAVE IT ALL TO DO"



MT. BOWDOIN — THE LIBRARY RENTS A FLAT, "FIRST FLOOR FRONT"

the address that Dorchester "sprang like Minerva from the brow of Jove, fully equipped and matured." And if proud men of Beacon Hill or of ancient Shawmut in general would have his authority for such a statement, let them gaze upon "New England's Prospect" as seen by Wood in 1633:

"The Greatest Towne in New England" "Six miles further to the North, lieth Dorchester; which is the greatest Towne in New England; well wadded and watered; very good arable grounds, and Hay-ground, faire Corn-fields, and pleasant Gardens, with Kitchen-gardens: In this plantation is a great many Cattle, as Kine, Goats, and Swine."

At this time Dorchester was assessed for a tax of eighty pounds, while Boston, Roxbury, Newton, Watertown and Charlestown were each paying but forty-eight pounds into the common treasury. William Dana Greut reminds us in his history of "Good Old Dorchester." Indeed, it was not till 1661 that a statement was written which may serve as notice to Shawmut's conceit, when Joseph described Dorchester as "a frontiere Towne pleasantly seated, . . . counted the greatest Towne heretofore in New-England, but now gives way to Boston." And not without force did a writer exclaim in 1805:

"It does not seem strange that Dorchester should have enjoyed the precedence which the other towns of Massachusetts so readily accorded her, in all civil assemblies, and at military musters, attributed by early historians to her priority of organization; nor is it difficult to conceive that if there had been a few foot more depth of water along the low miles of shore which formed her sea boundary, we should not now be discussing the question of annexing Dorchester to Boston, but rather the propriety of admitting the peninsula of Boston to the metropolitan city of Dorchester."

The required water was not available, however, and a superior harbor and ship-building were not available. Continued on Following Page.

WAITING FOR THIRD-GRADE BOOKS, ORIENT HEIGHTS



PHOTO FOR TRANSCRIPT BY GEO. H. DAVIS, JR.
SOUTH BOSTON'S CLASS IN RIGHT USE OF BOOKS

was annexed. The point is, this latter event did not occur.

Echoes for Old

Heard Today in South Boston, but Not Yet in Charlestown

Strange times are we come when the librarian of the branch in South Boston that neighborhood first of the Anglo-Saxons, and now, as still, of the Celtic, writing with regard to the past year: "The past additions were distinctive in Swedish and Bohemian literature, and in the Lithuanian dictionary was of great importance. We could not have had a better year in the weighing of nationalities to preference. The librarian

(CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE)

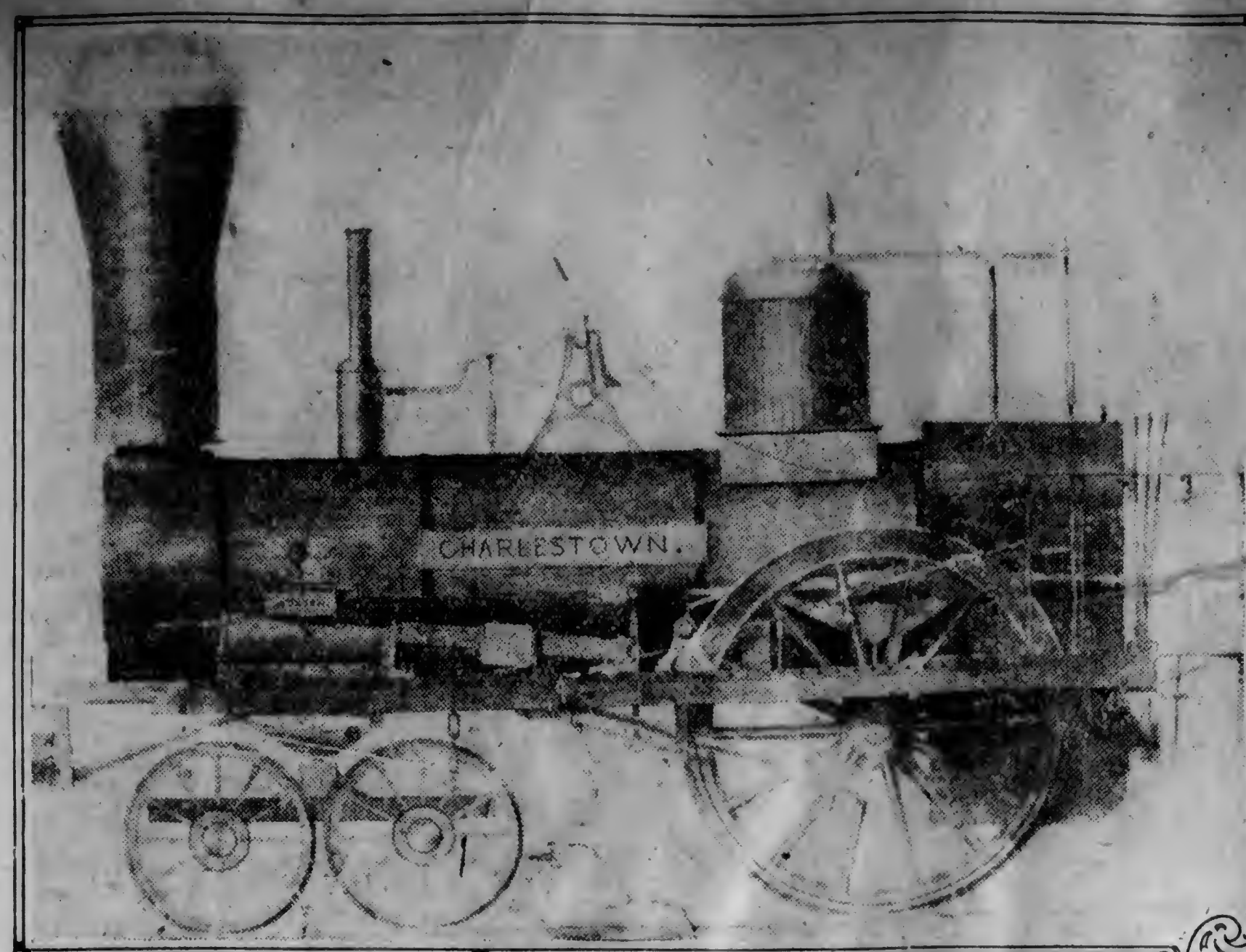


The Library's Bread Line — Waiting Their Turn at the "Pantry-Shelf" Where Story-Book Primers Are Kept

Brooks, of Governor Wellcott, of the son and of Adjutant General Meigs in the territory of Readville, where this literary stands, was Camp Meigs, one of the largest and best in New England. A Civil War rifle hangs on the wall in the reading room. And for a final token of the unusual, there is a fine grand piano, the gift of Governor Meigs. The literary club which met in this reading room during eight successful years has been disbanded. To better the High Hill Society's financial situation, a speaker had been invited to make an appeal for a system of fixed pledges. Just

Christiana
Science
Monitor

November
6
1922



Upper—The Charlestown, a typical wood-burning locomotive of the forties with balloon stack.

Lower—A modern giant, No. 3000 of the Boston & Maine, Santa Fé type with five pairs of driving wheels.

Lower corner—The Saxon, showing the eight-wheel type of 1872, an early coal burner.

Boston Exhibition Unfolds the Story of the Locomotive

STEAM locomotives in lithograph, poster, photograph and diagram, railroad time tables, excursion notices, tickets and baggage checks, covering the story of the railroad in the United States and particularly in New England, are now being shown at the Boston Public Library. The exhibition has been arranged by the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, with John W. Merrill of Cambridge, Mass., a director, in charge. The pictures of locomotives are largely from his collection.

One story runs like a thread throughout the exhibition—the development of the locomotive. First come photographs of the earliest pump engines and steam carriages now preserved in museums in England and France. Next are the early American locomotives; the first one built in America to run on rails being Tom Thumb, Peter Cooper's achievement of 1829, although Salem Reed of Salem, Mass., had designed and built a steam-driven carriage in 1790 and run it on the public highway. Many of the early locomotives, however, such as the famous Dewitt Clinton of the New York Central Railroad, which first ran between Albany and Schenectady, were imported from England. There is a large colored lithograph of this locomotive in the exhibition.

The wealth of material lies in the thirties, forties, and fifties. Then the builders pushed travel by steam to popularity by issuing gayly colored lithographs of locomotives and of stations where eager passengers boarded lightning expressos. These models look now like tin toys, painted bright red, blue, and green. The box containing the headlight on the Sagua la Grande, for example, built in 1856 by Richard Norris & Son of Philadelphia, with its portrait of a lady, looks like nothing more than a fancy tin cake box. These locomotives were comparatively few and, under personal names, such as Robert Fulton and descriptive names, such as the Friend and Old Ironsides, quite individual. Today a number, often of four figures, is considered sufficient identification. The great jump in the miles of line in the United States came in the thirties. In 1830 there

were only 49 miles of track, but in 1840, 2755, an increase per cent of 6758. In 1917 there were 254,734 miles of line.

Changing Smoke Stacks

The development which, more than any other single factor, made this increase possible was the substitution of coal as fuel for wood. The smoke stacks of the early models are as amusing today as hoopskirts. They are tall and bulge tremendously at the top, almost justifying the name, generally given them, balloon. This type was in common use until after the Civil War, as is shown in the exhibition by the picture of the General of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad, now standing in Nashville. With the introduction of coal, the balloon gave way to the diamond stack, which was topped with something like a chimney pot. The straight stack came into fashion in about 1885-90. The engines by that time had grown heavier, the boilers larger, the fire boxes longer, and the wheels larger for passenger service and smaller for freight.

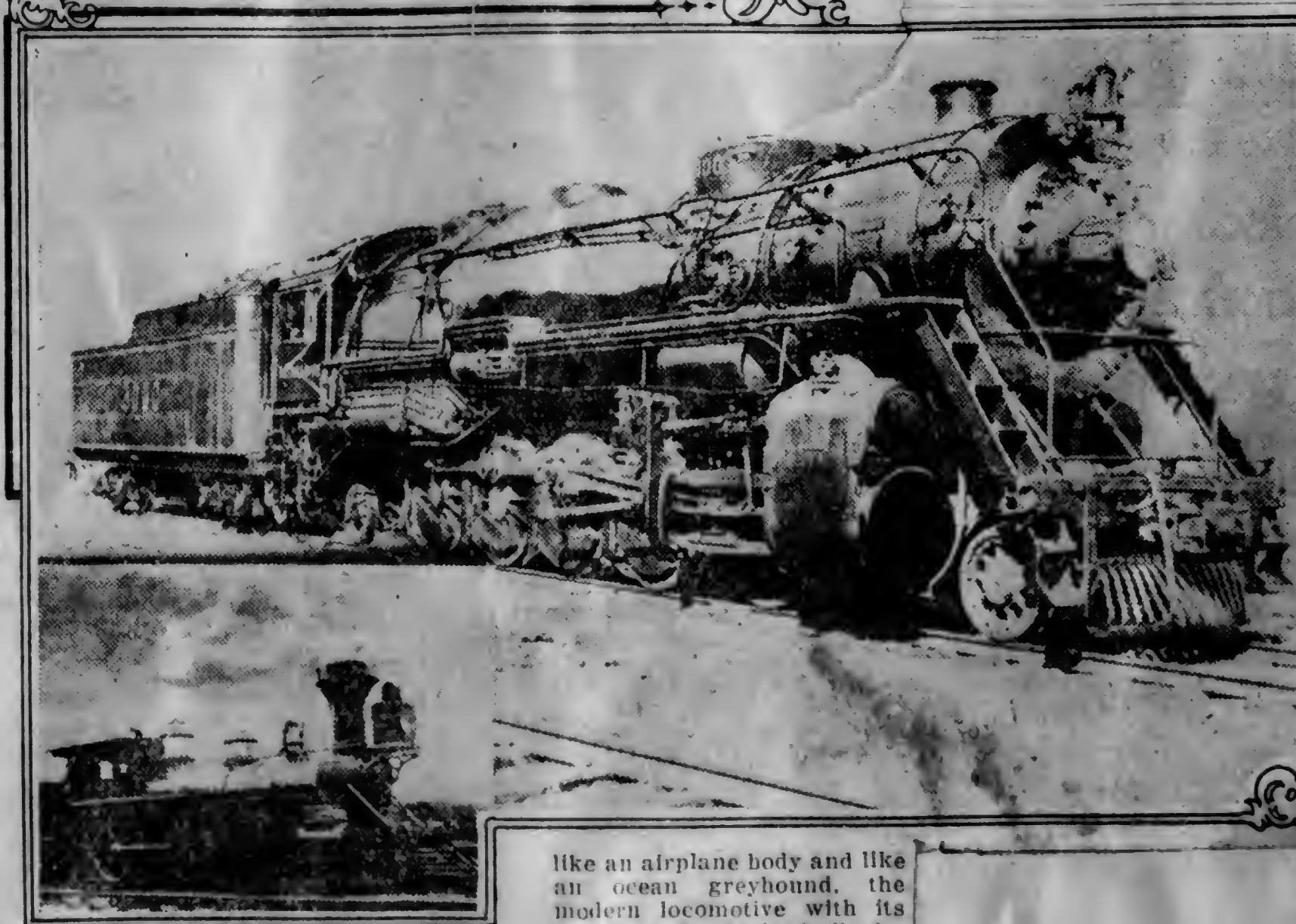
Early locomotives did not make great speed. Peter Cooper's first model attained 18 miles an hour, and although Baldwin's Old Ironsides is said to have made 60 miles an hour for a short time, such speed was exceptional. Faster travel became possible with airbrakes, heavier locomotives, greater adhesion and better ballasted roadbeds. Like a racing automobile,

like an airplane body and like an ocean greyhound, the modern locomotive with its long cylinder looks built for outstanding triumph of recent construction. Three thousand horsepower, that is the high mark of strength combined with economy in the use of fuel and ready response to engineer's will.

The Age of Giants

Increase in the number of wheels, two pairs on the Dewitt Clinton and 12 pairs on the Mallet articulated triplex, is shown in this exhibition by a photograph of No. 16, the first locomotive built for the white-painted Ghost train, an express between Boston and New York. This ultima of 1889 had three pairs of driving wheels, but could not be used because it was too heavy for the bridges.

The age of the giants came with the new century. The number of driving wheels was increased effectively, and also the length and weight of the locomotive. The smoke stack, once so noticeable, grew smaller and smaller, until today it is only a stub, and hardly breaks the flying lines of the black monster. A large colored photograph taken recently of No. 3006 of the Boston & Maine railroad, near the Hoosac Tunnel, in western Massachusetts, brings the exhibition down to the end of 1922. It shows a Santa Fé type of locomotive with five pairs of driving wheels, smoke stack almost out of sight, weight 177 tons, hauling 100 freight cars through hilly country and round sharp curves.



Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.
(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
as Second Class Mail Matter.)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1922

NO SICK LEAVE ON PAY

Mayor Curley Refuses Request of City Council, on the Ground That It Would Jeopardize Day-Labor System

Mayor Curley has vetoed the latest raid on the treasury, requested by the City Council, by which all city employees on a per diem basis would receive pay for thirty days in any fiscal year in case of illness. The mayor says:

"I beg to state that all persons in the service of the city now enjoy a two weeks' vacation without loss of pay and likewise leave of absence on all holidays and Saturday afternoons without loss of pay. The adoption of the recent pension act, which becomes operative in February, provides a pension equivalent to nearly 40 per cent of the annual wages paid to all persons in the employ of the city when through physical disability or advancing years they become eligible for retirement. A guarantee of permanent employment coupled with a protection against old age or physical disability and the privileges which are enjoyed by persons in the employ of the city, while rendering that service extremely attractive, has never been sufficient to offset the rule which requires that overtime work on the part of an employee receive additional compensation.

"I am as greatly interested in the maintenance of a day labor system in the city service and as bitterly opposed to the introduction of the contract system as any member of the government, yet I recognize that the best way to safeguard the present day labor system lies in a refusal to impose additional obligations upon the taxpayer and thereby compel the substitution of the contract system with all its inequities for the genuine and highly desirable American system which at present obtains."

Boston Globe - Nov. 21, 1922

RECEPTION TO "TIGER" BRIEF

To Respect Clemenceau's Wish, Here Thursday

Boston's and the State's reception Thursday at City Hall and the State House Hall of Flags, respectively, in honor of Clemenceau are not to last much longer than 15 minutes. This is the "Tiger's" own wish, expressed to Mayor Curley today by letter, through Col. Edward M. House, at New York City, who is directing the visitor's American tour. The Mayor wrote Col. House this afternoon that, at City Hall, this wish would be respected.

Clemenceau will arrive at the South Station at 2:30 Thursday afternoon and will be met there by the committee, headed by F. L. Higginson. After a brief parade, with stops at City Hall and the State House, he will then retire to the home of Mr. Higginson.

Unless there is some change at the last minute, the parade, of which Charles J. Swan is chief marshal, will follow this route: Federal St. to Postoffice Sq., Congress St. to State St., to Washington St., to School St., to Arlington St., to Commonwealth Av. and Dartmouth St. to the Library.

Boston Globe - Nov. 21, 1922

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY TO START HISTORY COURSES

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, announces two courses of lectures on the history of American literature, offered to library assistants by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

The speaker will be Prof. Robert E. Rogers of the department of English and history, M. I. T., whose lectures concerning English literature last year were so successful. The courses will be conducted in the lecture hall of the Central Library at 8:30 a. m. on Fridays.

It is further announced that, beginning this morning, a course of 10 lessons in elementary reference work will be opened for junior assistants in the Central Library and for general assistants in the branch libraries and reading rooms. The class will meet on successive Tuesday mornings at 9:30 in the staff room of the Central Library.

Boston Transcript - Nov. 29, 1922

LIBRARY EXHIBITIONS

Modern Stagecraft Photographs by Hamilton Revelle

In the Exhibition Room on the third floor of the Central Library in Copple Square there is on view a unique exhibition of small models of artistic stage settings. This exhibition is in charge of Miss Eva Thomson Purdy and is intended to arouse public interest in the organization of a Dramatic Museum Association in the United States.

These models, several of them the work of students in local art schools, show the modern tendency towards simplified detail and large masses of strong color, made familiar in the work of Gordon Craig and other stage artists.

With the models are shown stencilled fabrics designed by Daniel C. Brewster, assisted by Miss S. Coffern, for the production of Aladdin and the Holy Grail. The back drop for the latter incorporates motives from the Abbey paintings in the Library.

The east side of the room is devoted to a special exhibition of artistic photographs by the English actor, Hamilton Revelle. The majority of these photographs are remarkably beautiful outdoor views in European and American cities, but there

are included a number of striking stage tableaux.

Boston Post - November 28, 1922

Reproduce Stage Sets in Exhibit at Library



MODEL STAGE SETS SHOWN AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. This scenic collection, the work of students of the stage, was loaned to the Boston Public Library by the Carnegie Institute.

A scenic exhibition of the art of stagecraft is on display at the Boston Public Library, featuring the actual miniature reproductions of stage sets. These exhibits have been arranged by the Carnegie Institute.

The settings of the majority of the plays of the experimental theatres, such as the 47 Workshop of Professor

George P. Baker of Harvard University, figured largely in the exhibit. Tiny little curtains with dimensions of about 10 inches by eight, and infinitesimal electric bulbs, so small that the children present mistook these miniatures for doll houses, created much interest, because it showed just how the technician works out his scenic effects.

Boston Transcript - Nov. 29, 1922

LECTURES ON RUSSIAN OPERAS

Series to Be Given at Library Under Direction of State Department of Education

A music course of seven lectures to serve as an introduction for the series of Russian Operas opening here this week, will be given by the State department of education, in cooperation with the music division of the Boston Public Library. Lecturers will include some of the leading musical authorities of Boston. Commencing on Friday afternoon in the lecture hall of the Public Library the course will continue with one lecture each day from 5:30 to 6:30 P. M. for seven days, omitting Sunday. Each lecture will analyze and interpret one of the operas to be presented by the Russian Grand Opera Company. Membership in the class is open for a small charge to the public.

The programme of lectures to be given includes the following: Friday, December 1, "Boris Godunoff," by Henry Gideon, University Extension Lecturer; Saturday, December 2, "Demon," by Warren Storey Smith of the Boston Transcript; Monday, December 4, "Pique Dame," by Richard G. Appel, Music Division, Boston Public Library; Tuesday, December 5, "Shriegouroucheika," by Professor E. L. Hill, Music Department, Harvard University; Wednesday, December 6, "Czar's Bride," by Professor Arthur Ware Locke, Music Department, Smith College; Thursday, December 7, "Eugene Onegin," by Stuart Mason, New England Conservatory of Music; Assistant Conductor People's Symphony Orchestra; Friday, December 8, "Mazeppe," Christmas Eve and Night of Love," by Olin Downes of Boston Post.

Boston Transcript - Nov. 29, 1922

This week's ten-book list from the Boston Public Library is as follows:

- Shakespeare on the Stage**
The Plays, the Actors, the Theatres
ADAMS, Joseph Quincy, Jr. Shakespearean playhouses. A history of English theatres from the beginnings to the Restoration. Boston. Portraits. Plates. Maps. 1901. (Fiske Bicentennial publications.) 4590a.144.
ALBRIGHT, Victor E. The Shakespearean stage. New York. 1912. Plates. Diagrams. (Columbia University Studies in English.) "An investigation of the structure of a typical stage and of the general method of play-production in the Elizabethan period."—Page 1. A model of a typical Elizabethan stage, based on this work, is in the Barton Room. 4558.43.
FITZGERALD, Percy. Shakespearean representation: its laws and limits. London. 1908. 4590.228.
LOUSURY, Thomas R. Shakespeare as a dramatic artist, with an account of his reputation at various periods. New York. 1901. (Fiske Bicentennial publications.) 4590a.144.
MATTHEWS, Brander. Shakespeare as a playwright. New York. 1913. Plates. Maps. "Shakespeare was first of all a playwright, composing plays to be performed."—Prefatory note. 4595.177.
ODELL, George C. D. Shakespeare, from Betton to Irving. New York. 1920. 2 v. Portraits. Plates. "The history of Shakespeare on the London stage for approximately two centuries and a half. It is hoped that no important production has been overlooked."—Introduction. A copy for hall use is kept in the Barton Room. [144.922.26]. 4595.160.
RHODES, R. Crompton. The slavery of Shakespeare. Birmingham. 1922. "An attempt to ascertain the nature of Shakespeare's slavery from an intensive study of the stage-directions in the original texts in quarto . . . and in folio."—Preface. 4595.200.
SCOTT, Clement W. Some notable Hamlets of the present time. London. 1900. Portraits. "The actors considered are Sarah Bernhardt, Henry Irving, Wilson Barrett, Beerbaum Tree, and Forbes Robertson." 4549a.101.
THORNDIKE, Ashley H. Shakespeare's theatre. New York. 1916. Portraits. Plates. Diagrams. "I have tried to survey all the information that was accessible in regard to the theatre of Shakespeare's time."—Preface. A copy for hall use is kept in the Barton Room. [144.922.26]. 4595.30.
WINTER, William. Shakespeare on the stage. New York. 1911-1916. 3 v. Portraits. "A work designed to tell the story of the manner in which Shakespeare's plays have been represented, and to name and briefly describe the principal actors."—Preface. A set for hall use is kept in the Barton Room. [144.922.26]. 4595.205.

Boston Sunday Herald - Dec. 4, 1922

MODERN STAGECRAFT

In the exhibition room on the third floor of the Boston Public Library is a unique exhibition of small models of artistic stage settings, in charge of Miss Eva Thomson Purdy. It is intended to arouse public interest in the organization of a dramatic museum association in the United States. These models, several of them the work of students in local art schools, show the modern tendency towards simplified detail and large masses of strong color. With the models are shown stencilled fabrics designed by Daniel C. Brewster, assisted by Miss S. Coffern, for the production of Aladdin and of the Holy Grail.

The east side of the room is devoted to a special exhibition of artistic photographs by the English actor, Hamilton Revelle.

Boston Traveler - Dec. 22, 1922

FAVORS LIBRARIES IN SCHOOLHOUSES

The school committee, through Chairman David D. Scannell, has notified Mayor Curley that they are fully in sympathy with his plan to establish branch libraries in schoolhouses, and will make a beginning in the new girls' high school to be erected on the Moses Williams estate on Warren and Townsend streets, Roxbury.

Transcript - Dec. 27, 1922

STAINED GLASS WORK

Original Examples and Studies of Craftsmen of Past Shown at Library
Many excellent examples of stained glass work are to be seen in the Art Department Exhibition room of the Boston Public Library this week. Reproductions of wonderful old Twelfth and Thirteenth Century windows of France are shown in connection with many examples of the modern work of Charles J. Connick.
The various stages in the evolution of a window are represented by water color sketches made to scale, full sized black and white cartoons, actual medallions showing the radiant quality of light shining through pure color, and photographs of many completed windows.
Several studies in water color made by Mr. Connick during his recent stay in Europe will recall to many the noble old cathedral windows of France.
The exhibition supplements Mr. Connick's talk about the stained glass craft at the library on Thursday evening, Dec. 28.

Transcript - Dec. 28, 1922

A STAINED GLASS EXHIBIT

Interesting Display at Boston Public Library in Connection with Charles J. Connick's Talk There Tonight

In connection with the talk on stained glass, which Charles J. Connick is to give at the Boston Public Library this evening, there is on display in the art department at the library an exhibit that shows the various processes in the evolution of a stained-glass window, as well as water-color sketches and photographs of windows in the twelfth and thirteenth century cathedrals of France. That part of the exhibit which shows how windows are made includes water-color sketches made to scale, full-size black and white cartoons, medallions showing the radiant quality of light shining through pure color and photographs of many completed windows turned out in the Connick studio.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1922.

CONSECRATION OF DR. MANN TO BE BIG EVENT

Gov. Pinchot and Others to Attend Ceremony in Pittsburgh

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 29.—The consecration of Bishop-elect Alexander Mann of Boston to the Episcopal diocese of Pittsburgh will be one of the most notable church events ever held in this city. The demand for permission to attend the ceremony in Trinity Church on Jan. 25 had become so great that it was decided to issue tickets for admission.

A public reception will be held on the eve of the consecration. Many distinguished guests will be present. Among those expected are Gov. Pinchot, United States Senator Pepper and David A. Reed, Mayor Magee, members of the city council, judiciary and a large number of special guests from Boston, visiting bishops and clergy, representatives of all religious institutions and officials of local educational institutions. The bishop will temporarily occupy the home of Mrs. Walter Chess, 5427 Forbes street, while the members of the Chess family are wintering in California. Bishop Mann expects to take up residence here about Jan. 15.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1923

CANCEL UNDERWOOD LECTURES

Public Library Bureau, However, Fills January Dates with Other Speakers

The Public Library Bureau of the city of Boston announces that owing to a death in his family, W. Lyman Underwood's lectures scheduled for Jan. 7 and Jan. 28 have been cancelled and the dates will be filled as follows: Jan. 7, Charles H. Bayley, "A Trip Through the National Parks and the Northwest," with lantern slides; Jan. 28, Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J., "The High History of the Holy Grail," with lantern illustrations.

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The Clinic

Some Work of the McCormick Foundation—State Health Exhibit—Mothercraft—Notes in Various Fields—Radio and Health

AN exhibition like that which has just closed at the Boston Public Library has value as an index of what is under way in public health. This exhibition was an adjunct to the conference a fortnight ago of the public health committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, the subject of the conference being "Infant Welfare and Mothercraft." Following a morning session, with papers and the showing of the mothercraft film and a noon luncheon, with speakers, was a very informal opening of the exhibition. The exhibition brought together exhibits from the Massachusetts State Department of Public Health, the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Foundation of Chicago, the Baby Hygiene Association, the Child Health Organization, the playground work of Cambridge and Somerville, the mothercraft movement, various health agencies of the Government in Washington, represented by their publications, and a showing of what the Boston Public Library is doing for children in its Children's Room.

The McCormick Foundation is doing a work in the West of which little is popularly known in the East. McCormick Investigations

of Pupils It has found its best field for demonstrations outside of its home city, and schools in other municipalities in Illinois have furnished facts and figures. The exhibit covers a great deal of ground; it presents the many charts of Dr. Wood; an inspiring group of illustrated posters; banners to hang at points of vantage, with helpful inscriptions; object lessons in proper foods; photographs of school children in playground exercises or in open-air schools with a display of the publications of many health agencies; official and voluntary that gives in a moment most valuable information about the literature. These many items require a space for proper exhibition that the Fine Arts room with the other demands could not afford; but principal lines of work of this great Chicago institution were indicated, and the display attracted much attention and much information was afforded to questioners by the willing attendants.

The nutrition charts of the McCormick Foundation are of especial interest in the present widespread discussion about the importance of proper foods and feeding. In the schools of Joliet it was feasible to undertake experiments on a large scale, about 900 children being included. There were twenty-six schools whose pupils were examined and the charts tell a most important story. In one school, for example, every pupil examined was below weight and half of them were more than seven per cent underweight, seven per cent being a danger signal now widely accepted. In seventeen of the twenty-six schools a full quarter of the children were more than the seven per cent underweight. Figures of this kind presented in large measure are of importance for they have the advantage of conforming to the same standards. Different standards are unfortunately oftentimes the bar to comparisons that should be possible and profitable.

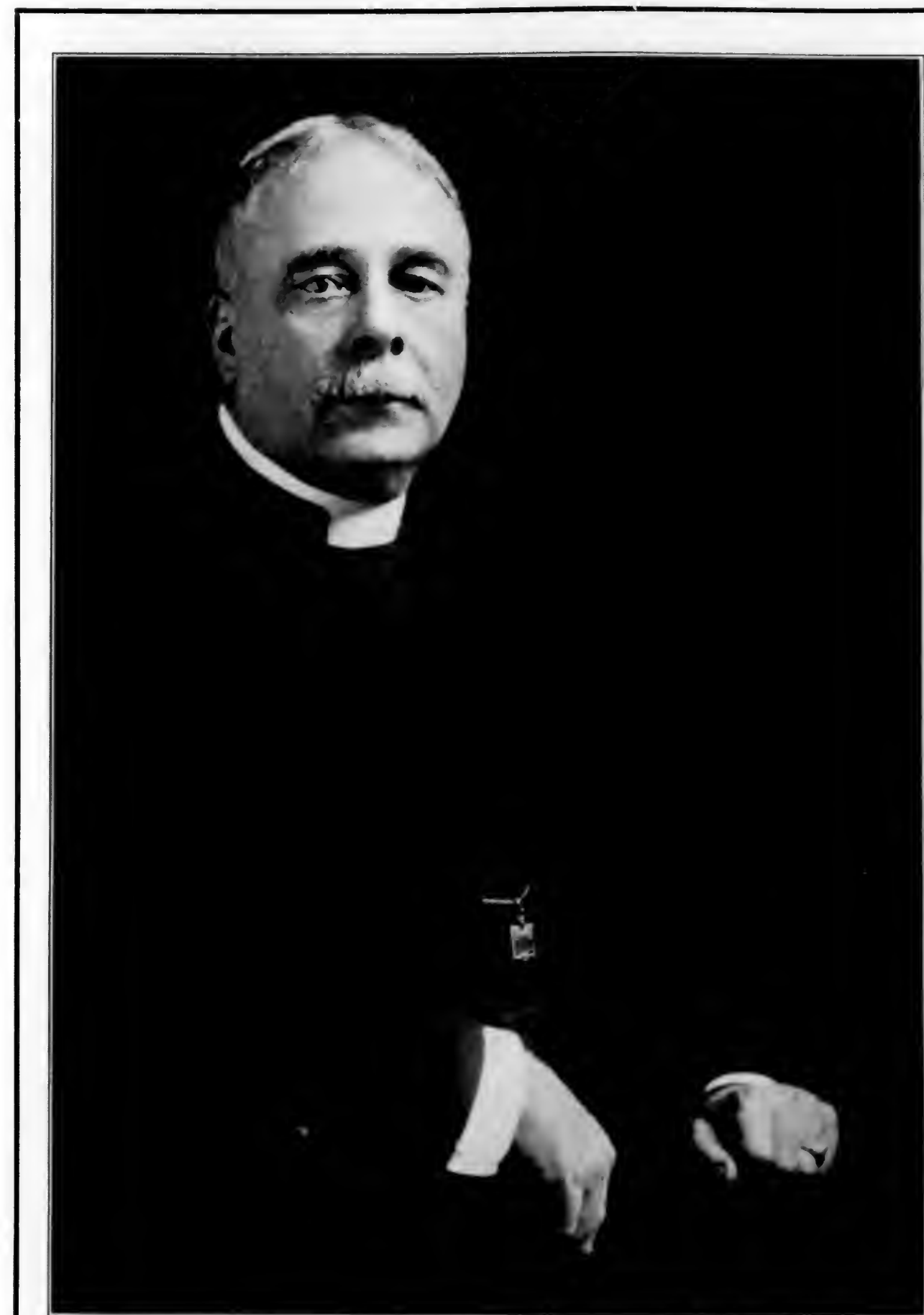
The McCormick Foundation undertook to eliminate coffee from the dietary of the children and substitute milk. The result of a follow-up of the newer foods was that there was in three months a decrease in the underweights from 28 per cent of the whole number to fifteen. A single example from many individual charts is that of a little girl who in the first examination was found to be 16.4 per cent underweight, she weighed only seventy-seven pounds when her age-height requirement was ninety-two pounds. At the end of twenty weeks she had made up the deficit and was at her new normal weight, ninety-eight pounds. It should be explained that on the charts of these children are traced the lines of normal gain which is always to be considered in determining results. Such work as this, carried on as such an institution is able to carry it on, is of the highest educational value. It presents reliable figures and its results are not vitiated by irregular or haphazard procedure.

While this work was the most telling in the McCormick exhibit, the layout of foods for the meals of children of five years and of ten, attracted perhaps the most attention. Well-colored cardboard forms represented the foods for each of the three meals. An interesting feature of the exhibit was the group of posters of the Chicago Tuberculosis Association, artistic in design, well colored, with inscriptions to the point, speaking for fresh air, cleanliness, exercise, and the various foundation stones to health.

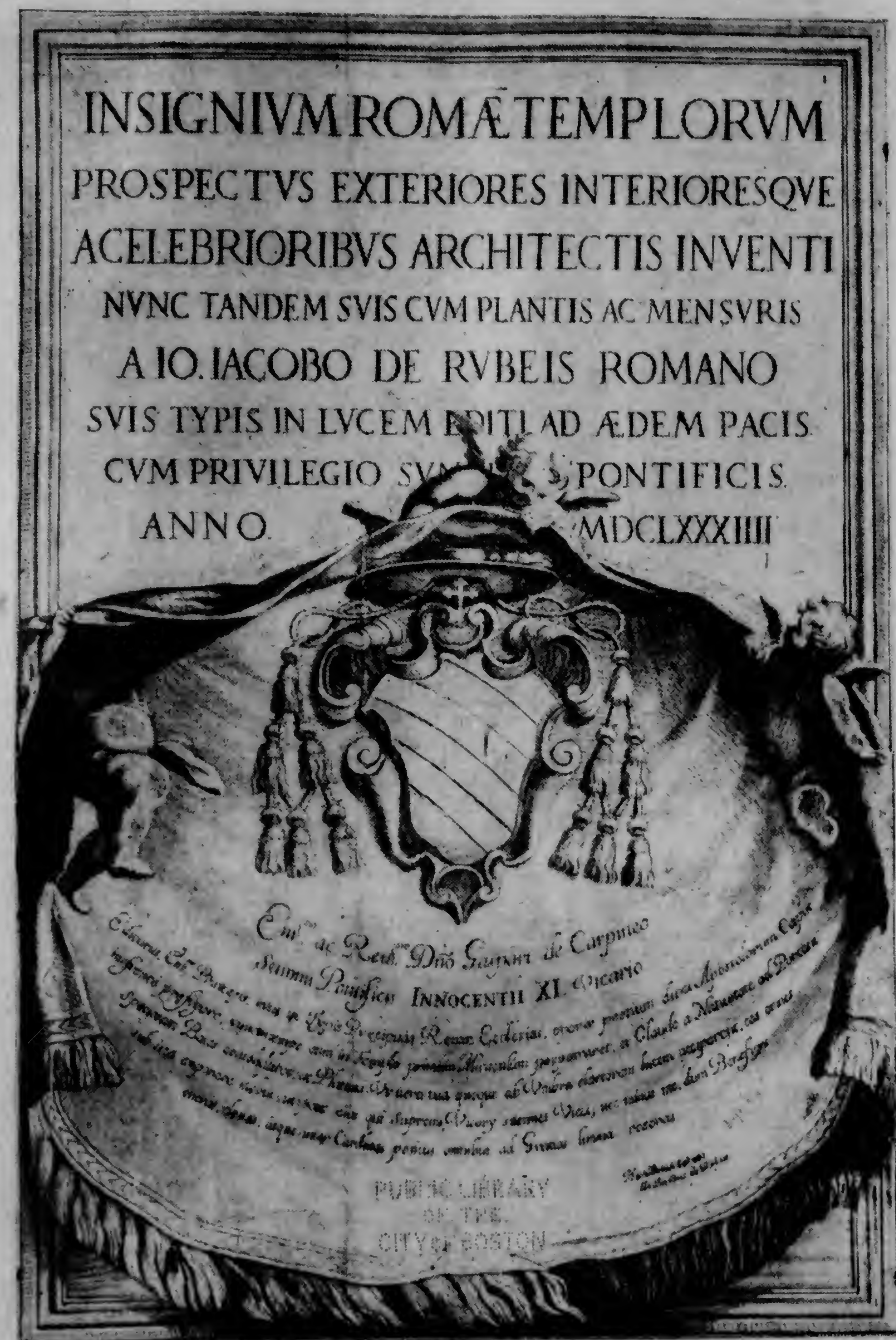
Every time he has occasion to look over the exhibit of the Massachusetts State Department of Public Health The Clinic is impressed with its educational value and timeliness. It covers the field from large posters bearing on general health to special features like dental hygiene. Posters for all ages from that which appreciates Mother Goose to the age when one reads as he runs, are included in the outfit, while the display of literature is inspiring. A health department had formerly little opportunity to come into contact with its public save in yearly or occasional outputs of statistics. A figure or two knocked from the mortality curves was the outward and visible sign of its existence. With the broader realization that health is individual, that public health is only the sum of the individual healths, and that the health of the individual is the real public health field for work, the efforts to better individual health by education has come into being. Toward this education of the people the exhibition is an important factor. There is a feeling in some quarters that the day of set exhibitions is past and that one must look to motion pictures and "stunts" to gain attention in full measure. Useful as the movie may be for educational purposes, those who have educational films to handle do not get away from the limitations of perpetual desire for novelties and the impulse to depart from the strictly scientific so as to gain the attractiveness of the dramatic. Exhibitions like that of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health will always have their place, when as well considered as is this group of educational features, as well cared for and when placed with like judgment and skill.

Mothercraft, which had at the conference of a fortnight ago its first complete public setting forth, is a new and fundamental Education of work in public health. Little Girls Originated and developed by Miss May Bliss Dickinson of Boston, taken into its regular programme by the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, it has slowly but surely made its way through the common sense that lies in its foundations. It seeks to teach little girls the principles of health and to fit them during their active life with the essentials in the care of babies. Aside from their need as mothers for knowledge of this kind, there is the fact that probably half the babies in the civilized world are cared for by elder sisters, themselves little children. Health and economics point to the need of the education of girls in matters of the mind. On them will devolve the care of the home. They will make it sanitary or insanitary according to their light. They will have the care of the growing family, and they can add to the years of

the little child by health knowledge as the mother or as the care taker. On this principle Mothercraft has been developed and has its own methods of instruction. Its text book, a beautiful film and a perfected manner of introduction. It has made its way into most of the States of the Union, has made important headway in Canada and has gone into countries of Europe, in all of these in the same standard form. It is important in that it combines with the more or less usual courses in hygiene the essential features of care of infants. Care of infants has come to be a most important division of public health work, for it is realized that the children of today will be the future citizens upon whom the nation must depend.



ALEXANDER MANN, D. D.
BISHOP ELECT OF PITTSBURGH



Title Page of a Collection of Drawings of Ancient Roman Temples, Published in the Seventeenth Century, Photographed From a Copy in the Architectural Collection of the Boston Public Library, Catalogued Under G. C. de Rossi

Architecture

British architectural periodicals are currently indexed in the annual issues of the Athenaeum subject Index to Periodicals.

The Boston Public Library is conspicuously rich in architectural monographs. Whether one is seeking a folio de luxe issued in limited edition, such as W. H. St. John Hope's "Windsor Castle: an Architectural History" (London, 1913), or a locally printed brochure of the forties, treating of some little-known parish church in one of the remoter English shires, he is apt to find it here.

In the special field of the medieval church architecture of the British Isles, the library's collection is already so inclusive that the Fine Arts Division aims to make it practically complete and eventually to compile for it an analytic catalogue. Not only does the library possess the older sources, often in several editions, such as the works of Billings, Britton, Freeman, Pugin, and Willis, together with the augmenting stream of modern publications, with their less expensive but more truthful phototypic illustrations, but it also has what no purely architectural collection could afford, namely: complete sets of the publications of the local British antiquarian and archaeological societies and an impressive collection of the rarely seen county and local histories. These works, especially the older ones, contain a multitude of illustrations and documents of medieval English architecture not to be found elsewhere.

Irish Architecture

Medieval Ireland, comparatively speaking, has been a field not greatly exploited by architectural writers, but one finds under the caption "Architecture," in the recently published "List of Books on Modern Ireland in the Boston Public Library," 20 titles of works devoted to Irish ecclesiastical architecture.

The representation of other European countries possessing great architectural traditions is scarcely inferior to that of Great Britain. Little of importance bearing on the architecture of Italy is lacking. Not only does one find the great collective works, such as Baron Geymüller's "Die Architektur der Renaissance in Toskana" and Letarouilly's "Edifices de Rome Moderne," but also a great number of monographs ranging from the splendid folios consecrated to the basilica of St. Mark in Venice to almost equally luxurious publications picturing in lavish detail the baroque extravagances of such late structures as the shrine of the Madonna di Vico at Vicoforte in Piedmont.

Turning to France, Germany and The Netherlands, one finds not only all the books devoted to the historical phases of their architecture, but a surprising number as well of expensively illustrated folios reproducing nineteenth century work. Much of this now seems so essentially inartistic that one marvels how its contemporaries could have believed it worthy to be enshrined in publications de luxe.

The exotic styles, the strange but fascinating church architecture of the Orthodox countries, Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece, with their Oriental neighbors, Armenia and Georgia, also have their monographs in folio. The text may sometimes be in an unfamiliar Slavic tongue but the fine illustrations of little-known monuments are welcome.

The wonderful buildings of India, in many architectural libraries represented only by Fergusson's volumes and a few modern works, are here made known in the beautifully illustrated monographs of the Archaeological Survey of India.

One need not observe the reference work of the fine arts division long to discover that the bulk of its patrons are not seriously interested in the history of architecture. Their point of view is intensely practical. Their interest in periods goes only as far as the work of periods may be utilized in the design and decoration of modern structures, especially dwellings. There is, I am told, constant demand for designs of suburban and country houses, cottages, bungalows, camps and garages. Disappointment is outspoken because there are not books made to order, presenting solutions of quite special problems.

Fortunately the literature of this sort of current architecture is not so expensive as are the monographs of the world's historical monuments, and it is now the aim of the fine arts division to make rather more ample provision for it by buying additional copies of the more popular works. Recent plans and views of houses, bungalows, etc., are also being collected from trade publications. These are classed in a vertical file and so supplement the catalogued collection without further burdening the latter with material of merely ephemeral interest.

The fairly full collection on city planning and housing is covered up to 1914 by F. A. Bourne's classed catalogue, printed as an addition to the library's catalogue on architecture mentioned above.

Architectural Decoration

The collection on the subject of architectural decoration is probably surpassed in very few places. It includes the famous older works in both originals and facsimile reproductions, e. g.: the French "ornemanistes" Moret, etc., and the great Georgian decorators, such as the Brothers Adam. The classical revival of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries is well represented by contemporary publications—Perrier at Fontaine, etc. The library has also all the works on decoration of the older Gothic revivalists—Billings, Pugin, and others.

Not so well known are a number of works containing splendid color reproductions of the mural decorations in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, executed in German churches during the nineteenth century.

The vast collection of repertoires and studies of decoration and ornament in the historical styles is supplemented by less familiar French and German publications devoted to modern phases of decoration—art nouveau, Sezession, and whatever you choose to call the latest mannerisms.

The library holds a wealth of literature and illustration on every branch of decorative art that enters into house design and furnishing—furniture, tapestry, rugs, ceramics, decorative painting and sculpture, etc. The books in any one of these branches might be made the subject of a large special catalogue.

Private Catalogues

Outside of the books dealing specifically with these branches, there is a vast amount of decorative art material buried in the catalogues de luxe of private collections. The library is particularly rich in these publications—most of them privately printed and not to be purchased in any book market.

In addition to the stock of architectural illustration contained in books and other publications, the library has a steadily growing collection of photographs of buildings. These, it is true, have not been chosen primarily for their architectural value, but the architect finds in them much that is of interest to him. The library is buying, for example, a great many views of New England colonial houses.

Great possibilities of usefulness inhere in the idea of the classed collection of decorative detail. This consists of clipped illustrations, arranged by subject in manila folders. This material does not grow as it deserves to, because the fine arts division receives comparatively little architectural material which it can clip. All periodicals are saved for binding and are now too expensive to justify extra subscriptions for clipping.

For more intensive use of the architectural resources of the library, the great desideratum is a general index of architectural illustration. This, like the general index of architectural periodicals discussed above, is a tremendous task which no single library can dream of undertaking, nor can any number of libraries wisely co-operate in it, unless there is a definite organization for the direction of the work and special funds for its prosecution. The value of such a compilation to each library would be so great that institutions possessing architectural collections of any size would effect a real saving by paying their quota of an assessment for the support of the undertaking.

W. H. C.

Books on Architecture

WHEN it is considered that this article on the Architectural Collection of the Boston Public Library will be read in cities far removed from that collection, the question will be raised as to what advantage the reader in the Philippines, for example, will gain. The fact is that every person interested in architecture will wish, sooner or later, to be in Boston, and then he will have his opportunity. Also, the catalogue of this collection is one of the best bibliographies of the whole field of architecture; it is a guide not only to a reader interested in the subject, but to other libraries that are buying books.

Dr. W. H. Cheney of the Department of Fine Arts has strengthened the collection, by recommending the purchase of many valuable additions within the past year. It is readily accessible to the public and to visitors from other cities. It has been the policy of the library for many years to make the Department of Fine Arts notable, and the present librarian, Mr. Belden, has not permitted the architectural collection to fall behind. It is well worth consultation, not only by architects, but by the general public who are interested in architecture. The recommendation should be noted for a general index of architectural illustration. F. A.

The Architectural Collections of the Boston Public Library

A LITTLE study of the octavo volume entitled "Catalogue of Books Relating to Architecture, Construction and Decoration..." Second edition, 1914, 535 pages, will afford some idea of the extent of the library's resources in architecture and allied subjects. It is to be noted, besides, that since its publication there have been added many hundred titles both of works published since 1914 and of older works not on hand at that date.

The architectural community of Boston have not made as much use of this catalogue as they might. Many, doubtless, do not know of, or have forgotten, its existence. Others are discouraged by the formidable nature of the compilation. Several hundred titles without distinction of date and language or indication of amount and character of illustration, thrown into one author alphabet under a general heading, such as "Architecture of France" or "Ecclesiastical Architecture and Decoration," hardly conduce to ease of selection.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the work has a carefully made local index. The latter, since it notes not only cities, but also particular buildings within cities, is a most valuable tool in many kinds of research in the history of architecture.

Turning from the printed catalogue to the consideration of the collection itself, the sets of architectural periodicals arrest attention by their extraordinary number and completeness. Failure seldom attends the reader who is able to bring a specific reference to an architectural periodical. Unfortunately, little or no use of these immense collections of bound sets can be made by the general reader or student in architecture, seeking particular subjects rather than references to particular issues. There is as yet no general index to articles and illustrations in architectural periodicals. The compilation of such an index is a task beyond the scope and resources of any individual library, but it might well be done by co-operative effort provided the work were directed and financed by a strong national body such as the American Institute of Architects.

Magazines Indexed

It is well to remember, however, that the later years of the American architectural magazines have been indexed in the Industrial Arts Index (some of them since 1913 and nearly all beginning with 1917) while the

Boston Transcript - Dec 6, 1922

The success of the ten-book lists issued by the Boston Public Library on the symphony orchestra and the opera has led to the publication of a still more specialized bibliography in the field of music, though with no greater timeliness, in respect of current events of the musical world here, than the other lists had. This week, when the troupe from Moscow and Petrograd comes to Boston, the list is as follows:

THE RUSSIAN OPERA
History and Criticism
Cui, César. A historical sketch of music in Russia. (In The Century Library of Music, Vol. 7, pp. 197-219. illus. Portraits. New York, 1900.) \$0.50. 235 p.
Nathan, M. Montagu. Contemporary Russian composers. London. [1917.] Portraits. 404 p. 335.
Newmarch, Rosa. The Russian opera. New York. Portraits. Plates. 404 p. 286.
An earlier edition is on call—number 4049a.299
Pouglin, Arthur. A short history of Russian music. New York. 1915. 404 p. 424.
Translated by Lawrence Howard from Russian. historic sur la musique en Russie (4049a.238).
Sacerdine, César. editor. The Russian opera. (In The art of music, Vol. 9. Opera. Pp. 277-415. New York. [1916.] 404 p. 59.
A critical survey, with many synopses.

COMPOSERS
Nathan, M. Montagu. Masters of Russian music. New York. 1917. Portraits. 404 p. 481. 404 p. 481.
Nathan, M. Montagu. Russian composers. 404 p. 481.
Newmarch, Rosa. Tchaikovsky's life and analyses of his works. New York. 1908. Portraits. 404 p. 211.
With extracts from his writings and the diary of his tour abroad in 1888. Edited by Edwin Evans.

PILOTS
Davidson, Gladys. Stories from the Russian operas. Philadelphia. [1922.] Portraits. 404 p. 466.

The Boston Post
December 11, 1922.

The question was raised, recently, as to whether the Boston Public Library is "finished" yet.
The library, I am told, contemplates no early placing of additional paintings or mural decorations. The chief reason for this is said to be lack of money. Most of the rather meagre funds having been spent upon books and needed alterations throughout the building.

Another reason given for the absence of paintings or decorations of any kind in Bates Hall, the main reading room, where panels were made into the walls originally to contain paintings, is the fear of diverting interest of readers, thereby interfering with concentration. I don't know whether those who are responsible for this negative action have seen the main reading room of the Library of Congress or not. Any one who has seen it recalls easily how ornate, how most bizarre in riotousness of coloring, is that truly wonderful chamber. There one can not help looking around, but immediately he has finished he takes his attention again to the matter which caused his presence there.

Speaking further of the Boston Public Library: I notice that the pension committee, composed of Theodosia Macurdy, George H. Connor, Pierce E. Buckley, James Kenney and Joseph W. Ward, has just celebrated a great victory with a quiet luncheon at the Copley Plaza.
This is the little group who is responsible for the enactment of the pension bill, but recently signed by the Mayor, which is designed to aid the humbler library employees. Mr. Ward, too, by the way, more than once has graciously come to the assistance of newspaper men, who, although knowing what they wished to find, were ignorant of where to look for it.

Boston Transcript - December 5, 1922

CHILDREN WELL AND HAPPY

Mothercraft Film Shown to Large Assembly

Exeter Street Theatre Filled by Friends

Part of Three-Fold Public Health Programme

Luncheon and Library Reception Follow

Mothercraft, a public health measure established by Miss May Bliss Dickinson, R. N., and now a duly accredited section of the State Federation of Women's Clubs department of public welfare, was presented in a highly attractive form today. In the Exeter Street Theatre, a new film, "Children Well and Happy", was shown to a large assembly which viewed the picture and showed enthusiasm, as the story unfolded. It was made in California and already Mothercraft, "Meaning beforehand that which prepares for life", has won the hearty approval of Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation, and all the health authorities who have seen it.

Mrs. Wallace P. Hood of Danvers, third vice president of the State Federation, gave the greeting and Dr. Merrill E. Champion, director of the State Division of Hygiene, spoke of the importance of such gatherings and the influence on general health of the community through education.

Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, spoke in a general way of the advance in education throughout the country, citing instances of community awakening in Ohio and Alabama where the school record has been discredited by every paper in the country but which is progressing every day. Birmingham, he said, has a negro industrial high school with more than 900 students, and it is a close rival of Tuskegee in its efficiency. The young negroes are educated to do the things that public sentiment, North and South, will allow them to do. The nurses prepared there rank high.

Dr. John B. Hayes, 2d, president of the Boston Tuberculosis Association, was another who spoke, and Mrs. Ira Couch Wood of Chicago, chairman of the child welfare division in the General Federation, voiced her appreciation of the film.
Following a luncheon in Hotel Lenox, Mrs. Grace M. Poole, president of the State Federation, opened a conference. Among the speakers were Mrs. E. Charlotte Hamilton, superintendent Victorian Order of Nurses, Canada; Allen J. McLaughlin, assistant surgeon general, and the New England presidents. A musical programme in charge of Mrs. Mina G. Del Castillo, State chairman, included lullaby songs by Mrs. Irving R. Shaw of Springfield.

Later, there was a reception in the Public Library where an exhibit of child welfare activities has been arranged to be kept in place through the week.

Dr. Bogan, in his minority report, cited as objections that the books "contain many statements which are very pointed and altogether too free for the minds of the youth of our schools; that many of our great American heroes are not mentioned, some barely spoken of, while others are set in degrading terms; that important events in American history are passed over in a very light strain, appearing to be mere incidents and not great events in the life of America, and that patriotic inspiration which many believed should be the chief cause for the study of American history is not developed in the narrative in the necessary and usual degree."
In dissenting from the committee's report, Mr. O'Connor said: "Let me here note that little or no opportunity has been given the dissenters from the committee's report and the review by the board of assistant superintendents to study the same sufficient to say, the review is purely and simply an evasion of a question the entire liberty-loving people of America are watching."

The committee unanimously approved an order for four new elementary schools on Oakland street, Mattapan; at Church and Centre street, West Roxbury; on Arming-ton street at Webster place, Allston, and at St. Mary's and Mountfort streets, in the Prince district, to be known as the William McKinley school.

Boston Transcript
224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 3, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter.)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1922

RETAINS DISPUTED BOOKS

School Committee Decides by Three to Two Vote in Favor of Hart and Muzzey Works for the Schools

By a vote of three to two the Boston School Committee has decided to retain on the list of books authorized for use in the public schools, the "School History of the United States," revised in 1920 by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard College, and "American History," by Professor D. S. Muzzey.

Those voted in favor were Chairman David J. Scannell, Frances G. Curtis and Richard J. Lannan. The latter qualified his endorsement by the statement that, while he was in full agreement with his two colleagues, he thought that the board of superintendents should see that in any future revision of these two books certain statements therein contained be omitted or modified.

Dr. Frederick L. Bogan and Charles S. O'Connor, the two other members of the board, filed dissenting reports. Mr. O'Connor filing an order to discontinue the two books. This was voted down by the same three to two vote.

The School Committee had received notice from the trustees of the Boston Public Library of their vote to restrict the circulation of Helen Nicolay's "Book of American Wars" to adult readers.

In its report, the majority members of the school committee say:

"Neither this report nor the accompanying review should be construed as indicating that the members of the committee are in entire sympathy and agreement with all the statements which the books contain or that proper and balanced emphasis has been placed in all instances upon certain events in our national history. In the opinion of the committee, also, there are examples of what might be termed loose writing.

"The real and only question at issue is whether these histories contain material to which reasonable and proper objection may be made. If the books in question contain so much that is objectionable and unpatriotic, it is singular that some of our great body of intelligent and patriotic teachers have failed to discover these grave defects, and that the books have had so little apparent effect upon the loyalty of the pupils who have had access to them.

"The school committee also deplores the course pursued by the critics of these books in tearing from their context detached sentences and omitting explanations and summaries which are essential to a grasp of the author's real meaning.

"The main and controlling issue," the report continues, "is this: Does either of these books contain matter which is unpatriotic, disloyal or calculated to falsely impress the minds of the pupils to whom they are made accessible? If they do, their further use in the schools should not be permitted. If they do not, there is no good and sufficient reason to justify their exclusion and the consequent reflection upon the sincerity and good faith of their authors.

"The school committee, therefore, having given due consideration to the matter, is of the opinion that the criticisms against these two books are not sufficient to justify their exclusion from the authorized list, and directs that the city council be so informed."

Dr. Bogan, in his minority report, cited as objections that the books "contain many statements which are very pointed and altogether too free for the minds of the youth of our schools; that many of our great American heroes are not mentioned, some barely spoken of, while others are set in degrading terms; that important events in American history are passed over in a very light strain, appearing to be mere incidents and not great events in the life of America, and that patriotic inspiration which many believed should be the chief cause for the study of American history is not developed in the narrative in the necessary and usual degree."

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Boston Transcript
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1922

To Read Dickens' "Christmas Carol"
A reading of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" will be given by Miss May Duff on Friday evening at eight o'clock in the lecture hall of the Charlestown Branch Library. The public is invited.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1922

APPROVES LIBRARIES FOR SCHOOLS IN CITY

Scannell Tells Mayor School Board Is in Sympathy with Plan

Chairman David D. Scannell has informed Mayor Curley that the school committee is in sympathy with the mayor's plan to establish branch libraries in schoolhouses and will make a beginning in the new year's high school to be erected on the Moses Williams estate at Warren and Townsend streets, Roxbury.

"My plan," the mayor says, "is to put a branch library in some school in every ward of the city, so to develop the reading habit. A sixth of our population is illiterate. Only 10 per cent. of the boys and girls in the United States continue school after completing the grammar grade. More education is acquired after leaving school than in school, therefore branch libraries in the school buildings ought to be made Meccas for adolescents and adults, and I believe they will so become if well located."

Boston Transcript - Jan. 10, 1923

The new number of the quarterly Bulletin of the Boston Public Library offers, as leading article, a brief but unusually clear-cut history of the Prince Library, installed as one of the special collections of the Boston Public Library more than sixty years ago. Thomas Prince (1687-1758), readers are reminded, as a very young man "set a goal for himself—the gathering together, from every available source, of material bearing upon the history of New England. . . . Early in the pursuit of his hobby Mr. Prince decided to call his collection The New England Library, and a book plate was prepared for use in these books. When Mr. Prince became associated with the Old South Church he seems to have begun another collection of books quite different in character from those constituting the New England Library. It was composed of works in Latin, Greek and the Oriental languages, dealing with theological and kindred subjects; it was known as the South-Church-Library and was so designated by book-plates. Both collections were kept in a tower chamber in the Old South Church which had apparently served their owner as a study, and both collections were left by will to the church, with the stipulation that they be kept apart, the former being designed for use by students and scholars generally, the latter set aside especially for the ministers of the church."
In 1812 the Massachusetts Historical Society was given custody of the remains of the Prince collection, but in 1866 guardianship was transferred to the Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript - Jan. 10, 1923

BID GODSPEED TO DR. MANN

Bishop Lawrence Praises His Work at Trinity Church at Breakfast Given by Massachusetts Clerical Association

Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., rector of Trinity Church and bishop-elect of the Episcopal diocese of Pittsburgh, was given a farewell breakfast by members of the Massachusetts Clerical Association in the cathedral rooms of St. Paul's Cathedral this noon.

The principal event was the presentation to Dr. Mann by Bishop Lawrence of a leather memorial book containing the signatures of all of the clergymen in the diocese of Massachusetts. The inscription, which was written by Bishop Lawrence, reviewed Dr. Mann's seventeen years of service at Trinity Church, praised him for his "happy comradeship," and expressed regret at his departure. It further mentioned his service as a trustee of the Boston Public Library, and called to attention that he had represented the diocese five times at the General Convention, that he had four times been chairman of the House of Deputies and that he had three times declined election to the episcopate. In conclusion, it said: "To everyone of your brethren you have been a faithful friend, a wise counselor, and an inspiring illustration of the grace, strength and glory of Christian manhood."

Other speakers at the breakfast were Dean Henry B. Washburn of the Theological School at Cambridge, and Dean Edmund S. Roumanian of St. Paul's Cathedral. Dr. Mann responded to the remarks by Bishop Lawrence. An original poem was read by Rev. Frederick Palmer, D. D., of the Harvard Divinity School. The presiding officer was Rev. Prescott Everts, president of the Massachusetts Clerical Association.

Boston Transcript
224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 3, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1923

RESIGNS FROM LIBRARY BOARD

Rev. Alexander Mann, D.D., Will on Jan. 22, Leave the Service Which Has Extended Over Fourteen Years

Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, who is soon to leave Boston to assume his duties as bishop of Pittsburgh, today resigned as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, writing to Mayor Curley as follows: "In view of the fact that I am shortly to leave Boston, I send to you my resignation as trustee of the Public Library, to take effect, if agreeable to you, on Jan. 22, 1923."
"In thus severing a connection with the Library which has extended over fourteen years I wish to say how thoroughly I have enjoyed the work, and how highly I value the privilege which has been mine of rendering some slight service to the city which has been my home for seventeen years."

Boston Herald - Jan. 9, 1923

BROTHER WILL ORDAIN MANN

Bishop of Southern Florida to Be Consecrator—Election Is Confirmed

BISHOP LAWRENCE TO GIVE ADDRESS

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8.—With the receipt of official notice from the office of Presiding Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle of St. Louis, Mo., that the election of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, to the bishopric of the diocese of Pittsburgh, has been confirmed by a majority of the standing committees and also by a majority of the bishops, invitations are being sent out today to the various churches and state dignitaries that are expected to take part in the official ceremonies connected with the elevation and consecration of Dr. Mann on St. Paul's day, Thursday, Jan. 25, at Trinity Church, Sixth avenue.

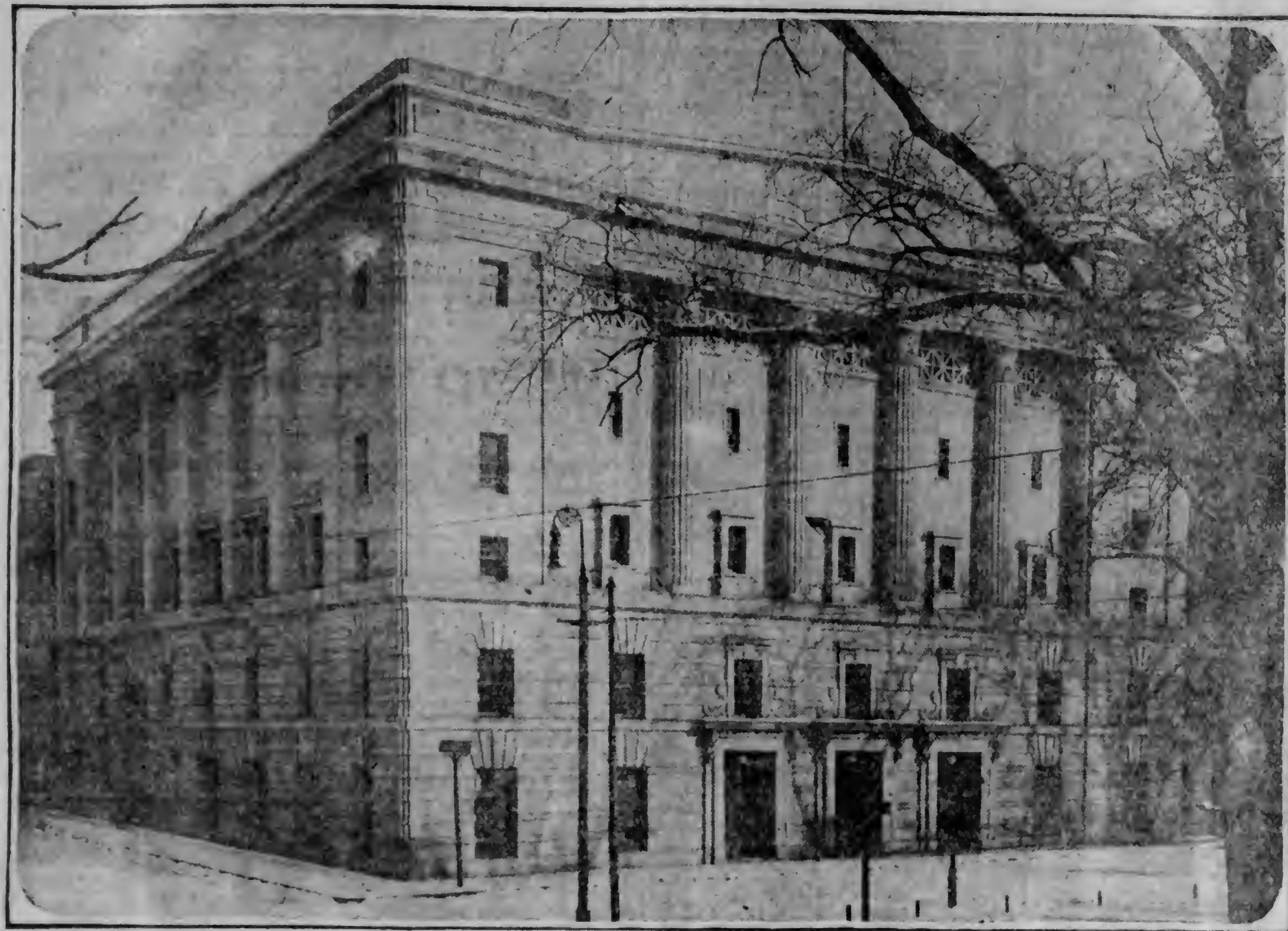
It has been expected that the venerable Bishop Tuttle, who is 84 years of age, would be the principal officiating dignitary. On account of his having been president, however, at the annual convention of his own diocese of Missouri on that date, he will not be able to come. His place as consecrator, however, will be taken by the bishop-elect's older brother, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann, who is bishop of southern Florida.

The two co-consecrators will be Dr. Mann's lifelong friends and fellow-workers, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of Massachusetts, and the Rt. Rev. Edwin Stevens Lines, bishop of Newark, N. J., the office to which Dr. Mann was elected but declined, thus bringing about the election of Dr. Lines. About 20 other bishops will participate in the laying on of hands, including Bishop Thomas J. Garland of Pennsylvania, Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of Bethlehem, Bishop James Henry Darlington of Harrisburg, Bishop James C. Ward of Erie, Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd of New York and the bishops from the dioceses of Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio and other points.

The consecration address will be made by Bishop Lawrence, who has the reputation of being one of the most effective speakers in this country.

With the acceptance by the Rev. Dr. Percy Gamble Kammerer of Boston of the rectorship of Trinity Church, plans are under way to make the church a pro-cathedral. Dr. Kammerer may be the last rector of Trinity and the first dean.

BOSTON'S BEST MUNICIPAL BUILDING AT W. BROOKLINE ST AND SHAWMUT AV



NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING IN THE SOUTH END

The completion of the municipal building in old Ward 12, corner of West Brookline st and Shawmut av, marks the termination of more than eight years of agitation on the part of residents in the old South End for a public structure for this section.

The building, with the front of 105 feet in West Brookline st toward the park, and 121 feet in Shawmut av and running through to Canton st place in the rear, consists of two parts closely connected. In the center of the West Brookline side are three main entrances, the central one leading to the branch of the Public Library, which is 15 feet below grade, extending to 105 feet above grade.

The entrance on each side of the library door leads to two halls, each with stairway to foyer and auditorium immediately over the library branch, about 25 feet in the clear, with gallery, stage, etc. and seating about 1000. Immediately over this is the gymnasium, about 27 feet in the clear and 57 feet by 100 feet, with running

track, and will be the largest and best equipped gymnasium owned by the city.

Has 53 Shower Baths

From the main entrance in Shawmut av is reached, up 10 feet from grade, the 23 showers for men and 20 for women, with an equipment of attendants' booths, toilets, etc.

At the end of the first floor corridor an electric elevator arises giving access to all floors and all departments of the building.

On the second floor is a large social room 3 feet by 75 feet with serving room and storeroom, check and toilet accommodations. This will be used for dancing and other social functions, and will accommodate about 300 sitting.

On the third story are a dressing

room 3 feet by 75 feet with serving room and storeroom, check and toilet accommodations. This will be used for dancing and other social functions, and will accommodate about 300 sitting.

Adapted to Many Purposes

The plan, considering the many different requirements of the building—a branch public library, auditorium, gymnasium, with its shower and dressing accommodations and public showers for men and women, sun room and social room—is exceedingly simple.

The exterior is designed along severe monumental lines in a simple, plain adaptation of Greek architecture, with walls of light brick and Indiana limestone trimmings.

The interior details and fittings are of extreme simplicity, with everything carefully planned so that it will require the minimum amount of care and expense in the upkeep and cleanliness essential in the maintenance of such a structure.

The building is of first-class fireproof construction throughout. All corridors have terrazzo floors, the principal ones having marble wallcovering on the walls. The interior decoration is in simple

cool tints throughout, the richly gilded border about the stage showing of the auditorium forming a frame for the picture presented on the stage and is the only ornamental work kept.

The gymnasium facilities and the shower bath equipment are especially well adapted for their use when it is understood that there are thousands of "roomers" in the South End without adequate bathing facilities in their little houses, the importance of these public shower baths will be appreciated.

Officials state that it is Boston's best and most complete public building. The architect was J. A. Schweinfurth.

Boston Daily Globe.

WEDNESDAY, JAN 17, 1923

ALL SECTS INVITED TO GREET DR MANN

Hearty Welcome Awaits

New Pittsburgh Bishop

Presbyterian Church Offers Use of
Edifice to Episcopalians

Special Dispatch to the Globe
PITTSBURG, Jan 16.—That the religious denominations are getting closer together was demonstrated here today when Rev Dr Maitland Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, foresees that Trinity Episcopal Church would probably be too small to accommodate the large assemblage attending on the consecration of Dr Alexander Mann, bishop-elect of Pittsburgh, tendered the use of the palatial First Presbyterian Church and its adjoining building to the committee in charge of the consecration ceremonies.

Rev Dr John Dows Mills, president of the committee, in acknowledging the proffer, remarked on the fine spirit in which it was made, and in the same spirit, accepted if additional room should be required.

The First Presbyterian Church has one of the largest edifices in the country, ranking with many cathedrals in size. A chapel in the rear of the church, is larger than many of the leading churches in this city.

A further evidence of religious harmony never before seen in this city, is shown in the invitation of the ceremonial committee to every congregation in the Pittsburgh district, irrespective of creed, as follows:

"The diocese of Pittsburgh of the Protestant Episcopal Church cordially invites all members of your congregation to attend the reception to be tendered Rev Alexander Mann, D.D., and Mrs Mann, in connection with Dr Mann's ordination and consecration as bishop of the diocese of Pittsburgh, to be held Thursday evening, Jan 20, 1923, 17th floor, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh—informal."

In a note to the pastors, ministers and rectors of the churches, Mr English added: "The foregoing invitation is

cordially extended to you and the members of your congregation with the hope that it may be accepted by many. We trust that you may assist us in extending to Mr and Mrs Mann a broad and hearty welcome by the people of this community."

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1923.

Greeting Dr. Mann

Pleasant news comes from Pittsburgh. Dr. Mann is to be consecrated as bishop of that diocese in the comparatively small Trinity Church. But in the immediate neighborhood stands the great First Presbyterian Church with its large chapel and the use of these has been offered freely to the committee in charge of the consecration ceremonies. Both churches are far down town, both have long histories and occupy places of commanding influence in the life of the community. Moreover to welcome Dr. Mann a reception is planned to which the members of all the churches in the Pittsburgh district have been invited irrespective of denomination, systems of church government or creed.

Boston is interested in these tokens of the gracious spirit with which the Pennsylvania city will greet the rector so long connected with a great church in this city. Pittsburgh historically is one of the strongholds of Presbyterianism. There is far more tolerance of the Episcopal system there today than 40 years ago, and according to "modern" ideas that is progress.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1923

REGRETS DR. MANN HAD TO QUIT LIBRARY BOARD

Mayor, However, Rejoices That Boston Divine Will Become Bishop

Mayor Curley last evening wrote to Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, accepting the latter's resignation as a member of the board of trustees of the Boston public library "with infinite regret," but "rejoicing that the distinguished honor of the bishopric of Pittsburgh has been conferred upon you."

The mayor's letter concluded: "Both your unselfish and zealous endeavor as trustee of the Boston public library for a term of 14 years heartily commends the thanks of the citizens of Boston, and which I wish in their name to extend you."

"The Boston public library, as a result of your devotion to its cause, enjoys a most enviable position largely a result of your splendid efforts."

"With many renewed assurances of my highest consideration and regard, sincerely yours,

(Signed) "James M. Curley."

Boston Transcript—

January 19, 1923

MAYOR PRAISES DR. MANN

Tells Retiring Library Trustee That His Service Commends the Thanks of Boston

In accepting the resignation of Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., from the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, Mayor Curley wrote him as follows:

"Both you unselfish and zealous endeavor as trustee of the Boston Public Library for a term of fourteen years heartily commends the thanks of the citizens of Boston, and which I wish in their name to extend you."

"The Boston Public Library, as a result of your devotion to its cause, enjoys a most enviable position largely a result of your splendid efforts."

circ. January 17, 1923

PLAN TO HAVE BRANCH LIBRARY IN HIGH SCHOOL

Boston proposes doing what is contemplated at the South Junior High school in Waltham. Librarians are inclined to skepticism about the wisdom of utilizing space in a new school for girls in Roxbury. In this city there has been no criticism of such a plan.

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, approves of having a library with a trained librarian in attendance in every normal and high school, and is lending his services to the accomplishment of that end in Massachusetts, but he is doubtful of the success of a public library in a school building. His chief objections are that such a library cannot give proper service to both the school and the community; that the housing accommodations will not be adequate; that the attempted co-operation will lead to difficulties between the library and the school authorities, with regard to the functions and authorities of each.

A library, Mr. Belden believes, is peculiar to itself with its own distinctive needs, and no attempt should be made to unite it with other institutions. In certain instances in Boston where a branch library has been placed in a municipal building, the results have not been satisfactory, he says. The rooms are unsuitable in one instance being so dark it is necessary to use artificial light practically all the time, and in another the library is located under the gymnasium, which means a constant noise overhead.

A survey of 15 cities maintaining branch libraries in school buildings recently made by the St. Louis public library, discloses that in only a few instances have they proved a success. While the library may have served the school, it has not served the community.

Summed up briefly certain plausible contentions against the plan are friction between the boards of education and the library in relation to the functions of a library, selection of books, use and care of the building, hours of opening, janitor service, discipline; that adults do not care to come to a school building and that the school could operate its own library; that they are a makeshift. The chief contentions for the plan are, that the library has a responsibility to serve to the limit of its resources the whole community; that the school will strengthen its work with the child by the close proximity of library and school; that the co-operating boards will gain from an economic standpoint, the library in cost of building and maintenance and the school in the cost of books and service.

The chief contentions for the plan are that the board of education will strengthen its work with the child by the close proximity of library and school and that the co-operation boards will gain from an economic standpoint, the library in cost of building and maintenance, the school board in the cost of books and service.

On the whole, educators and students of experience seem to regard the public library in a school building as a makeshift, seldom successful, infringing on both school and library and sometimes leading to harmful results.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second-Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1923

DR. MANN LEAVES MONDAY

Thursday Day Set for Pittsburgh Consecration

To Preach His Farewell at Trinity Tomorrow

Boston People Will Attend the Service

Bishop-Elect's Diocese 8447 Square Miles

On Monday Bishop-elect Alexander Mann, D. D., with Mrs. Mann and their two daughters will say good-bye to Boston and leave on the two o'clock train for Pittsburgh, Pa., where on Thursday the rector of Trinity Church will be consecrated bishop of the diocese of Pittsburgh succeeding the late Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, who died suddenly last September. Dr. Mann's two sons, Duncan Mann, who is at Hobart, and Cameron Mann, who is at Andover, will meet their parents in Pittsburgh.

Arriving in Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Dr. and Mrs. Mann and family will go directly to the home of Rev. Edwin J. Van Etten, Dr. Mann's former curate at Trinity, where they will remain until after the consecration. Later Dr. Mann will live in a furnished house, at 547 Forbes street, which has been leased for three months, as he has decided not to move his household effects to Pittsburgh until spring.

Tomorrow, therefore, will be Dr. Mann's last appearance in the pulpit of Trinity as rector, in which office he has ministered to the people of this Back Bay parish for seventeen years.

Last evening Dr. and Mrs. Mann were the guests at a reception tendered by the vestry and parish council in the parish house; and among the gifts which the bishop-elect received was a purse of nearly \$7000 given by the people of the parish.

Consecrating Bishop Will Be Dr. Mann's Brother

All the arrangements for the consecration have been in the hands of the presiding bishop, Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, D. D., but as he is unable to be present because of his own diocesan convention, he has delegated as consecrator in his stead, Dr. Mann's brother, Bishop Cameron Mann, D. D., of the Diocese of South Florida. The service will take place in Trinity Church, of which Rev. Percy Kammerer of Emmanuel Church in this city has lately accepted the rectorate. The master of ceremonies will be Rev. John D. Hills, D. D., who is president of the standing committee, and who was one of the committee that waited on Dr. Mann formally to acquaint him with his election.

The two consecrators will be Bishop Lawrence of the Massachusetts diocese and Bishop Edwin S. Lines of the diocese of Newark, N. J., under both of whom Dr. Mann has labored, as he was in Orange, N. J., before coming to Boston. Bishop Lawrence will preach the sermon.

The presiding bishop will be Right Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, D. D., suffragan bishop of the New York diocese, and Right Rev. David L. Ferris, suffragan bishop of western New York.

The attending preachers will be two clergymen who have labored under Dr. Mann at Trinity, each following his graduation from the Episcopal Theological School, Rev. Edwin J. Van Etten and Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Longwood.

Many to Take Part in the Consecration Services

The Litany will be recited by Right Rev. Sheldon M. Griswold, suffragan bishop of Chicago, who roomed with Dr. Mann at college. The Epistle will be read by Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, bishop of the Gospel by Right Rev. Boyd Vincent, bishop of the diocese of southern Ohio. Rev. Donald K. Johnston of Uniontown, Pa., will be the deputy registrar; the commission to consecrate will be read by Rev. Allyn C. Howell, D. D., of Sewickley, Pa.; the certificate of election will be presented by Rev. Homer A. Flint, the administrative diocesan secretary; Rev. Cameron J. David of Buffalo will read the certificate of consecration; the consents of the standing committee to the election will be read by Rev. William F. Shero; the consent of the House of Bishops will be read by Right Rev. Thomas J. Garland, suffragan bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania; the certificate of canonical testimonial will be read by Philip S. Parker of the Massachusetts diocese, a long-time friend of Dr. Mann; and the certificate of compliance with the canon will be presented by George C. Burgwin, chancellor of the Pittsburgh diocese.

As a courtesy to persons from Boston who are to be in Pittsburgh for the consecration there will be an informal reception there will be in the rectory of Calvary church, 311 Shady avenue, from four until seven o'clock that afternoon. Rev. Edwin J. Van Etten, the rector of Calvary, will be the host on this occasion.

That evening there will be a large public reception at the William Penn Hotel to the new bishop, the arrangements for which have been in the hands of a large committee with H. D. W. English, a prominent Episcopalian of Pittsburgh, as chairman.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1923

THE LIBRARIAN

Here in Boston good evidence has just been given of the same sort of hospitality to matters of "human interest." When Miss M. E. Prim wrote the review entitled "The Branches Blossom," and when the editors of the Boston Public Library's staff journal, called "Library Life," decided to admit this review as the leading article of their current number, they gave striking proof of their readiness to take into account certain vitally important factors of library service and of library "publicity."

It is a difficult matter for the Librarian to discuss, even briefly, Miss Prim's review. The summary in question deals with the four articles entitled "The Thirty-one Branches of Boston's Book Tree," which the Librarian recently published, over his personal signature, in the Transcript's magazine pages, and which have now been reprinted as a continuous supplement. On one important phase of the subject the Librarian believes, however, that he has formulated a wholly impersonal judgment. He is convinced that the type of direct, eager and very human service now being given by the branches deserves to be widely known by the public; and he thinks that much of the matter, singled out not from his own resources at all but directly from the librarians in charge of the various branches and from their intensely competent supervisor, Miss Guerrier, is certainly the type of matter which will best lead the public of Boston to know the value not alone of the branches but of the entire library system of the city of Boston. M. E. P.'s review, with commendable skill in briefing, brings into short and very readable compass a surprising amount of all the material which originally covered eight pages of a news paper. This effective presentation cannot help but contribute to the cause of good publicity for the Boston Public Library; and on this account, if for no other, the Librarian desires to record his appreciation of the review and of the editorial hospitality given it.

In addition to the valuable work which Library Life is now performing through a series of articles which clearly explain all

the provisions of the new pension system about to take effect at the Boston Public Library, many other notices of worth and interest appear in the January issue. For example, there is an announcement of the publication by the Boston Public Library of Part I of "A Guide to Serial Publications Founded Prior to 1918 and Now or Recently Current in Boston, Cambridge and Vicinity," compiled and edited by Thomas Johnston Homer. Thus is begun, says Library Life, the long-awaited publication of the union list of periodicals, intended to bring up to 1918 the "List of Serial Publications" issued by the Boston Public Library in 1897, and now out of print.

Library Life goes on to explain that "The new list, based on the material collected by Mr. Homer, with the cooperation of the libraries represented, which has now for a considerable period been housed and accessible for use in the Barton Gallery of the Central Library, is the first statement of what is destined to be an indispensable tool for students using the libraries of the Boston district. The part now published contains 1859 main entries, and perhaps two-thirds as many subordinate entries, by way of cross-reference. Eighty-five libraries are covered by Mr. Homer's view, each of which has contributed some item of importance; almost all these libraries are in Boston or its immediate neighborhood, but single libraries as remote as Amherst and Woods Hole have been included for special reasons.

"The Guide gives a great deal of information about the serials listed, and the extent to which they are available in the territory. It represents devoted work, protracted through a considerable number of years, now happily coming to fruition. Library Life congratulates Mr. Homer and the Librarian."

TRAVELER, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1923

Lighting at the Public Library

THE building in Copley square occupied by our public library is at once so beautiful and so useful that one hesitates to suggest that its beauty or its usefulness could be enhanced.

It occurs to us, however, that notable advances have been made in the matter of artificial lighting since 1895, when the Boston Public Library was completed, and it is more than possible that attention to this point in connection with the library would render the interior of the structure even more attractive to casual visitors and the reading public.

The library houses numerous recent books on the subject of illumination. In none of these, we presume, is there any recommendation that the lighting on a book or newspaper should come from in front of the reader. Yet it would be hard to name a place in our public library where one can read by artificial light without the unpleasant effects of such illumination, with its attendant glare from glossy-surfaced paper and its actual reduction of the degree of readability, in all cases.

To catch the light properly at the reading desks of the Boston Public Library, one must hunch over the desk—surely a tiresome posture if one has much reading to do.

Boston Herald Feb. 7, 1923

SUGGEST CANDIDATE FOR LIBRARY BOARD

The Allied Printing Trades' Council yesterday voted to request the mayor to select one of three names sent in by the council for the existing vacancy on the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library. Those mentioned by the council are Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers' Union 11; Michael S. Cooney, Press Feeders' Union, and Miss Mary E. Meehan, Women Bindery Workers' Union.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the president of the Senate and speaker of the House in reference to legislation in which the printing trades are interested. Mr. J. Casey, Daniel McDonald, M. J. Flynn, M. S. Cooney, Miss Mary E. Meehan, John Maguire and John O. Battis were appointed as a legislative committee for the year.

Boston Transcript Feb. 7, 1923

This week the Boston Public Library's ten-book list offers a well-pointed guide to novels and short stories which have taken Boston as background to the life they portray. The list follows:

BOSTON IN FICTION

ALDRICH, Thomas Bailey. Two Bites at a Cherry. With Other Tales. Boston, 1894. Edition for half use: *2395.125.3 14.213.

BYRNER, Edwin Linscott. Agnes Surrage. Boston, 1189-71 26.90.

CHILD, Lydia Maria. The Rebels; or, Boston Before the Revolution. Boston, 1850. Edition for half use: *4408.66 1729.24.

COOPER, James Fenimore. Lincol Lincoln; or, The Levee of Boston. New York, 1896. Hux. Edition for half use: *4399.511; *4399.50; *4399.209; *4399.57 1506.17; Z P 8c 8.

GRANT, Robert. The Chippendale. New York, 1909. 47.88.

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel. The Scarlet Letter, and The Blithedale Romance. Boston, 1858. Plate. Complete works. Riverside edition. Vol. 5.1. Editions for half use: *2400.71; *2400.87 457.81.

HOWE, William Dean. The Rise of Silas Lapham. Boston, 1189-71 39.29.

JAMES, Henry. A New England Winter. (In his Tales of Three Cities. Boston, 1188-11 37.4.

TROWBRIDGE, John Townsend. Martin Morris; his X Mark. Boston, 1895. 35.77.

WHARFON, Edith. The Age of Innocence. (The scene of one chapter is laid in Boston.) New York, 1920. 49.454.

Boston Herald Sunday Feb. 4, 1923

PUBLIC LIBRARY COURSE

Plans have been completed by the division of university extension for the offering of a new course in the appreciation of music at the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. This course has been arranged to follow the course in music appreciation which had its last meeting last evening. The first meeting of the new course took place last Saturday evening. Henry Gideon, lecturer on music, has been selected by the state department of education as the instructor of the course. He announced at the first meeting the subjects which he intends to discuss during the course. No technical knowledge of music is necessary. The course aims to teach music lovers to get the most out of the compositions which they hear. The student is taught to listen to music with understanding and appreciation and to distinguish between what is good and what is poor in musical composition. Feeling thus on more familiar terms with all music, the student will find his individual power of enjoyment greatly increased. Interested persons may enroll at the office of the division of university extension, State House, Boston.

Corriere d'America — Giovedì 1 Febbraio 1923

La biblioteca degli italiani BOSTON, 31.

(g. gr.) "Poche" anni fa — ha detto al vostro corrispondente la bibliotecaria della North End Public Library — Miss Curley — l'elemento che frequentava questa biblioteca era, in prevalenza, ebraico. Oggigiorno la biblioteca del North End può chiamarsi istituzione italiana, sia per la ricca collezione di libri italiani, buona parte dei quali furono donati dal cav. uff. Milano Rossi, che per i lettori, che sono quasi tutti italiani. Nel pomeriggio le sale di lettura sono affollate da alunni delle numerose scuole pubbliche del vicinato, di sera i lettori sono quasi tutti uomini anziani, operai italiani che vanno a sfogliare i giornali ed i libri di lettere a meno. Una delle bibliotecarie dichiara che gli italiani preferiscono i romanzi storici, le biografie di uomini illustri ed i testi di storia americana.

Nelle varie organizzazioni educative affiliate alla biblioteca — per esempio il Kenney Literary Club ed il Rossi Dramatic Club — i giovani italiani si distinguono per svegliazza d'ingegno ed operosità.

A chi visita la sala centrale della biblioteca non può sfuggire la mostra di schizzi, acquerelli e pastelli esposti da giovani studenti italiani. Nell'ultima mostra di "Neighborhood Arts" si sono distinti i seguenti italo-americani: Ernesto Bonanno, Landis Nazzaro, Domenico Di Rocco, Josephine Arico, Rosina Marcella e Beniamino Sacco.

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THE BOSTON GLOBE—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1923

SOUTH END BRANCH OF PUBLIC LIBRARY IN MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Transfer of 20,000 Volumes From the Every Day Church Was Made in a Few Days



The South End branch of the Public Library has been moved from the Every Day Church on Shawmut av into commodious quarters in the new Municipal Building on the corner of Shawmut av and West Brookline st, almost across the street, so the transfer of nearly 20,000 volumes was made in a few days. The branch has been located in the church for 13 years.

Very little other than the books had to be moved. The new quarters for the branch had been especially designed, and every convenience required had been provided. In some respects it is one of the finest of the library branches, practically everything in it being new.

Still, it was like leaving "the old home" for Miss Margaret A. Sheridan, who had been in charge of the branch for some years before it moved into Dr. Perrin's old church after he decided, 13 years ago, to devote his entire time to building up the Franklin Square House.

Miss Sheridan and her assistants find that the new home is better in many essential respects than the old home. It occupies the entire basement of the new Municipal Building, and is only a few steps down from the street. This new Municipal Building, which has not yet been formally opened, is one of the finest municipal structures in the city, containing a great auditorium and all sorts of conveniences for the work of a district center.

The basement is spacious and has a large reading room for adults and a smaller reading room for children. The shelves are arranged around the walls, so the books are within easy reach, everybody being at liberty to go to the shelves and take down books.

Of the adult room are two alcoves with special books, and at the other side is a small room with tables in which reference books are kept. Attendants near the entrance and those who come in or go out must pass their books, where those who wish to take books out can have them registered and checked.

Accommodations for 250 Readers

There are 15 large tables for those who wish to read in the library and about 150 can be so accommodated in the adult section and 100 in the juvenile section. Miss Sheridan's office is off the juvenile room and next this is a lunch and rest room for the attendants.



NEW SOUTH END BRANCH LIBRARY IN MUNICIPAL BUILDING, EAST BROOKLINE ST

Above, at Left—Miss Alice McEtrick, seated at circulating desk. At Right—Miss Margaret A. Sheridan, librarian. Below—A corner of the children's section.

The branch library has an almost regular group of patrons day after day, men who come and read for hours at a time, in the adult section, and who are as well known to the attendants as the furniture—most of them quiet, reserved men who either are retired from active work and live in lodging houses in the neighborhood, or men out of work. There are not many of the latter kind who are in need. They are regarded as part of the library family.

In the juvenile room there is not much doing until after school hours. Then it is pretty lively. Most of the children are Armenians, Syrians and Jews, a few being Chinese. Miss Sheridan says there has been a great change in the population of the South End in the past 20 years, which is reflected in the patrons of the library, but the branch is used more than ever. Last year 102,000 volumes were circulated. It used to be a family district, and is now largely a lodging house one.

This is the oldest branch library in the city. It was started in 1871, when the Mercantile Library Association gave the city all its books and the use of its library at the corner of West Newton and Tremont sts. Here the branch remained until 18 years ago, when it was moved into the Every Day Church on Shawmut av, near West Brookline st. Miss Sheridan has been with the branch 10 years and she has as assistants Miss Alice McEtrick, Miss Emma Lynch, Miss Clara Maxwell, Miss Catherine Galvin, Miss Helen Lambert and Cornelius Callahan.

Transcript—February 18, 1923

You Are Cordially Invited
to attend an
Exhibition of 300 Cover Designs
selected from over 1400
submitted in the Competition for
HOUSE BEAUTIFUL COVERS
To be held in

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Boston Transcript—
Feb. 21, 1923

For tomorrow's ever significant holiday the Boston Public Library offers not one "ten-book list," as is its weekly custom, but two lists. The first is devoted to the man whose birthday, celebrated tomorrow, foretold the birth of this nation; and the second to that other President whose name is so constantly heard in company with the name of Washington, Abraham Lincoln. The two lists here follow:
WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN

A Familiar Boston Interior



Staircase, Boston Public Library

A Painting by Charles Bittinger Included in his Exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists

Transcript—Feb. 19, 1923—

Entered in scrapbook May 9, 1929

THE LIBRARIAN

LATELY, when the Librarian visited each of the thirty-one branches of the Boston Public Library, he was deeply impressed by the inadequacy of the salaries paid to the branch staff. In some ways, the low scale of pay seemed the most surprising, the most notable phenomenon of the system. But there was one thing which was still greater, still more notable. And that was the splendid willingness of effort and service displayed by all the more competent branch librarians in their daily work. The attitude of many of the chief librarians, and of many assistants in the branch system, like the attitude of certain workers in the Central Library, seems to have nothing whatever to do with the pay they receive. They give the city at all times the best that is in them, regardless of what the city gives them in a material way. This is fine. Such devoted professional spirit as this contributes more of real value and usefulness to the library service of the city of Boston than you and I could contribute if we should make an annual donation of \$10,000 a year for the purchase of books for the library. The intelligent, considerate, enthusiastic service of the staff is the most important element that can be contributed to any great institution. It is beyond price.

But is that any reason why it should stand beyond justice? Go into any one of our larger branch libraries during the rush hours of a week-day afternoon. See the institution ministering to the present wants, guiding the future activities, of four or five hundred children. Try to conceive what a task of management there is in wisely and efficiently conducting the service merely of those two rush hours after school. Listen to some of the questions the children are asking, questions requiring the greatest possible skill and breadth of knowledge from the Librarian. If the answers are to be rightly supplied. And the work of the rush hours is only a small part of the branch Librarian's service to children. She is busy all the week with the filling of reading lists and the sending of books to the schools. Remember, moreover, that the juvenile department is only one division of the branch Librarian's work. There is the work for adults—which you and I regard as the most important of all when we go to the library and ask for good library service. How widespread and far-reaching is the work done by a large branch library for the adult population, from the newly-arrived Syrian or Czechoslovak immigrant to the most educated demands of experienced American scholars, the Librarian tried to show in his articles on "The Thirty-One Branches of Boston's Book-Tree."

Again, Mr. Citizen, take one look at the extent and importance merely of the physical plant which a branch Librarian has to manage. Large buildings of important value as property, room upon room containing valuable public possessions, a "stock inventory" which would overwhelm the stock clerk of many a large jobbing business by its variety, size and intricacy; a building to be kept clean, well ordered and neat that would give any woman grave concern no matter how many "maids" she had in her service.

For managing this large plant; for meeting the clamorous needs of hundreds upon hundreds of children from the third grade to college; for serving the whole adult population of districts comprising often more than 50,000 inhabitants, the head branch Librarian is paid the unbelievably small sum of one hundred dollars a month, not more than a capable stenographer-secretary can easily command for attending to the needs of one single employer and a small office. But there is no natural comparison to be drawn between the vocations of the Librarian and the secretary. The real analogy lies between the Librarian and the school teacher. What is the relative salary scale as between these two builders of public education? Why, as against the branch Librarian's maximum salary of \$1200 a year, the teacher in an elementary grade school here in Boston receives \$1800 a year.

Here, the Librarian ventures to declare, is the most absolutely self-evident and unjust discrepancy which obtains as between any two groups of public servants in all the pay rolls of city, State or nation. As a matter of fact, the service of the head Librarian of a large branch does not correspond to the work of an elementary school teacher. Administrative functions being properly taken into account, the work of the branch Librarian really is on a par with that of the headmaster, or principal of a fast-paced school. Let the fact be hastily and urgently recorded that the Librarian does not for one moment think that the school teachers of Boston are being overpaid. This is by no means the case. But the scale of pay fully and justly earned by our teachers provides the best possible proof of the inadequacy of the salaries paid to the Librarian of our larger branch libraries. The least that can be said is that the two should be equal.

Mildred H. Pope, organizer of the library extension division of the University of the State of New York, writes well, in a recent issue of Library Journal, on the equality of training and service required of the public Librarian and the public school teacher, and therefore of the equality of compensation which should be granted. "The teacher," says Miss Pope, "must have her college or normal school degree—according to her type of work, the Librarian must have this and in addition her year of technical training. The teacher works with a definite fixed group of certain age, the Librarian with the entire community and with every age. The teacher concentrates upon one or

two departments of the curriculum, the Librarian must be alert upon every subject from potatoes to oriental rugs, from Beethoven to Einstein. One prepares her outlines and lessons; the other pursues a constant study of published material separating the chaff from the grain, and forever balancing her collections with her needs. She is studying a definite programme for widening her chance of service. She is keeping her reference shelves alive and useful.

"The teacher is handling the problem of discipline in classroom and school, the Librarian is keeping her house in order, and, an actual housekeeper, is fighting the problem of dust and decay and is filling, actually and metaphorically, the wheels of her library-metaphorically. Nor is there much to reveal to a busy Librarian in ordinary methods of discipline. The teacher is overlaid with school activities outside of the curriculum, the Librarian is planning club programmes and meetings, cooperating with churches, theatres, schools and all of the other community activities. The pedagogical methods necessary on the one hand, must be balanced on the other by the many details of management which must be coordinated in the Librarian's routine. The technical knowledge of classification and cataloging; the library finances, which must show a well-planned budget, a clear administration of appropriations, a profitable book purchase department; business methods which must be up-to-date, eliminating unnecessary detail and duplication."

The regrettable loss of an unusual private library is reported by the Washington Star. The paper says that Joel Grayson, presiding genius of the House Document room, who came to the Capitol forty-eight years ago as page and has been continuously in the employment of the national House of Representatives ever since, has just lost by fire a carefully selected library of 2200 volumes which he has been collecting for nearly half a century, and which was pronounced one of the best small libraries in Virginia. Many of the volumes, practically all of which were bound in half morocco, can never be replaced.

Mr. Grayson's library contained all of the books published by the United States Government relating to diplomatic matters and international laws. He had copies of all of the treaties from the foundation of this Government. He had old Ben Perley's charters and constitutions of the States and territories, the documentary history of the Constitution, manuscripts of the signers of the Declaration of Independence (which took ten years to collect); volumes of the world's best literature and books of knowledge. Bancroft's History of Native Races, a full set of Ethnology Re-

ports and a full set of the American Historical Association Reports, a full set of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a set of the Massages and Papers of the Presidents by Richardson, and a set of the diplomatic correspondence of the Confederacy.

The lament has long been sung, in certain circles, that "essays are not written any more." Aren't they? See the Boston Public Library's choice, for its new ten-book list, of only a few of the volumes of essays published during a single year:

ESSAYS OF 1922
ERVINE, St. John Greer. Some impressions of my elders. New York, 1922. 458p. 27c.
Contents: A. E. (George William Russell). Arnold Bennett. G. K. Chesterton. John Galsworthy. George Moore. Bernard Shaw. H. G. Wells. W. B. Yeats.
HARRIS, George Melan. Dreams and memories. Princeton, 1922. 204p. 15c.
Contents: Heart of Ashland. New wine in an old bottle. Harriet Martineau. Ruth and Little Nannie. Lost Vienna. Hawkhead and Dove Cottage. Siena: A Memory of the Middle Ages.
HERFORD, Oliver. Neither here nor there. New York, 1922. 100p. 10c.
LUCAS, Edward Verrall. Giving and receiving: essays and fantasies. New York, 1922. 143p. 25c.
MATTHEWS, James Brander. The taste of revolt and other essays. New York, 1922. 140p. 25c.
Fifteen essays on social and literary topics.
MURRAY, George Gilbert. Tradition and progress. Boston, 1922. 458p. 85c.
The light of Greek experience on modern problems. Includes the author's religious pamphlet.
NOBODY, pseud. The notion-counter. A farago of follies: being notes about nothing, by Nobody. Illustrated by Somebody. Dedicated to Everybody. Boston, 1922. 140p. 25c.
Many of these essays first appeared in the Contributor's Club in the Atlantic Monthly.
RIDDLE, Sir George Allardice. 1st Baron Riddle. Some things that matter. New York, 1922. 100p. 25c.
On the importance of health, and other essentials of efficient mentality.
SANTAYANA, George. Soliloquies in England (1914-1918), and later soliloquies. New York, 1922. 457p. 92c.
Philosophic and literary.
WRIGHT, Richardson Little. Truly rural. Boston, 1922. 251p. 15c.
On country life.

Boston Evening Transcript March 1, 1923

WREN EXHIBITS AT LIBRARY

Books, Prints and Photographs Are Shown in Commemoration of Architect's Anniversary

In commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the death of Sir Christopher Wren, the famous British architect, there is being placed in the exhibition room of the Public Library in Copley square a selection of books, prints and photographs from the library's material on British architecture of the later Stuart and the Georgian periods. Wren's London churches are illustrated by an admirable series of colorotype plates and there are shown also views of American Colonial buildings which exhibit the influence of Wren and the English renaissance.

Boston Transcript 324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1923

LIBRARY EXHIBITION

Photographs of Wren-Gibbs Structures of Later Renaissance — Sir Christopher Wren and the New England Meeting House

The exhibition of photographs on view in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library appropriately bring to attention the bicentenary of the passing of the great English architect Sir Christopher Wren. Here are shown in magnificent detail many of the notable buildings of the later Renaissance period which he designed and which might be said to be a flowering of youthful ideas; for, when little more than a student he read a paper to the Infant Royal Society at Wadham concern: "New designs tending to strength, convenience and beauty in building."

While St. Paul's Cathedral and other important buildings by Wren which are shown in the exhibition have an undeniable beauty and grandeur, one turns instinctively, with a feeling of innate appreciation, to the representations of the towered and spired churches with which Wren and Gibbs, whose work resembles the older man's, adorned London. Here are to be seen the classic campaniles of St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Martin-in-the-Field, Christ Church-Newgate, St. Bride-Fleet Street, St. Stephen-Walbrook and others which exhibit the graceful towers unknown to classic architecture.

A small group of less imposing photographs possesses a much greater degree of familiarity and at the same time explains the significance of one's involuntary appreciation of the more ostentatious representations. For this latter group pictures some of Boston's most familiar landmarks, such as Park Street Church, Old South Church, Old North Church, and the Arlington Street Church; the spires that crown these edifices bearing a marked affinity to those of the Old World structures. There are also shown in the Library display photographs of American country churches and Colonial houses which seem in a way to be veritable emanations of the thought of our valleys and mountains and truly characteristic of our country.

It was quite natural that the Colonists of the New World, as soon as they had succeeded to prosperity and a measure of affluence, should wish for better places of worship. The models for the meeting-houses they constructed were quite naturally found in the mother-country, but the building material available created a new problem and affected the adaptation of the English style. The usual material being in the early days brick imported from England, which did not lend itself to carvings, so such embellishments as these were consisted of columns, pediments, and cornices of wood.

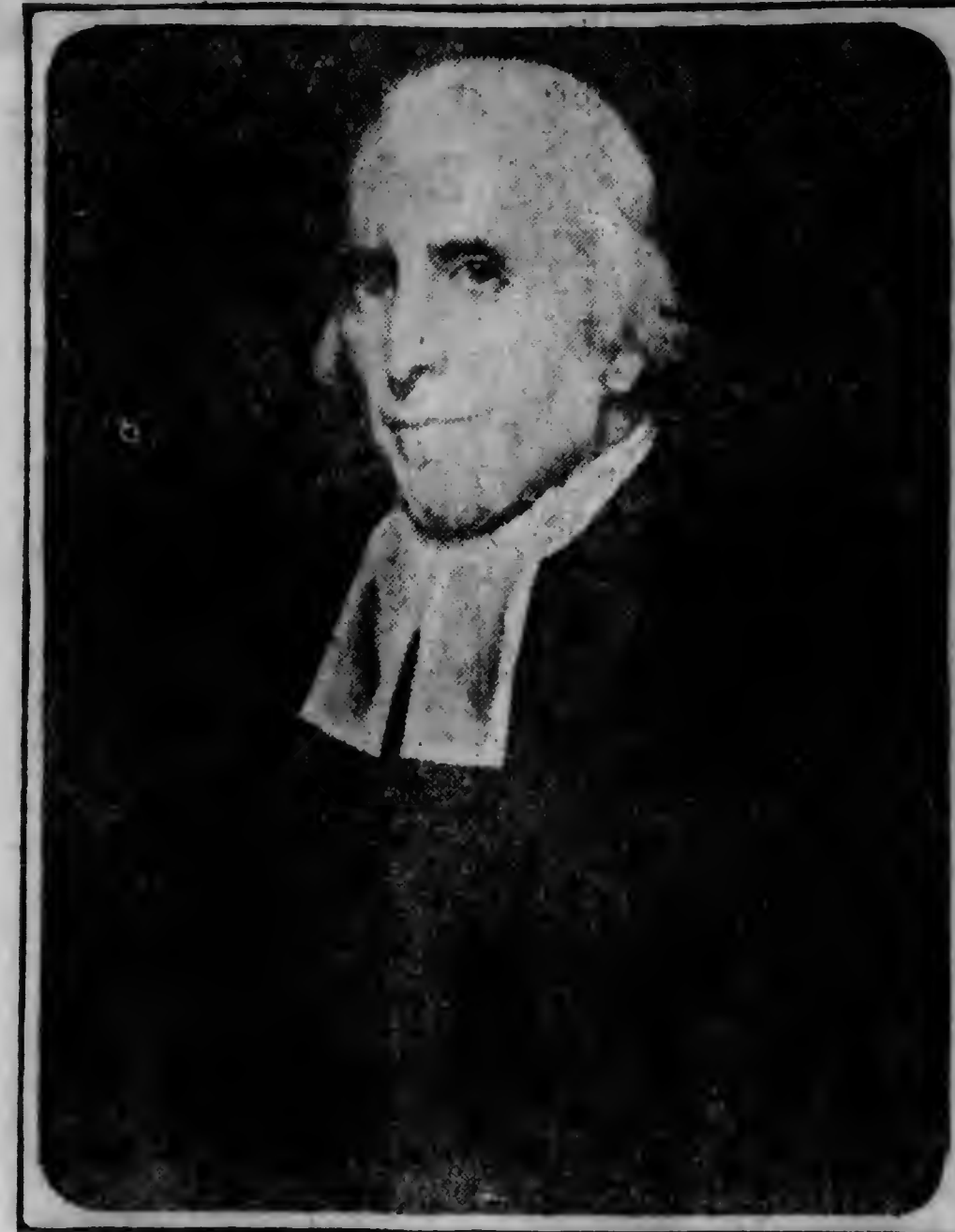
As wood came to be the material commonly employed, there developed a distinct type, the rural meeting-house; which, with its simplicity and quiet dignity is the central feature of every small town and village. The wooden spires which may be seen in every town and hamlet of New England in a measure celebrate the genius of Sir Christopher Wren.

H. P.

Sunday Herald - March 4, 1923

At the Boston Public Library fine arts department, is a quite magnificent collection of photographs of the architecture designed by or inspired by Sir Christopher Wren. The bicentenary of whose death is being celebrated in two continents. It was a good idea to include American church steeples of a Wrenish sort. Their dignity and beauty is hardly inferior to that of the master designer's churches in London.

PORTRAIT OF REV JEDEDIAH MORSE, FAMOUS PREACHER, FOR LIBRARY



REV JEDEDIAH MORSE

Famous New England preacher, pastor of First Parish Church, Charlestown, 1789 to 1820. Portrait given to Boston Public Library.

The Boston Public Library trustees have just received through the will of the late Henry F. Lynde, a life-size portrait of Rev Jedediah Morse, the famous Congregational preacher and geographer, who was pastor of the First Parish Church of Charlestown, from 1789 to 1820. He was the father of S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, who was also famous as an artist, especially as a portrait painter.

It is not definitely known who painted the portrait given the library, but it is fair to presume that it is the work of the great painter's son before the latter had arrived at the full maturity of his powers as a painter, however.

Rev Jedediah Morse was the last of the great Congregational preachers of New England and in his day was one of the most famous preachers in the country. He also was the leader of the pro-British movement in New England before and during the 1812 War. Over

this matter he and his son, S. F. B. Morse, had such serious differences of opinion that they were for a time estranged. The son was in England studying painting when the war broke out and was in a position to know how hostile England was toward the United States at the time. So he resented his father's pro-British attitude and they had a bitter correspondence over the matter.

Rev Jedediah Morse compiled a school geography which was very popular at the beginning of the last century all over the country and from which he got a substantial royalty. He experienced reverses of fortune, however, and was cared for in his last days by his son, S. F. B. Morse.

The portrait is to be hung in the Charlestown branch of the Public Library. The library trustees also have received a landscape painting by the late Marcus Waterman, a gift from the artist's brother, William C. Waterman.

Boston Post. March 5, 1923

Some citizens who wish to conserve coal have found a method by making use of Boston's Public Library.

An attendant tells me that 50 per cent of those who enter the library early in the morning do not leave until around noon time, and even may notice these same persons returning in the afternoon. They sometimes enter Bates Hall, the main reading room; but more often, I am told, they fill the newspaper and periodical rooms, and even sit on the stairs and landings in the main entrance way.

175
Boston Transcript
March 5, 1923

LIBRARY EXHIBITION

Photographs of Wren-Gibbs Structures of
Later Renaissance — Sir Christopher
Wren and the New England Meeting
House

The exhibition of photographs on view in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library appropriately bring to attention the bicentenary of the passing of the great English architect Sir Christopher Wren. Here are shown in magnificent detail many of the notable buildings of the later Renaissance period which he designed and which might be said to be a flowering of youthful ideas: for, when little more than a student he read a paper to the In-
stant Royal Society at Wadham College.

New designs tending to strength, convenience and beauty in building.
While St. Paul's Cathedral and other important buildings by Wren which are shown in the exhibition have an undeniable beauty and grandeur, one turns instinctively, with a feeling of innate attraction, to the representations of the towered and spired churches with which Wren and Gibbs, whose work resembles the older man's, adorned London. Here are to be seen the classic campaniles of St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Martin-in-the-Field, Christ Church-Newgate, St. Bride-Fleet Street, St. Stephen-Walbrook, and others unknown to classic architecture.

A small group of less imposing photographs possesses a much greater degree of familiarity and at the same time explains the significance of one's involuntary appreciation of the more ostentatious representations. For this latter group pictures some of Boston's most familiar landmarks, such as Park Street Church, Old South Church, Old North Church, and the Arlington Street Church; the spires that crown these edifices bearing a marked affinity to those of the Old World structures. There are also shown in the Library display photographs of American country churches and Colonial houses which seem in a way to be veritable emanations of the thought of our valleys and mountains and truly characteristic of our country.

It was quite natural that the Colonists of the New World, as soon as they had succeeded to prosperity and a measure of affluence, should wish for better places of worship. The models for the meeting-houses they constructed were quite naturally found in the mother-country, but the building material available created a new problem and affected the adaptation of the English style. The usual material being in the early days brick imported from England, which did not lend itself to carvings, so such embellishments as these were consisted of columns, pediments, and cornice of wood.

As wood came to be the material commonly employed, there developed a distinct type, the rural meeting-house, which, with its simplicity and quiet dignity is the central feature of every small town and village. The wooden spires which may be seen in every town and hamlet of New England in a measure celebrate the genius of Sir Christopher Wren.

H. D.

Boston Traveler
March 13, 1923

MAYOR TO TALK WITH MOVIES

For the first time in the history of the public library free lecture courses, a mayor of Boston will appear on the platform, as a lecturer, Mayor Curley, on Thursday evening, will deliver an address on "Municipal Activities." Moving pictures will show what is being accomplished through the Schick test to abolish the dread scourge of diphtheria, and other pictures will illustrate the conversation movement, and especially how to avoid automobile casualties.

Boston Post
March 5, 1923

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

In commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the death of Sir Christopher Wren, there are now on view at our Public Library a series of photographs illustrating his work and influence as an architect. It is interesting to note that most of the historic buildings of Boston show distinctly the influence of Wren in their architecture. This is true notably of the Old North Church, the Old South Church, on Washington Street, the Old State House and Park Street Church.

Other buildings in Boston showing this influence are King's Chapel, the Arlington Street Church and the Dorchester Heights Monument. And of the striking instances of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and of St. John's Church, in Richmond, Va., where Patrick Henry delivered his famous speech, at the Virginia Convention in 1775.

The exhibit at the library includes photographs of the First Parish Church at Concord, the church and Town Hall at Hadley, the First Church at Springfield, the Old South Church at Nantucket, besides churches at Newburyport, Lenox, Ware, Northboro, and at various other places in the State.

But this is not the whole story; for there are multitudes of church spires, scattered all through New England, that lift up their modest tribute to Sir Christopher Wren. The little white church familiar to your boyhood, or in your summer visitations, is almost sure to be the indirect product of the genius of this great English architect.

Of course the main stress in the library exhibition is upon Sir Christopher's own direct work as shown in the London churches. St. Paul's is his great and enduring monument, and this is only one of the long list which are represented so conveniently for our inspection. It is interesting to compare these London churches with those in New England which show their influence.

Sir Christopher Wren did not commence as an architect. He first turned his attention to science, and won his earlier laurels in that field. All of a sudden, he burst upon the world as an architect, and after the great London fire it was he who was called upon to rebuild the churches that had been destroyed. How he learned his art is something of a mystery; it seems to have been an inborn genius that guided his brain and hand.

Boston Herald-Traveler
March 9, 1923

Offers \$5,000 for Sargent Painting "Sight Unseen"

But 'Artist Sketching' Is for
'Gift Collection' of Grand
Central Gallery.

In the official announcement of the opening date of the Grand Central Terminal Art Gallery, March 21, was the statement that John Singer Sargent had joined other famous American artists in sending a painting to the opening exhibition to be offered for sale, and that a price of \$5,000 had been placed on it. The Sargent canvas was called "Artist Sketching."

This announcement brought an offer, sight unseen, yesterday from a Boston woman who telegraphed saying she would send a check for \$5,000 upon notification that her offer had been accepted.

The management followed this with a statement that this Sargent painting is not for sale, but is the contribution of the great painter to the "gift collection" and will go to one of the hundred lay members when the gift collection is drawn by lot.

The plan as further clarified is that each artist exhibitor will contribute to the gallery one painting free, which goes to the gift collection for one year and to one of the lay members at the end of that period. The other paintings he sends to the gallery will be for sale.

There will be one hundred and twenty of these for the opening day. Special interest attaches to the Sargent painting, as this is the first time the famous artist has consented to enter a sales gallery. His sales picture will be announced later.

The new gallery also announced yesterday, in answer to many inquiries, that the gallery will house many fine examples of the newer school, John Sloan, president of the independents, and Jerome Myers being members of the Grand Central group.

**OPPOSING EXHIBITING
SARGENT PORTRAITS**
Sir John Butcher, Mathematician, Raises Question.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.
Copyright, 1923, by The New York Herald.
New York Herald Bureau.
London, March 8.

It was intimated in the House of Commons this evening that the exhibition of the eleven portraits of the Wertheimer family by John Singer Sargent, B. A., in the National Gallery, might not be permanent. These portraits have been the subject of much controversy, especially on the ground that no such distinction should be accorded a living artist, but undoubtedly there is some envy in the art world because it has been bestowed upon an American.

Sir John Butcher raised the question of the advisability of the works of a living painter being hung in the National Gallery. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that no undertaking had been given for a permanent exhibit. Sir Charles Onan elicited laughter when he suggested placing "these clever and extremely repulsive pictures" in a room by themselves. Nearly monopolizing a room as they have become one of the chief attractions of the National Gallery.

Sir John Butcher is a Conservative member for the City of York, an Irishman by birth, 76 years old and son of the Bishop of Meath. He is a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, a mathematician and has written works on the action of fluids in motion.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.
BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—John Singer Sargent is now in London and will not be back until fall. Leading Boston artists say that they understand that his Wertheimer paintings have been accepted by the National Academy in London, and therefore the issue, so far as London is concerned, is closed. They further understand that the criticism in Parliament regarding the paintings does not concern the same as works of art but rather the fact that the subjects of the paintings are of the Jewish race.

Sargent was made a target by the Jews of Boston for what they term his "libel on the Jews" in his painting "The Synagogue" in the Boston Public Library. They demanded its removal and even went before the Legislature, but the painting is still there.

Boston Evening Transcript—March 10, 1923.

American Merchant-Marine Seamen Association

PART FOUR
Theatres—Music

MAGAZINE SECTION Boston Evening Transcript

AHOY! A LIFE RAFT OF BO

BY E. BIGELOW THOMPSON



A Boston Despatch Office of Merchant
Marine Library Association Carries
On the Little-Known Business of
Books for Sailors—And the Books
Come Back Read to
Pieces!

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. They perfect nature and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants that need pruning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience. Crafty men contemn studies; simple men admire them; and wise men use them. . . . Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. . . .
—Francis Bacon



thereby replenished the coffers of the Association. In the past year 19,134 books and 7,849 magazines were loaned by the Association to the men on the 266 ships.

time in the history of
y free lecture course.
en will appear on the
lecturer, Mayor Curley.
ening, will deliver an
Municipal Activities."
will show what is being
through the Schick test
dread scourge of dipht-
her pictures will illus-
stration movement, and
to avoid automobile

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Special patch to The New York Herald, Boston, Mass., March 8.—John Singer Sargent is now in London and will not be back until fall. Leading Boston artists, however, are not so far from the Wertheimer paintings have been accepted by the National Academy in London and therefore the issue, so far as the American public is concerned, is settled. The further understand that the criticism in Parliament regarding the paintings does not turn the public mind, but that it is rather the fact that the audience of the paintings are of the Jewish race.

Sargent was made a target of attack by a certain party in the House of Commons in his painting "The Synagogue" in the Boston Public Library. He was called a Jew-baiter and went before the Legislature, but the painting is still there.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability: they perfect nature and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants that need pruning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded by experience. Crafty men confound studies; simple men admire them; and wise men use them. . . . Historians make men wise; poets witty; the mathematic subtle; natural philosophy deep; moral grave; logic and rhetoric able to contend. Abound studies in morals.—Francis Bacon

LAST year there were 1678 "foreign arrivals" at the port of Boston—147 steamers and 231 schooners. Had you lived in an inland city where the blue and white merchant flag of Greece was represented by the fruit-stand and the coffee shop; where the "boot" of Italy was the clay-caked ditch-digger and the section hand; where the Union Jack was unknown and "Hatches" and neckerchiefs, if possible, more unknown—how you would seek the piers of South Boston of a Saturday afternoon and drink in the salt air!

In this Armada there were vessels which flew the American flag. On these ships were American men and boys—not many of them descendants of the men who made this part of the world famous in the days of the clipper ships. These seamen work a day quite unlike that of the Boston business man. Work and sleep alternate, and four-hour shifts are broken only by the "dog" watch.

Read into Bits

What do the men do in their hours off?
What can they do?

To answer the second question, the American Merchant Marine Library Association, with offices in New York, Cleveland and Boston, has endeavored to put a library on every American ship, from the largest United American line freighter to the four-masted coal schooner; has endeavored to give the men books to read which will break the monotony of life at sea. According to a recent review of the Boston office, 266 American vessels were touched Boston received this service. That was a genuine service is attested by the books themselves. After a few months at sea, they came back literally read to pieces.

New Bostonians know of the work of the Merchant Marine Library Association. A year and a half ago a dispatch office was opened here with desk room in the Boston Public Library. The rest of the "office" is the Boston waterfront from the Army Base at South Boston to the Beacon hill dock at Everett—a cool "office" these days—and the basement of the library, where the sound of the hammer sealing up cases out-rackets the scratch of the typist's pen.

The Boston office is under the direction of Mrs. Henry Howard of Cleveland—"mother" of the marine libraries—and its work is in the immediate charge of Carl W. Shattuck, a Tech graduate, late of the United States aviation forces, an authority on seamen's tastes in books, general handy-man, and water.

The office opened business with some 200 books, a motley of volumes gathered from the American Library Association, from Cleveland, from the United States Navy, by gift and by purchase. A "book drive"—curious term—brought some 2200 volumes from Bostonians. In this group, one, who appreciated what was being done, sent in readable what was being done, sent in readable books, volumes in condition; other, "cleaned house," even their gift was turned to good use, and where impossible as reading matter, found its way to the Junk man and

thereby replenished the coffers of the Association. In the past year 19,134 books and 7,839 magazines were loaned by the Boston office to the men on the 263 ships, with an estimated loss from all causes of about five per cent.

What do these men want to read?

No musty or even modern tomes on religion, say the booklends sent in by the men. Philosophy? Yes. But 50 Victorian platitudes, nor golden texts. Cosmopolites by virtue of their calling, they have a catholicity of taste which covers the entire range of books from swashbuckling fiction to the most abstruse of technical works.

Always More Wanted

On the day one boat landed here recently, the Eastern Island, home from Australia after a voyage of seven months, the crew greeted our despatch officer with cheers. They answered his questions on the home trip—during which they saw no land for seven weeks except the day going through the Canal, and in thirty-one days from Brisbane did not sight a shore a bird—by asking him whether he could get "son-of-a-bitch" down the vessel that day, "anything to read?"

The Eastern Island got its books

Curiously enough, the book demand is an index of the condition of the shipping trade. When shipping is booming and men quit their ships after each voyage for a vacation, the demand runs to novels of adventure by Zane Grey, to Carwarden Burrows, Gibbs, Oppenheim and others. With a steady decline in shipping, men stick to their ships, and more responsible crews have to be sought. In such a period there is practically no loss in books, says Mr. Sattnick, and the demand for more substantial books. Lighter fiction is still acceptable, but not demanded, and Wells's "Outline of History," Van Loon's "Story of Mankind," Stefansson, Masefield and even the author of "Back to

The American Merchant Marine Library Association does not "impose" a book which does not propagandize a fifteen minute improvement period. Its aim is service, giving to men who have learnt opportunity for self-civilization and recreation books which roughly fall into three classes: fiction, "best sellers" and standard authors; history, travel and biography; and works on navigation and marine engineering, of especial interest to men who are trying to fit themselves for promotion.

Arithmetic and Nietzsche

A recent request from an oil-spattered engineer in the South American trade called for an arithmetic, an algebra and geometry. Another was for a copy of Kant. Another, Nietzsche, Knut Hansen and Thsen, Plutarch's "Lives"; "Simon called Peter"; "English for Foreigners." These after a voyage of weeks and weeks and night watches when the lookout has

[illegible]

want "a long story—one I can read over and over again."

Like to Like

An analysis of books reviewed shows

sex stories are in demand. *Paul B. Kym*
Joseph Conrad, William M. ...

seph Lincoln pass the acid test for the men, and despite the fact that the

els are "shop," are always w...

their followers, as have Far

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and even P. G. Wodehouse. Considerable

mand, yet there is a demand for Spanish, French, Greek and Portuguese.

National Geographic and we distributed

Following is "Case 90," a 1971

Library out of Boston:

Case 90
FICTION

Armstrong..... For Richer for
Barbour..... Replied the

Barrie.....Little Minister
Bower.....

Bryant..... Richard


Gather.....Song of the Lark
Chamberlain...Rackham


Noble Old Judge Priest
 Conner Patrol of Sun Dance
 Conrad Array of Gold
 Conrad Youth
 Cooper The Pilot
 Drake Red Legend of Courage
 O'Neil Golden Woman
 Curtis Craters Gold
 Curwood Badshah
 Deane David Copperfield
 Dyer Strong Hours
 Doyle Skin of the Four
 Fletcher The Indistinct
 Fraser At Ward of the White Road
 Glavin Flaming Sword
 Gals The Yellow Doves
 Gray The Chain of the Rainmen
 Gray Man of the Forest
 Gray Mysterious Rider
 Harben Triumph
 Harter Link of Roaring Camp
 Hawthorne Marble Pans
 Hawthorne Scarlet Letter
 Hought Covered Wagon
 Jackson Carl Szaszene
 Jewell Moth Dances
 Klein Music Master
 Leverage Where Dead Men Walk
 Lewis Badshah
 Lincoln Fair Harbor
 Lincoln Postscript
 Lippin Call of the Wind


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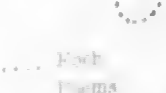
ILLUSTRATIONS


—In the Jo'castle.
—Times and Tides.
—The "Treasure" (What Comes Aboard).
—This One for Me!
—Containing Possible a William McFee.
—His Night's Reading.




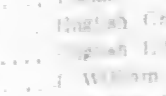

















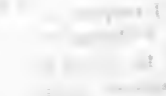











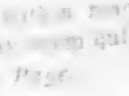








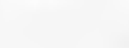








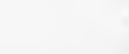





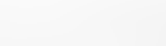


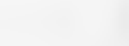





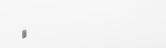



































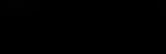


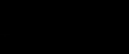





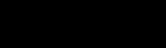


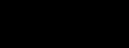


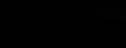


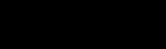


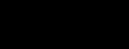


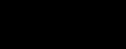


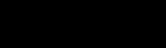


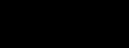


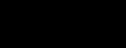


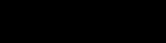


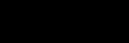


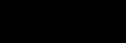












WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1923

THE LIBRARIAN

Surely it is an important service which the editors of "Library Life," staff journal of the Boston Public Library, are performing for all members of the city's institution of books by their careful interpretation of the new pension system which has lately gone into force at the Boston Library. Every month, in a department called "The Pension Question Box," the editors of "Library Life" take up a fresh lot of the difficult inquiries which constantly arise in regard to the precise meaning and application of various regulations of the new system. No matter how clear a set of rules may be in writing, it is always necessary to show just how these rules will work in actual practice. That is what the "Pension Question Box" is now doing for the Boston Public Library's retirement plan. The answers supplied are not only clear, but have also the great merit of being authoritative interpretations.

All of the newest number of Library Life is, by the way, more attractive and substantial than usual. Mr. Belden's narrative description of the consecration of Bishop Mann makes the scene that transpired in Pittsburgh on this important occasion as clear and vivid to Bostonian eyes as the radio-telephone might have made its music and addresses to their ears. Mr. Bostwick's address at Simmons College on "Social Work in the St. Louis Public Library" is graphically reported by Miss Guerrier. Miss Prim distinguishes herself again with a delightful description of the moving of the South End branch across Shawmut avenue into the new South End Municipal Building. The moving of twelve thousand books in a single day, and the complete transfer of institutional services almost without a break in their operation, are feats worthy of notice.

The introductory passage of M. E. P.'s description is here reproduced in its entirety:

It was a real child who stood in the entryway of the South End Branch, not as I suspected, something that had got out of the Brownie books. What threw me off was the pointed cap it wore, and the wide grin.

"The library's all moved in," announced the Brownie-child, rushing forward; "you get your books across the street now."

"All moved?" I cried. "It can't be. They only started today."

"All moved," the Brownie declared firmly, and darted aside to intercept someone else.

I stumbled over a tangle of chairs and surveyed a dismantled Children's Room. The books were gone from the shelves, the pictures piled against the wall. Forward came Mr. Robert Dixon, who is in charge of the Shipping Department of the library.

"Where is everything?" I murmured vaguely.

"We started to move at ten this morning," he began the epic narrative. "There were about twelve thousand books on the shelves; three thousand were out. On the back of each book we chalked its section letter. The books were then packed in sacks, carried across the street to the new building, where a chute was arranged from a window—the windows are on a level with the street, you know. The boxes were shot into the library, and the attendants unpacked the books and arranged them on the shelves. Our public had already discovered the new library and began to take out the books at once. We had a record day."

Robert Benchley, Don Marquis, and Thomas L. Masson are among the familiar names gathered into a pleasant company by the Boston Public Library in its new "ten-book list" of recent works of wit and humor. The selections follow:

RECENT WIT AND HUMOR
BENCHLEY, Robert Charles. Love conquers all. New York. 1922. Plates. Illustrated by Guyas Williams. 4409.401.

COOKSON, Sybil Irene Eleanor. (Sydney Tremayne.) Tatlings. Edgmonts. New York. 1922. Plates, one colored. Introduction by E. Huskinson. The drawings by Pish. 4058.88.

HERFORD, Oliver. Neither here nor there. New York. 1922. 2409a.302.

MARQUIS, Don. Sonnets to a red-haired lady (by a gentleman with a blue beard) and Famous love affairs. (Verse.) Garden City. 1922. Plates. Drawings by Stuart Hay. 4409.327.

LEACOCK, Stephen Butler. My discovery of England. New York. 1922. 4409.888.

MASSON, Thomas Lansing. Our American humorists. New York. 1922. 4409.355.

NONSENSEORSHIP: sundry observations concerning prohibitions, inhibitions and illicits. Edited by G. P. Putnam. New York. 1922. Portraits. Contents—We have with us today, by G. P. Putnam—Evolution, another of those outlines, by George S. Chappell—Nonsenseorship, by Heywood Brown—Literature and the bastinado, by Ben Hecht—The woman's place, by Ruth Hale—Owed to Volstead, by Wallace Irwin—The censorship of thought, by Robert Keable—The uninitiated dagger, by Helen Bullitt Lowry—The Womser in the South Seas, by Frederick O'Brien—Reformer, a humor of hate, by Dorothy Parker—Prohibition, by Frank Swinnerton—A great at unwitting history, by H. M. Tomlinson—In vino demit-tasse, by Charles Hanson Towne—Bootleg, by John V. A. Weaver—And the playwright, by Alexander Woolcott—The oracle that always says "no," by the author of "The mirrors of Washington." 4409.593.

PUNCH. Poems from Punch, 1909-1920. With an introductory essay by W. B. Drazton Henderson. London. 1922. 4509a.557.

STEWART, Donald Ogden. Perfect behavior. A parody outline of etiquette. New York. 1922. Plates. With pictures by Ralph Barton. 4409.878.

TAYLOR, Eric Leaton. The so-called human race. Arranged with an introduction, by Henry B. Fuller. New York. 1922. 4409.882.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1923

"PULL TOGETHER," CURLEY'S ADVICE

Mayor, in Lecture, Chides Opponents of His Policies

Addressing a large audience at the public library last evening at one of the free lectures arranged for the season, Mayor Curley deplored the fact that many were working at cross purposes and hampering his administration, and asserted that the crying need of the municipality today is co-ordination of effort and the co-operation of all citizens.

Choosing as his subject, "Recent Municipal Activities," the mayor described at some length the efforts which have been made, and are being made, to cope with the increasing problems brought about by civic expansion and an increasing population. The measures taken by the city to relieve the coal situation, traffic problems, public safety, health and recreational activities, were among the subjects discussed.

Regarding the question of fuel, the mayor said it was his personal opinion that there had never existed a decent or reasonable excuse for this winter's coal famine and declared that in every fuel crisis New England was made a special target. As a result of the coal shortage, he said, the city of Boston hoped to effect a large saving this year by the use of fuel oil.

"Congress should never have adjourned without settling the coal question," declared the mayor, adding that Health Commissioner Mahoney had informed him that the number of deaths from respiratory diseases, due to lack of fuel, had increased 20 per cent.

The problems facing those charged with the administration of the city were many, he said, and the development of the commercial and social life of the municipality called for the best of the municipal staff and the best of the part of every citizen. Through courage, self-reliance and co-operation, the problems could be met and overcome and Boston made a bigger, better and brighter place in which to live.

Slides and moving pictures depicting the city's work in connection with the subjects discussed in the lecture were shown, the safety film, "Why Are We Careless," and the film record of Boston's observance of Columbus day last year being of special interest.

Boston Transcript
March 17, 1923

FIRST MR. BOWDOIN LIBRARIAN
Mrs. Beesie Fairbrother Musgrave Was at This Branch for Number of Years Until Her Second Marriage

Mrs. Beesie Fairbrother Musgrave, for nearly sixty years a resident of Boston, is dead. She was visiting her daughter, Mrs. James L. Macdonald, at 949 Genesee road, Quincy, when taken ill.

Mrs. Musgrave was a native of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and her maiden name was Grant. Following her marriage to Alvin Fairbrother, who died a number of years ago, she took up her residence in Boston. When the Mount Bowdoin branch of the Boston Public Library was established in Dorchester, Mrs. Fairbrother, as she then was known, became librarian and she held that position for a number of years until her marriage to Bart Musgrave, who survives her. There also are four surviving daughters.

British Object to Admitting Sargent Portraits of Jewish Family to Famous Gallery of Masters



Ousting of Wertheimers from National Gallery Demanded

By ALBERT D. BARKER

John Singer Sargent, best known of modern artists, is a storm center.

Just as an attempt was made a year ago in Bay State legislative halls to have examples of his art removed from the Boston Public Library, so today there is an outcry in the British Parliament for the banishment of nine Sargent portraits from the National Museum in London.

In the recent controversy, in which Sargent apparently has maintained his usual indifferent attitude, there are strange parallels with that which stirred Boston.

BRITISHERS OBJECT

Practically all the local criticism of the eminent artist's work centered in his conception, "The Synagogue," in the mural paintings "The Temple of Religion," which adorn the upper gallery of the Boston Public Library. Many of the Hebrew faith found this conception, showing the synagogue decadent and a snow-haired woman clutching the tablets of the law, distasteful. In the protest which followed they were joined by many prominent Christians—but the painting is still in place.

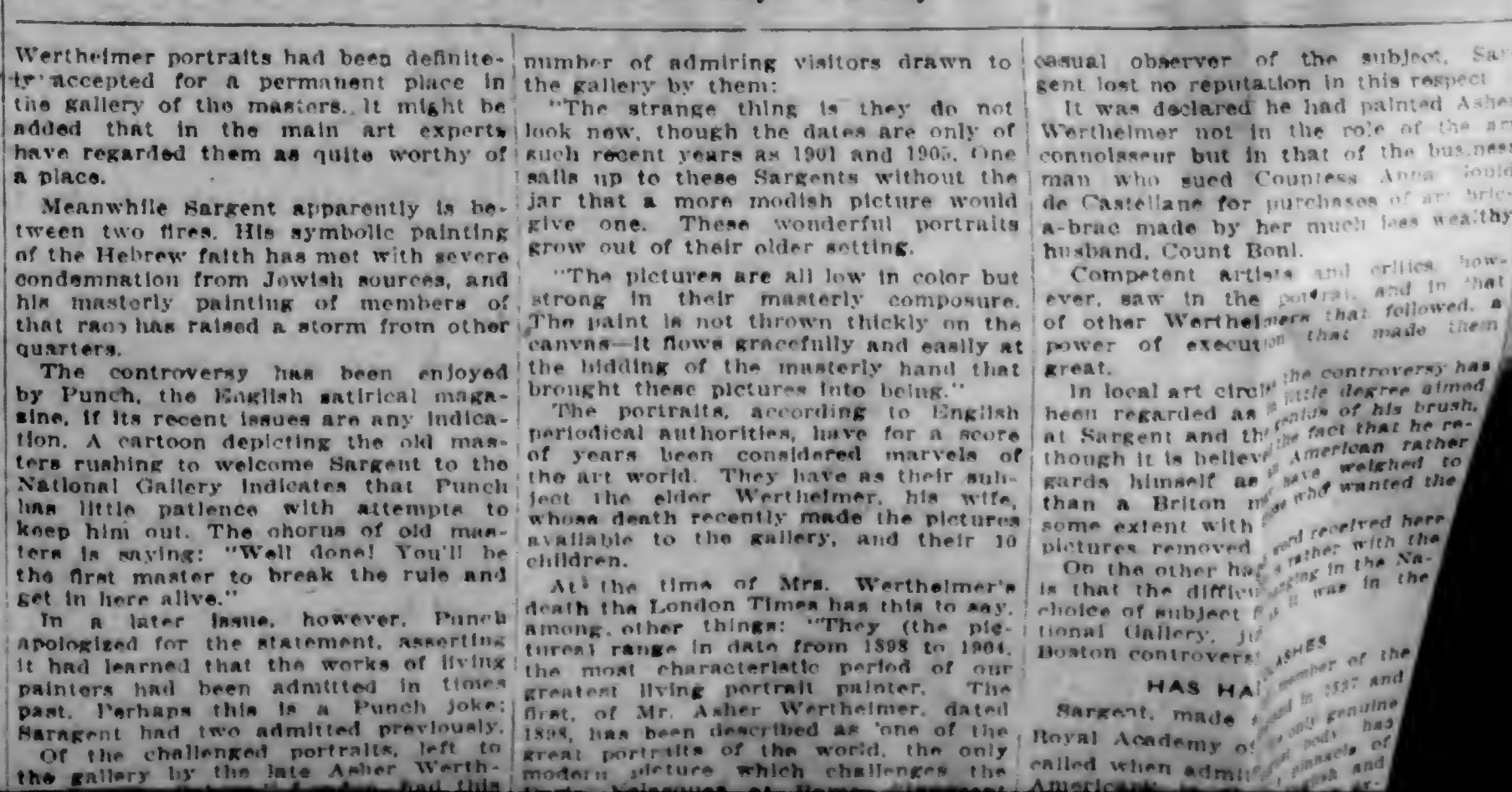
The portraits admitted to the National Museum to share a room with the work of Gainsborough, Lely, Hogarth, Reynolds and other giants of the past—perhaps the greatest honor ever accorded a living artist—are of his famous series depicting members of the Jewish-English family of Wertheimer. Artists have accorded them the distinction of being examples of bold and faithful portraiture such as is only within the powers of a genius—but many Britishers have made it plain they don't want them in the sacred precincts of their famous gallery.

The controversy reached its zenith recently, according to word received here, when Sir John Lister, Conservative member from York and an Irishman by birth, raised the issue in the House of Commons. He inquired if it were advisable to hang the works of a living artist in the National Gallery. Stanley Baldwin, chancellor of the exchequer, replied that there was no argument that the exhibit would be permanent. A laugh followed when Sir Charles Oman suggested that "these clever and extremely repulsive pictures" be placed in a room by themselves.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

This interchange has somewhat puzzled

Four of the best-known Wertheimer paintings by John Singer Sargent, (shown in the oval) hang in the National Gallery, London. Above, left, portrait of Ferdinand, Ruby and Essie Wertheimer; right, the late Asher Wertheimer, first and most famous of the series. Below, left, the late Alfred Wertheimer; right, the Misses Betty and Ena Wertheimer, now Mrs. Salaman and Mrs. R. M. Mathias. The last portrait caused an art sensation when exhibited in the 1901 Royal Academy.



Tumult Recalls Boston Protest Against "Synagogue"

Henry Cabot Lodge and Gen. Leonard Wood. As art treasures, however, portraits of less prominent figures, not a few of them Bostonians, are accorded higher place.

The value of Sargent is a moot question. The artist himself has placed a contemporary value on his work of between \$5000 and \$10,000, but even 10 years ago a prominent critic prophesied that good examples of his art would in time bring the six-figure sums now being paid for older masters.

For the Library murals Sargent received a total of \$30,000, yet this has been generally regarded as only a fraction of their value. They were the fruit of 15 years of work, and the artist himself consumed seven months putting them in place.

In this connection word that comes from New York is illuminating. Sargent joined other famous artists in offering a picture to the Grand Central Terminal Art Gallery to be offered for sale at \$5000 in furtherance of art ideas. Announcement of this immediately brought a telegram from a Boston woman, whose name has not been revealed, that she would take the picture for \$1000.

Competent artists and critics, however, saw in the picture, and in that of other Wertheimers that followed, a power of execution that made them great.

In local art circles the controversy has been regarded as a little degree of the fact that he regarded himself as an American rather than a Briton who had wanted the pictures removed from the National Gallery. It was in the National Gallery that the pictures were first exhibited in 1901.

At the time of Mrs. Wertheimer's death the London Times has this to say among other things: "They (the pictures) range in date from 1888 to 1901, the most characteristic period of our greatest living portrait painter. The first, of Mrs. Asher Wertheimer, dated 1888, has been described as 'one of the great portraits of the world, the only modern picture which challenges the

of books by their earlier authors which has lately gone into force at the Boston Library. Every month, in a department called "The Pension Question Box," the editors of Library Life take up a fresh lot of the difficult inquiries which constantly arise in regard to the precise meaning and application of various regulations of the new system. No matter how clear a set of rules may be made in writing, it is always necessary to show just how these rules will work in actual practice. That is what the "Pension Question Box" is now doing for the Boston Public Library's retirement plan. The answers supplied are not only clear, but have also the great merit of being authoritative interpretations.

All of the newest number of Library Life is, by the way, more attractive and substantial than usual. Mr. Belden's narrative description of the consecration of Bishop Mann makes the scene that transpired in Pittsburgh on this important occasion as clear and vivid to Bostonian eyes as the radio-telephone might have made its music and addresses to their ears. Mr. Bostwick's address at Simmons College on "Social Work in the St. Louis Public Library" is graphically reported by Miss Guerrier. Miss Pratt distinguishes herself again with a delightful description of the moving of the South End branch across Shawmut avenue into the new South End Municipal Building. The moving of twelve thousand books in a single day, and the complete transfer of institutional services almost without a break in their operation, are feats worthy of notice.

The introductory passage of M. E. P.'s description is here reproduced in its entirety:

It was a real child who stood in the entryway of the South End Branch, not as I suspected, something that had got out of the Brownie books. What threw me off was the pointed cap it wore, and the wide grin.

"The library's all moved in," announced the Brownie-child, rushing forward; "you get your books across the street now."

"All moved," I cried. "It can't be. They only started today."

"All moved," the Brownie declared firmly, and darted aside to intercept someone else.

I stumbled over a tangle of chairs and surveyed a dismantled Children's Room. The books were gone from the shelves, the pictures piled against the wall. Forward came Mr. Robert Dixon, who is in charge of the Shipping Department of the library.

"Where is everything?" I murmured vaguely.

"We started to move at ten this morning," he began the epic narrative. "There were about twelve thousand books on the shelves; three thousand were out. On the back of each book we chalked its section letter. The books were then packed in sacks, carried across the street to the new building, where a chute was arranged from a window—the windows are on a level with the street, you know. The boxes were shot into the library, and the attendants unpacked the books and arranged them on the shelves. Our public had already discovered the new library and began to take out the books at once. We had a record day."

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COOKSON, Sybil Irene Eleanor. (Sydney Tremaux) Tallies. Encarnate, New York, 1922. Plates. One colored. Drawings by E. Huskinson. 4408.58.

HELFORD, Oliver. Neither here nor there. New York, 1922. 2499.362.

MARQUIS, Don. Sonnets to a red-haired lady (by a gentleman with a blue beard) and famous love affairs. (Verse.) Garden City, 1922. Plates. Drawings by Stuart Hay. 4409.827.

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PUNCH. Poems from Punch, 1909-1920. With an introductory essay by W. H. Draxton Henderson. London, 1922. 4409.367.

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Regarding the question of fuel, the mayor said it was his personal opinion that there had never existed a decent or reasonable excuse for this winter's coal famine and declared that in every coal crisis New England was made a special target. As a result of the coal shortage, he said, the city of Boston hoped to effect a large saving this year by the use of fuel oil.

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The controversy has been enjoyed by Punch, the English satirical magazine. If its recent issues are any indication, a cartoon depicting the old masters rushing to welcome Sargent to the National Gallery indicates that Punch has little patience with attempts to keep him out. The chorus of old masters is saying: "Well done! You'll be the first master to break the rule and let in here alive."

In a later issue, however, Punch apologized for the statement, asserting it had learned that the works of living painters had been admitted in times past. Perhaps this is a Pinch joke; Sargent had two admitted previously.

Of the challenged portraits, left to the gallery by the late Asher Wertheimer, "The Spheres," London, had this to say, after commenting upon the large



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Wertheimer portraits had been definitely accepted for a permanent place in the gallery of the masters. It might be added that in the main art experts have regarded them as quite worthy of a place.

Meanwhile Sargent apparently is between two fires. His symbolic painting of the Hebrew faith has met with severe condemnation from Jewish sources, and his mastery painting of members of that race has raised a storm from other quarters.

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BETWEEN TWO FIRES

This intercommence has somewhat puzzled local art authorities. It was learned, because they had been informed the

number of admiring visitors drawn to the gallery by them:

"The strange thing is they do not look new, though the dates are only of such recent years as 1901 and 1905. One calls up to these Sargents without the least that a more modish picture would give one. These wonderful portraits grow out of their older setting."

"The pictures are all low in color but strong in their masterly composition. The paint is not thrown thickly on the canvas—it flows gracefully and easily at the bidding of the masterly hand that brought these pictures into being."

The portraits, according to English periodical authorities, have for a score of years been considered marvels of the art world. They have as their subject the elder Wertheimer, his wife, whose death recently made the pictures available to the gallery, and their 10 children.

At the time of Mrs. Wertheimer's death the London Times has this to say, among other things: "They (the pictures) range in date from 1898 to 1904, the most characteristic period of our greatest living portrait painter. The first of Mr. Asher Wertheimer, dated 1898, has been described as 'one of the great portraits of the world, the only modern picture which challenges the Doric Velasquez at Rome.' 'Innocent X.'"

RULE IS BROKEN

The actual bequest of the pictures was made by Wertheimer in 1916 on provision that they remain in the family till he and his wife died. The gift was accepted, despite the traditional rule against admitting the works of living artists.

It is notable in this connection that the same tradition was held in abeyance in order that the gallery might avail itself of gifts of two earlier Sargents, the Bywater portrait and that of Lord Ribblesdale. Thus Sargent, in having his famous Wertheimers exhibited before his demise, really is benefiting by a precedent established by himself.

Sargent, a determined doer of publicity, has not been quoted regarding his Wertheimer series. There is evidence, however, that he regards the first of these paintings, that of Asher Wertheimer, with satisfaction. This evidence is that he charged the subject, a well known and wealthy art dealer of London, only £1500 for the portrait, though Wertheimer expected and was ready to pay £10,000.

In the days before Sargent adopted a policy of refusing commissions it was frequently noted that the lowness of his bill was in direct ratio to the satisfaction he took in painting the subject.

PAINTED BUSINESS MAN

This first Wertheimer created something of a sensation, and was occasion for editorial comment by irascible souls. But, credited with an in-

casual observer of the subject, Sargent lost no reputation in this respect. It was declared he had painted Asher Wertheimer not in the role of the art connoisseur but in that of the business man who sued Countess Anna Gould de Castellane for purchase of an antique bracelet made by her much less wealthy husband, Count Boni.

Competent artists and critics, however, saw in the portrait and in that of other Wertheimers that followed, a power of execution that made them great.

In local art circles the controversy has been regarded as in little degree aimed at Sargent and the genius of his brush, though it is believed the fact that he regards himself as an American rather than a Briton may have weighed to some extent with those who wanted the pictures removed.

HAS HAD CLASHES

Sargent, made a full member of the Royal Academy of England in 1897 and called when admitted the only genuine American in that august body, has since that day reached a pinnacle of commanding authority in English and continental art circles. Himself an exponent of "daring brilliancy," he has had frequent clashes with those whose art conceptions looked exclusively to the past. His admission to the gallery of masters long dead is perhaps a natural consequence of that battle.

Though of Gloucester heritage, Sargent was born in Florence, Italy, in 1856, and grew up in Europe. He studied in Paris under Charles Duran when only 15 and made famous his portraits (which, being of wealthy folk he did not need), while still a young man. Today his work hangs in the leading galleries of Europe and America. To his town as a portrait painter has been added an unexpected fame as a water colorist and a daring handier of mural decorations.

His American exposure in the main, have been associated with Boston, and it is worthy of note that all his murals have a permanent place here. They constitute not the least of the art treasures of the Public Library, the Widener Library at Cambridge and the Museum of Fine Arts.

PAINTED MANY NOTABLES

Sargent early proved he was nothing if not versatile and productive. Before he was 50 he had painted 10 notable portraits showing a wide range of technique.

The majority of the portraits were of the gentility and nobility of Europe, though from time to time he was called to sketch the art world with a few national portraits.

Tumult Recalls Boston Protest Against "Synagogue"

Henry Cabot Lodge and Gen. Leonard Wood, as art treasures, however, portraits of less prominent figures, not a few of them Bostonians are accorded higher place.

The value of Sargent's is a moot question. The artist himself has placed a contemporary value on his work of between \$5000 and \$10,000, but even 10 years ago a prominent critic prophesied that good examples of his art would in time bring the six-figure sums now being paid for older masters.

For the Library murals Sargent received a total of \$30,000, yet this has been generally regarded as only a fraction of their value. They were the fruit of 15 years of work, and the artist himself consumed seven months putting them in place.

In this connection word that comes from New York is illuminating. Sargent joined other famous artists in offering a picture to the Grand Central Terminal art gallery to be offered for sale at \$5000 in furtherance of art ideals. Announcement of this immediately brought a telegram from a Boston woman, whose name has not been revealed, that she would take the picture, "slight uncertainty" as the picture was not yet painted.

One subject Sargent painted was a woman, whose name has not been revealed, that she would take the picture, "slight uncertainty" as the picture was not yet painted.

Boston Evening Transcript - March 19, 1923

STAMPS OF THE WORLD

Many Rare and Curious Issues Are Represented

In Library Exhibit of Philatelic Society

National Museum Loans Valuable U. S. Proofs

Illustrated Lecture on "Hobby" Tonight

Stamps of all nations, colorful illustrations in the history of the world, are being shown this week in the Boston Public Library, under the auspices of the Boston Philatelic Society. Here is material aplenty for the professional who goes in for "blocks of four"; here is a treasure trove for the amateur who eagerly sends his five or ten cents to the stamp dealer and waits impatiently for the charmed envelope to come to him by mail. For those in between, and even for those who have not yet noticed the cancellation stamp on local letters calling attention to the exhibit, the philatelic display will repay a journey to the library.

Many rare stamps are shown. In one case is the "Penny Black," the first adhesive postage stamp and a letter from Sir Roland Hill, loaned by Fred J. Melville, president of the Junior Philatelic Society of Boston, explaining the use of portraits on stamps.

In curious script the letter states: "I am not sure if you are aware why the human countenance was taken for the stamp—it was for this reason, viz: That the eye is accustomed to distinguish minute differences between one human face and another."

"Now the multiplication of faces in the genuine stamp is by a mechanical process, from a single original die, and all are therefore identical. The background of the label is of so close a texture that a transfer cannot be made by the lithographic or any similar process. A forger must, therefore, be original, and the most skillful artist could scarcely avoid some difference of expression which to the practiced eye of the P. O. people would cause detection."

Rare "Triangulars" and "Splits"

Nearly is Dr. Hubert Lyman Clark's private contribution to the exhibit, a block of four, including very rare Cape of Good Hope triangulars, early Canadas, early Great Britain and Australian and other issues. "Splits" are represented by bisected 10-cent United States stamps of 1851, cut in two because of a shortage and consequently more rare than uncut stamps of that day.

Possibly the greatest interest will center in the exhibit of die proofs of United States stamps loaned by the National Museum in Washington through Postmaster Baker. This consists of a series of die proofs upon India paper of all the adhesive postage stamps issued by the United States Post Office Department from 1847 to 1904. The development of these issues and historic changes is explained in detail in the very complete programme given to visitors at the exhibit.

The Civil War is recalled in a case showing stamps of the North and of the Confederate States. Envelopes in red and blue carry pictures of soldiers and, one of them, the slogan "Arm for the Union." This exhibit includes also "encased stamps," metal discs protected by glass with stamps inside to pass as currency. Curiously enough, another case in the room has exact reproductions of this in disc stamps of Germany, in use today.

Germany is again represented in its "postflugs" stamps in a collection of air post issues which includes Mennel, China, Czechoslovakia, Syria, Newfoundland, Austria and Lithuania. Latvia has an issue in red and white, the back of each sheet being a war map.

Pages from specialized collections of China and Korea are shown by C. A. Howe, exhibiting his method of mounting, writing up and embellishing with reproductions of postmarks, watermarks, etc. Various statistics are given, the Chinese and Korean characters are named and translated, and a description of the designs given. Of particular interest is the dam aged stamp of Korea that went through the riots following the abortive attempt to start a postal system in 1884; also the cumbersome and thoroughly Chinese method of employing special delivery stamps.

"It was a profitable investment," is the question asked at the bottom of a case showing a parcel stamped with Austrian kronen with a face value of \$11,000 before the war and a post value of about seventy cents now.

Soviet Russia is represented in a colorful exhibit of red, showing a plow; a drab purple issue on which is engraved a book, a lyre and a retort; a dark blue-green depicting a man rising from playing a dragon and looking toward the light at the entrance to the cave; and a pale greenish-blue issue showing a sickle and a hammer.

"Killers" Used in the Early Days

A curious case is that containing the exhibit showing the various methods of cancellation. Here the method varies from hand "killers," as the clerks called them—strokes of the pen to prevent re-use—to donkeys, geometric designs, targets of concentric rings, diamonds, shields, "lunars" and even a devil. In the early days cancellation was left to the whim of the local postmaster.

W. C. Polk has an interesting case of United States revenue stamps of the general issues of the Civil War period, very neatly mounted, and W. P. Polk is showing a large collection of United States private proprietary revenue stamps. A number of very fine specimens of the rarer stamps amongst the United States Civil War revenues will be found upon the sheets exhibited by Dr. C. D. Harvey. A fine copy of the rarest "inverted medallion" stamp of the second issue, the 25-cent, is to be noted, showing Washington in the undignified pose of "standing on his head." Some very fine copies of a few of the regular postage stamps are shown.

Lively colors mark the issues in the South American collections. These include stamps from the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, Uruguay, British Guiana, Peru and Paraguay. In the same case is a well-selected showing of issues from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and St. Pierre et Miquelon.

As one goes from case to case he comes upon lands long forgotten since public school days. Offhand, where is Trengganu, Sungei Ujong, Kelantan, Rhodney, Dind, Dooch, Orcha, Nangoon and Wadahan?

Natural history, as well as geography, may be freshened by cursory examination of the issues. India and Africa and the Federated Malay States all have colorful issues, well-done from the artistic standpoint and no less curious than the Asiatic impurities with Moslem intricacies of design and wealth of arabesque.

"Commemorative" issues show special designs adopted for special occasions by Newfoundland, Porto Rico, Ecuador, Italy, San Marino and other countries, and a Polish design bearing the head of Paderewski. Italy, France, Japan, Austria, Poland, the Saar, Germany and the United States are represented in the "foreign" exhibit. Siberia has an attractive issue depicting a sentry in brown standing on guard and the Republic of Azerbaijan a Cossack about to use his scythe in a wheat field.

A "specialized" collection of Western Australia, belonging to D. L. Pickman, shows every possible variety of stamp issued in both unissued as well as used condition. Of the first issue, from 1854 to 1860, there is a full page devoted to each denomination, including several of the denominations on cover. Among the rarer stamps shown is the 4d. blue, lithographed, showing the transfer variety, short "Western." The rouletted issues are complete. The most important of these latter are a 2d. Indian red and two examples of the 2d. printed on both sides. The 2d. lilac error of color of 1865 is shown both unused and used, the latter being exceedingly rare. All of the other issues throughout this country are shown in the very finest condition and through the period covered, the nineteenth century, are practically complete.

W. S. Barker and A. W. Dunning show a representative lot of stamps from the entire world in geographical groups. Practically every one of the four hundred or more were countries that have issued or at present issue stamps is represented by one or more specimens. Theselection of these stamps, to say nothing of arranging, mounting and labelling them, has entailed an enormous amount of time and careful work which only a stamp collector will appreciate.

R. W. Allen presents a most interesting exhibit of labels issued to advertise and commemorate philatelic exhibitions and societies all over the world. Particularly interesting is the series of the American Red Cross stamps. Mr. Allen's collection of these labels is probably the best in existence. Of added interest is a selection of the war tax stamps of the British colonies—an extra levy put upon mail matter to help lift the financial burden of the great war.

The exhibition committee consists of R. F. Borhek, chairman; W. S. Barker, D. P. Keller, C. B. K. Nevin, R. X. Hall, P. E. Atwood, Hollis Webster, Clifton A. Howe, A. W. Dunning and C. Raymond Wells.

Mr. Hall will speak on "Stamp Collecting as a Hobby," tonight at the library. W. W. Allen, vice president of the Boston Society, will preside, and will introduce also Assistant Postmaster Hurley.

2



An Early Australian Stamp with One of the Most Attractive Portraits of the Young Queen.

Issues of Stamps of All Kinds and Countries Will Be Exhibited at the Public Library for One Week, Beginning March 19th, by the Boston Philatelic Society

By Hubert Lyman Clark

HAVE you seen Uncle Sam's new postage stamps? No? Well, he won't let any pictures of them be shown you here for he is very jealous of having anyone own a picture of his stamps. You may buy all of the stamps themselves that you can afford but the law forbids with severe penalties that anyone reproduce in any way, even in printer's ink on newspaper paper, a likeness of one of those precious engravings. So if you want to see what the new stamps are like, you must ask Uncle Sam himself for them, and you'll find them an uncommonly handsome lot of miniature portraits and views.

The one-cent stamp still honors Franklin, the two-cent Washington, and on the new three-cent are the familiar features of Lincoln, but the four-cent is adorned with a woman's face. When your letter is so heavy that it takes two pictures of George Washington to carry it, one of his worthy better half will do the job. This is not the first time that Martha Washington's head has ornamented one of our stamps, for she appears on the eight-cent stamp issued in 1902. But as that was before the day of parcel post, comparatively few people, except stamp lovers, ever noted her presence or now recall the appearance of that stamp.

But Martha Washington was not the first woman to have her face adorn one of Uncle Sam's stamps, for leaving out of account symbolical and allegorical figures which have been used in certain special issues, two other notable members of the fair sex share the great honor with her and one of these precedes her by nearly ten years. Extraordinary as it seems, the first woman to appear on a United States stamp was the ambitious and pious Castilian queen, Isabella. Of course the



A Pair of the Famous Triangular Stamps of Cape Colony, with the Reclining Figure of Hope.

Two of the Rarest Stamps in the World. They Bear What Are Probably the Ugliest Portraits of Queen Victoria That Any Stamp Show, but Their Price Is Far Above Rubies. They Are Catalogued at \$12,500-\$20,000 Each, According to Condition.

explanation is simple. In 1892, Uncle Sam was busily engaged in planning for the world's fair at Chicago. Among other means of celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, a beautiful set of commemorative stamps was prepared and in 1893 they were issued with great acclaim. On half a dozen of the values, there is more or less evidence of the presence of Isabella, but on the four-dollar stamp are excellent portraits of Belgium, to whom Brazil rendered this great homage in 1920.

The woman who shares with Isabella of Castile and Martha Washington the honor of a place on our stamps, is of very different blood, class and training from either of them. An American of the Americans, yet of royal blood, born in Virginia but dying in England, she was the Castilian queen and as womanly as Washington's consort. It is gratifying to find her thus commemorated on the stamp used for foreign postage. On the five-cent value of the set issued in 1907 in honor of the settlement at Jamestown three hundred years before, is to be found the quaint old portrait of the worthy princess—Pocahontas.

The Most Beautiful Stamp in the World

But if Uncle Sam has been sparing in the use of woman's face and form on his postage stamps, other nations have not hesitated, and many of the most beautiful stamps in the world are made so by the face of a more or less idealized queen. Since stamps first came into use in England, as means of showing prepayment, of postage, and were originated early in the reign of Victoria, it was most natural that the face of the young queen should be made the chief feature of the design. So successfully was this done that the world's first postage stamp, though printed in black ink on white paper, is universally regarded as one of the most beautiful that has ever been printed. Subsequent changes of color and alterations of design have failed to produce anything among British stamps which can displace the famous "penny" hit on a combination of color and design which make the resulting stamp at least a close rival for the title of "The Most Beautiful Stamp in the World."

Unfortunately all of the attempts to honor Her Majesty in this way were not so successful and many of the early issues were more quaint than beautiful, while a few, such as those produced in Mauritius, were positively ugly. By the irony of fate, these ugly issues are now the ones most highly sought and none of the handsome ones can compete with them at all when rated by market value. In the later years of her reign various efforts were made to show the queen in more natural, less idealized form, but while these stamps reveal the woman in her mature dignity,

none of them are remarkable for beauty. Owing to the length of her reign and the extent of her empire, the number of stamps bearing Queen Victoria's likeness runs into the thousands and no other woman can compete with her in this respect. Her nearest rivals are Wilhelmina, queen of

the Netherlands, whose portrait as girl, young woman and ruler has adorned the stamps of Holland and her colonies for more than thirty years, and Isabella II. of Spain whose reputation for beauty is blighted for all time by the unfortunate portraits that mark the stamps of Spain

and her colonies from 1850 to 1870. Only Queen Maria, whose quaint portrait appears on the first stamps of Portugal, can hope to rival her in ugliness! But how well-known queens may be found giving royal character to their country's stamps. Of these Maria Takan, who

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1923

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The Stamp of Women in Philatelic Society



The British Empire as Depicted on a Postage Stamp. Showing the Many Countries Giving Allegiance to Queen Victoria. This Stamp Was Issued to Celebrate the Introduction of Penny Postage Throughout the Empire.

for many years ruled over the Cook Islands under British protection, is one of the most interesting. Although she can hardly be called beautiful, she was a woman of character and intelligence and well worthy of her place of honor. Of similar stock were the princesses and queens of the Hawaiian Islands, whose faces are to be seen on some of the stamps issued by that little kingdom between 1871 and 1891. The last and most notorious of these was the ill-fated Liliuokalani, recently deceased, whose unsatisfactory rule led to her overthrow and the ultimate absorption of her kingdom into the United States. But a Polynesian queen still rules in the Pacific and her face adorns one of the stamps of the Kingdom of Tonga. Queen Salote Tabone of the Tonga Islands and her portrait shows her to be a woman of regal form and beauty. The famous dowager empress of China never had her features published abroad but Japan has honored her Empress Jingo by placing her portrait on the five and ten-cent stamps in use since 1908. In 1910, Russia issued a notable series of portrait stamps, two of which are adorned by women; on the fourteen-kopec value is shown in profile a bust of the able but profligate Catherine II, while the fifty-kopec stamp carries a full-face portrait of the much less capable empress, Elizabeth Petrovna. It is, perhaps, worthy of comment that Belgium has not yet honored in this simple way her noble queen, Elizabeth, the antithesis of the Russian hour of her name.

Newfoundland Leads in Honoring Women

Of all the British colonies, Newfoundland has shown the greatest tendency to honor women on her stamps. Her loyalty to the Royal Family is very marked. Not content with two very beautiful and quite unlike portraits of Victoria in the issue of 1901, she has shown (besides many likenesses of Edward VII and George V) two different views of Queen Alexandra and two of Queen Mary. Moreover, she has devoted to all the members of the present royal household, including the children, one entire series, that of 1911, issued to commemorate the coronation of King George and Queen Mary. No fewer than twelve of Newfoundland's stamps have the main feature of the design a woman's face.

Other Women Not of Royal Blood

In three cases, women not of royal blood and with no ruler's power have been honored by portrayal on a postage stamp, and strongly enough these are found in recent issues of Spanish-American countries. In 1910, Mexico issued a new series of stamps, on the one and two-cent values, of which are found the faces of Josefa Ortiz and Leonora Vicuña, women who were heroines in the struggle which resulted in the independence of their country. In 1914, Cuba issued a special five-cent stamp to commemorate the centenary of the postess Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda, the central feature of which is a portrait of the lady thus honored. This is the only case on record where a special issue has been made to pay tribute to the memory of one of the fair sex.

Many stamps, past and present, are adorned with allegorical and symbolical female figures or heads. Of course the



An Australian Stamp Design in Use for Over Fifty Years, Showing One of the Best Heads of Victoria.

most generally used of these is some representation of Liberty, but among stamp-lovers the most notable is the reclining figure of Hope on the famous triangular stamps of Cape Colony. The head of Ceres on the early stamps of France is nearly as popular and that goddess has reappeared on the stamps of other countries, notably those which Portugal has used for the past ten years. The arrogant Germania which has symbolized the German Empire on other country's stamps, seems to have finally disappeared, replaced by allegorical figures of various industries or merely by large numerals. Since 1900, it has become common to show a typical girl or woman of some particular race on the stamps of her native land and French stamps in particular have portrayed a considerable variety of dusky damsels for the delectation of stamp collectors.

An Exhibit at the Boston Library

Many of these stamps portraying real or imaginary women will be shown next week at the Boston Public Library, where from March 19 to 24 the Boston Philatelic Society will hold an exhibition to which the public is cordially invited. The display will not be confined to feminine stamps but issues of all countries and all sorts will be shown, from the classic gems of the 1400s and 1500s down to the latest models of 1923. The purpose of the exhibition is to stimulate interest in stamps as works of art and objects of history, the enjoyment of which appeals to all sorts and conditions of men. Stamp-collecting is not merely a worth-while pastime for children but is a rich rewarding recreation for the most hard-working man, whatever his calling or profession may be. The Boston Philatelic Society is one of the oldest and largest of such organizations and includes, or has included, among its ranks a host of members of the most varied types, drawn together by the one common bond, their interest in stamps. Rooms containing an extensive library are maintained in the Tremont Building, available to members at any time, and here at least twice a month the meetings of the society are held. All collectors of Greater Boston are eligible for membership and their interest and cooperation are desired. It is hoped that the exhibition at the Public Library may result in attracting additional members to the society, the development of many new collectors and the awakening of a still greater interest in stamps in the minds of the general public.



A Modern Women, the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide of Luxembourg.

RARE STAMPS IN BOSTON'S COLLECTION

Given to the City by an Invalid and Kept in Public Library, It Will Delight Philatelists When They Meet Here



SOME OF THE RARE STAMPS IN BOSTON'S OWN COLLECTION

Did you ever see Boston's municipal postage stamp collection? Did you even know that your city owned such a thing? Very few people do know it, and yet the collection is a very beautiful one and one which will attract attention during the coming convention of stamp collectors in Boston.

For over 15 years this collection has been in the custody of the Boston Public Library, on Copley sq. and is very carefully kept in a safe in the office of the librarian.

It was the property of Miss Harriet F. Warren, a resident of Boston for many years before her death, which occurred at the Hotel Bellevue on Oct. 26, 1904.

She had been more or less of an invalid for a long while prior to her death, and her collection, which she had commenced to form in the early "seventies," had been a constant source of enjoyment to her during that time.

Because of this reason and in order to provide a similar enjoyment to others, she included in her will the following clause:

To the Public Library of the City of Boston my valuable collection of postage stamps, upon condition that it be kept intact and be called "The Harriet F. Warren Collection."

"Imperforates"

The executors delivered the collection to the Boston Public Library on Feb. 18, 1907. At that time it was valued at \$2000 and it is now of much more value, owing to the rapid increase in cost of many of the more valuable stamps which are contained in it.

The collection is contained in two volumes, beautifully bound in full leather, and is a general one, consisting of about 750 varieties, covering all stamp-issuing countries.

It contains very few stamps issued after the close of the 19th century, but it is very strong in the issues of that century, and especially in those stamps issued between 1845 and 1875, largely without perforations or other means of easy separation, and known to philat-

elists as "imperforates." Most of these stamps are now both scarce and valuable.

Issued by Postmasters

One of the first stamps to greet the eye is a New York postmaster's stamp, so-called. These were issued by the postmaster of New York city in 1845, and for some years thereafter were recognized by the United States Government as indicating the prepayment of postage on such letters as bore them.

These New York stamps are the best-known of the "postmaster's stamps," all of which went out of use when the United States Government assumed a monopoly of the carriage of mail, about 1850.

Besides the postmaster's stamp is a very good used copy of the semi-official "United States City Dispatch Post" 3-cent on green glazed paper. This is one of a group also recognized by the Federal Government as of equal value, within a limited area, with the regular Government issues, until their assumption of the monopoly of postal affairs.

In addition, the well-known "carrier stamps" of the same early era are represented.

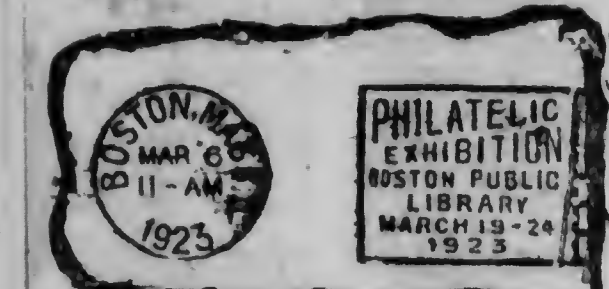
Of the stamps issued by the United States Government itself, there is a fine display. Noticeable among the early

ones are used copies, "on piece," of the 6-cent and 10-cent of the first (1847) issue, a number of unused specimens of the issue of 1857, which is the first perforated issue, a copy of the much-sought-after 3-cent pink of the September 1861 issue—or is it only a "near-pink"?—a very beautiful set of the pretty little square labels of the 1861 issue, with their quaint reminders of a bygone day in transportation, etc., and several specimens of early issues surcharged "specimen" in Gothic characters.

Seldom Seen Newspaper Stamps

The "Newspaper stamps" are well represented, the first issue—an ungainly lot—in unused condition, the second issue complete (with its odd denominations, such as 36 cents 34 cents, 12 cents, 4, 24 and 50) and the much-abused 1865 set, from one cent to \$100, which was sold by the Government for \$5 during one of its economical spells.

Among the later issues are a complete



CANCELING STAMP FOR THE PHILATELIC CONVENTION

set, unused, of the Columbian issue—that showy, much-advertised set issued at the time of the World's Fair held at Chicago in 1893 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of Christopher Columbus' great discovery. This set is the first of the so-called "commemorative sets," and is of much beauty, though not of great rarity or value.

Among the envelopes are some of the old "compound envelopes" (one cent and three cent), set-tenant, on white paper and on buff paper, and an almost complete set of the gorgeously-colored set of 1870.

Last, but not least, is a splendid unused set of the "Department Stamps"—those very interesting labels issued in the '70s as a Government check upon the use of the United States mails by the various Government departments.

Some of the rarities

Passing to the stamps issued by other countries, the first thing which attracts one's attention is the fact that the early "classical" issues are so well represented, largely by specimens in better than average condition.

Noticeable among these, as a group, are the stamps of British North America (Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, etc.). Canada shows a vertical pair of the three penny imperforate, together with a specimen of each of the well-known shades of

the six penny of the same issue—a notable quartet—and many unused gems of the later issues in immaculate condition. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia each have the rare and valuable first issue represented, complete, by remarkably good specimens in used condition.

Among the other better known rarities are a two-cent on yellow of the 1862 set of British Guiana, a Brazil ninety reis "bullet," a very handsome display of "triangular capes" (including one "woodblock"), a used copy of that much-discussed stamp the "Y4" of Cuba—the storm-center of philatelic controversy for so, these many years—a very complete collection of the early oblong imperforate issues of Ceylon—a "Post Paid" one penny Mauritius of the vintage of 1848 and another of 1858, Hawaiian "numerals," a "Sydney View" from New South Wales, Oldenburg first issue complete, early Saxony, a left half-stamp of the Geneva, Australian tonal of 1843, Western Australian "Swans" of the first issue and a practically complete set of the Sicilian "Bomba Heads" with their cancellations, an over-present reminder of the vanity of man!

Government Sends Exhibit

This collection is of particular interest to postage stamp collectors at this time, in view of the exhibition of stamps which will be held by the Boston Philatelic Society at the Boston Public Library, in the exhibition rooms on the top floor, during the whole of the coming week.

The United States Government is actively cooperating with the local society and will have on exhibit several cases full of proofs, on thin ("India") paper, of the different Government issues, commencing with that of 1817 and including all regular issues, as well as postage due, newspaper, special delivery, department and other official issues.

It has also authorized the use of a special canceling die advertising the fact that the exhibition is to be held, and this die is now in use at the Boston Postoffice in canceling letters.

In addition, there will be on exhibit many thousands of stamps from all over the world, loaned by members of the Boston Philatelic Society and other interested collectors. Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, Ralph N. Hall, a former president of the society, will deliver in the lecture hall of the library a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "Stamp Collecting as a Hobby."

WILL SELL NEW STAMPS AT PHILATELIC SHOW

Because of the postage stamp exhibition of the Boston Philatelic Society, Inc., to be given here next week, Boston is to be one of three places in the country where the new 13-cent President Cleveland postage stamp will be put on sale in advance of their general issue.

The new stamps, which bear a picture of President Cleveland and of his birthplace, will go on sale here at the main postoffice on Tuesday next; they will also be on sale on that date at the division of stamps at Washington and at the postoffice at Caldwell, N. J., where Cleveland was born.

Every facility will be given for collectors here to get the stamps and, if they wish, to have them cancelled. Only 10,000 can be sent.

The society's exhibition of stamps begins next Monday in the exhibition hall at the Boston Public Library.

SHOP GIRLS READERS OF GOOD BOOKS

Library in Great Need of Copies and New Works

When Katie leaves her counter in a downtown bargain basement, she hustles up to the Public Library where she spends the evening in the Bates reading room. And she doesn't read any cheap dime novels either, according to Charles Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library.

NO YELLOW NOVELS THERE

First, because the library has not a single novel in its collection and second because the shop girl that sells perfume and jewelry by day has just as good tastes in literature as the college girl that sits beside her in the reading room, in the opinion of Mr. Belden.

The library has more nonfiction books than fiction, Mr. Belden states, and the store girl that reads at all reads books of high class order. Her fiction is that of the best modern writers and not exaggerated accounts of high living. But for every book in the library at Copley square and in the 34 branches throughout the city there are 10 would-be-readers and, although Mr. Belden says that in his 18 years as head librarian the circulation has increased 80,000 a year, the library is in great need of books and could care for thousands more.

Not Enough Copies

"This library is only on the threshold of its opportunities," he said. "We need more than the cent and a quarter from every dollar of taxes which are appropriated yearly for books. We have not enough copies and some books never stay on the shelf, except these in Bates Hall that cannot be taken out. Some books are almost impossible to obtain."

The situation in the main library at Copley square is such, from Mr. Belden's picture, that to get a popular book one must take a camp stool and prepare for a nice long wait. A cot might be necessary to obtain the latest book. All that is necessary after getting comfortable on the camp stool is to wait until the book comes in, rush up to the desk with your card all made out, and get the book—if there are no others in the waiting line.

Result of "Story Hours"

"The reason the public is showing better taste in reading is that we are beginning to see the result of cultivating the reading habit in the children through our children's reading rooms and story hours," Mr. Belden said. "This is and will be a great factor in raising our standard."

The library has bought more new poetry books than ever before and the public is beginning to show an appreciation for poetic writing, the librarian states.

The Boston Post

In connection with the stamp collectors' convention, I note that "Ten-Book List No. 61," entitled "Postage Stamps," has been compiled for the Boston Public Library by Clifton Armstrong, H. B. B.

The list, prepared in connection with the first public exhibition of the Boston Philatelic Society, from March 19 to 24, contains among other interesting works, "War Stamps of the Allies," by Douglas B. Armstrong and Clifton H. Greenwood; "Postage Stamps of the United States," by John Nichols Luff; "How to Collect Postage Stamps," by Bertram T. K. Smith, and "Natural History as Shown on Stamps," by James H. Lyons.

Dear Observer Citizen—Of what place would the average youth think first if he were requested to name four edifices which were originally built as churches, but which are now used for quite different purposes?

Well, probably the Seaside Temple, once the largest Congregational Church in Boston, that old building is now one of the most successful social centers in Boston, for there is seldom an evening when an athletic game, dance or a like diversion is not being held away there.

How many of those youngsters would think of the Hollis street theatre, years ago the fashionable Hollis street church; of the Old Howard Atheneum, once "Miller's Tabernacle," and of the West End branch of the Boston Public Library system, built more than a hundred years ago and known then as the "West Church"?

Not many would, I'll wager. I go even further and hazard the guess that most parents of those youngsters would have forgotten that these present-day amusement and recreational centers were once used for a purpose not alien to the antithesis of those for which they are now used.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1923

Published every day in the year except Sunday, at 171 Tremont Street, Boston, by Boston Publishing Co.

OTTO FLEISCHNER TO LEAVE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Assistant Librarian Has Given 32 Years to City's Service

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library, will retire May 1. He has been a member of the library staff since 1891 and has held his present office since 1900. Previous to going on the retired list he will take a vacation of a month.

He was born in Austria 58 years ago, received an important part of his education in Milan, Italy, and traveled extensively. He came to Boston in 1875. During the early years of his life here he was in the employ of Sullivan & Libbie, a firm of book sellers and book auctioneers. His earliest work in the service of the public library was in the shelf department. When the removal from the Boylston street building to the new library was effected, he was made custodian of special libraries.

The position of assistant librarian was revived by the trustees on Jan. 12, 1900 for Mr. Fleischner, in order to make his knowledge of books and his marked executive ability more fully available. During the last 23 years he has borne a large part of the administrative burden of the Boston Public Library system.

Boston Herald

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1923

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, HE WILL CONCLUDE HIS ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER A MONTH'S VACATION IN APRIL

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library since 1891 and a member of the library staff since 1891, will retire from active service on May 1. In fact, Mr. Fleischner will leave his desk in the librarian's office on April 1, to enjoy a month's vacation before availing himself, four weeks later, of the library's new retirement plan.

By thirty-two years of service, the greater part of it spent in important official positions, Mr. Fleischner has acquired an exceptional knowledge of the operation of the Boston Public Library in all its details as well as in all its major policies. He was born in Austria, sixty-eight years ago, and acquired much of his early education at Milan, Italy, and in extensive travel. Coming to Boston in 1870, he found employment with the firm of booksellers and book auctioneers then known as Sullivan & Libbie, and for many years made the firm's catalogues and appraised the value of its books. In 1891 he entered the shelf department of the Boston Public Library, which was then housed in its old building in Boylston street.

Mr. Fleischner's knowledge of books, his administrative ability and his indefatigable industry won early recognition. When the library moved to the new building in Copley square, he was made custodian of special libraries, including the fine arts, music, Barton and Ticknor collections. Here he had a great task of organization to plan and execute, largely "from the ground up," because the special libraries had not before existed as an extensive department in themselves, with a whole floor set aside for them. Some 70,000 volumes were placed in his personal care from the outset, and the additions made, including the strengthening of the now important collection of photographs, were all determined and guided by his judgment. In fact, the whole fine arts department, as an instrument of popular service, stands today largely a creation of Mr. Fleischner's. It was he who first brought it into wide public use, planning visits to it from the schools, and arranging exhibits of value and interest to the public at large.

The position of assistant librarian, second in command of the library's administration, was revived by the trustees on Jan. 12, 1900, with the especial purpose of offering it to Mr. Fleischner, and so turning to full account his executive talents and his knowledge of books. During the twenty-three years of his service in this capacity he has carried a large part of the administrative burden of the city's growing library system, and has been always the ranking officer of the library in the librarian's absence.

This week the Boston Philatelic Society is offering at the library in Copley Square the first public exhibition which the society has ever organized, and to signalize the event the Boston Public Library has devoted its latest ten-book list to the subject of "Postage Stamps." The bibliography has been prepared by Clifton Armstrong, H. B. B. Note is also made of the fact that current numbers of the American Philatelist, official journal of the American Philatelic Society, and of McKee's Weekly Stamp News, are kept on file in the library's periodical room. The book-list follows:

Postage Stamps

- ARMSTRONG, Douglas B., and Charles H. Greenwood. War stamps of the Allies, 1914-1920. An historical record. (Popular edition.) London, 1920. 111 pp. \$2.50.
- JOHNSON, Stanley Currie. The stamp collector. A guide to the world's postage stamps. New York, 1920. Plates. Bibliography, pp. 308-312. 239a.154; 2.70a.28.1.
- LUFF, John Nicholas. The postage stamps of the United States. New York, 1902. Illus. \$2.50a.50.
- LYONS, James H. The commemorative stamps of the world. Boston, 1914. Illus. With a foreword by Clifton A. Howes. 239a.51.
- Natural history as shown on postage stamps. Boston, 1916. Illus. Introduction by Clifton A. Howes. 239a.151.
- MELVILLE, Frederick Jones. The A. B. C. of stamp collecting: a guide to the study of the world's postage stamps. London, 1903. 1 Plate. \$2.50a.141.
- Charts on postage stamps. New York, 1911. 1 illus. Portraits. Bibliography, pp. 333-350. 239a.42.
- NANKIVILL, Edward J. Stamp collecting as a pastime. London, 1902. Illus. (The Stanley Gibbons philatelic handbook.) 2287.152.
- POOLE, B. W. H., and Willard O. Wylie. The standard philatelic dictionary. Including the many postal developments resulting from the great World War. Beverly, 1922. 1 illus. Philatelic terms, translations of inscriptions found on stamps, statistics concerning all stamp issuing countries, monies of all nations converted into their United States equivalents. \$2.50a.86.
- SMITH, Bertram T. K. How to collect postage stamps. London, 1907. Plates. Bibliography, pp. 173-178. 2287.105.

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VILLAGE LIBRARY NEEDED

Not a Failure While One Person Is Interested

Must Be Outgrowth of Community Esteem

Miss E. L. Jones Tells Massachusetts Librarians

At Institute Meeting at Simmons College

"Many persons are of the belief that we should have fewer libraries on the ground that the spreading of the State appropriation for library work over such a large number of local institutions results in the maintenance of none upon an adequate basis," declared Miss E. Louise Jones of the Division of Public Libraries of the Commonwealth during the opening session of the Eighth Annual Institute for Librarians at Simmons College this morning. This idea, according to Miss Jones, is contrary to the programme which the State has long been trying to carry out.

"We have in Massachusetts at present," continued the speaker, "424 free public libraries of which 162 are in towns having a population of fewer than two thousand persons. Obviously the library in the small town which is not absolutely necessary to community life, is looked upon as not needing much attention. The librarian of such an institution is necessarily some person in the town who has other sources of income. She need not be a trained librarian, but it is essential that she be a person who can create and hold the interest of children and one who as an idea of what the word service means."

No Library a Failure

"No library can be called a failure as long as there is one interested person who is willing to give her time and enthusiasm to the work of helping others to educate themselves. If the village library were to be done away with, in order that larger ones in the cities might have more money with which to better their services and shelves, much harm would be done, since those in the rural districts would be unable to avail themselves of the privilege which they now enjoy."

"The ideal village library should be the outgrowth of the life and interest of the community itself—not merely a benefaction of some organization or philanthropist. It should be governed by a board of trustees each of whom recognizes and assumes the responsibilities of his election to the board. Such a library should have a collection of books ranging from 5000 to 8000 and an annual addition of two hundred to five hundred new books is essential. At certain definite periods the librarian should conduct a "housecleaning" and all old volumes should be discarded or properly mended." The appearance of the building itself is of great importance, Miss Jones believes, and she said that if librarians could be brought to realize how much the public judges a library by its appearance, they would exercise greater care in preserving an orderly and attractive arrangement of bulletins, periodicals and furniture.

A Good Test

A test of the value of a public library lies in the amount of assistance it renders to schools. Librarians should endeavor to stimulate an interest among the teachers, declared Miss Jones, and should appeal to every organization to avail itself of the library privilege.

The session was opened with an address of welcome by Charles Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library and director of the Division of Public Libraries of the Massachusetts Board of Education. Mr. Belden declared that the programme of the Institute, which will continue through Friday, is based upon the ideal village library and its purpose is to give to the untrained librarians enough inspiration to enable them to go home and give better service to their respective communities.

Following Miss Jones' address was a talk by Miss Frances Wiggin of Boston on the subject of "Cataloging and Classification." In the afternoon an address on "Library Extension to Schools" was delivered by Miss Wiggin, and Miss Kathleen Jones of the division of public libraries spoke on "Getting Books Read." Miss Jones spoke of procuring the proper books—particularly those of lasting value—and the need of getting them off the shelves and into the homes.

Tomorrow morning Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell, librarian of the School of Social Work, will speak on reference books and in the afternoon there will be talks on "Broadening the Library," by Miss June H. Donnelly, director of the School of Library Science at Simmons College, and "How We Advertise," by Charles R. Green, librarian of the Jones Memorial Library at Amherst.

Guests at Meeting

The following named librarians are attending the institute meetings as special guests of the division of public libraries:

Mrs. Mabel P. Robbins, Roxbury; Miss Rosalie E. Williams, East Douglas; Mrs. Ednah B. Dorr, Groveland; Miss Flora White, Heath; Mrs. Jennie P. McLoughlin, Kingston; Miss Hannah K. Nelson, Lakeville; Miss Josephine A. Baker, Marshfield; Miss Ellen F. Cox, Pembroke; Mrs. Julia W. Norton, Pembroke (Hyannisville); Mrs. Annie S. France, Phillipston; Miss Jennie J. Bancroft, Tyngsboro; Mrs. Mary C. Cole, Warwick; Miss Annie M. Waite, West Boston; Mrs. Sarah O. Bailey, West Newbury; Miss Abby B. Shute, Auburn; Mrs. C. Esther Etney, South Acton; Miss Anna M. Sturgis, Lanesborough; Miss Mary B. Bartlett, North Reading; Miss Rena Robinson, Paxton; Mrs. Jennie M. McLean, Ayer; Mrs. Belle H. Hayward, East Brookfield; Mrs. J. S. Florence Freeland, Sutton; Miss M. Anna Carbell, Randolph; Mrs. May C. Bolee, Ashfield; Miss Bertha Perley, Boxford; Mrs. Mary E. Towne, Greenwich Village; Miss Grace Peterson, Salisbury; Mrs. Grace S. Bragg, Ashland; Mrs. C. A. Randall, Northfield; Miss Grace M. Kilburn, Shirley; Mrs. C. G. Dean, Brookfield; Miss Lavinia W. Rogers, Chilmark; Mrs. Lena L. Wimpenny, Edgartown.

OTTO FLEISCHNER WILL

RETIRE ON MAY 1

FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, HE WILL CONCLUDE HIS ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER A MONTH'S VACATION IN APRIL

Otto Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library since 1900 and a member of the library staff since 1891, will retire from active service on May 1. In fact, Mr. Fleischner will leave his desk in the librarian's office on April 1, to enjoy a month's vacation before availing himself, four weeks later, of the library's new retirement plan.

By thirty-two years of service, the greater part of it spent in important official positions, Mr. Fleischner has acquired an exceptional knowledge of the operation of the Boston Public Library in all its details as well as in all its major policies. He was born in Austria sixty-eight years ago, and acquired much of his early education at Milan, Italy, and in extensive travel. Coming to Boston in 1879, he found employment with the firm of bookellers and book auctioneers then known as Sullivan & Libbie, and for many years made the firm's catalogues and appraised the value of its books. In 1891 he entered the shelf department of the Boston Public Library, which was then housed in its old building in Boylston street.

Mr. Fleischner's knowledge of books, his administrative ability and his indefatigable industry won early recognition. When the library moved to the new building in Copley square, he was made custodian of special libraries, including the fine arts, music, Barton and Ticknor collections. Here he had a great task of organization to plan and execute, largely "from the ground up," because the special libraries had not before existed as an extensive department in themselves, with a whole floor set aside for them. Some 70,000 volumes were placed in his personal care from the outset, and the additions made, including the strengthening of the now important collection of photographs, were all determined and guided by his judgment. In fact, the whole fine arts department, as an instrument of popular service, stands today largely a creation of Mr. Fleischner's. It was he who first brought it into wide public use, planning visits to it from the schools, and arranging exhibits of value and interest to the public at large.

The position of assistant librarian, second in command of the library's administration, was revived by the trustees on Jan. 12, 1900, with the especial purpose of offering it to Mr. Fleischner, and so turning to full account his executive talents and his knowledge of books. During the twenty-three years of his service in this capacity he has carried a large part of the administrative burden of the city's growing library system, and has been always the ranking officer of the library in the librarian's absence.

Boston Post March 22, 1923

In connection with the stamp collectors' convention, I note that "Ten-Book List No. 61," entitled "Postage Stamps," has been compiled for the Boston Public Library by Clifton Armstrong Howes, S. B.

The list, prepared in connection with the first public exhibition of the Boston Philatelic Society, from March 13 to 24, contains among other interesting works, "War Stamps of the Allies," by Douglas B. Armstrong and Clifton H. Greenwood; "Postage Stamps of the United States," by John Nichols Luff; "How to Collect Postage Stamps," by Bertram T. K. Smith, and "Natural History as Shown on Stamps," by James H. Lyons.

Boston Daily Globe
THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1923

ASSISTANT TO RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIBRARY

Otto C. Fleischner Will
Leave Position May 1

Has Been in Service 32 Years—
Widely Known Authority

Otto C. Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library and one of the best-known librarians in the country, will retire from active service in the library on May 1. He has been in the library service for 32 years, and has been assistant librarian since 1901.

In him the best traditions of the Boston Public Library were conserved and there are few men in the entire country who possess a better knowledge of books in general and of the history and value of books—especially of books relating to the fine arts in all the languages. He is as well known to book collectors and connoisseurs of books as he is to librarians, for his erudition on the subject of rare books is such that his advice was always in demand.

Mr. Fleischner was born in Bohemia—now Czechoslovakia—and was highly educated both in that country and in Italy before he came to America. Soon after his arrival in Boston he became associated with the old firm of Sullivan & Noble, which, as booksellers and auctioneers, handled some of the most valuable collections in the country at that time and dealt in rare and choice books.

It wasn't long before Mr. Fleischner was recognized as an expert in books and in the whole range of knowledge pertaining to books and book-makers. He also kept abreast of the times in all that pertained to the foreign book market.

The Boston Public Library needed such a man on its staff and he was induced to enter the library service in 1891. He secured a great many of the book treasures which the library possesses and became a very definite force in the organization and work of the library. When the Central Library was moved from the old quarters on Boylston at its present home in Copley square, Mr. Fleischner was put in charge of the special libraries and collections that have been bequeathed the Public Library and which contain some of its greatest treasures.

In addition to this he organized the Fine Arts Department of the library and made it a real center for all who desired knowledge on the fine arts and architecture. Among other things he made a wonderful collection of photographs and the department kept pace with all the contemporary literature on the arts. This whole department has become of vast moment to students.

Mr. Fleischner's influence and advice was felt in every department of the library and through the whole range of its activities. Librarians came and went but he was a continuous, active force in the affairs of the library and was highly regarded by the entire staff. He was broad and liberal in his attitude toward everything that concerned the library and he believed that the Boston Public Library should be the repository of all that was unique as well as popular in literature of the world.

He built up the lecture courses that have been running for 25 years and which have become the most popular lectures in the city. He encouraged the use of the library by literary and art organizations and by the schools. He helped in laying out the great reading room and the department of the library and the multi-use newspaper room.

In point of fact, Mr. Fleischner has carried a large part of the administrative work of the library on his shoulders the past 22 years. He goes on a month's vacation on April 1.

Boston's Library to Lose Its "Wheel Horse"

Otto C. Fleischner For 32 Years Has
Worked Devotedly and Effectively
To Build Up Great Institution

By A. J. PHILPOTT

The Boston Public Library will lose one of the ablest men it ever had when its assistant librarian, Otto C. Fleischner, retires on May 1, after 32 years of service.

Everybody who knows him at all well knows him as "Otto," which means that there is no camouflage about him and that he is respected as a man among men for his simplicity and his genuineness. Yet Otto might put on "airs" with a certain propriety, for he forgets more about books and libraries than the average librarian knows.

In point of fact he has been very much the "wheel horse" of the library ever since he became assistant librarian in 1900. Librarians and trustees have come and gone, but Otto was always on hand to see that things went straight and as they should go, insofar as it was possible for him to steer things and at the same time initiate all new-comers into the mysteries of the library organization and the library traditions.

Library Has Its Traditions

For this Boston Public Library, like all great libraries, has its traditions founded in respect for the institution itself and in pride of its growth and standing as a great library—one of the foremost in the world and the first great public library in the country. Otto C. Fleischner loved the library as he did his own family and always spoke of it with respect and with a certain reverence, as one would speak about a religion.

And he imbued others with this feeling. Many times when the library had no immediate funds with which to purchase some particular book or books that were in the market and which he believed Boston should own, he went out among his friends and got the money to make the purchase and then it appeared as a "gift." The man who would do that sort of thing had more than the average interest in the work he was doing for the city of Boston.

He knew books—had an instinct for books and for book values. One of his regrets of late years has been that the Boston Public Library could not compete in the open market for rare books against the wealthy men who were ready to pay exorbitant prices for book rarities of any kind.

In speaking about this to the writer a few days ago Otto said: "Wealthy book collectors have bid up the prices of rare books out of all reason. No ordinary library can compete with these collectors. The Librarian of Congress a short time ago sent in a bid of \$100 on a book—at a sale in New York—which he thought the Congressional Library should possess. That book went for \$1500, and really all it was worth was \$100."

"What is the greatest treasure the Boston Public Library possesses?"

"It has a number of treasures. Probably the greatest in actual money value is the copy of the First Folio Shakespeare. A copy sold some little time ago in London for something over \$100,000. We have one of the finest copies in existence in the Boston Public Library. It is part of the Barton collection—a great collection of Shakespearean and works on the drama, which the library bought in 1873 from the widow of Thomas P. Barton of Philadelphia for \$30,000. Besides the books relating to Shakespeare there are many first editions of the old English dramatists and books relating to the early history of the British stage. There are about 14,000 books of all kinds in this Barton collection at the present time."

This Barton collection is one of a number of rare collections in the library which has been under the care of Otto Fleischner ever since the removal to the Copley-square Building in 1896. All these collections are on the third floor where also is the Alan Brown Musical collection and Theatrical collection. Notable also among these collections is the Prince collection of early Americana including a priceless copy of the Bay Psalm Book—the first book printed in the English Colonies—and a copy of the Indian Bible, known as the Elliot Bible. Here also is the famous library of Nathaniel Howditch, the great mathematician and astronomer; the Ticknor library of Spanish and Portuguese literature and others.

Organized Fine Arts Department

In addition to these collections Otto Fleischner began the work of organizing a Fine Arts Department in the library about 1895 and he has built this department up so that today it is one of the best and most useful collections of the kind in the country. It includes many thousands of photographs, not only of works of art but also of buildings and monuments of all kinds in every country in the world.

This department came in time to be much used by students and by groups from schools and colleges. In fact people came from far distances to study in this department. Exhibitions of various kinds have also been held in the gallery on this third floor which have aroused a wide public interest.

The lecture courses, which have become so popular a feature of the library's activities in the winter season, were begun in a tentative way in the Fine Arts Department by Otto Fleischner in 1897. They were at first on subjects relating exclusively to the fine arts; now these lectures cover a wide field of interest and knowledge and are crowded at all times.

Besides all this, Otto Fleischner has had a great deal to do ever since he became assistant librarian in 1900 with the executive and administrative work of the library, with its many branches and stations all over the city; its printing office and bindery; its cataloging department; its reading rooms; its newspaper and magazine department; its stacks, and finally with the purchase of books.

Yet for all of his knowledge of books,

and his interest in books, Otto Fleischner is no "bookworm." He is a very human, modest, even-tempered, all-round democratic sort of man, best liked by those who know him best, and well liked by all who have had occasion to know him and come in contact with him. In his time he has come in contact with most of the great authors and publishers of the country and he is known to book collectors the world over. Many of the latter seek his advice.

He doesn't like to express any opinion about the library. He says: "I am regarded a little old-fashioned in my attitude toward library work and development. I confess that I am, perhaps, a little old-fashioned. I am inclined to think that the libraries are taking up too many fads that are not in the province of a library. They are assuming too many school functions for one thing."

"A library is in a large sense a bureau of information. Its primary function is that of a repository for books, etc., to which people can come quietly and read or get what they want. I question the wisdom of assuming that a library should have academic functions. There is too much show and noise about some of the methods that are being adopted by libraries to interest people in books."

"There is an old-fashioned dignity about such an institution as the Boston Public Library—a respect for books—that should be conserved. It is well to give people a certain help to book knowledge, but I don't think a library should be used to advance the interest of social fads and fancies that usually blow up in a little while anyway. There is a line that should be drawn in library work. Some librarians in this country at the present time seem to think they are in the show business—entertainers."

Otto Fleischner was born in Bohemia and educated in Prague and Milan. He came to Boston in 1873 and joined the Libbie Company whose specialty was the auctioning and sale of choice books and private book collections. He entered the service of the Boston Public Library in 1891 and from that day to this has done most of the purchasing of books for the library. He lives in Brighton. Several of his boys were in the United States service during the war.

Shakespeare at Popularity Peak

William Shakespeare died something more than 300 years ago and was laid to rest in Stratford church, with the famous curse written upon his tombstone against any who should disturb his bones.

But "The Bard of Avon" is far from being a "dead one," notwithstanding. In Boston his works continue to hold their place among the "best sellers" at the bookstores, year in and year out. There is no slackening in the popular demand for the plays and poems of the master, no sign of any loss of interest in the study of his craftsmanship and his philosophy at the libraries.

This year marks the tercentenary of the first edition of Shakespeare's plays in collected form, the great First Folio of 1623, an event fitting to be commemorated throughout the English-speaking world. The First Folio has been described as the proudest monument of English literary history, the greatest contribution in a single volume to secular literature in any age or country.

An American satirist once remarked that the private library of the average Englishman consisted of three things: a Bible, a volume of the works of Shakespeare, and a pack of cards, with the Bible at the bottom and the cards on top.

The transoceanic retort to this gibe was that the library of the average American was exactly the same, except that the Bible and Shakespeare were omitted.

That is not in the least bit true in either country now. There was never a time when Shakespeare was so widely read, understood and enjoyed as the present. People are not so apt to make a parade of their knowledge. They are not ostentatious in their quotations. But, thanks to the work of our schools and colleges, the acquaintance of the multitude with the works of the great dramatist is both wide and deep.

In Great Demand at Boston Public Library

A Sunday Herald reporter asked at the Boston Public Library a few days ago whether or not Shakespeare and Shakespeareana were real to any extent in these days of problem plays and romantic novels. Had the output of "Workshop 47" and Eugene O'Neill eclipsed the work of the great Elizabethan in the public estimate? Did people prefer "Balbit" and "This Freedom" to "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet"?

Nothing of the kind. "There is no slowing up of the demand for Shakespeare here," said a Bates hall official. "We have something like 7000 works of reference on our shelves, and one whole division is devoted to Shakespeare and to Shakespeareana. The demand is constant—growing slowly, if anything."

There is a specially strong demand for the single play volumes, the Temple edition and the Rolfe, books suited for individual study and of a size than can be conveniently slipped into the outer coat pocket.

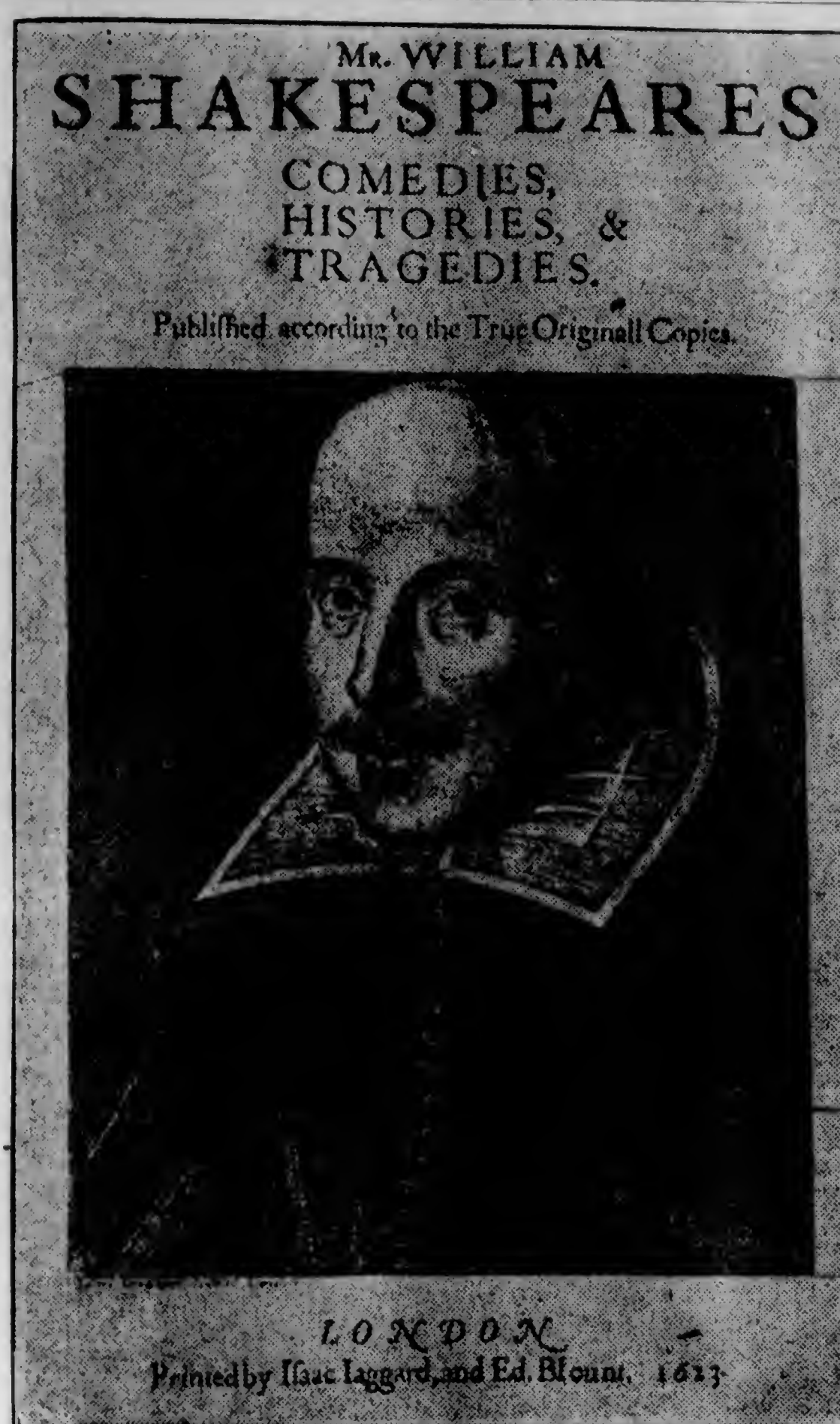
The bookstore man speculated on what could possibly become of the thousands and thousands of such books that are being constantly assimilated with not the slightest diminution of the number of requests.

"I don't mean that the volumes of complete works are not being sold, too," he went on. "They are—in large numbers. Many book lovers are fond of having several editions, printed in different styles. In starting a private library in this country a copy of Shakespeare's works is considered essential. It is the foundation stone."

"And the commentaries?" asked the Sunday Herald man.

"Yes, there is a steady sale for them, too. No, I don't recall many new ones that have appeared of late, but there are enough already in print, in all countries."

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THE FIRST FOLIO

has the largest and most complete collection of Shakespearean books in the country, and one of the best in the world. It is famous everywhere.

The collection was originally the property of Thomas Pennant Barton, an indefatigable and enthusiastic collector, and the trustees have added to it largely since it was purchased by the city in 1873.

NOTEWORTHY COLLECTION

It contains the first four folios and several reproductions, 22 of the early quarto editions of various plays, and a number of the late issues of the quartos, with most of the desirable editions of Shakespeare, including translations. The catalogue, a remarkable work, prepared by James M. Hubbard, is a marvel of indexing and cross-indexing.

The library contains of the collected works of Shakespeare 136 editions and of separate plays more than 500 numbered editions. Of translations there are more than 200, including Belgian, Danish, French, Friesic, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Latin, Plattdeutsch, Polish, Russian, Spanish and Swedish versions.

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Shakespeare. The book has, as you know, a number of imitators, and these, too, are unceasingly popular."

POPULAR ON STAGE

We are all familiar with the wave of popularity in which Shakespeare is held in the theatre. Shakespearean revivals are all the go. Instead of being a perilous speculation on the part of the theatrical manager, they are now regarded as a "sure thing"—certain to "go over big."

Even New York has "discovered" Shakespeare, and, satisfied with bed-room farces and girl shows, the city is reveling in several productions of the classic dramas.

"So very clever, my dear. Quite modern in their effects," you know. You ought to go and see them!" The lecturers, too, are taking up Shakespeare. He is quite a cult in certain circles. Prof. Rogers, in a recent address, declared that we are going back to Shakespeare dramatically, in a number of ways. We are readopting his styles, his mannerisms, his methods, and even copying the scenery which was used in the old Globe Theatre, in London, where so many of Shakespeare's plays were first presented.

If Shakespeare's ghost, hovering near, were made aware of this sudden rise in popularity, it would undoubtedly smile a sardonic smile. It has witnessed many ups and downs of this sort, many temporary revivals in contemporary interest.

HIS FAME ENDURING

But the ghost would be quite serene, notwithstanding. It would know very well that for all the temporary vagaries of fashion which would "take him up" for a season, only to "drop him" again for some fresh novelty, there is always a great, steady groundswell of serious appreciation by lovers of good literature and good plays and good poetry that is not affected by or dependent on this fickle surface popularity. It would know that the fame of Shakespeare is enduring and that, as the years go by, the army of those who really love and appreciate him is constantly increasing.

Shakespeare did not live to see the issue of this first collected edition of his plays, over half of them saved from the dustbin, as William Ford remarks, by Shakespeare's actor friends, John Hemmings and Henry Condell, for "the great variety of readers" who owe them an enormous debt of gratitude. These two, Hemmings, "book-keeper" and manager of the Globe Theatre and creator of the role of Falstaff, and Condell were mentioned in Shakespeare's will, shortly before his death, April 23, 1616.

During Shakespeare's life only 18 of

Brooklyn, who also owns the unique copy of Jaggard's collected plays of 1609, for which Mr. Folger is said to have paid \$100,000 when sold to him by the Rosenbach Company, the highest price ever paid for a single copy of any book. Between Shakespeare's death and the appearance of the First Folio only one additional play was printed, "Othello" (1622), likewise in quarto. The First Folio contained 26 plays in all, including those mentioned above, with the exception of "Pericles," which was omitted.

SAVED FROM OBLIVION

Thus the First Folio, thanks to Hemmings and Condell, preserved 29 plays that would otherwise have disappeared: "The Tempest," "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," "Measure for Measure," "The Comedy of Errors," "As You Like It," "All's Well that Ends Well," "Twelfth Night," "A Winter's Tale," "Henry VI (Part II)," "Henry VIII," "Coriolanus," "Timon of Athens," "Julius Caesar," "Macbeth," "Antony and Cleopatra," "Cymbeline," "King John," "Henry VI (Part I)," "Henry VI (Part II)," and "The Taming of the Shrew." What a calamity had these plays disappeared from English literature!

The playwright of Elizabethan times did not prepare his plays for publication. His concern was their stage production; moreover, he did all in his power, if he was manager as well as playwright, to prevent their being printed, as he considered the publication of a play as competitive to his door receipts.

On the other hand, once his play fell into the hands of a printer and was published under license from Stationers Hall, the playwright appears to have had to grin or not to grin and bear it. He had no redress in the matter and, unless he had some separate and binding agreement with the publisher, a playwright received nothing from a printer or publisher, all proceeds being pocketed by the pirates.

Despite jealously guarded prompt-books, plays "leaked" out of the theatre and into the printing offices. Publishers undoubtedly sent nimble-minded scribes to jot down scenes more or less clandestinely, or to "reconstruct" them from memory. Again, dishonest actors and "book-keepers" (custodians of the theatre's promptbooks) undoubtedly sold versions or parts or whole plays to publishers. Occasionally an author may be presumed to have placed transcriptions of his plays in the hands of friends, which copies eventually found their way into print.

AGILE PUBLISHERS

In any event, the agile publishers of the day managed more often than not to get what they went after, and the 15 plays in quarto issued before 1616 show how keenly they went after Master William Shakespeare. Once a license from Stationers Hall was obtained by the publishers, it established his copyright in a work perpetually, and if a play sold well he waxed fat while the author waxed thin. It was over a century before this condition was remedied. All the Shakespeare quartos were probably pirated publications, which, as Polard suggested, Shakespeare probably regarded with passivity.

He titles of the First Folio ran as follows: "The Works of William Shakespeare, containing all his Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies: Truly set forth according to their first Originall." The publisher's line reads: "Printed by Isaac Iaggard and Ed. Blount, 1623." and for the colophon we find: "Printed at the Charges of W. Iaggard, Ed. Blount, I. Smithweeke and W. Aspley, 1622."

Although this group appears to have been responsible for the publication, Hemmings and Condell undoubtedly supplied much, if not all, of the text, and how this was accomplished we do not know, as the Globe Theatre with its contents was destroyed by fire three years before Shakespeare's death.

UNDER GREAT DIFFICULTIES

Undoubtedly there were great difficulties to be surmounted before the book could be brought out. One almost feels grateful in pointing out the fact that the First Folio, precious though it is to us, abounds in errors of spelling, punctuation, pagination, etc., clearly indicating inadequate supervision, though delighting the hearts of the Baconians.

Of the few hundred copies of the First Folio printed, nearly 200 survive, according to Sir Sidney Lee's census, but only 14 of these can be considered as perfect or in unretorted condition, perhaps 25 may be called good, 80 are imperfect, 2 are known to have been destroyed (one of them in the Chicago fire of 1871, it is said), and other copies are excised.

Undoubtedly many copies of the First Folio perished in the London fire in 1666. America is the proud possessor of perhaps a third of all the finest copies, and certainly of some of the finest, each of which is, of course, the Folger copy already referred to. Among copies in American public collections is the one in the New York Public Library, the first copy presented to Yale University by A. W. Cochran in 1911, the Rowfant copy given to Harvard by Harry Elkins Widener. The earliest recorded sale of a First Folio of Shakespeare was that by W. Cooper in Harnmarket,

ASSISTANT TO RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIBRARY

Otto C. Fleischner Will Leave Position May 1

Has Been in Service 32 Years— Widely Known Authority

Otto C. Fleischner, assistant librarian of the Boston Public Library and one of the best-known librarians in the country, will retire from active service in the library on May 1. He has been in the library service for 32 years and has been assistant librarian since 1900.

In him the best traditions of the Boston Public Library were conserved and there are few men in the entire country who possess a better knowledge of books in general or of the history and value of books— and especially of books relating to the fine arts in all the languages. He is as well known to book collectors and connoisseurs of books as he is to librarians, for his erudition on the subject of rare books is such that his advice was always in demand.

Mr. Fleischner was born in Bohemia—now Czechoslovakia—and was highly educated both in that country and in Italy before he came to America. Soon after his arrival in Boston he became associated with the old firm of Sullivan & Co., which, as bookellers and auctioneers, handled some of the most valuable collections of books in the country at that time and dealt in rare and choice books.

It wasn't long before Mr. Fleischner was recognized as an expert in books and in the whole range of knowledge pertaining to books and book-makers. He also kept abreast of the times in all that pertained to the foreign book market.

The Boston Public Library needed such a man on its staff and he was induced to enter the library service in 1891. He secured a great many of the book treasures which the library possesses and became a very definite force in the organization and work of the library. When the Central Library was moved from the old quarters on Boylston at its present home in Copley square, Mr. Fleischner was put in charge of the special libraries and collections that have been bequeathed the Public Library and which contain some of its greatest treasures.

In addition to this he organized the Fine Arts Department of the library and made it a real center for all who desired knowledge on the fine arts and architecture. Among other things he made a wonderful collection of photographs and the department came to have the reputation of being the repository of all that was unique as well as popular in literature, that it should rank with the great libraries of the world.

Mr. Fleischner's influence and advice were felt in every department of the library and through the whole range of its activities. Librarians came and went but he was a continuous influence in the affairs of the library and was highly regarded by the entire staff. He was broad and liberal in his attitude toward everything that concerned the library and he believed that the Boston Public Library should be the repository of all that was unique as well as popular in literature, that it should rank with the great libraries of the world.

He built up the lecture courses that have been running for 25 years and which have become the most popular lectures in the city. He encouraged the use of the library by literary and art organizations and by the schools. He helped in laying out the great musical and theatrical library and the much-used newspaper room.

In point of fact, Mr. Fleischner has carried a large part of the administrative work of the library on his shoulders the past 25 years. He goes on a month's vacation on April 1.

Boston's Library to Lose Its "Wheel Horse"

Otto C. Fleischner For 32 Years Has Worked Devotedly and Effectively To Build Up Great Institution

By A. J. PHILPOTT

The Boston Public Library will lose one of the ablest men it ever had when its assistant librarian, Otto C. Fleischner, retires on May 1, after 32 years of service.

Everybody who knows him at all well knows him as "Otto," which means that there is no camouflage about him and that he is respected as a man among men for his simplicity and his genuineness. Yet Otto might put on "airs" with a certain propriety, for he forgets more about books and libraries than the average librarian knows.

In point of fact he has been very much the "wheel horse" of the library ever since he became assistant librarian in 1900. Librarians and trustees have come and gone, but Otto was always on hand to see that things went straight and as they should go insofar as it was possible for him to steer things and at the same time initiate all new-comers into the mysteries of the library organization and the library traditions.

Library Has Its Traditions

For this Boston Public Library, like all great libraries, has its traditions founded in respect for the institution itself and in pride of its growth and standing as a great library—one of the foremost in the world and the first great public library in the country. Otto C. Fleischner loved the library as he did his own family and always spoke of it with respect and with a certain reverence, as one would speak about a religion.

And he imbued others with this feeling. Many times when the library had no immediate funds with which to purchase some particular book or books that were in the market and which he believed Boston should own, he went out among his friends and got the money to make the purchase and then it appeared as a "gift." The man who would do that sort of thing had more than the average interest in the work he was doing for the city of Boston.

He knew books—had an instinct for books and for book values. One of his regrets of late years has been that the Boston Public Library could not compete in the open market for rare books against the wealthy men who were ready to pay exorbitant prices for book rarities of any kind.

In speaking about this to the writer a few days ago Otto said: "Wealthy book collectors have bid up the prices of rare books out of all reason. No ordinary library can compete with these collectors. The Librarian of Congress a short time ago sent in a bid of \$100 on a book—at a sale in New York—which he thought the Congressional Library should possess. That book went for \$500, and really all it was worth was \$100."

"What is the greatest treasure the Boston Public Library possesses?"

"It has a number of treasures. Probably the greatest in actual money value is the copy of the First Folio of Shakespeare. A copy sold some little time ago in London for something over \$100,000. We have one of the finest copies in existence in the Boston Public Library. In fact we have fine copies of the first four folio editions of Shakespeare. They are part of the Boston collection—a great collection of Shakespearians and works on the drama, which the library bought in 1873 from the widow of Thomas Barton of Philadelphia for \$30,000. Besides the books relating to Shakespeare there are many first editions of the old English dramatists and books relating to the early history of the British stage. There are about 14,000 books of all kinds in this Barton collection at the present time."

This Barton collection is one of a number of rare collections in the library which has been under the care of Otto Fleischner ever since the removal to the Copley square building in 1896. All these collections are on the third floor where also is the Alan Brown Musical collection and the Theatrical collection. Notable also among these collections is the Prince collection of early Americana including a priceless copy of the Bay Psalm Book—the first book printed in the English Colonies—and a copy of the Indian Bible, known as the Eliot Bible. Here also is the famous library of Nathaniel Bowditch, the great mathematician and astronomer, the Ticknor library of Spanish and Portuguese literature and others.

Organized Fine Arts Department

In addition to these collections Otto Fleischner began the work of organizing a Fine Arts Department in the library about 1895 and he has built this department up so that today it is one of the best and most useful collections of the kind in the country. It includes many thousands of photographs, not only of works of art but also of buildings and monuments of all kinds in every country in the world.

This department came in time to be much used by students and by groups from schools and colleges. In fact people came from far distances to study in this department. Exhibitions of various kinds have also been held in the gallery on this third floor which have aroused a wide public interest.

The lecture courses, which have become so popular a feature of the library's activities in the winter season, were begun in a tentative way in the Fine Arts Department by Otto Fleischner in 1897. They were at first on subjects relating exclusively to the fine arts; now these lectures cover a wide field of interest and knowledge and are crowded at all times.

Besides all this, Otto Fleischner has had a great deal to do ever since he became assistant librarian in 1900 with the executive and administrative work of the library, with its many branches and stations all over the city, its printing office and bindery, its cataloging department, its reading rooms, its newspaper and magazine department, its stacks, and finally with the purchase of books.

Yet for all of his knowledge of books,

and his interest in books, Otto Fleischner is no "bookworm." He is a very human, modest, even-tempered, all-around man, who knows his best, and well liked by all who have had occasion to know him. In his time he has come in contact with most of the great authors and publishers of the country and he is known to book collectors the world over. Many of the latter seek his advice.

He doesn't like to express any opinion about the library. He says: "I am regarded a little old-fashioned in my attitude toward library work and development. I confess that I am, perhaps, a little old-fashioned. I am inclined to think that the library is taking up too many fads that are not in the province of a library. They are assuming too many school functions for one thing."

"A library is in a large sense a bureau of information. Its primary function is that of a repository for books, etc., which people can come quietly and read or get what they want. I question the wisdom of assuming that a library should have academic functions. There should be no show and noise about some of the methods that are being adopted by libraries to interest people in books."

"There is an old-fashioned dignity about such an institution for books—Public Library—a respect for books—that should be conserved. It is well to that should be a certain help to book knowledge, but I don't think a library should be used to advance the interest of social fads and fancies that usually blow up in a little while anyway. There is a line that should be drawn in library work. Some librarians in this country at the present time seem to think they are in the show business—entertainers."

Otto Fleischner was born in Bohemia and educated in Prague and Milan. He came to Boston in 1873 and joined the Libbie Company whose specialty was the auctioning and sale of choice books and private book collections. He entered the service of the Boston Public Library in 1891 and from that day to this has done most of the purchasing of books for the library. He lives in Brighton. Several of his boys were in the United States service during the war.

Shakespeare at Popularity Peak

William Shakespeare died something more than 300 years ago and was laid to rest in Stratford church, with the famous curse written upon his tombstone against any who should disturb his bones.

But "The Bard of Avon" is far from being a "dead one," notwithstanding. In Boston his works continue to hold their place among the "best sellers" at the bookstores, year in and year out. There is no slackening in the popular demand for the plays and poems of the master, no sign of any loss of interest in the study of his craftsmanship and his philosophy at the libraries.

This year marks the tercentenary of the first edition of Shakespeare's plays in collected form, the great First Folio of 1623, an event fitting to be commemorated throughout the English-speaking world. The First Folio has been described as the proudest monument of English literary history, the greatest contribution in a single volume to secular literature in any age or country.

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"Nothing of the kind," said a Bates hall official. "We have something like 7,000 works of reference on our shelves, and one whole division is devoted to Shakespeare and to Shakespearians—commentaries. The books are in constant use. Someone has them practically all the time."

"Take this Variorum edition, for instance, by Dr. H. H. Furness. There is never a time from the moment the library first opens its doors in the morning until it closes for the night that one or more of these volumes are not down."

He removed a book from the shelf and pointed to the state of its binding.

BINDING SHOWS USAGE

"The way in which they have been worn shows how much they are used," he remarked. "We have to constantly renew them at the bindery."

"And the same is true of the various commentaries, you say?"

"Yes, they are in steady use, too. Shakespeare is included in the literature classes at all schools nowadays. It is presented intelligently, too, and the pupils are keen to follow it up."


"Then there are so many dramatic schools in and about Boston. You can't be an actor or actress in these days unless you are grounded in Shakespeare. After all, he furnishes the only solid foundation for a dramatic education."

This calls to mind the fact that in the Barton-Ticknor library, which is included in the Public Library, Boston

Mr. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARES

COMEDIES, HISTORIES, & TRAGEDIES.

Published according to the True Originall Copies.



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"Yes, there is a steady sale for them, too. No, I don't recall many new ones that have appeared of late, but there are enough already in print, in all conscience."

"I see you are still offering 'Lamb's Tales'?"

"Indeed we are. There does not seem to be any end to the demand for this book by Charles and Mary Lamb. It is published in a score of forms, from editions suited to the youngest child to those prepared for the adult lover of all things pertaining to

Shakespeare. The book has, as you know, a number of imitations, and these, too, are increasingly popular."

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During Shakespeare's life only 16 of his plays had been published, and these with the exception of a volume of nine plays issued by William Jaggard in 1616, in quarto at different times, issued separately in quartos, the first of which was "Titus Andronicus" in 1594, the only known copy of which

owned by Mr. Henry C. Folger of

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AGILE PUBLISHERS

In any event, the agile publishers of the day managed more often than not to get what they went after, and the 15 plays in quarto issued before 1616 show how keenly they went after Master William Shakespeare. Once a license from Stationers' Hall was obtained by the publishers, it established his copyright in a work perpetually, and if a play sold well he waxed fat while the author waxed thin. It was over a century before the publisher was required to acknowledge the author's ownership. All the Shakespeare quartos were probably pirated publications, which, as Polard suggested, Shakespeare probably regarded with passivity.

The title of the First Folio ran as follows: "The Works of William Shakespeare, containing all his Comedies, Histories and Tragedies; Truly set forth according to their first Originall." The publishers' line reads: "Printed by Isaac Jaggard and Ed. Blount, 1623." and for the colophon we find: "Printed at the Charge of W. Jaggard, Ed. Blount, I. Smithweeke and W. Aspley, 1623."

Although this group appears to have been responsible for the publication, Hemmings and Condell undoubtedly supplied much, if not all, of the text, and how this was accomplished we do not know, as the Globe Theatre with its contents was destroyed by fire three years before Shakespeare's death.

UNDER GREAT DIFFICULTIES

Undoubtedly there were great difficulties to be surmounted before the book could be brought out. One almost feels regretful in pointing out the fact that the First Folio, precious though it is to us, abounds in errors of spelling, punctuation, pagination, etc., clearly indicating inadequate supervision, though delighting the hearts of the Baconians.

Of the few hundred copies of the First Folio printed, nearly 500 survive, according to Sir Sidney Lee's census, but only 14 of these can be considered as perfect in an unretouched condition, perhaps 25 may be called good, 30 are imperfect, 2 are known to have been destroyed, one of them in the Chicago fire of 1871, it is said, and other copies are well used.

Undoubtedly many copies of the First Folio perished in the London fire in 1666. America is the proud possessor of perhaps a third of all the finest copies, and certainly of some of the best, one of which is, of course, the Folger copy already referred to. Among copies in American public collections is the one in the New York Public Library, the fourth copy presented to Yale University by A. W. Cochran in 1911, the Rowfant copy given to Harvard by Harry Aldrich Videner. The earliest recorded sale of a First Folio of Shakespeare was that by W. Cooper in Haymarket, London, to Sir William and the Hon. Henry Coventry in 1657. The price paid for it is not known, and it was not until three guineas was given for the Marthi Folios copy in 1754 that a public sale price of which we know was recorded.

Boston is indeed fortunate to have a fine copy in its possession.

Boston Herald - March 27 1923

SHOWS HOW TO USE OFFICIAL PAPERS

Librarian Uses Sunday Herald to Illustrate

The Special Libraries Association of Boston devoted its meeting last evening in the state library at the State House to a discussion of public documents issued and compiled by the national, state or municipal governments and the methods of extending their use.

Miss Edith Guerrier of the Boston public library, in discussing document publicity, showed an effective means to guide and encourage follow-up reading on general subjects. Stories of interest are clipped from the daily newspapers. In this case The Sunday Herald, pasted on a large folder and against them are noted the various documents which have a bearing on the subject of the story or questions raised in its connection.

Walter B. Briggs of the Harvard College library said that this country led the world by a large margin in putting means of education into the hands of the people through national and state documents. John Edmonds, chief of the Massachusetts archives; George G. Watkins of the Massachusetts Historical Society and Miss Jennie Foster, first assistant of the state library, also spoke.

Miss Harriet E. Howe, the president, conducted the business meeting, and Edward H. Redstone, the vice-president, and, as state librarian, the host of the evening, introduced the speakers. Members of the library staff served refreshments.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 28, 1923

LIBRARY BULLETINS "COMING EVENTS"

Lists Free Lectures, Meetings, Etc., for the Public

Boston visitors, as well as residents, desiring to learn of free public entertainments, lectures, meetings, etc., will be given the necessary information at the Boston public library, where its extension service committee has inaugurated a "Coming Events Bulletin." The bulletin service, which carries events for seven days, has been sponsored by Mrs. Allen Chamberlain, 80 Pinckney street, a committee member, and has been placed in the alcove to the left of the main entrance hall in front of the elevator.

The events listed can be obtained through personal inspection or by calling up the information bureau at the library. It is planned to keep the files as up-to-date as possible and already the daily bulletins carry a large number of events to which the public is invited free.

Under the bulletins on the board is the following self-explanatory notice: "Extension Service Bulletin. Coming Events, Sponsor, Mrs. Allen Chamberlain."

"This bulletin board is now used for a calendar of coming events, limited for the present, to those for which no fee is charged."

"The public is invited to send in announcements which it believes to be of interest. While it will not be practicable to include all events in the calendar, the library will maintain in the information office a file, open to the public, for announcements of events not listed on the bulletin board, and further details of those which are so posted."

"Announcements sent in should give the following facts: The organization or persons responsible for an event, with postoffice and telephone address, the day and hour, the place, the speaker or other leading 'performer'; the type of event (lecture, forum, class, concert, exhibit, meeting, etc.); and the topic or purpose."

The service is the first of its kind in this section of the country. Mrs. Chamberlain and other members of the committee are of the belief that it will fill a much desired need.

THE LIBRARIAN

FROM the captain of a coal-carrying freighter comes by all odds the best letter about books and the reading of books which the Librarian has seen in many a day. The steamship Ausable, it should be explained, lay at the L-street wharf in South Boston a fortnight ago, discharging a cargo of coal to the Elevated Railway Company. Just at that time the magazine editor of the Transcript, announcing an article on the work of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, raised the cry, "Aye, a Life-Raft of Books!" Instantly the call was heard on board the Ausable. The captain was eager to know whether the raft might not be guided toward his ship. He wrote to the Boston despatch-agent of the Merchant Marine Library Association having headquarters at the Boston Public Library, under Mr. Belden's direction, the illuminating letter referred to above, which the Transcript, through the kindness of Mrs. L. Tucker Burr, chairman of the association's Book Drive Committee for Boston, now has the privilege of reprinting.

Captain Myddleton's letter to Mr. Carl W. Shattuck, the despatch agent, here follows:

In the Transcript this evening, I was fortunate enough to learn your name and, with a little thought, this is the opportunity to return a box of books, and, if possible, like young Oliver, ask for "more."

Mr. Milton Raison (y-clept "The Sailor Poet") of New York, when he was with the library there, was very kind and furnished this vessel with books, but I have not had an opportunity in New York to exchange this set and Raison has since left the library and joined the staff of the World.

Our boats have been loading around Petrograd and European ports and we have added some London Everyman's, such as "John Evelyn's Diary," Boswell and Scott. Also a little "A Short History of the English People," by Dr. J. R. Green, in two volumes; likewise "Back to Methusalem" of G. B. S., and the ever wonderful diary of the redoubtable Sammie Pepys, whose tomb, by the way, in St. Olave's Church in Mark Lane, London, is always the first place that I steer a course for in that marvellous town—the Abbey next.

My people do not seem to care particularly for best-sellers, and such stuff as the cheap magazines inflict on their clientele, but they like McFee (deaf old Bill we know him as), Chris Morley (we have his "Where the Blues are," etc.), William J. Locke, Dickens, Thackeray, J. Fenimore Cooper's sea romances, Herman Melville, especially "Moby Dick," William Hudson, E. V. Lucas, Tom Hardy, Walpole, Chester-ton, Max Beerbohm, G. B. S. We are trying to bump into a copy of Wells' "Outlines," also anything biographical, historical and travel; old copies of Asia, Scientific American and the Geographic are good for the body as well as the soul.

The ship is at the L-street wharf discharging several thousand tons of coal to the Boston Elevated Railway (belonging in our small way to keep things moving in the town that can produce the Atlantic). I anticipate finishing discharging on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning and sailing immediately thereafter.

If I have seemed too greedy in my begging suggestions, won't you forgive it and do what you can for us? Any expense attached to sending you the books from the ship or your box to the ship, I shall be glad to relieve you of. I often wonder if you ever have Gibson's "Decline and Fall," at sea one can read that sort so much more easily than ashore.

If you would phone me to the Elevated power plant here, letting me know about the time any books may arrive, I shall be grateful, for I wish to be on board when they come. The people in the office of the power plant are good about delivering phone messages to me. Thanking you and apologizing for spinning such a long yarn, I am,

Respectfully yours,
H. S. MYDDLETON,
Commanding Ausable

This letter awakens a hundred notions about the reading of books at sea, the eagerness with which books are desired by seamen, the type of books they desire to read, which probably have never before entered the average landman's mind. What are some of the causes of this eagerness and interest? Are conditions on board the Ausable typical of conditions throughout our merchant fleet in general, or are they wholly exceptional? There is no need for the Librarian to attempt any speculative reply to these queries. They are answered by a man who knows the whole subject intimately from many years' practical experience aboard merchant-ships, and who can speak with perfect authority, William McFee himself. An article about seamen's

reading, recently written by Mr. McFee for the monthly bulletin of the Author's League, is delightfully complimentary to Captain Myddleton's letter. All the statements of general principle made by McFee are directly borne out by the particular evidence offered by Myddleton, of course without any thought of publication. The comment of the distinguished author-mariner is next printed:

"It is a privilege for me to call the attention of authors to a little known section of the public. The obscurity in which the crews of ships seem destined to exist forever is largely due to the fact that the rest of us, including authors, inevitably visualize seamen as doing heroic things, or dreadful things, or absurd things, but never by any chance normal rational human things, like reading books. It has always seemed to me that Joseph Conrad—to invoke an honored and splendid name—achieved one of his greatest feats of artistic truth when he depicted old Singleton, in the 'Nigger of the Narcissus,' sitting amid the uproar of a fœcile on sailing day, reading 'Pelham.' Just what an elderly, efficient shellback would do; but it took a great artist to see him doing it."

"The fact is, not that seamen read, but that they are human. A majority of us, afloat or ashore, on the promenade deck or in the glory hole, do a deal of reading to ease a certain ache in mind. Let us grant for the present that our mental processes are not very simple after all, and that it is not essential to probe deep into the seaman's soul in order to discover why he reads. He does; and the principal reason is the restriction of his movements."

"I verily believe this is one of the main difficulties in getting young Americans to go to sea. I have watched them, and they remind me of animals in a cage. Much of the bolsterousness of youths on a ship, calling for stern, repressive measures, is due to this caging of young men whose parents come from open country. In the case of a seaman in the fore-cabin or a junior officer, he has a short deck and a bunk, exactly as if he were in jail, when off duty. In addition to this, he is hampered by the general resentment of a body of men if one of their number presumes to do anything unusual. The universal refuge from inclement weather, derisive shipmates, boredom, gambling, ingraving thoughts, and sad memories, is reading."

"I must point out to authors that our main objective is the youth. He goes to sea during the most important years of his life. He spends that life in a very peculiar atmosphere, an atmosphere of official hardness and close association with (occasionally) undesirable elders. It is very difficult to help him. Personally I have found it advisable to restrict my contact with him to giving him (gruffly) what books I could spare. I know Lord Nelson used to take a midshipman ashore with him to dinner, and I know a captain in the royal navy today who would make his clerk with him on visits. But you can't do that in the merchant service. If you try to get acquainted with youths personally, you will be accused of nursing the juniors. If you go in for addressing them in the mess, you are a preacher and unwise."

"The American Merchant Marine Library Association is trying to fill the gap in the seaman's life by providing him with an assortment of books for the coming voyage. The ship I am on has one of these libraries; and I am moved to solicit the donation of books more suitable for men engaged in an arduous calling in the twentieth century. A great many of our books are the more dry husks of literature. 'How to Pray' by an eminent evangelist, for example, is not a glowing thing to read when you are twenty years old, full of beans, and want a good yarn. The association has done the best it could with the available material, which consists too often of lumber-room junk that folk wished to get rid of. There is a real danger in bringing up a large body of young men upon second-rate or, rather, fifth-rate books."

"Another point worth noting is that small-sized books are much more appreciated than formidable tomes. Cheap reprints are better than large-paper editions. And when 'classics' are recommended rather than more popular and recent successes, it is with no intention of being high-brow, or making the seaman a high-brow. It is a matter of simple sense. A book like 'Two Years before the Mast,' or 'Moby Dick,' or 'Tom Cringle's Log' is a tried and tested commodity. From what we know of human nature, we know that such books will be the most for our seamen. If our authors wish to give their own books (and they might do worse), there is no objection. But a plentiful supply of clean, handy books for sending aboard our ships is a genuine necessity and a bona fide adjunct to the libraries and colleges ashore."

After reading this article by William McFee in conjunction with Captain Myddleton's letter, where is the Bostonian who will not be glad to know that during the week from April 8 to April 15 all the people of Massachusetts will have a chance to cooperate with the work of the American Merchant Marine Library Association? Of course, one wishes that the Ausable were still at its dock in South Boston. Then one could start for L street at once with a whole armful of books for that interesting ship. But, as a matter of fact, the Merchant Marine Library Association's plan is broader and better than that. The association has arranged that books can be left at any public library in the State during the second week of April, with a designation showing that they are intended for the marine service, and the books will promptly be forwarded to all the Ausables and Nancy Anns, the Old Dominions and the Northern Stars, which touch our shore and which have on board men who want something to read during long hours at sea.

The association's hope is that every man and woman in the State will give at least one worth-while book to this circulating collection for seamen; and it is hard to believe that the hope will fall of fulfillment.

Ready reference to biographies of some of the eminent men of our immediate time is provided by the Boston Public Library's newest ten-book list. These are the selections:

LIVES OF LIVING MEN
CLEMENCEAU. Hyman, Henry. Mayor, New York. (1919). Portrait. 264pp. 174.
COLE. Macnashen, Hugh Vhart. Emily Cole the man and his work. New York. 1922. 360pp. 247.
FOCH. Reenold, Raymond. Foch, the winner of the war. Translated by Mary Cadwallader Jones. New York. 1920. Portrait. Plates. Map. 230pp. 464.
FORD. Rushnell, Sarah Terrell. The truth about Henry Ford. Chicago. (1922). Portrait. Plate. 284pp. 171.
GEORGE. Raymond, Edward Thompson. Mr. Lloyd George. New York. (1922). 254pp. 4.
HARDING. Cuneo, Sherman A. From printer to President. Philadelphia. (1922). Portrait. 422pp. 205.
HOOVER. Kellogg, Vernon Lyman. Herbert Hoover: the man and his work. New York. 1920. Portrait. Autograph facsimile. 238pp. 15.
VENIZELOS. Gibbons, Herbert Adams. Venizelos. Boston. 1920. Portrait. Plates. 307pp. 125.
WILSON. Timulty, Joseph Patrick. Woodrow Wilson as I know him. Garden City, N. Y. 1921. Portrait. 429pp. 252.
WOOD. Hagedorn, Hermann, Jr. That human being, Leonard Wood. New York. 1920. 422pp. 244.

Boston Traveller. n. d.

Retirement Pay of City Workers

THE mayor's appeal to the Legislature on behalf of scrub-women employed by the city is entirely considerate and humane when viewed by itself. He would have the retirement pension for these women raised from \$380 to \$480 a year. He can readily show that this is needful.

His proposal, however, has stirred indignation in the breasts of certain other city workers, notably some in the clerical group.

These clerks reason this way: "Many of us have been grubbing along for years at low salaries, performing work that called for care and intelligence. Beginning Feb. 1 of this year we have had the option of remaining unprotected by any pension arrangement or enrolling under the new plan, which requires us to contribute four per cent. of our weekly wages. Other employees of the city, including hand laborers, veterans and others, are entitled to pensions without any contributions on their own part. Moreover, they are assured of pensions substantial in amount."

"With us," the clerks continue, "the case is different. Not only do we forfeit a percentage of our meager salaries, but the allowances promised to us under the act are by no means liberal."

For instance, Miss A is a cataloguer, who has been in the city's service 36 years. She is nearly 70, and on reaching that age will be retired automatically. Her retirement pay will be one-half her average salary for the last five years. As that salary has been \$22.38 a week, she will receive \$11.19 a week as her pension.

Miss B, a shelf lister at the Public Library, has been employed 47 years, and if she should ask for retirement now she would receive as pension the sum of \$9.19 per week. These are but illustrations. They seem to show that some of the city's most faithful and best educated employees are asked to pay high for benefits such as are accorded in even larger measure to others without payment. Is this right?

Boston Post. March 29 1923
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The custodian of the periodical room at the Boston Public Library tells me that the aggregate number of persons reading in the room at certain hours during the year before last and last year reached its highest point at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and at 8 o'clock in the evening. At the 4 o'clock period, the figure is placed at 25.00 (total for two years, of course), and at the 8 o'clock period, 31.72.

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Boston Transcript - March 30, 1923

LAST SHAKESPEARE LECTURE

Professor Gilmer of Tufts Will Speak on "Shakespeare as a Character in Plays Written About Him" at Public Library Sunday Afternoon

The last of the Shakespeare lectures in Boston Public Library under the auspices of the Drama League of Boston will be given Sunday afternoon by Professor Albert H. Gilmer of the English department of Tufts College. The subject is "Shakespeare as a character in plays written about him." References will be made to the plays by Shakespeare revived this season in New York. The lantern slides will show scenes from these; also pictures of the New York and London productions of Clemence Dane's recent drama, "Will Shakespeare." This year is the tercentenary of the publication of "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories & Tragedies, London, 1623," generally known as the First Folio.

Boston Transcript - April 2, 1923

"MOVIE" LECTURES AT LIBRARY

First Motion Pictures in History of Boston Public Library Will Be Given Sunday Afternoon

For the first time in the history of the Boston Public Library, motion pictures will be presented in the lecture hall on Sunday afternoon, April 8, at three o'clock, at the first of a series of lectures supplementary to the regular course. The pictures will be shown under the direction of the City of Boston Conservation Bureau.

On Sunday afternoon, the film will be "Why Are We Careless?" which was made by the city and the Boston Elevated trustees in an effort to improve traffic conditions. The programme will include community songs relating to Boston, a vocal solo, a five-minute address by a traffic officer, and a picture talk on the screen entitled "Boston in History Points to Its Future." A second motion picture lecture will be given on Thursday evening, April 12, at eight o'clock.

Boston Transcript - April 4, 1923

COLONEL GASTON APPOINTED TO THE LIBRARY BOARD

MAYOR CURLEY EXPECTS NO PROTEST FROM LABOR INTERESTS, OF WHICH THERE WERE SEVERAL CANDIDATES

Colonel William A. Gaston was today appointed by Mayor Curley a member of the Board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Bishop Alexander Mann.

Soon after the vacancy was announced the Boston Central Labor Union appealed to the mayor for representation on the board, asserting that the labor interests had been ignored throughout the Library's history. Several possible candidates were suggested. The mayor took his time in considering the question, but had offered the position to several persons, including Clifton B. Carberry, managing editor of the Boston Post, before requesting Colonel Gaston to accept it.

Whether the Boston Central Union will offer any protest is not indicated. Mayor Curley expects none. He said today that the recent candidate for United States senator would make a strong addition to the board, at a time when library extension work is being seriously studied.

Today, the School Committee and the Library board are in conference over the much-suggested plan of installing a library and reading room in every ward where there is none at present. The School Committee is strongly in favor of the mayor's plan to have the new school buildings so constructed as to afford this additional service.

Boston Herald, April 4, 1923

ASK BOOKS FOR MERCHANT SHIPS

Boston Citizens Seek 100,000;
Cox to Open Drive

Mrs. I. Tucker Burr is chairman of a committee of public-spirited citizens of Greater Boston which is about to launch a state-wide drive to obtain 100,000 worth of books for the American Merchant Marine Library. Gov. Cox will endorse and officially open the drive this week by presenting a new library to the crew of a merchant ship in Boston harbor. The secretaries of the Massachusetts State, and the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, have given the drive their endorsement, and 2200 ministers throughout the state have been asked to make an appeal for books from their pulpits next Sunday.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs is co-operating with the state book drive committee, and local book-drive committees of club women have been organized in cities and towns throughout the state. The co-operation of the League of Catholic Women also has been obtained.

The colleges and private schools of the state have been asked to lend their aid and a substantial number of books is expected from the Phillips Brooks house at Harvard and from the Technology Christian Association at M. I. T. The Council of Jewish Women is to make an appeal for books through synagogues and Jewish societies, and the Boy Scouts, and Girl Scouts have offered their assistance in collecting books.

Arrangements have been perfected with Librarian Belden at the Boston public library, so that books left at any public library in Massachusetts will be forwarded promptly to the Boston dispatch office of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, where they will be sorted and placed in a seagoing library.

Boston Transcript, April 4, 1923

SEEKS BOOKS FOR SAILORS

American Merchant Marine Library Association Plans Drive for 100,000 Volumes
—Many Organizations Are Co-operating

Preparations for the State-wide book drive to secure 100,000 worth of books for the American Merchant Marine Library Association are practically complete. Governor Cox will endorse and officially open the drive by presenting a new library to the crew of a merchant ship in Boston harbor.

With the endorsement of the secretaries of the Massachusetts State and Greater Boston Federations of Churches, 2200 ministers throughout the State have been asked to make an appeal for books from the pulpit next Sunday.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs is co-operating with the state book drive committee and local committees have been organized in many cities and towns. The co-operation of the League of Catholic Women has been secured and Mrs. F. E. Blattery, president of the league, is making a general appeal to Catholic women. Massachusetts colleges and private schools have been asked to cooperate and a substantial number of books is expected from the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard and from the Technology Christian Association. The Council of Jewish Women will make an appeal for books through synagogues and Jewish societies. Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and Girl Scouts have offered their assistance in collecting books.

Arrangements have been perfected by Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, so that books left at any public library in Massachusetts will be promptly forwarded to the Boston dispatch office of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, where they will be sorted and placed in a seagoing library. The book drive committee includes:

Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, chairman; Charles F. D. Belden, librarian Boston Public Library; C. K. Bolton, librarian Boston Athenaeum; Mrs. Grace Norton Poole, president State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Mary Tenney Healy, president City Federation of Women's Clubs; Rev. George L. Paine, secretary City Federation of Churches; Mrs. F. E. Blattery, president League of Catholic Women; Mrs. I. R. E. Prager, president Council of Jewish Women; Miss Kathleen Jones, secretary Division of Public Libraries; Carl W. Shattuck, Boston Dispatch agent; A. M. M. L. A.; Rev. Paul Rivers Frothingham, D. D.; Mrs. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Mrs. George B. Peck, Jr., Frederick O. Houghton, Edwin S. Webster and Mrs. Margaret Deland.

Boston Globe, April 4, 1923

BOSTON LIBRARY EMPLOYEES HONOR PENSION COMMITTEE WITH GIFTS



PUBLIC LIBRARY EMPLOYEES
Left to Right—Miss Alice M. Kernan, Thomas J. Manning and Miss Mary M. McDonough

To honor the Pension Committee, which accomplished so much for their fellow employees at the Boston Public Library, the entire force assembled last night in the lecture hall of the Library. Copley sq.

The committee arranged an entertainment, consisting of a musical comedy and minstrel front. The entire production was staged, directed and all parts portrayed by Library employees.

The program opened with a concert by the Library Orchestra, directed by Richard G. Appel. The one-act play, "Where Shall We Go," directed by Miss Christine Hayes, assisted by Frank C. Blaisdell, Miss Mary H. Daly, Miss Della J. Deery and Miss Eleanor C. Mulcahey, was then presented. The cast included Frank H. Chase, Miss Alice M. Jordan, Miss Esther Lissner, Miss Mary E. Prim, Miss Bessie L. Doherty, Miss Edith A. Von Schoppe and Miss Harriet J. Kelleher.

The second part, entitled, "Bandanna Days," was presented by the Library minstrels. This was written and arranged by William F. A. Graham. The lyrics were by Richard G. Appel, the musical director. Miss Mary M. McDonough directed the dance numbers. Miss Alice M. Jordan, William C. Mairs Jr. and Frank C. Blaisdell arranged the scenes and costumes.

John J. O'Brien was interlocutor and the end men were Michael J. Conroy, Thomas J. Manning, James J. Kelley, James E. Kennedy, Harry Schromm and Mr. Graham. All the jokes were on the officials and employees, and seemed to lift effectively every time.

The solo numbers were contributed by Miss Schoppe, Michael J. Conroy, Daniel P. Bowen, Miss Alice F. Smithers, Miss Ruth M. Hayes, Thomas J. Manning, John J. Matchett, James J. Kelley, Miss Helen O'Hara, Miss Julie

R. Zang, James E. Kennedy and Emil Hoffman. Miss Mary M. McDonough and Miss Alice M. Kernan contributed dances.

Just before the conclusion of the minstrel front, James V. Kennedy, chairman, Miss Theodosia E. Macurdy, Pierce E. Buckley, George H. Connor and Joseph W. Ward, who comprised the pension committee, were invited to the stage. The act, not on the program, called "The Boston Retirement Act," namely the pension bill, was presented. Miss Mary M. McDonough and Miss Alice M. Kernan then gave "The Presentation Jig," giving each member of the committee a gift of gold in appreciation of the time, labor and expense which they had given gratuitously to aid the passage of the pension act. Speeches were taboo, but each of the committee in turn managed to get a few words of thanks over.

Those taking part in the sketches included: Front row girls, Alice M. Kernan, Ethel M. Hazlewood, Minna Steinberg, Edith J. Daly, Helen M. Burke, Virginia M. Tint and Mary M. McDonough; chorus, Anna L. Manning, Mary H. Daly, Mary M. Burke, Margaret E. Sinclair, Anna M. Brennan, Mary F. Daly, Anna M. Twomey, Edith Foley, Mary English, Louise Coleman, men, John H. Sullivan, Robert E. Owen, Daniel P. Bowen, Joseph A. Gallagher, Lawrence McKenzie, Leo Foley, Charles O'Brien and Joseph A. Crowley.

The orchestra included Richard G. Appel, piano; William E. Clegg, violin; John M. Barry, banjo; Paul B. Reardon, clarinet, and Arthur E. Connor, drums. Frank C. Blaisdell, John Murdoch and Walter Rowlands were the others. The committee in charge of the show comprised Miss Alice M. Jordan, chairman; Miss Florence Cullins, Miss Mary F. Curley, Miss Christine Hayes, R. G. Appel, S. A. Chevalier, Ralph E. Ford and William C. Mairs Jr.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1923

In the selection of Col. William A. Gaston as a member of the board of trustees of the Public Library, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann—Mayor Curley has made an excellent choice. Mr. Gaston's business qualifications will be particularly valuable to the city at a time of contemplated library extensions. The other qualities necessary in this important post of community leadership he possesses in a remarkable degree.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 2, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1923

The approach of still another "season" of opera prompts the skilful makers of the Boston Public Library's ten-book lists to offer still another guide to the literature of music-drama. This time it is the plots of the operas which are given attention, almost causing the reader a shock of surprise to observe how many compilations of this kind have been produced for the guidance of opera-lovers. If there are these ten among the best, how many more must there be in all!

STORIES OF THE OPERAS

ANNESLEY, Charles. The standard opera-glass. New edition. New York, 1920. Portraits. Detailed plots of the celebrated operas, with critical and biographical remarks, dates, etc. With a prelude by James Bunker. 4049a.468. Earlier editions: 4049a.109; 4049.228; 4049a.105; 4049a.77; 4049a.41; 4049a.435.

DAVIDSON, Gladys. Two hundred opera plots. Philadelphia, 1911. Portraits. 4049a.431.

KOBI, Gustav. The complete opera book. New York, 1918. Portraits. Plots, the stories of the operas, together with 460 of the leading arias and motives in musical notation. 4049a.404.

MELTZ, Leo Leopold. The opera goer's complete guide. New York, 1921. "Comprising 268 opera plots with musical numbers and casts. Translated by Richard Sallinger. Revised by Louise Wallace Hackney." 4049.374. Earlier editions: 4049.264; 4049.274. German original: 4049.264.

ORDVAY, Edith Ierba. The opera book. New York, 1915. Portraits. Edition for hall use. 4049.335. 4049a.444.

ROUS, Samuel Holland. The victrola book of the opera. (Camden, N. J., 1917.) Illus. Portraits. "Stories of 120 operas with 700 illustrations." 4049a.447.

SAEICHINGIER, César, editor. The opera. New York, 1916. Portraits. Plots, the art of music, Vol. 9. A history, with many synopses. Introduction by Alfred Heriz. 4049a.59.

SINGLETON, Esther. A guide to the operas. New York, 1899. Portraits. "Description and interpretation of the words and music of the most celebrated operas." 4049.153.

THREATFIELD, Richard. The opera. A sketch of its development. London, 1907. "With full descriptions of every work in the modern repertory. With an introduction by J. A. Fuller-Maitland." 4047.49.

UPTON, George Putnam. The standard opera: their plots, their music, and their composers. A handbook. New York, 1909. 4049.252. Earlier editions: 4049.203; 4049.205; 4049.175; 4049.195; 4049.99.

BOSTON POST, TUESDAY, 'APRIL' 10, 1923

Prize Winning Posters in School Competition

OUR DUMB ANIMALS



SPEAK
FOR
THEM

TREAT THEM
KINDLY!

PRIZE WINNING POSTER IN SCHOOL COMPETITION

It was painted by Pearl Fine, student at the Malden High School. She receives \$20. The award marked the opening of "Be Kind to Animals Week."

"Be Kind to Animals Week" was officially opened in Boston yesterday, when \$25 in cash prizes were awarded to Massachusetts high and grade school students, who submitted more than 700 posters in the annual poster contest conducted by the M. S. P. C. A. Fifty-one cities and towns of the State were represented.

The contest was held in the art library floors at the Boston Public Library, under the direction of Guy Richardson, secretary of the American Humane Education Society. The judges were Walter Rowlands of the Fine Arts department, Boston Public Library; Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, art critic, and William E. Putnam, architect. The posters will be on exhibition at the library for the remainder of the week.

Malden High School scored well up in the high school class competition. The first prize of \$20 went to Pearl Fine of Malden, the second prize of \$15 to Priscilla White of Malden, the third prize of \$10 to Faith Coffin of Malden, and the fourth and fifth prizes to Edna M. James and Blanche Warren of Malden. Frances Tate of Brookline High was given the sixth place.

Philip Sentry, Hadley High, Swampscott, was awarded first prize in the junior high class. Other awards were Richard Finn, Western Junior High, Somerville, second; Preston Davis, Western Junior High, Somerville, third; Madelyn Gillis, Western Junior High, Somerville, fourth; Louise Holmes, Belmont Junior High, fifth; Doris Lane, Hadley Junior High, Swampscott, sixth. The first prize in the grammar school grades above the sixth was won by Louise Beauchamp, George L. Taylor School, Chelsea; Hazel C. Kingsley, Millway School, Roxbury, second; Norman White, Marvin School, Winchendon, third; John Costa, Dearborn School, Roxbury, fourth; Catherine Leamy, Maple Street School, Danvers, fifth; Elmo Kump, Maple Street School, Danvers, sixth.

The first prize in grammar schools, fifth and sixth grades, was won by Ruth C. Hemming, Marvin School, Winchendon; Grace Bergl, Dearborn School, Roxbury, second; Graham Vel-

ma, Lincoln School, Lynn, third; Rose Williams, Tucker School, Winchendon, fourth; Wilfred Holmvert, Saltonstall School, Salem, fifth; Peter Sullivan, Marvin School, Winchendon, sixth.

Special exercises relating to the purpose of the "Be Kind to Animals" movement will be held in all the schools throughout the State on Friday. Booklets have been distributed to the teachers, which includes a programme of instruction to be followed. More than 150 pupils of the Brook School, West Medford, visited the Angell Memorial Hospital yesterday and other schools will pay visits during the week.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 2, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1923

CHILDREN MAKE HUMANE POSTERS

More Than Seven Hundred Drawings Are Exhibited in Public Library for "Be Kind to Animals" Week

"Be Kind to Animals" week beginning today, will be celebrated throughout Massachusetts, and especially in schools on "Humane Day," next Friday. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has received 716 posters made by pupils of schools in forty-eight cities and towns. These are to be on exhibition in the Fine Arts Room, third floor, Boston Public Library, during the week. Cash prizes amounting to \$125 will be awarded by a committee consisting of Walter Rowlands of the fine arts department; Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, art critic; and William E. Putnam, architect. Announcement of the awards will be made Tuesday morning.

More than 10,000 copies of "The Teacher's Helper in Humane Education," a thirty-two pamphlet by Dr. Francis H. Rowley, have been distributed by the S. P. C. A. throughout the grammar schools of the State, for use in the exercises to be held on "Humane Day."

SAILOR'S' BOOK PLATES WAITING FOR FOOD

BY MARGARET FITZHUGH BROWNE



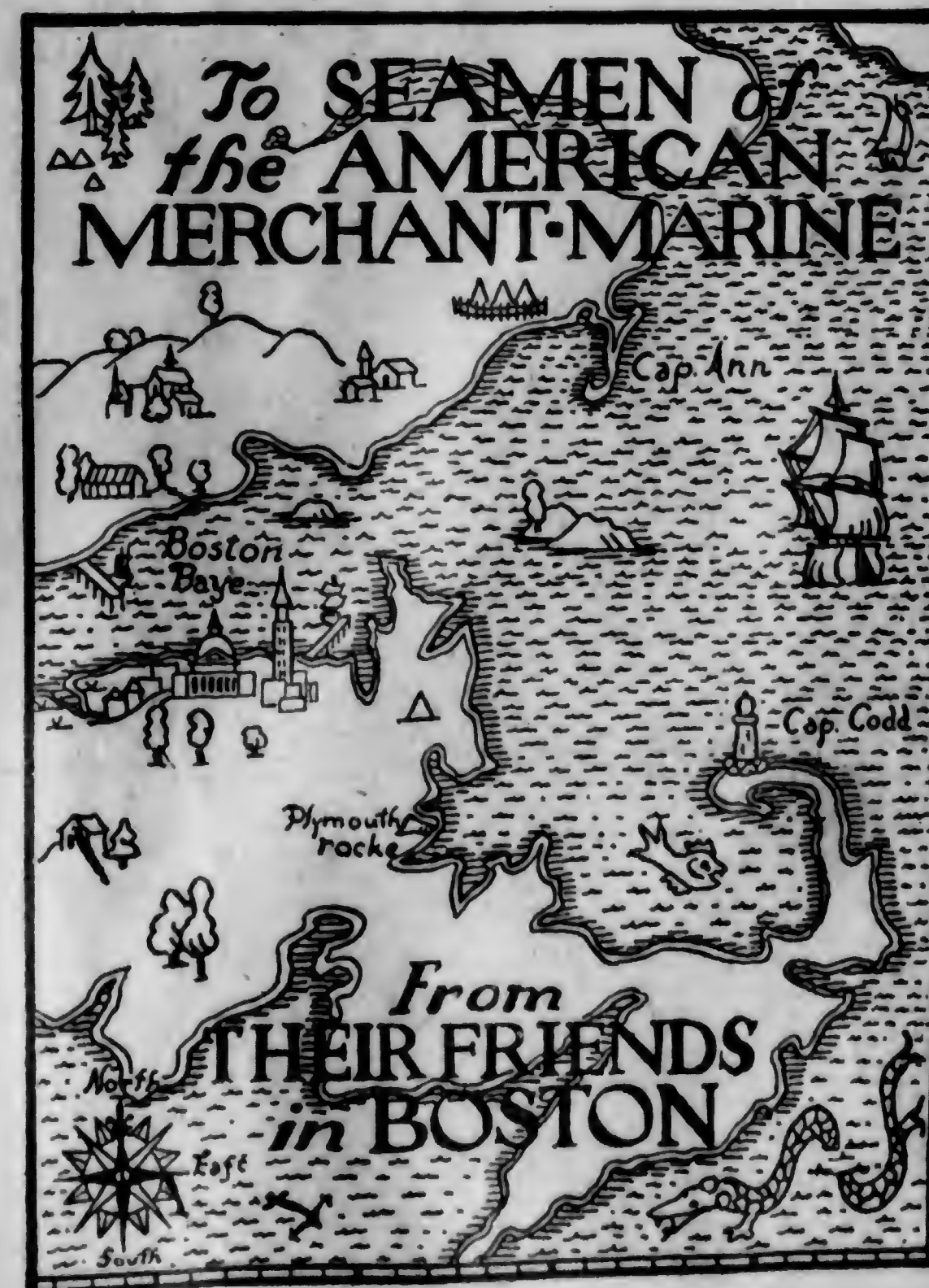
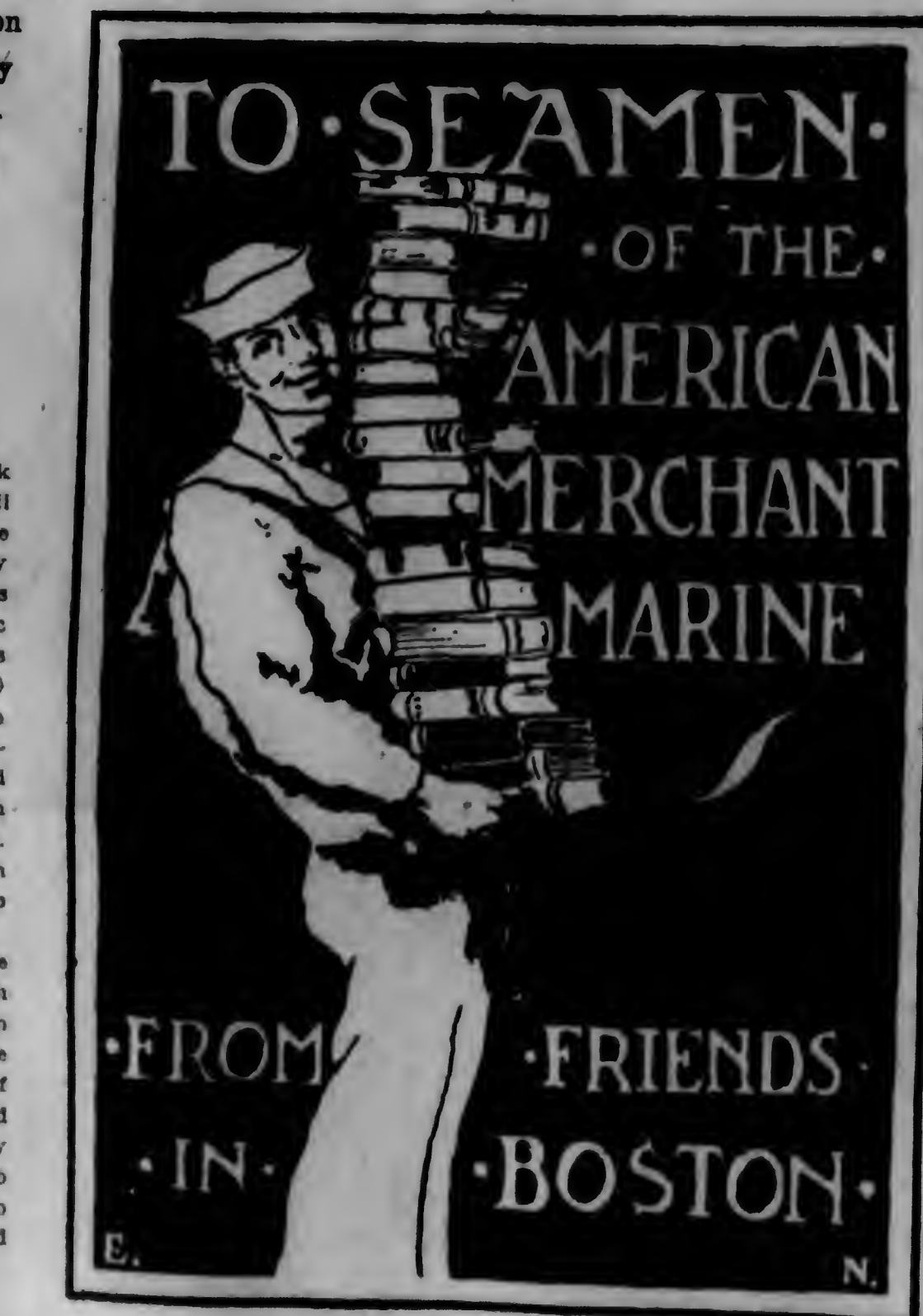
Designs Entered in a Competition May Be Seen at the Public Library—A Reproduction of the Prize-Winning Drawing Will Be in Every Book Given by Massachusetts Next Week to the Men of the American Merchant Marine

NEXT week will be Sailors' Book Week in Massachusetts and all over the State people will be looking through their library shelves and picking out books—novels, histories, biographies, scientific and technical works and even poetry books—to brighten the daily lives of the 100,000 men of our Merchant Marine. For the American Merchant Marine Library Association, to give it its full name, is in need of books to replenish the store from which it supplies the ships with reading matter. At least 100,000 volumes are needed with which to fill the boxes of books sent to each outgoing ship.

In choosing the books for each voyage the Library Association is guided as much as possible by the requests of the seamen for the books they would like and the average supply for each ship consists of about eighty volumes—fifty standard and modern fiction; twenty history, biography and travel, and ten technical books. No book is too good or too "high-brow" to contribute as the demand for really good books is very great.

Reading a Refuge

The run on the library of an ocean liner will make anyone who has crossed the sea realize how great is the demand for reading matter on board a ship and though it may be argued that in the case of pleasure version to pass the time away, still this same too, hold good in the case of the professional seaman. For these men with a day's work of eight hours have at least eight hours of unoccupied time—in time in which reading not only answers the



ILLUSTRATIONS

The First Prize Went to Edith Johnson, of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Whose Drawing is Shown at Upper Left.

The Second Drawing in the Top Row, by Rosamond Williams, Received Third Honorable Mention; and the Third Drawing, by Ruth Lyke, Fourth Honorable Mention. Miss Williams and Miss Lyke Are Students at Miss Sacker's Art School.

First Honorable Mention Was Awarded the Drawing at the Upper Right, by Elizabeth Lord, of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts.

From the Same School Eddie Nelson Gave the Drawing of the Familiar Figure in the Lower Left.

Catalogues for the Wentworth Institute and for Northeastern College. These were in addition to the regular list of 80 books, two-thirds of which are fiction—entertaining and "worthwhile" to provide a refuge from had rather, ungenial shipmates, boredom, gambling and sad memories—the remainder of the case being history, biography, travel, drama, poetry, science and technical books for the any men who wish to broaden their education.

MEN CRAVE BOOKS

There are over 100,000 men in the American merchant marine—a city of men without access to public libraries, schools or ordinary means of recreation. While at sea these men work an eight-hour day, which leaves seven or eight hours of unoccupied time.

That the men crave books and appreciate library service is evident from the enthusiastic reception which they give the dispatch agent and the new library, and also by the appreciative letters written by the men. The following excerpt from a letter to the Boston dispatch agent from Capt. Covell of the S. S. Schoharie is typical:

"Your books are in great demand by all hands, and many hours at sea which would otherwise hang heavily on our hands are pleasantly and profitably whiled away with their help, for there are no amusements aboard a deep-water freighter. Our last voyage was the stormiest one that I have encountered in my years at sea, with spray and water sweeping the decks and everybody keyed up, giving the best that was in him to bring her through. A book, after the weather had moderated, was a great thing to turn to for relaxation, and we had been well supplied by the association, so the books were at hand. Several men were sick during the passage, and during their convalescence reading was a great source of pleasure to them."

"READ TO PIECES"

Most of the books turned over to the M. M. L. A. by the A. J. A. have been literally read to pieces, and in spite of numerous gifts from friends in Boston, the service at this port has been seriously handicapped by a lack of an adequate supply of books. At least 100,000 worthwhile books are needed.

Through the Federated Women's Clubs, public libraries, churches and newspapers, the people of Massachusetts are asked to give worthwhile books. Standard and modern fiction, history, biography, travel, science and literature, magazines of the type of National Geographic, Scientific American, Illustrated London News, and good story magazines are needed.

Arrangements have been made so that books may be left at any public library in the state during the week of April 5-11, plainly marked for the Merchant Marine Library Association. The books will be promptly forwarded to the Boston dispatch office at the Boston Public Library, there to become a part of a growing library. Mrs. I. Tucker Burr is chairman of the Massachusetts book drive committee.

which, shut in by the limits of the ship, may have become temporarily unbearable, and he emerges from his other world to find that the ship and his mates are not so bad after all and that perhaps there is a good deal to be said for the life of a sailor.

The many distractions and varied, normalizing interests on land, are thus replaced for the man at sea by what he can find between the covers of a book, and the genuine eagerness with which a new box of reading matter is received is evidence

Marine Library Association, with President Harding for its honorary president, Herbert Hoover and Albert D. Lasker its honorary vice presidents, its acting president Mrs. Henry Howard, and Charles Beiden, the Librarian of Boston's Public Library, has inaugurated a book drive, believing that there are many volumes, good, worth-while books too, which can be spared from homes all over the State and knowing from experience the tremendous demand

den, Mrs. Mary Tenney Healey, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mr. Charles K. Bolton, Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, Miss Kathleen Jones, Librarian of the State Library Association, Rev. Paul Rovers Frothingham, Jr., Mrs. L. O'Brien, Mr. Edwin S. Webster, Mrs. E. E. Slattery, head of the Catholic Women's Club, Rev. George L. Payne, head of the City Federation

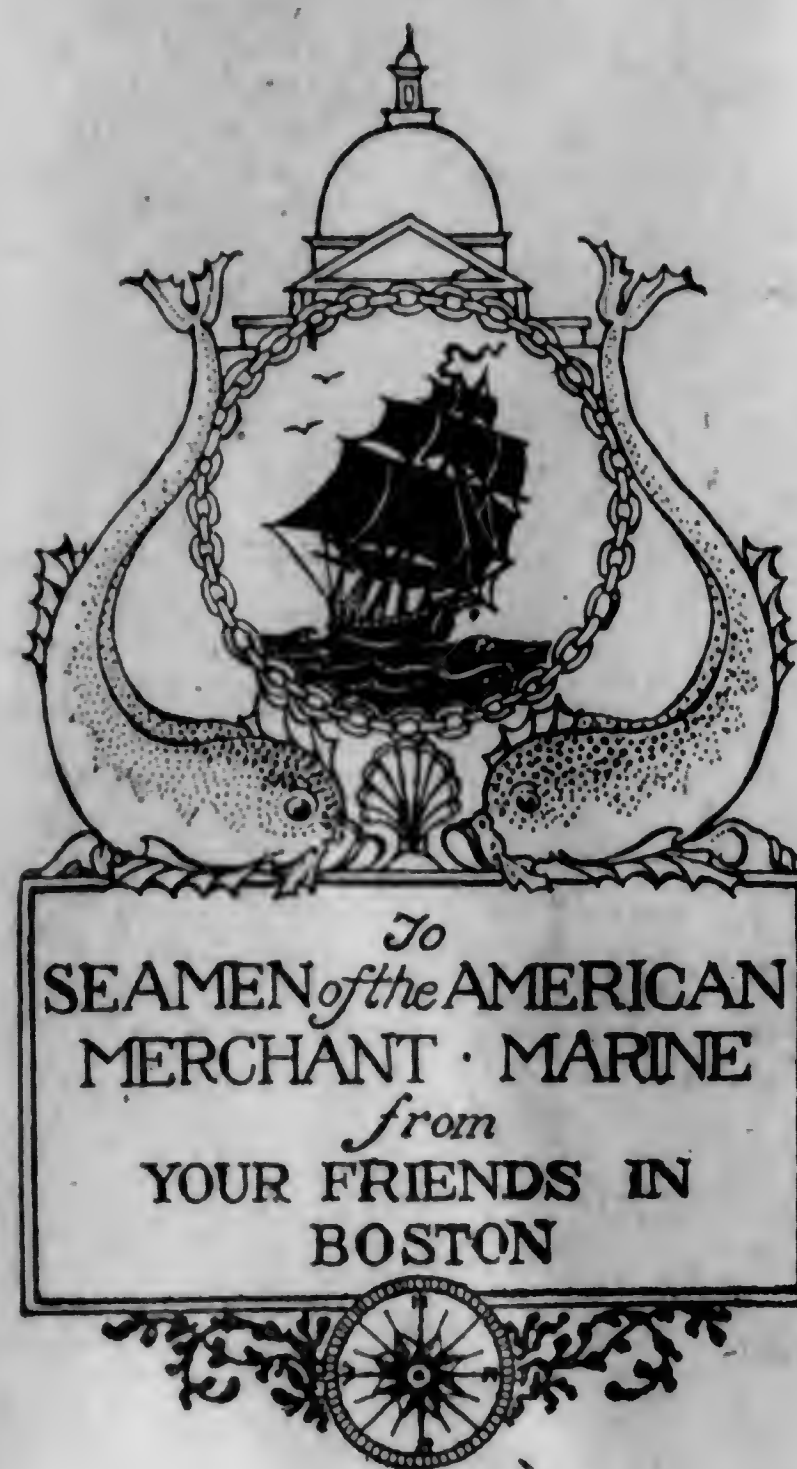
books and the librarians of the 427 Massachusetts libraries have agreed to accept books brought to them for the sailors. In every town some prominent club woman has been asked to cooperate in getting up book committees and it is hoped that in all these ways the 100,000 books needed may be forthcoming.

The Book Plate for the Sailors

To give added interest to the drive and to give the Massachusetts books from

SAILORS' BOOK PLATES WAITING FOR FOOD

BY MARGARET FITZHUGH BROWNE



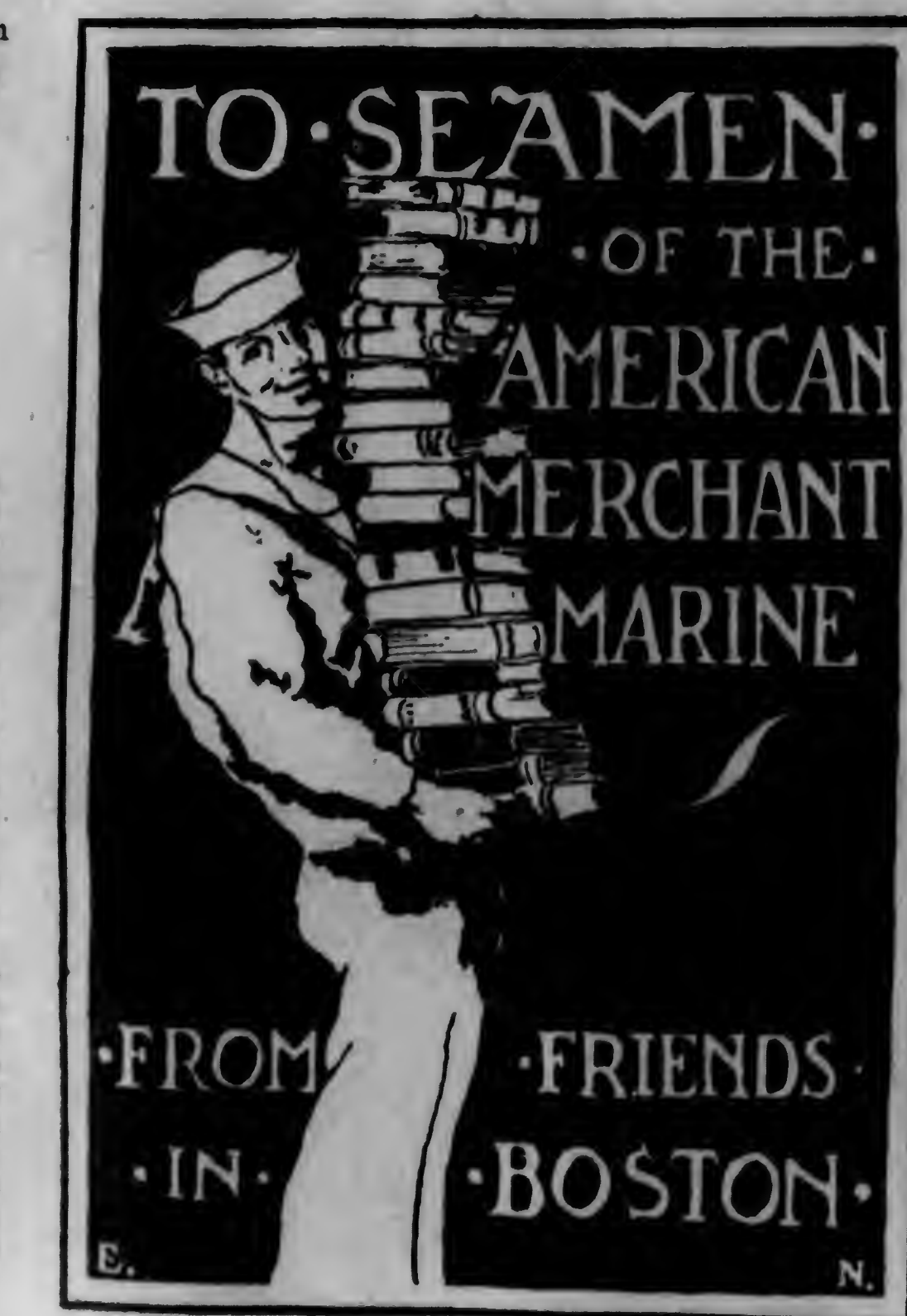
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The Wheel in the Centre of Lower Row, Drawn by Miriam Hardy, Received Second Honorable Mention, and Isabella Brockway Received Fifth Honorable Mention for the Drawing Shown in the Lower Right. Both Are Students at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts.

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That the men crave books and appreciate library service is evident from the enthusiastic reception which they give the dispatch agent and the new library, and also by the appreciative letters written by the men. The following excerpt from a letter to the Boston dispatch agent from Capt. Covell of the S. S. Scholastic is typical:

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The many distractions and varied, normalizing interests on land are thus replaced for the man at sea by what he can find between the covers of a book, and the genuine eagerness with which a new box of reading matter is received on ship board, the rapidity with which the books are immediately seized upon and devoured, shows how real is the need of the men for this mental food.

Realizing this, the American Merchant

Marine Library Association, with President Harding for its honorary president, Herbert Hoover and Albert D. Lasker its honorary vice presidents, its acting president, Mrs. Henry Howard, and Charles Beiden, the chairman of its Boston committee, has inaugurated a book drive, believing that there are many volumes, good, worthwhile books too, which can be spared from homes all over the State and knowing from experience the tremendous difference that these books will make to the men.

In order that the appeal may bring results, a Massachusetts Book Drive Committee has been formed with Mrs. I. Tucker Burr as its efficient and earnest chairman, and the other members Mr. Charles Beiden, Mrs. Mary Tenney Healey, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mr. Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, Miss Kathleen Jones, librarian of the State Library Association, Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, Jr., Mr. Robert L. O'Brien, Mr. Edwin S. Webster, Mrs. F. E. Slattery, head of the Catholic Women's Club, Rev. George L. Payne, of the City Federation of Churches, Mrs. J. B. E. Prager, head of the Jewish Women and Mr. Frederick O. Hough.

A vigorous campaign has been started by the committee. The two clergymen throughout the State have been asked to appeal to

books and the librarians of the 427 Massachusetts libraries have agreed to accept books brought to them for the sailors. In every town some prominent club woman has been asked to cooperate in getting up book committees and it is hoped that in all these ways the 100,000 books needed may be forthcoming.

The Book Plate for the Sailors

To give added interest to the drive and to differentiate Massachusetts books from those contributed from other parts of the country, Mrs. Burr offered a prize of \$10 for a design to be used for a book plate for this State's donation to the sailors.

Continued on Page Twelve

GIVE PRIZES FOR ANIMAL POSTERS

Designs Submitted by Children in Fifty Cities and Towns Will Be on Exhibition at Public Library Through Sunday

Twenty-four prizes offered by the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. for the best posters made by pupils in schools of Massachusetts in connection with "Be Kind to Animals" week were awarded yesterday, the committee being Walter Rowlands of the fine arts department, Boston Public Library, Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, art critic, and William E. Putnam, architect. The 750 posters which were entered in the competition from fifty cities and towns will remain on exhibition through Sunday at the Public Library. Prize winners are:

- Class I, High Schools—First, 220 cash, Pearl Pine, Malden High; second, 115 cash, Priscilla White, Malden High; third, 110 cash, Edith Coffin, Malden High; fourth, copy of "Beautiful Joe," M. James, Malden High; fifth, bound volume of "Our Dumb Animals," Riancho Warren, Malden High; sixth, copy of "Michael, Brother of Jerry," Frances Tate, Brookline High.
- Class II, Junior High Schools—First, 115 cash, Philip Santry, Hadley School, Swampscott; second, 110 cash, Richard Plim, Western Junior High, Somerville; third, 85 cash, Preston Davis, Western Junior High, Somerville; fourth, copy of "Beautiful Joe," Madeline Gillis, Western Junior High, Somerville; fifth, bound volume of "Our Dumb Animals," Louise Holmes, Belmont Junior High; sixth, copy of "Michael, Brother of Jerry," Doris Lane, Hadley School, Swampscott.
- Class III, Grammar Schools, above the Sixth Grade—First, 110 cash, Louisa Beachamp, second, 110 cash, Hazel C. Kinsey, Grade 8, Dillaway School, Roxbury; third, 85 cash, Norda, fourth, copy of "Beautiful Joe," John Costa, Grade 7, Dearborn School, Roxbury; fifth, bound volume of "Our Dumb Animals," John Leamy, Grade 8, School Street School, Gardener; sixth, copy of "Michael, Brother of Jerry," Elmo Kump, Grade 8, Maple Street School, Danvers.
- Class IV, Grammar Schools, Grades 5 and 6—First, 115 cash, Ruth V. Hemmings, Grade 6, Marvin School, Winchendon; second, 110 cash, Grace Street, Grade 5, Dearborn School, Roxbury; third, 85 cash, Graham Velma, Grade 5, Lincoln School, Lynn; fourth, copy of "Beautiful Joe," Rose Williams, Grade 6, Tucker School, Winchendon; fifth, bound volume of "Our Dumb Animals," Wilfred Bolwert, Grade 6, Saltonstall School, Salem; sixth, copy of "Michael, Brother of Jerry," Peter Sullivan, Grade 6, Marvin School, Winchendon.

Boston Transcript - April 11, 1923

The expert service of Dr. Lyman Churchill Newell, professor of chemistry in Boston University, was drawn upon by the Boston Public Library for the compilation of its latest selection of books on chemistry for the general reader. The list was prepared in connection with the eighty-fourth annual meeting of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers, held last Friday at the Practical Arts High School. Professor Churchill is curator of the association's library and museum. His selections follow:

CHEMISTRY FOR THE GENERAL READER

Prepared in connection with the 84th meeting of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers at the Practical Arts High School, Roxbury, April 7, by Lyman Churchill Newell, Ph. D., professor of chemistry in Boston University, Curator of the Library and Museum of the Association.

Current numbers of chemical periodicals are kept in the Periodical Room; School Science and Mathematics, in the Teachers' Reference Cabinet. Chemical reading courses, prepared by a committee of the American Chemical Society, may be found on call-number 80806-20.

BENSON, Henry Kreitzer. Industrial chemistry for Engineering Students. New York, 1913. Illus. 207p. 225.

BULL, P. C. Chemistry of Today. Philadelphia, 1923. Plates, Diagrams. "The mysteries of chemistry lucidly explained in a popular and interesting manner free from all technicalities and formulae." 826p. 2.

FINDLAY, Alexander. Chemistry in the Service of Man. New Impression. London, 1919. Illus. Portraits. 397p. 147.

MARTIN, Geoffrey. Modern Chemistry and Its Wonders. New York, 1915. Illus. Charts. "A popular account of some of the more remarkable recent advances in chemical science for general readers." 307p. 242.

SAUTLER, Samuel Schmucker. Chemistry of Familiar Things. Philadelphia. [1915.] Illus. 297p. 227.

SLOSSON, Edwin Emery. Creative Chemistry. Descriptive of recent achievements in the chemical industries. New York, 1921. Plates, Charts. Reading references, pp. 297-308. Introduction by Julius Stieglitz. Earlier editions: 8080108; 8080108.1; 8080126.

SMITH, Edw. F. Chemistry in America: Chapters from the History of the American Chemical Society. New York, 1914. Portraits. Plates. Largely biographical. 897p.

SPRING, Laverne W. Non-Technical Chat on Iron and Steel and Their Application to Modern Industry. New York, [1919.] Illus. Map. Charts. References, pp. 350-354. 8019.

TILDEN, Sir William Augustus. Chemical Discovery and Invention in the Twentieth Century. London, [1916.] Illus. Portraits. Charts. 8037.216.

VENABLE, Francis Preston. History of Chemistry. Boston, 1922. Revised from his A Short History of Chemistry [1918.39; 3978.1761] 8261.1.

From Farmington, Me., comes news of a plan to sell the estate called "Fawcetts," where Jacob Abbott wrote the Bolo books, and turn the money into a fund to buy books for the Farmington Public Library. The property is now owned by the Fawcetts Memorial Association.

THE LIBRARIAN

If one could have believed all the rumors about a fortnight ago as to Mayor Curley's probable choice of a new trustee for the Boston Public Library to fill the place resigned by Bishop Mann, one might have felt sorely perturbed for the library's future. Mr. Clifford Carberry having declined the post rather than become involved in any question of inelegibility on the ground of his residence outside of Boston, the mayor had lost patience, report said, and was now out to find some altogether rampagous and swashbuckling henchman of politics who could be counted on at all times to vote before books without asking any questions. The more highly, therefore, have citizens esteemed Mr. Curley's good judgment in confounding this prophecy. It were idle to pretend that the mayor's choice of Colonel William A. Gaston was a selection wholly removed from the field of politics; but it would be equally absurd to form one's opinion of the appointment in this light only. Colonel Gaston is a man of the "large" type, not the small. From his father's service as mayor of Boston he has inherited a high tradition of civic duty and public spirit. His membership in the board will be a valuable contribution, one feels assured, and by like token is one moved to express thanks to the mayor for having made that contribution possible.

Much emphasis has been given at the time of this appointment to the mayor's plans for "extension" of the Boston Public Library. As a further manifestation of his interest in the library service and of his recognition of the immense good the library can do for the city, this talk of extension is most gratifying. Inquiry shows that as a practical matter what his honor has in mind is to secure the inclusion of a library reading room or branch in every new school building hereafter built by the city in any ward which does not now enjoy regular branch service. This in itself is not an over-ambitious plan. On the contrary, it seems well worth adoption.

Certain conditions, however, should be indispensably understood in advance. The rooms set apart for public library use in any school building should be wholly self-contained. They should have an entrance of their own, and should not stand merely as a section of the school. Experience in many cities has shown that adult readers will never make any great use of a library that is part of a school, even of a high school. Their disinclination to patronize a branch so located is easily understandable. By a natural trait of psychology they neither wish to run any risk of intruding upon the operation of a school, nor do they wish to become re-stigmatized themselves in the discipline of their school-days, well enough when they were boys and girls, but now acceptable by them only when they are directly seeking instruction.

Again, in view of the really very widespread library service already accorded to readers in nearly all sections of the city, it cannot be said that further extension is a need now so pressing that it deserves to be set down as a prime preferred obligation. If money can be found for extension without in any wise curtailing the existing services, extension may be very well and good. But even then the guaranty of its wisdom will not be sufficient. Money is now urgently needed for increases of salaries in all the higher grades of the existing system and for many other professional and physical improvements. If the city council cannot find funds to devote to these needs, then it has no funds to use for enlarging the spread of the service. If we are to have extension, it should be "extension" all along the line, both within and without, with faithful discharge of present responsibilities before we take on new liabilities for the future.

The leading feature of the new quarterly Bulletin of the Boston Public Library is a description of the collection of books made by John Adams for his personal use, long kept at Quincy, and finally transferred some thirty years ago to the great library in Copley square. A reproduction of a Copley portrait of John Adams stands as a frontispiece. Of very intensive interest is the publication of "John Adams's Comments on Mary Wollstonecraft's 'French Revolution.'" A facsimile of the flyleaf facing the preface in Adams's copy of this work shows the following general remarks in Adams's own hand:

"This is a Lady of a masculine masterly understanding. Her style is nervous and clear, often elegant, though sometimes verbose. With a little experience in Public affairs and the Reading and Reflection which would result from it, she would have produced a History without all the much Severely perhaps and too little Gallantry in the Notes."

"The improvement, the exaltation of the human character, the perfectibility of Man, the perfection of the human faculties are the divine objects which her Enthusiasm beholds in beatific vision. Alas how airy and baseless a fabric!"

"Yet she will not admit of the only means that can accomplish any Part of her ardent Prophecies, Forms of Government, so mixed, combined and balanced as to restrain the Passions of all orders of Men."

From this passage, revealing our second president as incisive literary critic no less than as philosopher, one may pass to selections chosen directly from the marginal notes made by Adams in the text of Mary Wollstonecraft's work. As the Bulletin publishes them, not only the Adams notes but also the pertinent passages of the book itself are reproduced in juxtaposition. Here, by the library's courtesy, only the privilege of re-printing one or two of the President's notes will be claimed:

"And does this foolish Woman expect to get rid of an Aristocracy? God Almighty has decreed in the creation of human nature an eternal Aristocracy among Men. The World is, always has been, and ever will be governed by it. All that Policy and Legislation can do, is to check it's Force by Force. Arm a Power above it, and another below it; or if you will, one on either hand, the other on its left; both able to say to it when it grows mad, Maniac! Keep within your Limits!"

And after another paragraph of Mary Wollstonecraft's text, these words occur: "Alas! poor Girl! Vanity & Selfishness will never vanish while Riches remain at least."

From the general comment on the John Adams collection these passages stand out with special interest: "It is not always safe to argue from the character of a man's daily interests and occupations, what sort of books he will collect. A mathematician may easily be found wandering in the fields of poetry or adventure or the drama; a financier in belle-lettres or innombrables; indeed, one of our popular art critics is almost as favorably known for the rare books on cookery that she possesses as for her literary accomplishments. But perhaps art and cookery are not so far apart as appears on the surface. John Adams, however, who was a lawyer and a statesman before he was anything else (although he had played with the idea of entering the ministry for a year or two after leaving college), never strayed far from the path along which his customary duties lay. His books for guidance or information, seldom for purposes of entertainment or recreation. His law books would serve no practical purpose to the student of today, but they possess a very great historical and sentimental interest as the source from which the stars of the legal firmament received their illumination in the Boston of 1760. Agassseau, Bykershoek, Cujacius, Heineccius, Lutwyche, Pufendorf, Selden, are not household names today in the average busy law office. Great tomes filled with diplomatic negotiations or treaties are also numerous and there is a truly formidable array of classical literature."

"No gentleman of John Adams's generation looking to the formation of a creditable library, could have omitted the great Greek and Latin names, and standard editions of such authors found their place on Mr. Adams's shelves; but beyond these, a type of books practically unknown to us except to the truly erudite, occupies an astonishing amount of space in this group; and these volumes show clearly by the autographs and annotations which they carry, as well as by their signs of wear, that they were acquired for purposes of frequent consultation. Antoninus, Libani, Diodorus, Siculus, Diogenes, Laertius, Dio Cassius, Periegetes, Coelius Lucanus, Timaeus Locutus are a few of the names which sound obscure today, but which meant much to the man of intellectual standing two hundred years ago."

"Many of the most interesting books are those which he collected during diplomatic missions to France and Holland, and which he used in writing his 'Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States.' A number of volumes on the political and constitutional histories of various countries, especially of the Italian republics, are indicative of the literary taste and intellectual acquirements of the day."

of excellent workmanship. Mr. Bramah, however, for the purpose of getting on with his story, forgets to keep the key he has set. He never neglects to suit his speech to the speaker, nor to maintain the full, carefully subtle use of the Chinese idiom. He does not—as many lesser artists have done—work his effects through the ridiculous. He transfers the spirit of the Chinese convention to our tongue. It strikes us as quaint and mirth-provoking to listen to the ceremony of his characters, and to their never ending use of proverb and aphorism, but these things are apt, and they fit the story. If Kai Lung has his tongue in his cheek all the time, it is not because he is stumbingly trying to make himself clear in a foreign language, but because he is a very fine story teller. Even his slight conversations are delightful. We find Kai Lung, for instance, in peril of being condemned to death, Chinese justice is very inadequate for the victim but quite simple for the judge. He has only to summon the witnesses from whatever they are doing and straightway they swear whatever is required of them. Wherefore, when time flies, it is simpler to dispense with the witnesses, since as we are told, "the end is the same either way". Kai Lung is rather philosophically considering the short space of life yet allotted to him, when the beautiful golden mouse appears and inquires whether he has "no further wish to continue in an ordinary existence." To which replies Kai Lung: "To this person existence can never again be ordinary. Admittedly it may be short." When the Golden Mouse plans a means by which the judgment may be at least delayed, Kai Lung replies with the same unaltered courtesy: "You are deep in the subtle kind of wisdom such as the weak possess."

The degraded minister, Ming-shu has no intention that Kai Lung shall escape his net. After the first tale has wiled away the judgment hour, he devises another scheme by which Kai Lung is to be condemned to death through the testimony of another, without appearing himself. Then once again Kai Lung and the Golden Mouse plot together. There is something quaint and biblical in their plan of interpreting the Mandarin's dream. If the reader has not succumbed to the charm of Kai Lung already, there is little chance that he will complete this story of Ning-shu's way. For the unscrupulous Ming-shu wins the reward he deserves, while Kai Lung gains not only his freedom but his charming Golden Mouse with it. The last story of all is told to her alone, on the journey home to his father's house. At the gate stands "an aged person greatly added to by his long white mouse-taches." "Venerated father," explained Kai Lung dutifully, "this is she who has been destined from the beginning of time to raise up a hundred sons to keep your line extant." With equal courtesy Kai Lung apologizes to the girl for the meagre

of J. Haverfield's book "A Roman Britain" George MacDonald for into account the re-creation and research. Haverfield also has in his containing the "Roman Britain" of Haverfield in the lectures have been supplemented by George MacDonald's geographical note of the life of his writings. so the title of a volume to the Oxford University "World's Manuals," key of the subject by

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Kai Lung's Golden Mouse. By Ernest Bramah. New York: George H. Doran Company.

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Jordan Marsh
Company

1923
"Be Kind to Animals" Posters

"superb. Fillmore," to be sure, is merely pure burlesque, but even our doggy friend, Mr. Kemp, might conceivably "live, move and have his being," save "Ginger," more or less asses the author has spared us the pains of sympathizing with their fates; while by generously endowing his heroine he has successfully insured our enjoyment of the story. "Mostly Sally," too, is as mirthful as any of the author's former tales. It is a novel to recommend even the most inveterate sufferer to a rainy afternoon indoors.

My Lady's Bargain

My Lady's Bargain. By Elizabeth Hope. New York: The Century Company.

THE historical novel appears so infrequently at the present time that its advent is likely to draw attention to the work of an author, especially of a new author. Elizabeth Hope has been writing short stories for a number of years, but this is her first novel. It is a story of the days of Cromwell, a story full of the clang of hoofs and clatter of swords, a swashbuckling tale in which Cromwell himself plays a part. The important element of the plot, however, has to do with the love story of a young man who became one of Cromwell's most trusted generals. It is a period of constant fighting up and down the countryside and in towns and cities, a period when families lost fortunes or made them almost in the twinkling of an eye. The story works up to the usual climax. The young general belongs originally to the servant class, but he falls in love with the daughter of his master.

The marriage of the two is commanded by the ruthless Cromwell, who hopes in this way to keep the lady's great fortune on his own side of the struggle. Her motive in yielding is to purchase the life of a brother imprisoned in the Tower and about to be hanged. The author succeeds in keeping the most important part of her story a secret and gaining thereby a very exciting climax and ending. The book has a lovable hero and is a decidedly readable tale.

The Landlord's Daughter

The Landlord's Daughter. By Harrison S. Morris. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

AN old-fashioned story this. It is reminiscent of that anecdote told of a certain author of long ago to whom the Duchess of Hamilton, meeting him in the Pump Room at Bath, remarked ingratiatingly: "I am enjoying your novel monstrous well, sir. Mrs. Betty, my maid, reads me a chapter every night, to put me to sleep. Once in an idle hour, Charles Lamb wrote:

If ever I marry a wife,
I'll marry my landlord's daughter.
And then I can sit in the bar
And drink cold brandy and water!

Not that either Charles or William Longstreth desired to marry coquettish Sally Harris, daughter of the landlord of the tavern, the Bird-in-Hand, in drowsy little Peasebale, for any such carnal reason. Quakers were they, and any idea of that kind was farthest from their thoughts. Meanwhile Sally enjoyed herself hugely alone, on the journey home to his father's house. At the gate stands "an aged person greatly added to by his long white mouse-taches." "Venerated father," explained Kai Lung dutifully, "this is she who has been destined from the beginning of time to raise up a hundred sons to keep your line extant." With equal courtesy Kai Lung apologizes to the girl for the meagre

Even then, the shadows did not at once flee away. For William Longstreth, although a very faithful lover, is a Quaker. If he had not met Sally that April morning on the old bridge—a Sally attired in most unquakerish fashion, in a red and white dotted chintz gown, a necklace of yellow beads and a hat with roses—he would have known how much longer he would have kept on thinking that his brother's "sin" made him a social outcast, cut him off forever from the girl he had loved ever since, as little children, they had trudged to school together.

Dorothy Scarborough's first novel, "In the Land of Cotton," will soon come from the press of Macmillan.

George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia
W20(L) ap 11

IN LONDON

A Story of an Irishman Who Ventures to the Metropolis

In London. The Story of Adam and Marjorie. By Conal O'Riordan. New York: Harcourt Brace & Company.

OUR little Irish Penrod is back in town again. This time he has left Dublin, where his various possible fathers and grandfathers reside, and as a result of trying to drown himself for love of one of his adorations of the earlier books, has been picked up by a boat and landed on the coast of England. Fortunately he has money in his pockets. Yes, he was that badly in love. He strikes London during the war, and immediately becomes a star in the famous play, "What Not," running simultaneously in the metropolis and its provinces. He makes a hit in the latter, although he is sorely tempted to return and fight for Ireland every time there is a little more killing than usual there. His guardian restrains him. For though the author evidently considers all the Irish saints, though a little mad, and all the English devils, though a little too stupid to be blamed for it, that old sinner, Stephen Mastry, whose relationship to Adam is so doubtful, has other opinions. He even goes so far as to believe that they all are merely fulfilling brute impulses of nature, and cannot be blamed, certainly not fought for.

Then Adam hears that that remarkable old soul, Miss Nightingale, thinks he ought to enlist—for England, Adam is shocked. Why should he fight for the English, who are always shooting the martyrs of Erin? He writes again to his guardian, but this time the latter does not reassure him. If Adam is drawing good money in England, he says, much of it from soldiers on leave who have died shortly after spending it, he ought to be willing to fight for England; if not, he should get out. This upsets Adam. "He does not like the thought of killing," he says. He has rapidly progressed from sixteen to nineteen, he looks young and innocent. No recruiting officer nabs him. Only his conscience bothers him.

Shortly, however, Adam finds that he has a bad arm. He may be able to enlist, or he may not. No good physical examiner would take him. This cheers him, and he decides to try to drive an ambulance, not with any notion of really going, but to satisfy his soul. Meanwhile he dabbles with the idea—and with his lady friends. And while he is about it, the war stops. This is very convenient, because otherwise the author would have been eventually driven to commit himself and Adam to some course or other. As it was, he married him off with truly Chinese suddenness, and ended up with the romance of Miss Nightingale.

The yarn is valuable for its insight into Irish character, not Adam's—he didn't have any—but the author's. It is clever, in spots, sometimes naively, sometimes laboriously. The rest of the time it is merely valuable. It leaves us with no emotion but one: "God Save Ireland." No one else can.

Published Today

For Sale at Lauriat's

Egyptian Mythology

By W. MAX MULLER. A volume dealing with one of the world's greatest authorities on the subject. A land upon which the eyes of the world are today focused.

AN ILLUSTRATED OCTAVO VOLUME 3.50 NET PREPAID

GIVE PRIZES FOR ANIMAL POSTERS

Transcript—April 10, 1923

Designs Submitted by Children in Fifty Cities and Towns Will Be on Exhibition at Public Library Through Sunday

Twenty-four prizes offered by the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. for the best posters made by pupils in schools of Massachusetts in connection with "Be Kind to Animals" week were awarded yesterday, the contest being Walter Rowlands of the fine department, Boston Public Library, Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, art critic, William B. Putnam, architect. The posters which were entered in the competition from fifty cities and towns will remain on exhibition through Sunday at the Public Library. Prize winners are:

Class I, High Schools—First, \$20, Pearl Fine, Malden High; second, \$15, Priscilla White, Malden High; third, \$10, Faith Coffin, Malden High; fourth, copy of "Beautiful Joe," Edna M. James, Malden High; fifth, bound volume of "Our Dumb Animals," Blanche Warren, Malden High; sixth, copy of "Michael, Brother of Jerry," Frances T. Brookline High.

Class II, Junior High Schools—First, cash, Philip Sanby, Hadley School, Swampscott; second, \$10 cash, Richard Finn, Western Junior High, Somerville; third, \$5 cash, Western Junior High, Somerville; fourth, copy of "Beautiful Joe," Madelyn Gillis, Western Junior High, Somerville; fifth, bound volume of "Our Dumb Animals," Louise Holmes, Mont Junior High, sixth, copy of "Michael, Brother of Jerry," Doris Lane, Hadley School, Swampscott.

Class III, Grammar Schools, above the 5th Grade—First, \$15 cash, Louis Beauchamp, Grade 5, George S. Taylor School, Chicopee; second, \$10 cash, Hazel C. Kinkadee, Grade 5, Dillaway School, Roxbury; third, \$5 cash, man White, Grade 5, Marvin School, Winchendon; fourth, copy of "Beautiful Joe," Cora, Grade 5, Dearborn School, Roxbury; fifth, bound volume of "Our Dumb Animals," C. Erine Leamy, Grade 5, School Street, Cambridge; sixth, copy of "Michael, Brother of Jerry," Elmo Kinnon, Grade 5, Maple Street School, Danvers.

Class IV, Grammar Schools, below the 5th Grade—First, \$10 cash, Ruth C. Hemmings, Grade 4, Marvin School, Winchendon; second, \$10 cash, Grace Segel, Grade 5, Dearborn School, Roxbury; third, \$5 cash, Graham Velma, Grade 4, Lincoln School, Lynn; fourth, copy of "Beautiful Joe," Rose Williams, Grade 4, 7th School, Winchendon; fifth, bound volume of "Our Dumb Animals," Wilfred Bolwert, Grade 4, Saltonstall School, Salem; sixth, copy of "Michael, Brother of Jerry," Peter Sull, Grade 4, Marvin School, Winchendon.

Boston Transcript—April 11, 1923

The expert service of Dr. Lyman Church, Ill. Newell, professor of chemistry in Boston University, was drawn upon by the Boston Public Library for the compilation of its latest ten-book list, a selection of works on chemistry for the general reader. The list was prepared in connection with the eighty-fourth annual meeting of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers, held last Friday at the Practical Arts High School. Professor Churchill, curator of the association's library and museum, has selections follow:

CHEMISTRY FOR THE GENERAL READER
Prepared in connection with the 84th meeting of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers at the Practical Arts High School, Roxbury, April 5, by Lyman Churchill Newell, Ph. D., professor of chemistry in Boston University, Curator of the Library and Museum of the Association.
Current numbers of chemical periodicals are kept in the Periodical Room; school science and Mathematics, in the Teachers' Reference Cabinet. Chemical reading courses, prepared by a committee of the American Chemical Society, may be found on call-number 8089c.20.

BENSON, Henry Kreller. Industrial chemistry for Engineering Students. New York, 1911. Illus. 357p. \$3.50.

BULL, P. G. Chemistry of Today. Philadelphia, 1923. Plates, Diagrams. "The mysteries of chemistry lucidly explained in popular and interesting manner free from technicalities and formulae." 828p. \$2.

FINDLAY, Alexander. Chemistry in the 20th Century. New Impression. London, 1911. Illus. Portraits. 397p. 14s.

MARTIN, Geoffrey. Modern Chemistry and its Wonders. New York, 1915. Illus. Charts. "A popular account of some of the more remarkable recent advances in chemical science for general readers." 397p. 24s.

SAVILLER, Samuel Schneider. Chemistry of Familiar Things. Philadelphia, 1916. Illus. 397p. 22s.

SLOSSON, Edwin Emery. Creative Chemistry: Descriptive of recent achievements in chemical industries. New York, 1922. Plates, Charts. Reading references, pp. 28, 30s. Introduction by Julius Sieglitz. Earlier editions: 8000.105; 8000.101; 8000.104.

SMITH, Edgar Fahs. Chemistry in America: Chapters from the History of the Science in the United States. New York, 1914. Portraits. Plates. Largely biographical. 397p.

SPRING, Laverne W. Non-Technical Chats on Iron and Steel and their Application to Modern Industry. New York, 1917. Illus. Map. Charts. References. pp. 250-354. 80p. 44s.

TILLYER, Sir William Augustus. Chemical Discovery and Invention in the Twentieth Century. London, 1916.1. Illus. Portraits. Charts. 800p. 21s.

VENABLE, Francis Preston. History of Chemistry. Boston, 1922. Revised from his A Short History of Chemistry (1918.90; 307p. 176) 826p.1.

From Farmington, Me., comes news of a plan to sell the estate called "Fowacree," where Jacob Abbott wrote the Holo books, and turn the money into a fund to buy books for the Farmington Public Library. The property is now owned by the Fowacree Memorial Association.

THE LIBRARIAN

"The improvement, the exaltation of the human character, the perfectibility of man, the perfection of the human faculties are the divine objects which her enthusiasm beholds in beautiful vision. Alas how airy and baseless a vision!"

Children's Posters Speak Appealingly for Dumb Animals

Seven Hundred of Them Are Shown at the Boston Public Library as Part of "Be Kind to Animals" Week Programme—A Suggestion That Is Worth Keeping in Mind 52 Times a Year

By Margaret Fitzhugh Browne

AS has been its custom for several years past, the humane society with the long name—the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—is holding this spring its "Be Kind to Animals Week," laying special emphasis, during the days from April 8 to 14, on the subject of kind treatment of animals, and spreading its appeal by means of slides in the moving-picture theatres and by talks in the schools and churches.

An important feature of this propaganda, and one which always arouses interest, is the society's competition among the school children of the State for posters setting forth the ideals and purposes of the society and the week. Every year this competition brings in hundreds of drawings, this year there were 750 entered, and every year the exhibition of these genuine efforts attracts much attention at the Boston Public Library where the posters are now displayed in the Fine Arts Room, to be shown throughout the week.

It really is a splendid thing that society is doing in holding this competition; for the concentration of so many children all over the State on this subject of the kind treatment of animals cannot help having a beneficial effect and will surely tend to develop thoughtfulness and consideration of others in the human relationships of the children as well. Then there is the wholesome satisfaction of having made something, of having expressed some thought or emotion, and if the young artist is the proud winner of one of the many prizes offered by the society, the spur to his ambition and the gain in self-confidence are considerable.

Of Benefit to Grown-Ups Too

Also the dissemination of the idea of the humane treatment of animals among the large numbers of children who come to see the posters and who, one may be sure, will study the drawings carefully and miss no shade or detail of their meaning, is another means by which the posters do good, and apart from these primary and all-important results, the posters are a delight and a refreshment to many a sophisticated grown-up, who, though perhaps not in need of the lessons connected with cruelty to cats, dogs and horses, still may be benefited and certainly will be amused and interested by the contemplation of the sincere expressions of so many earnest and deliciously naive childish minds.

This earnestness and also the greatest originality of ideas is most often found in the posters of the younger children. As they get to high school age it is natural that the work, while it gains in strength and carrying power and in conformation to the rules of good design, still loses some of the rosy glow of the "clouds of glory," and it almost seems a pity that in judging the competition for prizes there cannot be two standards set: one, the conventional rating of poster-making treatment, good lettering and design, good color scheme, and

OUR DUMB ANIMALS



TREAT THEM KINDLY!



so on, as well as idea, and the other a consideration of sincerity and originality of idea and feeling alone, no matter how artistically expressed.

It certainly seems as if the child who

put so much thought and care into her three pictures illustrating, respectively, kindness to animals, unintentional cruelty, and intentional cruelty, should have some reward for all her work and for her intelligent grasp of the situation. With considerable use of the lovely, bright pink in her paint-box she has composed three complete pictures. In the first of these some kittens are blissfully feasting around an enormous

sauce of milk, while several children look on with satisfaction. In the second, some little girls sitting on a piazza are thoughtlessly torturing their kittens by dressing them up in dolls' clothes, and in the third some boys are gathered around a poor cat



ILLUSTRATIONS

1—Class I—Pearl Fine, Malden High. Prize of \$20.

2—Class II, Junior High—Philip Sanby, Hadley School, Swampscott. Prize \$15.

3—Class III—Louis Beauchamp, Grade 5, George S. Taylor School, Chicopee. Prize \$15.

4—Class IV, Grammar 5 and 6—Ruth Hemmings, Grade 6 Marvin School, Winchendon. Prize \$15.

lessly torturing their kittens by dressing them up in dolls' clothes, and in the third some boys are gathered around a poor cat

occupying their time on a commuting train. Women on the other hand are more often seen reading magazines or books.

Commuting Nuisances

Everyone knows the male domestic purchasing agent who like the old woman who lived in a shoe, always has so many bundles he doesn't know what to do. The only objection to this member of the commuting community is that he usually piles all his purchases on the seat beside him, leaving little or no room for anyone else. If he is considerate enough to move his bundles

Continued on Page Eleven

to whose tail they have tied tin cans, and so on. Such a clear and comprehensive statement of the child's everyday relations to animals is sure to bring its lesson home to any youthful visitor to the exhibition.

Cruelty Last but Not Least

A child who has a distinctly imaginative mind and whose idea is expressed not only by pictorial art but by poetry shows a most original poster or rather illustration of his idea. The "poem," incorporated in the design, reads:

"The Glorious old S. P. C. A.
Holds the fort on any day,
Protects all dumb and helpless creatures
Birds or beasts as they may be.
Thus it always keeps at bay
Those grim spectres, gaunt and gray,
Who are foremost in the fray,
Disease, Hunger and Thirst,
And last but not least there is cruelty.
Of them all by far the worst."

The fort is drawn according to the best Norman military architecture with a quite realistic flag of the S. P. C. A. floating from its battlements while in the foreground are the sinister, gray spectres thoughtfully, and perhaps advisedly, labelled: Disease, Hunger, Thirst, and so on, while some feeling of design is shown in the little decorations on either side of the poem—one a cat, with its motto: "Do Not Tease Me," and the other a bird, whose plea is: "Please Protect Me."

Verse appears on several. A little girl in a blue dress gives a red apple to her pony, over a couplet which reads:

"Although this girl is small
She has kindness in her heart for all.
While - little dog, looking quite miserable
With an enormous hat on his head, has for his rhyme:

"Quite in style, Puppy dear,
But don't you think he looks queer?"

Another imagination had free rein in the dramatic presentation, perhaps showing "movey" influence, of "A Life for a Life," shown in two pictures. In one a man standing on a river bank is evidently about to drown a small kitten or puppy (it is not quite clear which, though there is no doubt about the stone tied to its neck), while a little girl in a blue dress stands near. She is back to, and her pose does not tell us how she feels about the matter, but in the next picture there is no mistaking her fear as she struggles in the water not far from an overturned boat, "The Sally," the lettering too of course upside down, but very plain and clear. She is being brought to land by a big dog, but we feel sure that the destroyer of the kitten has met his doom beneath the overturned boat, while the setting sun gives a dramatic touch to the tragedy.

Among the hundreds of posters made by the children there is of course a great variety of ideas, though certain subjects seem to have had a more general appeal than others. There are many bird posters, many deserted cats with the cruel, thoughtless family gone away for the summer, some of boys stoning squirrels or frogs, some of pets with a reminder to feed them regularly, several of cruel treatment of trained wild animals, many of dogs or kittens with sore paws receiving loving care or first aid.

In one some Boy Scouts are shown befriending a dog, feeding him and taking him home, and through all the drawings there breathes the genuine spirit of kind and humane treatment of animals to which children so quickly respond and which the S. P. C. A. is doing such a good work in fostering and developing.

"Be kind to Animals" poster

verity perhaps and too little gallantry in the Notes.

April 14, 1923

The Boston Post

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The stairway of the Boston Public Library seems to be becoming more and more popular as a place for persons to sit and watch the crowds "pass in review." At any hour of the day one may see them sitting like persons in a reviewing stand. Each seems to be getting her own particular delight in looking at the throngs passing in and out, and up and down the stairs.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1923

SEVEN REAPPOINTMENTS BY CURLEY APPROVED

The Civil Service Commission yesterday approved the following reappointments by Mayor Curley: Melancthon W. Burien, election commissioner; Joseph G. O'Malley, assessor; Guy W. Currier, library trustee; Louis K. Rourke, transit commissioner; Thomas F. Sullivan, transit commissioner; Francis E. Slattery, transit commissioner; Clarence H. Blackall, schoolhouse commissioner.

April 12, 1923

The Boston Post

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At the Boston Public Library, I observe large wooden boxes I saw in the entrance-way there the other evening, each bearing above it a large placard on which is printed an invitation to those who can do so to drop in magazines and books for the use of sailors and soldiers. It will be recalled that the American Library Association did splendid work of that nature during the war.

THE SUNDAY HERALD

SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 1923.

Mgr. Connolly Heads the Public Library Trustees

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian, yesterday announced the election by the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library of the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly as president of the board, to succeed Bishop Mann, resigned, and the election of Louis E. Kirstein as vice-president.

Boston Post

April 12, 1923

Prize Book Plate Design Exhibited

TO SEAMEN OF THE
AMERICAN
MERCHANT MARINE



PRIZE-WINNING BOOKPLATE FOR BOOKS FOR SAILORS
It was designed by Miss Edith Johanson of the Museum of Fine Arts School.

A design of the prize-winning bookplate which will be placed in every book that is given by the public to the sailors is on exhibition in the main hallway of the Boston Public Library in Copley square. Miss Edith Johanson of Somerville, 22-year-old graduate of the Museum of Fine Arts School, is the designer.

"To the Seamen of the American

Merchant Marine" is inscribed over the porthole which forms the centre of the design. Through the porthole is seen an old type of square-rigger ship on the high seas. Below the porthole is a stack of books, and upon the open pages of one is written, "From their friends of the Bay State."

Five honorable mention designs are also exhibited in connection with the present campaign for books being conducted by the American Merchant Marine Library Association. Those who have received honorable mention for their work are Elizabeth Lord, Marian Hardy, Rosamond Williams, Ruth Lyke, Isabella Brockway. Students from all the local art schools competed. Judges were Frank C. Brown, the architect; A. E. LeBoutillier and W. H. Williams, designers.

Boston Traveler

April 16, 1923

\$50,000 FOR STEEL STACKS AT LIBRARY

Mayor Curley sent to the council today a recommendation for a \$50,000 loan for new book stacks in the Public Library. They will be built of steel and located on the second floor, the estimated cost being \$42,579.

Boston Sunday Globe. April 15, 1923

FR CONNOLLY HEAD OF LIBRARY BOARD

Pastor of Blessed Sacrament Church, Jamaica Plain, Succeeds Bishop Mann



MGR ARTHUR T. CONNOLLY.

Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Jamaica Plain, has been elected president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, and Louis E. Kirstein was elected vice-president.

Mgr. Connolly succeeds Ray Alexander Mann, who gave up the rectorate of Trinity Church to become Episcopal bishop of Pittsburg. Fr. Connolly is the first Catholic clergyman to be elected to the presidency of the library trustees. The new head of the trustees, a lover of books and of the arts, has made the rectory of the Blessed Sacrament Church the repository for several

collections of distinction. He is frequently sought out by enthusiasts because of his paintings and first editions.

Since the dedication of the Blessed Sacrament Church in 1882 Fr. Connolly has been pastor. He was born in Waltham, Dec. 2, 1853. He studied at Boston College, at the College of St. Charles, Ellicott City, Md. and at the Grand Seminary in Montreal.

Ordained Dec. 22, 1878, he was first appointed to St. Mary's Church, Cambridge. After a year he was transferred to St. Joseph's, Roxbury, where he remained 12 years.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1923

NEW STACKS FOR LIBRARY

Mayor Curley Submits Loan of \$50,000 to Provide Additional Equipment and to Repair the Lecture Hall

None of the many city departments has better luck in securing requested appropriations than the Boston Public Library. Not only were the trustees' recommendations almost completely approved by Mayor Curley in the annual appropriation bill, but today the mayor sent to the City Council a loan order of \$50,000 to enable the trustees to equip two floors of the central building with steel stacks and to make necessary repairs in the lecture hall. The stacks will cost \$42,579 and the repairs \$7,500.

Next Wednesday afternoon the library trustees will appear before the City Council prepared to explain every item in their budget. They had requested \$100,000 for new books, but the mayor decided that he would have to reduce the item by \$10,000 or save that amount from the account of salaries. The trustees accepted the cut as proposed. For ordinary repairs, the trustees figured on \$23,000 and for repair materials, \$11,000. The mayor clipped off only \$2000. Rent for hired quarters is a fixed charge, \$18,000, and fuel, as estimated, will cost \$28,000. The remaining amount in the total library appropriation of \$779,935, as compared with \$741,993 last year, will be applied to salaries. This sum is \$565,000, which includes \$30,000 for increases and new positions.

For years the attaches of the Library have not received the salaries that the trustees have been anxious to accord them, and, strange to say, the members of the City Council have not been so interested in the library employees as they are in other departments, mainly because of the fact that the trustees claim the right to adjust their schedules as they see fit. This year the salary increases will be provided as the trustees requested.

Boston Telegram. April 16, 1923.

THE LIBRARY

The announcement by the librarian of the Boston Public Library of the organization of the board of trustees is striking proof of the true Americanism, the splendid democracy governing this institution. Bishop Mann, after loyal service, has resigned as chairman, because of his new duties, and, succeeding him, the trustees elect Monsignor Arthur T. Connolly. The vice president of the board is Louis E. Kirstein.

The trustees are true to the spirit which animated the founders of the library and loyal to the principle they enunciated when they left it as a legacy to all the people of the city forever.

Boston in her selection of library trustees, and the trustees in their selection of presiding officers, point the way to other American communities. Here no narrow line is drawn, no prejudice is nurtured. How many other cities can make the same boast?

SCRUBWOMEN OF LIBRARY TO WIN

Only Technical Objections to Giving Them Vacations, Holidays and Pensions

The trustees of the Boston Public Library will take up at their next meeting the question of placing the 21 scrubwomen in their employ under civil service regulations so that these women may enjoy the privileges that other scrubwomen in the employ of the city enjoy, namely, two weeks' vacation in the summer-time, holidays and a pension after 25 years' service.

MATTER UP BEFORE

The scrubwomen at the Public Library are the only scrubwomen in the city today who do not enjoy these privileges.

When this fact was brought to the attention of Judge Michael J. Murray, one of the trustees, yesterday, he said that the trustees were anxious to treat the employees of the library fairly and justly and as well as other city employees were treated.

The matter had come up last year, he said, when the question of giving the scrubwomen a vacation was put before the board. The City Law Department was consulted at the time, and the trustees were informed that because the women were paid by the hour no vacation could be given them with pay.

He stated, however, that the trustees felt that the library scrubwomen were entitled to as good treatment as the other scrubwomen in the employ of the city, and would await the action of the law department in the matter.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan stated that no formal opinion on the matter had been issued by his department. Whatever advice was given the trustees last summer did not go to the root of the difficulty, as it was the custom of the department to treat all employees of the city the same. He said he saw no good reason for treating some scrubwomen better than others who were doing the same work. He stated that he would take the matter up at once, and if the trustees were laboring under a wrong impression he would set them right.

Mayor Curley stated last night that the library trustees, under the law, were given full responsibility for the conduct of the library and the treatment of its employees. "I stand ready," he said, "to approve any recommendation that the trustees may make in this matter, and I will promise them the necessary funds, because I believe all the scrubwomen should enjoy the same privileges."

Louis E. Kirstein, who is associated with Judge Murray on the board of trustees of the library, stated last night that he would take the matter up with the board at its next meeting.

The difficulty, it is said, lies solely with the method of hiring the scrubwomen. At the library the women are hired by the hour. They work the same number of hours, however, as the women employed to clean the other city departments. By simply paying them weekly the wage they are earning now, the whole matter of holidays and vacations can be adjusted provided the trustees are willing to certify them to the civil service commission as regular employees.

One of the women has worked for 21 years, scrubbing in the library. Eight others have worked there for over 10 years, one 18 years, one 17 years, one 16 years, one 15 years and one 14 years. Four of these long service women are widows. They are said to be worthy women in every respect.

The Boston Post

Council Denies Library Appropriation Request

The request of Mayor Curley, acting for the trustees of the Public Library for a \$20,000 appropriation to purchase book stacks and other furnishings for an additional section of the library recently completed, was denied yesterday by the City Council, which voted to postpone action until the library superintendent could appear and explain the expenditures involved.

Councillor Donoghue in asking delay on the matter commented on the fact that no apparent effort had been made to provide for the new equipment in the budget which the Council has just approved and because of that asked that the matter be tabled.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1923

Books Supplant Bottles as Library Replaces Saloon

Former Dingy Roxbury Store, With Its Smell of Stale Liquor, Transformed to Place of Beauty

The store formerly occupied by M. T. McGreevy's saloon at the corner of Tremont and Ruggles Street was reopened yesterday as an extension of the Roxbury Crossing Branch Library. Former habitués of the saloon lounged past and stopped to look in through the shining windows where had once been displayed beer and whiskey bottles. In place of the dilapidated lithographs which had aimed to take the bread from the children and the shoes from their feet was a neat placard which read, "Your library offers you information on any subject; books to read at home for pleasure, instruction and profit. Our telephone service answers difficult questions." Below it were numerous appealing books. The exterior of the yellow brick one-story building now is trim and tidy, entirely different from what it was previous to July, 1919.

The swinging doors that once hid disgusting scenes from the street, but now are cleaned and polished, yielded to the self-respecting touch of men and women, girls and boys, admitting them to a room of beauty. Not that it had been made over. But the bottles and the bar have been cleaned out. It has been scrubbed, painted and polished. New shelves along the walls and around the high windows on one side are filled with books. Red geraniums growing in pots have been placed where they get the sunlight. Long, low tables, chairs and a desk have been put in. The best magazines and papers are on the tables, and a young woman in entire keeping with the atmosphere of culture and charm in the room has charge of the library.

One end of the long room, connected by an open archway with the library proper, gives vistas of those who come to return books or carry them away and of the little children who now have an adequate reading room of their own in the old part. A boy, who pushed open the door to what formerly led men to ruin and suffering to their families but now opens the way to fuller, richer living, happiness and success, stood for a moment looking about with brightening eyes and then exclaimed, "What a peach of a library!"

It is. The Rev. Fr. Connolly, who is the first Catholic clergyman to be elected to the presidency of the trustees, stands upon a firm foundation for the new task, not only because he is an exceptional literary scholar but because he is also one of the greatest authorities in the country on first editions and American historical works.

New Library Trustees' Head a Rare Authority



The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament of Jamaica Plain, who was recently elected president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library. This photo was posed expressly for The Traveler.

The Rev. Fr. Connolly, 70-Year-Old Priest, Brings Unusual Knowledge of Literature to Position and Is Hard Worker

By PAUL WAITT

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Jamaica Plain, who was recently elected president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library to succeed the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, is to be no figurehead in library affairs.

Out at the rectory of the church in Jamaica Plain I found a human dynamo, 70 years old, teeming with enthusiasm over his new post, exploring fads and fancies which have blocked library progress in the past and ever offering new suggestions for making the Boston institution one of the finest in the world.

Father Connolly, who is the first Catholic clergyman to be elected to the presidency of the trustees, stands upon a firm foundation for the new task, not only because he is an exceptional literary scholar but because he is also one of the greatest authorities in the country on first editions and American historical works.

HISTORICAL PRINT EXPERT

During his life he has acquired more than 25,000 volumes, and, determined that the collection should always remain intact, he has already, during the past five years given 18,000 of the books to the Washington University Library. Again Fr. Connolly is an expert connoisseur of old American historical prints and scores of rare old wood cuts and engravings cover his study and library walls. "When we first began to exchange formalities here," he said to me near the end of his interview this morning, "I had not intended to talk much about my new task, but somehow it seemed a good time to spread an idea which lies very close to my heart. For instance, when I look back upon the distinguished list of men who have previously served on the board, I am deeply sensible of the tremendous honor which has been conferred upon me. Mine is a just and honest pride. The library of Boston is a glorious institution and a great adjunct to the school system."

OPPORTUNITY IS HERE

"There are 60,000,000 people in this country of ours without library facilities. Ninety per cent. of the children in the country leave school at the eighth grade and without library facilities in after life their lot is none too easy. But here in Boston there is opportunity for all where books cannot only be studied within the library itself, but where then can be taken home for more intimate personal use of them. Tremendous honor and glory is due the citizens of Boston, who, through their contributions, have made such a far-reaching institution possible. The names of Bates, Phillips, Bowditch, Ticknor and others stand for tremendous things in our social and educational development. Founders and supporters of the institution have conferred favor upon the future generations and perpetuated their own names."

PROHIBITION VIEWS

There was one subject, however, he was willing to be quoted on, although he said he knew it would get him into "hot water." That was prohibition.

"I believe my opinions and I believe it heartily, so why should I not discuss it?" he said. "I believe this—that everything made by God was good. He made things for man because He loved man. He gave things to man for his use and happiness. Those were his words—his use and happiness. He never said that he gave these things for man's misuse. Temperance is a virtue, but the abuse of the benefits which God has given man is a sin and is wrong. We should bear in mind that the wheat and grapes which God has caused to grow for man are to be used, therefore, with reason and intelligence."

"But God forbade man nothing, and no man has the right to prohibit anything that He has provided for the use of man."

"Nevertheless, a law has been made in the land forbidding the manufacture of these things. Since this law was made by the nation's lawmakers, citizens should observe and obey such laws, whether right or wrong. To make liquor secretly or in the home and especially to sell it to others, is a sin against God and against your country, for you are manufacturing for men who do not observe God's law of temperance, and such men are selling them stuff which is potentially poisonous because of the way it has been made."

"If a person feels and knows that his neighbor is brewing in his home, it is his duty to notify his landlord, and if that is ineffective, it is his duty to report the infraction of the law to the authorities. You must obey the law even though it has been foisted upon you unwillingly."

"I believe in the amendment of the Volstead act and believe that whenever the majority demand it such amendment will come."

"Civilization has not yet reached the point where the majority is willing to sacrifice itself for the minority. The spirit of greed is making the world what it is."

"I have no criticism for any individual, but I do feel that some of the fads and fancies could be left out of the library system with good results. Certain features like print exhibits, etc., come under the head of museum work. They take up much room which is sorely needed for books today."

"A library is a housing place for a selection of books, thoroughly known by librarians, who should be able to assist and advise the knowledge seeker."

"They were not far sighted in the early 60s when the old library was built on Boylston street to house 300,000 volumes, and they were not far sighted when they built the present structure. The growth was sudden and tremendous and today terrible congestion prevails."

"I wish they might have bought the land adjoining the present structure so that it would have taken in the whole plot up as far as the Hotel Lenox."

"I am a great believer in beautiful architecture outside any building, provided there is money enough for such decoration, but if there is not the first requisite should be to make the inside all that it should be. The present building is none too good when it comes to proper lighting and ventilation. The Boston library cannot compare with the one at New York. But it is a fine one and we must strive to make it the finest of all."

"Petty things should have no place in the development of a library. An institution of that sort should allow an employee to rise to the highest positions through merit and untiring service. One already in the service should succeed one who is leaving. It is a disgrace to seek some one outside for the job. Boston has suffered because that merit system has not been used."

"Without attacking any librarian in the past—there have been some fine ones—I feel that the qualifications of a librarian are more than mere personality. His knowledge of literature and books is a far greater requisite than personality."

"And what do you think of this—it is a disgrace in the city of Boston—there is not a portrait of any kind of Josiah Benton adorning the walls of the Boston public library today—Benton—the man who gave the second largest contribution to the support of the institution. And do you know why? Because a couple of rival lawyers who served on the Boston art commission, who once were beaten by Benton, fairly, in the courtroom, created an edict that no portrait could be hung unless the man painted has posed for the picture in person. And Mr. Benton had passed beyond. It is a disgrace."

"Whirlwind energy. Father Connolly talks with every ounce of his being, his blue eyes wide, it seems incredible in watching his whirlwind energy to realize that a man of 70 is talking. Few men at any age show such an intensity. And yet his dynamic manner, while it has the tendency to sweep one off his feet, does not force. He does not try to cram an idea down a man's throat simply for the triumph of cramming. For instance, during discussions of political matters on which he did not care to be quoted, I would interpolate counter arguments at certain intervals, and while his fervor never diminished, a fascinating diplomacy and tolerance was ever manifest."

McGreevy's "Third Base" as a Library Branch

Boston Transcript - April 24, 1923

Boston's Public Library Converts a Bar From Beer to Books

The old "Third Base" bar, which was a popular meeting place for the "Red Sox" and other sports fans, has been converted into a library branch. The room, which was formerly a bar, has been transformed into a reading room, and the walls are now covered with books. The new room is a most pleasant and comfortable place for reading, and it is a great improvement on the old bar.

Last of Present Extensions

Yesterday afternoon, when the first visitors were admitted to the room under the Boston Public Library's auspices, they found it a most pleasant and comfortable place. The room, which was formerly a bar, has been transformed into a reading room, and the walls are now covered with books. The new room is a most pleasant and comfortable place for reading, and it is a great improvement on the old bar.

The room served by this branch is a thickly populated district, and it is a great improvement on the old bar. The room, which was formerly a bar, has been transformed into a reading room, and the walls are now covered with books. The new room is a most pleasant and comfortable place for reading, and it is a great improvement on the old bar.

It should be noted, however, that the present addition marks in all likelihood the last extension of the existing branch service which will be made in this manner for a long time to come. Both the Boston Public Library committee and the trustees of the Boston Public Library have received and considered with interest, at a joint conference, the plan for future extension recently recommended to their attention by Mayor Curley. The mayor's plan provides, in the future, for extension only through the use of rooms in new school buildings which may hereafter be constructed in wards of the city now unsupplied with a local or directly accessible library branch. This policy, it is understood, meets in general the approval of all concerned.

Baseball Pictures Preserved

The new premises of the Roxbury Crossing Reading Room have been taken on lease from the proprietor, Michael T. McGreevy, who for thirty years was the owner of the famous and always cleanly managed "Third Base." Although all the photographs of baseball teams and baseball heroes which once covered the walls are now gone from the room, approximately one hundred of them have been presented to the Boston Public Library by Mr. McGreevy as a loan which will doubtless be made perpetual. Throughout last week the photographs were on view in the exhibition room of the fine arts department at the Central Library in Copley square. So excellent and irreplaceable are they as a photographic review of past years of the national sport in this city that they are now being carefully preserved in the library's picture-files.

Other unusual photographs, showing Roxbury Crossing as the section appeared forty years ago, Mr. McGreevy has given to the new reading room, where they will be hung on the walls in place of some of the vanished baseball mementoes. And there is still a third set of pictures, showing the L-street bath in season and out of season



Unusual Roxbury Crossing Saloon Now Made a Reading Room

Above is "Third Base" As It Used to Be, Thick-Hung With Trophies of Baseball:
Below Is the Room As It Looks Today

With the year-round drowsiness, swimming there in the ice of winter as cheerfully as in the blazing sun of summer, which Mr. McGreevy made his specialty, the authorities having charge of the city's bath-houses.

A character of whom O. Henry could have made a cycle of novels, this Michael McGreevy, fifteen, or over ten years ago, his name figured in the sports-pages of newspapers throughout the country as perhaps the most dynamic and forceful personality ever known in the ranks of baseball-fandom. Not content with the games played in Boston, he followed the Red Sox at his own expense, on their trips round the circuit, and even on many of their spring training-tours, to Miami, Fla., to Los Angeles, to Hot Springs, to the fa-theat cor-

ners of these States, until finally one manager made formal recognition of his already popular title as "Nuf Ced McGreevy, Grand Exalted Ruler of Rooters' Row," by presenting him with a uniform and a regular contract as a non-playing player!

Astronomy for a Fireman

But there are new times and new ways now at the corner of Ruggles and Tremont streets. The first patron who entered the old corner-room yesterday afternoon was a locomotive fireman. He brought back a book about radio and his fresh request was for a book on astronomy. One imagination he wished it in order to know more of the stars that he sees o' nights from the engine-shed.

Teachers from the schools in the Rox-

bury district were among the first visitors there, in particular, expressed to the librarian, Miss Katrina M. Sather, their pleasure in the improved facilities offered. A district nurse came in to find her way from the city directory at the branch, to the next house where her service was needed. In all, there were 270 books given out by the Roxbury Crossing Reading Room in the first few hours of business. Furthermore, a special exhibit of the new wares purveyed from the storied corner was placed in a window bay on the Tremont-street front and many passersby not only stopped to look but actually stood reading the open books through the window-glass.

And no one likes all this better, as it so happens, than "Nuf Ced" McGreevy.

The Boston Post

The Independent Democratic Paper of New England

(Issued daily by Post Publishing Co.)
APRIL 25, 1923. NO. 20; VOL. 439.
Office, 269 Washington St., Boston 5, Mass.
Entered as second class matter at the post-office at Boston, Mass.

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The current Quarterly Bulletin of the Boston Public Library has a reproduction of the title page of its copy of the First Folio Shakspeare, one of its most important treasures, and a short notice concerning it. That copy only cost Mr. Barton, who bought it in 1845, the very modest sum of 110 pounds sterling. In May, 1922, however, an American dealer paid \$200 pounds sterling for a copy of the First Folio.

As these words are being written (April 23), Stratford-upon-Avon is celebrating what is believed to be the anniversary of the birth of Shakspeare, and also the tercentenary of the publication of the first folio, which is being so generally observed this year. The celebration at Stratford will continue for a month. Our own Columbia University will in June make special observance of the tercentenary.

Leigh Hunt, in his "Imagination and Fancy," tells us that only in Shakspeare can we find imagination and fancy in equal perfection, while in the other great poets one or the other of these qualities predominates. And he defines poetry as "the utterance of a passion for truth, beauty and power, embodying and illustrating its conceptions by imagination and fancy," and modulating its language on the principle of variety in uniformity.

Leigh Hunt is a fascinating guide to English poetry, and some of us owe to him our first acquaintance with such authors as Coleridge, Keats and Shelley, and other great masters of song. Happy the youth who in early years chances upon his "Imagination and Fancy." He has an unerring taste in his choice of selections and his critical passages are illuminative.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1923

Bold B. P. L. trustees! They have made a branch library out of a saloon in Roxbury. We await the slogan: Books, Not Bock.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1923

APPOINTMENTS OF GASTON AND COOLIDGE APPROVED

The appointments by Mayor Curley of Boston of William A. Gaston as a trustee of the Boston Public Library and of Charles A. Coolidge as a member of the Boston Park Commission were approved yesterday by the State Civil Service Commission.

Boston Transcript
April 25, 1923

THE LIBRARIAN

IT'S all decided. The tickets have been made ready and the programmes printed. Next Monday evening, April 30, will certainly be the night of nights at the North End branch of the Boston Public Library. On that occasion all the "library clubs" of this unusually sociable institution of books will join in a combined entertainment, which will begin with selections by the Kenney Juniors Library Club Orchestra and conclude with two acts of "Madame Butterfly" in the text originally written for use in the spoken drama, not in its form as an opera. For further diversissement, Altomare Vallarelli and Miss Olympia Cella will sing vocal selections, and Mildred Racioppi will dance her intangible tarantella.

Throughout the winter and through the first weeks of this recalcitrant spring, preparation for the entertainment of next Monday has gone busily forward, though never interrupting but rather stimulating the usual bookish activities of this busy branch. Nunzio Mancinelli has arranged and actually built the scenery which will be used for the play. Mrs. Vincenza Mancinelli has been in charge of the costumes. The direction of Miss Mary F. Curley, the librarian, who has a veritable genius for drawing out the cooperation of all concerned, a hundred and one novel plans have been tried and developed for staging the play without recourse to the North End library being "let us do it ourselves."

The L. Melano Rossi Club, the Women of History Club, the Kenney Juniors Library Club and the Little Folks Club join in announcement of the festival so planned. Between the acts of the play, Mildred Racioppi will interpret a Japanese dance, appropriate to the play, and the cast of characters will be as follows:

Cicilia-San Anna Pepe
Suzuki, her maid Altomare Vallarelli
Sharpless Nunzio Mancinelli
Lieutenant Pinkerton Guido Calinico
Yamadori Hector Squillacotti
Nakodo Rosalie Youell
Kate, Pinkerton's wife Josephine della Russo

BOSTON POST, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1923

Colonel Gaston Sworn in as Library Trustee



COLONEL GASTON TAKING OATH AS LIBRARY TRUSTEE
Colonel William A. Gaston, who was recently named as Public Library trustee, is shown taking the oath of office from City Clerk Donovan in City Hall.

Colonel William A. Gaston yesterday took the oath of office as Public Library trustee to succeed Bishop Alexander Mann, formerly rector of Trinity church and now in Pittsburgh.

Following his visit to the office of City Clerk James Donovan, Colonel

Gaston visited the Mayor's office, to view the plaque which was recently placed there of his father, ex-Mayor William Gaston.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1923

COL. GASTON SWORN IN AS LIBRARY TRUSTEE

Appointment by Mayor to Post Starts Train of Gossip

Col. William A. Gaston took a municipal office for the first time yesterday when he was sworn in as a trustee of the public library by City Clerk James Donovan. It was the colonel's first visit to City Hall in a long time.

He called at the mayor's office, but Curley had not yet arrived there. The mayor's appointment of Gaston and the latter's acceptance have started a train of gossip. Indications are that despite the asperities of the last campaign for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate, in which Curley backed Sherman L. Whipple and had bitter things to say about Gaston, the mayor and the colonel are now on friendly terms.

Boston Transcript
April 26, 1923

GASTON SWORN IN LIBRARY TRUSTEE

Colonel's First Visit to City Hall in Long Time

Col. W. A. Gaston was sworn in today as a trustee of the Public Library by City Clerk James Donovan. It was the colonel's first visit to City Hall in many a day and the first time that he has ever taken municipal office.

He called on Mayor Curley, but the latter had not arrived. In administering the oath to Col. Gaston, declaring the office of library trustee "the most honorable position to which a citizen can be called," and chatted a bit over old times, especially the year in the late '90s when Gaston ran for the House of Representatives in old ward 11, the strongest Republican ward in the city, to help William A. Russell's gubernatorial campaign.

Boston Transcript
April 20, 1923

The Folio Tercentenary

Preparations are being made at the Boston Public Library for a suitable recognition, this fall, of the tercentenary of the publication of the First Folio of Shakespeare and the current number of the Bulletin gives a short description of the library's copy of the First Folio, with an illustration of the familiar title page. The copy, which is in the Barton Library, was bought in 1845 by Mr. Barton from Thomas Rodd, the London dealer, for £110. In sending it Mr. Rodd wrote: "If you do not find it, in every instance, perfect and genuine, I will make you a present of the book, and will, in addition, forfeit ten pounds a leaf for every leaf not genuine." It has a special peculiarity in that "As You Like It" contains two cancelled leaves which have certain errors and also the corresponding leaves supplied from another copy by Mr. Rodd before rebinding.

The Boston Public Library's latest ten-book list takes its cue, or rather its bait, from the "open season" for trout fishing which began in the Bay State ten days ago and continues until July 31. After noting that the fish and game laws of Massachusetts, with supplement, may be consulted in the information office at the central library, the list proceeds as follows:

TROUT FISHING

CLARKE, Buckle. Where the Trout Hide. New York. 1889. Illus. 8009 26.

HALFORD, Frederic M. The Dry-Fly Man's Handbook. London. (1913.) Illus. Maps. Treats of trout fishing only; a complete manual, including the fisherman's entomology and the making and management of a fishery. 4005 135.

HILLS, John W. A History of Fly Fishing for Trout. New York. (1921.) 4008 445.

HOLDEN, George P. Steamcraft: An Angling Manual. (Cincinnati.) 1919. Plates, some colored. Vignettes. With special reference to trout fishing. 4008 332.

LA BRANCHE, George M. L. The Dry-Fly and Fast Water. New York. 1914. Fishing with the floating fly on American trout streams, together with some observations on fly fishing in general. 4008 332.

RHEAD, Louis J. American Trout-Stream Insects, a guide to angling flies and other aquatic insects alluring to trout. New York. (1916.) Plates, some colored. With notes on and reproductions of artificial flies. 4008 373.

RHEAD, Louis J., editor. The Speckled Brook Trout (Salvelinus Fontinalis), by various experts with red and rest. New York. (1902.) Plates, two colored. With an introduction by Charles Hallowell. 4006 186.

SAGE, Dean. Salmon and Trout. New York. 1902. Illus. (The American Sportsman's Library. 4008 255.)

SMITH, Omis W. Trout lore. New York. 1917. Plates. 4005 738.

SOUTHWARD, Charles Z. Trout fly-fishing in America. New York. 1914. Plates, many colored. 4001 165.

Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1923

CUT \$125,000 FROM FIRE APPARATUS ITEM

Councillors in Executive
Session Consider Budget

Recommend Higher Pay for Girls in
Bindery of Public Library

The City Council met in executive session yesterday afternoon to consider the budget, and the supplementary budget amounting to \$125,000 which carries other items for various departments. The supplementary budget was added to the original budget without much discussion, but when it came to the consideration of the budget as a whole the Council called on the Fire Department appropriation of \$250,000 for new apparatus.

On motion of Henry H. Hagan, it was voted to cut \$125,000 from this amount. Hagan, Gilbody, Lane and Walsh voting for the reduction and Healey, Moriarty and Watson against the cut. Under the amended item the Fire Department would have \$125,000 to spend on new apparatus in pursuance of the plan to motorize the department entirely.

Councillor Gilbody spoke in favor of granting the laborers and mechanics in the city's employ an increase of 25 cents a day, which would amount to about \$320,000 a year. He was in favor of paying this amount off the budget and then recommending to the Mayor that it be used for the desired raise in pay.

The discussion of the items in the Fire Department appropriation was lively at times. After the vote to cut off the \$125,000 had passed Mr. Hagan moved a further reduction in an item of \$10,000 granted the department for repair and alterations of various fire houses to allow the new apparatus to move in. He said only \$42,000 had been spent for this last year.

This motion was lost. Councillor Brickley coming in to vote against the proposition, making a tie vote. Mr. Gilbody then made a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

Daniel J. McDonald, former city councillor, appeared before the Council with Miss Mary Meehan of the library bindery to urge an increase in the pay of the girls in the bindery department of the Public Library. After hearing the arguments and several letters, the council voted to ask the Mayor to recommend the necessary money for this raise in the budget and also voted to ask the Library Trustees to grant the increase at their meeting, May 1.

BOSTON TRAVELER, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1923

Barring Benton's Portrait from Boston Library Called Work of Spite



Page, Who Painted Likeness of Hub Benefactor, Tells Real Story

By PAUL WAITT

Charging that a personal spite on the part of Thomas Allen, chairman of the Boston art commission, and Templeman Coolidge, a former member of that body, is responsible for the absence of any kind of a portrait of the late Josiah H. Benton on the walls of the Boston Public Library, Walter Gilman Page, chairman of the Massachusetts art commission and prominent Boston artist, in an interview with The Traveler yesterday, further characterizes the situation not only as an affront to the library's second largest benefactor, but a disgrace to the city of Boston.

NOTED BY MGR. CONNOLLY

Mr. Page's statement came close on the heels of the protest of the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, recently elected president of the Boston Public Library trustees, who, in an exclusive interview with The Traveler last Monday, revealed the fact that no portrait of Benton could be found in the library, and that a prejudiced minority of the Boston art commission had brought disgrace upon the city of Boston by making such a condition possible.

Investigation shows that shortly after the death of Benton, who had served for four years as president of the Boston Public Library trustees and had left the institution the second largest bequest in its history, amounting to millions, a portrait had been painted with the approval of the trustees and the librarian, had been disapproved by Messrs. Allen and Coolidge, who represented a minority of the commission, on the ground that such a portrait had been painted from a photograph and not from life, and later had been hung in the trustees' room for a short time only to be ordered removed by the city art commission.

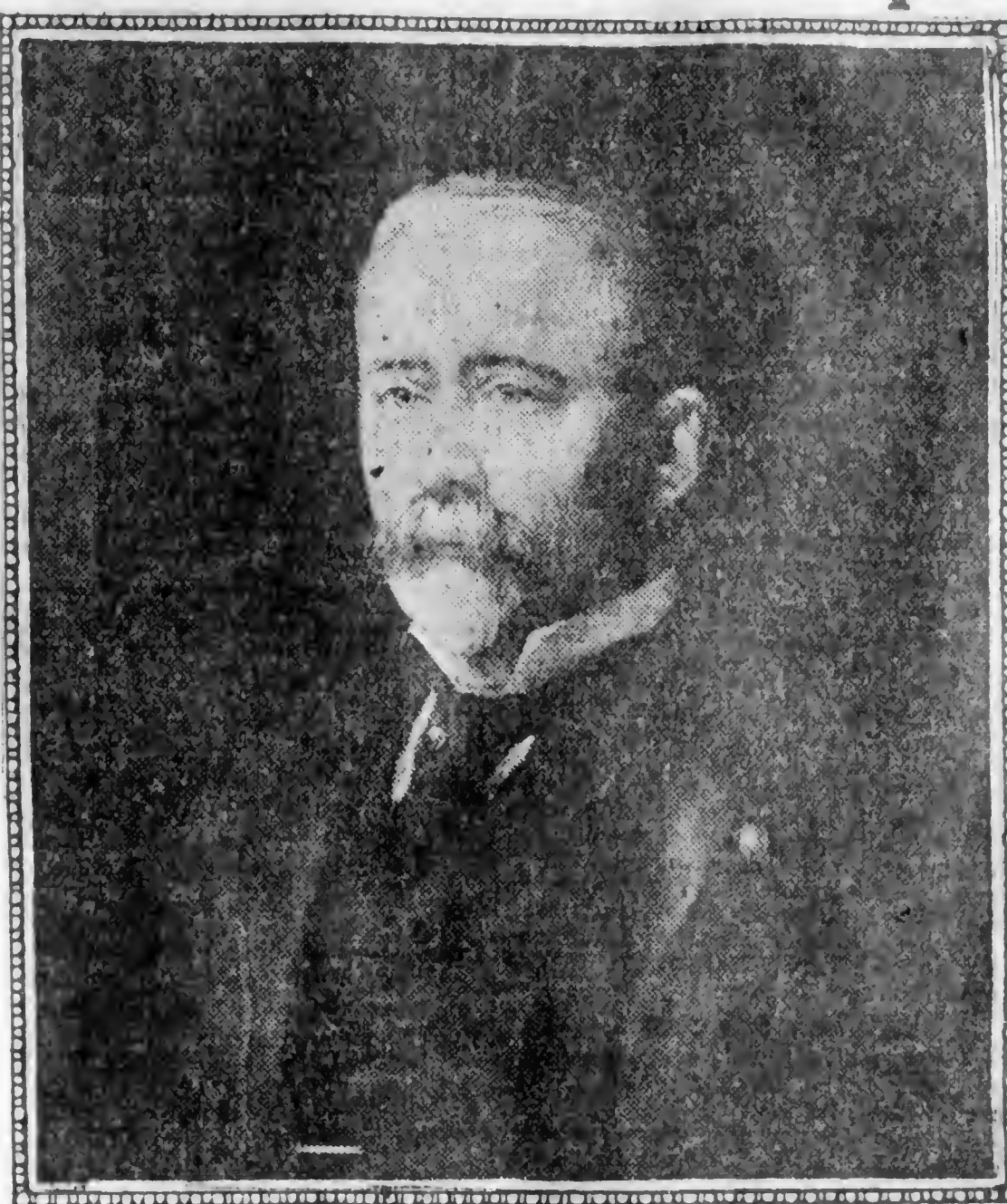
Mr. Page, who created the Benton portrait at the solicitation of the library authorities and friends, has maintained a consistent silence regarding the matter for several years, but Mr. Connolly's revelation a few days ago made him feel that an "injustice of long standing" should be corrected.

STRUCK STRAIGHT OUT

Mr. Page, in his discussion of the subject with a Traveler man yesterday, struck straight from the shoulder. He said:

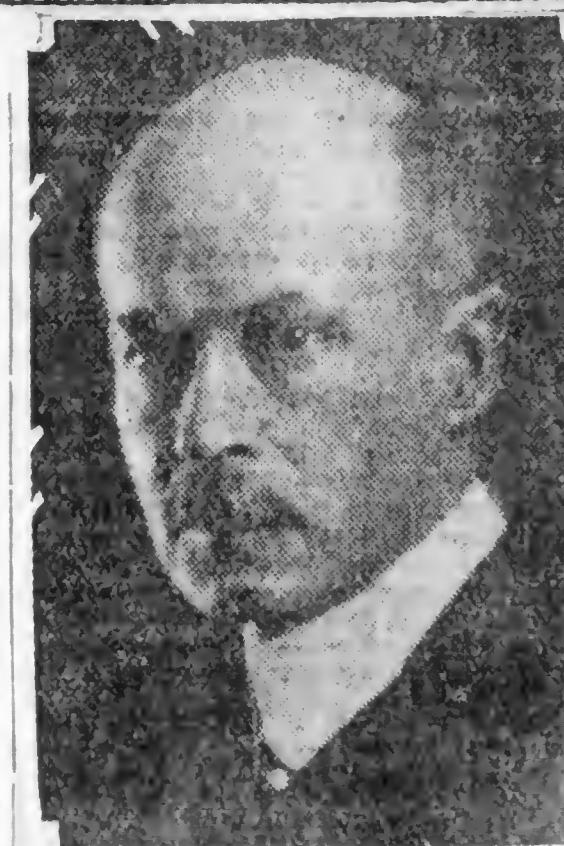
"Mr. Connolly is right when he says that the art commission of the city of Boston created an edict that no portrait could be hung unless the man painted had posed for the picture in person. And Mr. Benton has passed beyond. It is a disgrace."

"Yes, it is a disgrace to create an edict for the express purpose of deliberately preventing a portrait of Josiah H. Benton from hanging on the walls of the Boston Public Library, and, to quote the language of the city of Boston art commission, 'or to be hung in any public building in Boston.'"



(Photo of Page by Garo.)

The Josiah H. Benton portrait which has been in storage for several years because the Boston art commission refused to let it hang in the Boston Public Library. Walter Gilman Page, chairman of the Massachusetts art commission and prominent Boston artist, whose photo is at the bottom, and the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur T. Connolly, above, recently elected president of the library trustees, who characterize the absence of the Benton portrait from the library walls a disgrace to the city of Boston.



"Mr. Benton was president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library for many years, and when he died left his entire fortune of over \$2,000,000 to the library he had served so long and so faithfully."

"Shortly after Mr. Benton passed away it was suggested that it would be a fitting thing if a portrait of Mr. Benton was painted, and in course of time the portrait was completed and of necessity painted from a photograph furnished the artist by a close friend of the subject."

"This portrait was approved by the friends of Mr. Benton, which included the Rev. Alexander Mann, at that time president of the library trustees; the late Samuel Carr, another of the trustees; Mr. Wadlin, librarian at the time, and others whose judgment was conclusive. Valuable books and other necessary details were loaned the artist by the trustees for introduction in the painting."

"The whole affair was conceived and carried out in a friendly and intimate manner, and without the helpful attitude and criticisms of those closest in life to Mr. Benton, and without their final approval, no further steps would have been taken—and so it was laid before the city art commission, acting on request of Mayor Peters."

"The chairman of the commission, Thomas Allen, and a fellow member, Templeman Coolidge, a minority of the commission, made an official inspection, during the course of which the painter was informed he had missed a wrinkle in the coat, not a serious omission unless a Chinese-like attitude of mind was required. But after a matter of two weeks, on inquiry it developed that a report had been made to the mayor that the portrait was not acceptable as the commission did not approve of portraits painted from photographs."

"For years portraits had been painted and hung in public buildings all over Boston, the source of inspiration being a photograph; the subject in every instance having died."

"There has been no public complaint because the facts have not been known. It is time now that Mr. Connolly has brought the matter to light that such facts be given light and the people informed that the city art commission is governed by its chairman, who is in turn governed by his personal likes and dislikes."

"The plain duty of an art commission is to prevent the purchase or the gift of any memorial which in its judgment is not sufficiently meritorious as a work of art."

"It has no right to say how, or by what means, the artist produced his work."

"The Boston art commission should rescind this silly and absurd rule and Mr. Benton's portrait should be placed in the trustees' room of the library."

Where Shakespeare and Bacon Take Place of McGreevy's Old Time 'Baseball Man' and 'Musty'



Former South End Saloon Now Branch of Boston Public Library

Ghosts from the past rise to haunt us only for good reason. So it is with the ghost of McGreevy's cellar at 1153 Tremont street, South end. It rose in mummified form to point its ghastly finger accusingly at some offender.

But this was an unusual type of ghost. It was clothed in an unusual way. He wore a regulation baseball uniform, with the word "Boston" across the breast, and he held a baseball bat in his hand.

Visions of Jake Stahl, Mike Kelley, "Big Ed" Deleahanty, and other stars of the diamond arose. Whose ghost was this? A sudden flood of light exposed the intruder and disclosed his identity.

AN OLD STUFFED FIGURE

It was the old "Baseball Man"—the life-sized statue that used to stand over the door of the famous old bar-room at the corner of Ruggles and Tremont streets, known as "Nuff Ced" McGreevy's place. The old stuffed figure, it really looks like a mummy, has been



At top the famous old bar-room of "Nuff Ced" McGreevy, former "baseball rendezvous," headquarters for baseball stars, fans and sporting men. At the right is the old "Baseball Man," which used to stand over the door of McGreevy's saloon—a landmark of days gone by. In the center is "Nuff Ced" McGreevy himself, king of baseball fans. At the bottom the new branch library where "new faces, other minds," have taken possession of the old "joy parlor."

Missing these many moons. But why this sudden "coming to life" of the old silent baseball player? One need not look far. New conditions upstairs are all that can be attributed as the cause.

It's this—McGreevy's old saloon has been turned into a library. "Nuff Ced" place is now a branch of the Boston Public Library system.

All know "Nuff Ced" McGreevy, baseball fan extraordinary, and for years the leader of the Boston Royal Rooters. All remember, too, the figure of the "Baseball Man" that stood just above the door of McGreevy's saloon.

KNOWN FAR AND WIDE
"Nuff Ced" McGreevy—otherwise Michael T.—his "Baseball Man" and his saloon were known all over the country. The barroom was the gathering place for leading stars of the diamond and the rabid fans that sang their praises.

It was known as a sporting headquarters. "The Baseball Place" was its official name, and it is a pleasant memory of the days before prohibition came into force, and when Boston baseball teams won championships.

Where once the shelves sparkled with rye and bourbon and Scotch, now shelves are now weighted with imposing volumes of history, literature and the classics.

The room that once resounded with wholehearted laughter, where stories of Boston's baseball victories were the all-absorbing theme of history or fiction, where the ringing strains of "Tessie," the old Boston baseball war song, made the rafters tremble, that room is now strangely silent—almost deathlike. None can talk above a whisper, and those who use the room "tip-toe" with the utmost care from place to place or sit quietly by the hour, hardly stirring.

NAMES UNKNOWN
Where once Lajole, Young, Kelley, Wagner, Clarkson and Parent were names to conjure with, now these heroes of the diamond are forgotten or unknown. In their place, Shakespeare, Poe, Byron and Homer are the popular favorites.

The "old gang," if they heard these names, would think they were "bush leaguers," who had not yet made the grade—perhaps major league ball players in the making, but so far unknown.

Where batting averages were the only figures of interest to patrons, now statistics, formulae and dates of historical events are the only figures that the new patrons have at their fingertips.

Nothing remains of the past but fond memories. In the days of old the orders of customers were snapped over the bar, "One beer."

"A Bronx."

"Musty."

"Ole Flax."

"Cocktail." In answer came a rippling flow from the tap, the pop of a cork, the hiss of a syphon and then the ring of the cash register, the jingle of coin and the slamming of the drawer, while the bartender bantered jokingly back and forth with the customer.

WHISPERED NOW
Today, shall we call it orders or requests. They are whispered across the librarian's table. "I'll take this book of Tennyson's poems." May I keep this latest book on radio for two weeks?" "What is the latest novel?"

The answer that comes in a whisper, too. A simple "Yes" or "No" or "No, the radio book is only for one week." Then the dull "thump, thump" as the librarian stamps the date on the library card of the borrower.

But there is one thing the new place has, just as the old. That is pictures. Of course, they are a little different, and there are not quite so many in the library.

Nuff Ced's walls used to be covered with pictures. There were the pictures of the Boston baseball players of the championship teams of 1897, 1903, 1904, 1912 and the champion White Sox and Athletics and so on of other years.

The library pictures are "big league stuff," too, only of a different type. There are the ruins of the Roman Coliseum and beauty spots of the United States and Europe and the like. It all makes you think of the old saloon. It is so different.

AN EXTENSION
But the library, of course, is serving a fine purpose, and mahogany bars and taps are, you might say, a total waste these days. The new place is really not a new branch. It is rather an extension. There has been for about three years a branch library on Ruggles street, next door to the old saloon.

But that was not large enough to accommodate the people of that section of Roxbury. So McGreevy's place was leased and the partition between the old branch library and the saloon room broken through, making a good large library.

This will probably be the last extension or branch of this kind. For now Mayor Curley has a plan to establish such branch libraries in new school buildings.

Before the extension was added, children and adults were compelled to use the same room, probably to the discomfort of both. Now the old room is given over entirely to children, while the new room is for use of adults.

LOTS OF SOUVENIRS
The branch is catering to many readers, nearly 200 books having been given out during the first few hours, after the library had been opened last Monday. Miss Katrina M. Sather is the librarian in charge and she is pleased with the improved conditions. McGreevy, too, likes the change.

But still he waxes reminiscent, when he talks about the old place. He talks about his collection of souvenirs. Besides the almost complete collection of pictures of baseball players, and the "baseball man," other souvenirs of the old place included light fixtures, of which the hangings were baseball bats of such players as Lajole, Young, Freeman, Parent and Mike Kelley, and the bulbs were in the form of baseballs.

Then he had the bats of "Baby" Anson and Hughie Duffey, hung behind the bar, and a clock with a bat for a pendulum and a baseball for a weight at the end. Instead of figures the clock had the words "Boston" and "Nuff Ced." Another prized souvenir is a medal, which was given to Mike Kelley nearly two score years ago.

But "Nuff Ced" is not quite the hot fan he was years ago. Perhaps it is years, though he is still youthful looking enough and agile. Then again, it might be the present baseball situation in Boston. At any rate he admits

he is not the fan of old, although a fan. Still it would be interesting to see him put to the test with another championship team in Boston.

SEES BETTER DAYS
He has his opinions on prohibition. McGreevy thinks the present prohibition era will pass and somewhat of the old days will return in a modified way. But it will occur in the next generation, he believes.

Here is the way he reasons it out. "Prohibition came because of the bad conditions brought about by intoxicating liquors. Now the next generation will know nothing of the conditions under the wet era."

"But they will know of the bad conditions existing under prohibition. So they will try to remedy those bad conditions. The result will be a return to the old days in a modified form." That ought to make Plato and a few others turn over in their graves, realizing they have a rival.

The principal thing, however, which is troubling McGreevy, is what he is going to do with his souvenirs, his pictures, the clock and even the "Baseball Man."

Some of the pictures he has already donated to the Boston Public Library and they have been on exhibition at the main library, Copley square. Then he has some pictures of "L street"—for Nuff Ced was a "brownie." These will be given to the L street bath.

MANY OTHER PICTURES
But there are hundreds of other baseball pictures. McGreevy knows he can give them away, individually, easily enough. But he does not want that. He wants to place them, with the other souvenirs, where they will be kept as a collection, so that they may be preserved for the future as they deserve to be.

For the present he believes they are about as well off in his possession as any place and so he is guarding them. But he is open for suggestions and would welcome any that would meet with his ideas.

McGreevy has a safe place at present for these souvenirs. His collection is undoubtedly the most complete in existence in its line.

He picked them up while he was traveling around the circuit with the Boston teams. That was for years. "Nuff Ced" not only made the circuit regularly with the teams at his own expense, but he used to go South with them in the spring.

In fact, so faithful was he that one manager finally presented him with a uniform and a regular contract as a non-playing player.

McGreevy is not bawling his former interest in the game. He says he believes that the outdoor life of following the teams proved a boon to his health, and then he got a great deal of innocent enjoyment out of it.

McGreevy's saloon may have passed, but time and an unexpected championship for Boston are all that can prove he is through as a royal rooster.

HONOR LIBRARIAN AT ARLINGTON

Miss Elizabeth J. Newton Has Served 50 Years

Public Reception—Charles F. D. Benden Speaker

ARLINGTON, May 1.—Fifty years ago last January Miss Elizabeth J. Newton was appointed librarian of the town's public library. The library was then but a very small institution and Miss Newton has seen it grow from 3000 to nearly 35,000 volumes.



MISS ELIZABETH J. NEWTON, 50 Years Librarian at Arlington.

In recognition of this 50 years of continuous service a public reception was tendered Miss Newton in the general reading room of the beautiful Robbins Library this evening.

The trustees of the library, William A. Muller, Dr. Charles A. Keegan, Arthur J. Wellington, Cyrus E. Dallin, Mrs. Robert N. Turner and Miss M. Helen Teale, assisted Miss Newton in receiving. Librarians of the branch libraries and the assistants at the main library also were in attendance.

William A. Muller presided, and Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, ex-pastor of the Pleasant Street Congregational Church, now of New Haven, who was a trustee of the library for years, also took a prominent part in the exercises.

The speaker of the evening was Charles F. D. Benden, librarian of the Boston Public Library. Town officials attended the exercises, every department of the town's official body being represented.

During the evening a surprise was sprung on Miss Newton in the form of a very substantial purse as a token of goodwill from the townspeople.

Miss Newton took charge of the institution when the library was in the building now known as the Old Town Hall Building, in January, 1873, replacing Miss Mary C. Green, who had resigned to be married. Miss Newton was attending Normal school at the time with the intention of becoming a school teacher, but the library's position appealed to her more and she applied and was accepted.

In 1892 Mrs. Maria C. Robbins gave the land on which the Robbins Library was built and the town's library was moved into the new building.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1923

PENSION 40 CITY AND COUNTY EMPLOYEES

Frederic H. Ripley, Otto Fleischer Among Them

Forty men and women, some of whom have served the city and county for nearly half a century, were placed upon the pension roll yesterday by the Retirement Bureau.

Two of the more prominent are Otto Fleischer, for more than a generation an official of the Central Public Library, and Frederic H. Ripley, master of the Prince Grammar School on Newbury st., who has long been conspicuous in the city's educational field.

The retirement annuity will in each case not be determined before May 15, according to the Retirement Bureau. The Pension Act stipulates that the allowance shall not exceed half the yearly compensation.

Those retired are:

Building Department, Gasfitting Division—James A. O'Neill, inspector, \$300 a year.

Fire Department, Wire Division—Thomas A. Quinn, inspector, \$150 a year.

Institutions Department, House of Correction—Patrick Casey, fireman, \$5.50 a day; infirmary division, Joseph Powers, fireman, \$90.

Library Department—Sarah E. Alsworth, librarian, \$1512; Otto Fleischer, assistant librarian, \$400; M. Addie Hill, librarian, \$128; John P. Malone, engineer, \$284; Elizabeth T. Reed, librarian, \$1512; Lucy E. Soule, sewer, \$1052; Mary P. Swain, librarian, \$1512; Isabel E. Wetherald, librarian, \$1456; Alice M. Wing, assistant librarian, \$1300.

Printing Department—Paul M. Crowley, compositor, \$35.50 a week; William K. Greeley, compositor, \$35.50 a week; John Lavis, compositor, \$35.50 a week.

Public Buildings Department—William T. Dunn, janitor, \$4 a day.

Public Works Department, Highway Division—James Crowley, inspector, \$100; James Kehoe, subforeman, \$190.

Stephen F. Merrigan, laborer, \$4 a day; Timothy J. Murphy, laborer, \$4 a day; John F. Toomey, subforeman, \$160 a year.

Water Division—Joseph B. Neagle, inspector, \$150 a year; Richard F. Neagle, foreman, \$5.50 a day.

Sewer and Sanitary Division—Herbert S. Drake, assistant civil engineer, \$150 a year; James McDonough, oiler, \$5.50 a year; James F. Lucas, inspector, \$1700; Thomas O'Leary, foreman, \$260; William J. Watkins, draftsman, \$190.

Bridge and Ferry Division—Daniel J. Holland, draftsman, \$190; Moses G. Woodward, assistant engineer, \$1700; Francis E. Carroll, quartermaster, \$1700; Michael Driscoll, fireman, \$5.50 a day; John McQuade, fireman, \$5.50 a day; Abiel Howard, quartermaster, \$5.43 a day.

Registry Department—Alice M. McCarthy, clerk, \$150.

School Committee—Frederic H. Ripley, master, \$404; Francis Beadle, custodian, \$7.50 a week; Charles McLaughlin, custodian, \$10 a week.

Suffolk County Courthouse—James Gilles, janitor, \$26 a week.

The Boston Post

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1923

40 RETIRE UNDER NEW CITY PLAN

More Than Half With Record of 50 Years' Service

Forty men and women, at least half of whom had completed more than a half century in the service of city and county, were placed on the pension roll yesterday under the new contributory pension act affecting all employees in the services.

RIPLEY RETIRES

Prominent among those who rounded out years of service at noon yesterday were Master Frederic H. Ripley of the Prince grammar school, Newbury street, Otto Fleischer, for more than a generation connected with the Central public library as assistant librarian.

While the act stipulates that the annual pension to be drawn by its beneficiaries shall not exceed one-half the yearly compensation, the actual pension rate to be given all classes of employees will be announced by the Retirement Board May 15.

The retiring employees and annual pay received up to their departure yesterday follows:

Building Department, Gasfitting Division—James A. O'Neill, inspector, \$300 a year.

Fire Department, Wire Division—Thomas A. Quinn, inspector, \$150 a year.

Institutions Department, House of Correction—Patrick Casey, fireman, \$5.50 a day; infirmary division, Joseph Powers, fireman, \$90.

Library Department—Sarah E. Alsworth, librarian, \$1512; Otto Fleischer, assistant librarian, \$400; M. Addie Hill, librarian, \$128; John P. Malone, engineer, \$284; Elizabeth T. Reed, librarian, \$1512; Lucy E. Soule, sewer, \$1052; Mary P. Swain, librarian, \$1512; Isabel E. Wetherald, librarian, \$1456; Alice M. Wing, assistant librarian, \$1300.

Printing Department—Paul M. Crowley, compositor, \$35.50 a week; William K. Greeley, compositor, \$35.50 a week; John Lavis, compositor, \$35.50 a week.

Public Buildings Department—William T. Dunn, janitor, \$4 a day.

Public Works Department, Highway Division—James Crowley, inspector, \$100; James Kehoe, subforeman, \$190.

Stephen F. Merrigan, laborer, \$4 a day; Timothy J. Murphy, laborer, \$4 a day; John F. Toomey, subforeman, \$160 a year.

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Sewer and Sanitary Division—Herbert S. Drake, assistant civil engineer, \$150 a year; James McDonough, oiler, \$5.50 a year; James F. Lucas, inspector, \$1700; Thomas O'Leary, foreman, \$260; William J. Watkins, draftsman, \$190.

Bridge and Ferry Division—Daniel J. Holland, draftsman, \$190; Moses G. Woodward, assistant engineer, \$1700; Francis E. Carroll, quartermaster, \$1700; Michael Driscoll, fireman, \$5.50 a day; John McQuade, fireman, \$5.50 a day; Abiel Howard, quartermaster, \$5.43 a day.

Registry Department—Alice M. McCarthy, clerk, \$150.

School Committee—Frederic H. Ripley, master, \$404; Francis Beadle, custodian, \$7.50 a week; Charles McLaughlin, custodian, \$10 a week.

Suffolk County Courthouse—James Gilles, janitor, \$26 a week.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 3, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Matter)

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1923

NEW PENSION LAW AT WORK

Thirty-Nine Men and Women in City Employ for Upwards of Half a Century Are Retired on Practically Half Pay

Thirty-nine men and women have been retired under the new municipal pension act. They are representatives of ten departments. Their annuities are the first which the retirement board has considered, and it was a surprise generally at City Hall that so many would take advantage of the new law within a few months of its going into effect. Several of those who ended their service for the city last night had occupied positions for upwards of half a century.

With the possible exception of Otto Fleischer, assistant librarian, the list of pensioners is not well known to the public. Mr. Fleischer entered the city service in November, 1891, and had served as assistant librarian since January, 1900. The complete list, with the salary at time of retirement, follows:

BUILDING DEPARTMENT

James A. O'Neill, inspector, \$2000 a year.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Thomas A. Quinn, inspector, \$1500 a year.

INSTITUTIONS DEPARTMENT

House of Correction

Patrick Casey, fireman, \$5.50 a day

Infirmary Division

Joseph Powers, fireman, \$900 a year.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

Sarah E. Alsworth, librarian, \$1012 a year.

Otto Fleischer, assistant librarian, \$4000 a year.

M. Addie Hill, librarian, \$1248 a year.

John P. Malone, engineer, \$284 a year.

Elizabeth T. Reed, librarian, \$1512 a year.

Lucy E. Soule, sewer, \$1052 a year.

Mary P. Swain, librarian, \$1456 a year.

Isabel E. Wetherald, librarian, \$1300 a year.

Alice M. Wing, assistant librarian, \$1300 a year.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Paul M. Crowley, compositor, \$39.50 a week.

William K. Greeley, compositor, \$35.50 a week.

John Lavis, compositor, \$35.50 a week.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT

William T. Dunn, janitor, \$4 a day.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Highway Division

James Crowley, inspector, \$1000 a year.

James Kehoe, subforeman, \$1900 a year.

Stephen F. Merrigan, laborer, \$4 a day.

Timothy J. Murphy, laborer, \$4 a day.

John F. Toomey, subforeman, \$1600 a year.

Water Division

Joseph B. Neagle, inspector, \$1500 a year.

Richard F. Neagle, foreman, \$5.50 a day.

Sewer and Sanitary Division

Herbert S. Drake, assistant civil engineer, \$1700 a year.

James McDonough, oiler, \$5.50 a year.

James F. Lucas, inspector, \$1700; Thomas O'Leary, foreman, \$260; William J. Watkins, draftsman, \$190.

Bridge and Ferry Division—Daniel J. Holland, draftsman, \$190; Moses G. Woodward, assistant engineer, \$1700; Francis E. Carroll, quartermaster, \$1700; Michael Driscoll, fireman, \$5.50 a day; John McQuade, fireman, \$5.50 a day; Abiel Howard, quartermaster, \$5.43 a day.

Registry Department—Alice M. McCarthy, clerk, \$130.

School Committee—Frederic H. Ripley, master, \$404; Francis Beadle, custodian, \$7.50 a week; Charles McLaughlin, custodian, \$10 a week.

Suffolk County Courthouse—James Gilles, janitor, \$26 a week.

Boston Transcript

May 2, 1923

THE LIBRARIAN

The newest number of "Library Life," staff bulletin of the Boston Public Library, opens with an engaging review of the gay entertainment and minstrel show in which all the staff of the library recently joined, as audience and as performers, in the main lecture hall. Notes of the extraordinary interest displayed in the exhibition of postage stamps lately on view at the library, reviews of the professional journals, a thoughtful editorial article on the need of a revision of the constitution of the Benefit Association, and a goodly group of minor articles and pointed news items complete the issue. More and more "Library Life" is finding and developing its most effective role as a staff journal, a medium of direct and stimulating interchange of ideas and sentiment, grave and gay, among the members of the staff of the most distinguished single public institution which exists in Boston.

By the review offered in "Library Life" of the April issue of the official "Quarterly Bulletin" of the Boston Public Library, the Librarian is reminded of his own intention to recommend to his readers the able list of "British and American Longer Plays, 1900-1922," which was printed in the April "Quarterly." This list, comprising 598 titles, is the work of Mr. Michael J. Conroy of the reference department. It is an able and thoroughgoing compilation. "Library Life" is more than justified in declaring that it will give invaluable aid to a large class of readers.

Another announcement in "Library Life," which the Librarian finds pleasure in repeating here, is the information concerning the promotion of Mr. Lucien E. Taylor to be first assistant in the catalogue department. The post became open on the retirement of Mr. John Murdoch, who recently decided to exercise his optional rights under the new retirement system after nearly twenty-seven years of service in the library.

On Monday evening, in due accord with the announced plan, came "gala night" in the North End Branch Library, when an audience of several hundred interested spectators crowded the lecture room of this branch to see the production of "Madame Butterfly" given by members of the L. M. L. Club, and to follow the other pleasant numbers of dance and song included in the programme. Here there can be mention only of some of the "high lights" of the evening. The good rhythm, the spirit of the Kenney Juniors' Library Club Orchestra gave first occasion for enjoyment and praise. Their music was better, the Librarian can honestly say, than that of the undergraduate orchestra which recently came from his own college to serenade Boston. Miss Altomare Valhroell and Miss Olympia Cella sang with an expressiveness and warmth of feeling that show how good is their birthright of musical understanding. Mildred Racioppi was bewitching as ever in her "Tartarus" and then came the full revelation of the stage and of the downright remarkable scenery which Nunzio Mancinelli and a willing corps of co-workers had designed and built for Madame Butterfly's house. There was pictorial art here of a charming character, a true originality of concept and a surprising skill in execution of the design.

The two acts of "Butterfly" in its dramatic form were given with a quiet sincerity and unaffected realism that well deserve comment. Most unusual was the restraint, the quiet reserve, of Miss Anna Pope, who played Cho-Cho-San. If she could have employed at times greater vivacity, excellent it was that she never once hurried herself into ranting or simpering. Poignancy and delicacy were at all times in her expression, a controlled intensity of hope and sorrow that made the tragedy of the play very real.

The preparations for the evening had, of course, all been directed and inspired by the Librarian of the North End Branch, Miss Mary F. Curley. Words do not easily express the appreciation one feels for her unflinching, self-effacing effort in such undertakings as these. Naturally it is to be observed that they are no required or necessary part of her service as chief of this branch, and Miss Curley herself would as the last to expect any branch librarian to devote herself to such special efforts in the usual course of library management. But when circumstances permit, and the effort is made, what a contribution it is to the "human interest" of a library's service! The relationships which have been established in this and a hundred other ways between the library and the citizens of the North End, both adults and children, are of a kind that make the library a permanent influence in the lives of all who frequent it.

During this fortnight of the Home Beautiful Exposition, the Boston Public Library provides not one but two ten-book lists of pertinent interest, the first a collection of some of the most significant books on "Home Furnishing and Decoration," and the second a bibliography of "Home Management and Equipment." These are the library's recommendations:

HOME FURNISHING AND DECORATION

ADLER, Hazel M. The new interior. Modern decorations for the modern home. New York, 1916. Plates, some colored. \$108.45.

BURBANK, Emily. Be your own decorator. New York, 1922. Plates. Illustrations, by E. J. Keizer. 4007.08.

CLARK, Arthur Bridgman. Art principles in house, furniture and village building. Stanford University, 1916. Illus. Plans. An exposition of designing principles which every house builder, furniture user and village dweller should know. 4007.231.

EBERLEIN, Harold Donaldson. Making walls and ceilings. New York, 1915. Plates. Diagrams. Decorative methods of finishing walls and ceilings. 8009.20.

IZOR, Estelle Peel. Costume design and home planning. Boston, 1916. Illus. Plates. Some colored. Plans. Illustrated by Katherine Porter Brown and Rachel Taft Dixon. 8079.247.

KINNE, Helen, and Anna Maria Conley. Shelter and clothing. A textbook of the household arts. New York, 1919. Illus. Plates. Earlier editions: 6009.244; 6009.289. Edition for hall use: Teachers' College, 280.4. Z. 507.13.1.

PEABODY, Henrietta Chandler, editor. Home-makers' questions and answers. Boston, 1918. Illus. Plans. A ready reference for those who are building, remodeling, furnishing, decorating or gardening. Illustrated by Harry Irving Shawney. \$108.55.

PHILLIPS, R. Randall, and Ellen Woolrich. Furnishing the house. London, 1921. Illus. 4007.80.

SAYLOR, Henry H., editor. Inexpensive homes of individuality. New York, 1912. Illus. Plans. A collection of photographs and floor plans illustrating certain of America's best country and suburban homes of moderate size. \$108.59.

WALLICK, E. K. Inexpensive furnishings in good taste. New York, 1915. Plates, some colored. 4007.80.

HOME MANAGEMENT AND EQUIPMENT

BALDERSTON, Lydia Ray. Housewifely. Philadelphia, 1919. Illus. Plans. Lippincott's Home manuals. A manual and text book of practical housekeeping. 6009.287.

CHRY, Mae Savell. 1000 shorter ways around the house. New York, 1916. A handbook of the home, the building, the furnishing and the work therein. 6009.326.

FALES, New York. The gay housekeeping book. Boston, 1923. Plates. Plans. Tables. Diagrams. Budget, kitchen arrangement, choice and care of furniture and woodwork, planning for convenience. 6009.326.

The household dictionary. Boston, 1920. Non-technical recipes for cleaning, painting and renovating all sorts of household articles. 6009.311.

KITTEDGE, Mabel Hyde. The home and its management. New York, 1917. Illus. Plans. A handbook in housekeeping with three hundred inexpensive cooking receipts. 8009.257.

LORD, Isabel Elz. Getting your money's worth. A book on expenditures. New York, 1922. How to make a workable budget for household expenses. \$506.385.

PEYSER, Ethel R. Cheating the junk pile. New York, 1922. Illus. The purchase and maintenance of household equipment. 6009.324.

PHILLIPS, R. Randall. The servantless house. London, 1922. Illus. Plans. "Country life" library. Written for British housewives, but offers many suggestions for American housekeepers. 6009.144.

SCOTT, Rhea Clarke. Home labor saving devices. Philadelphia, 1917. Illus. Plans. With specifications and drawings for many household conveniences. 8017.475.

WADSWORTH, Caroline Reed. Simple directions for the waitress or parlor maid. New York, 1917. Colored plate. Useful for both employer and helper. 6009.272.

A new factor was projected into library reference work when ten radio stations recently sent broadcast a distress call for the author and origin of "The salute to the flag," which was wanted by an individual who probably had no idea what he was starting. During the work following the broadcasting, some sixty "fans" brought the question to the Central Library. Many thanks, radio! We know now. From the Boston Public Library's staff bulletin.

Boston Transcript

May 9, 1923

This week's ten-book list from the Boston Public Library should prove unusually serviceable as a direct and succinct guide to the plays and ways of the Moscow Art Theatre now in Boston. The bibliography follows:

The Moscow Art Theatre

PLAYS

SAYLER, Oliver Martin, editor. The Moscow Art Theatre Series of Russian plays. English Translation of Jennie Cowan. New York, 1923. Portraits. Plates. Contents: Tsar Fyodor Ivanovich, by Count Alexi Tolstoy. The lower depths, by Maxim Gorky (transl. of A. M. Pleshkov). The cherry orchard, The three sisters, Uncle Vanya, by Anton Tchekhoff. Copies for hall use in issue Department and Music Room. Julius West's translation of The three sisters. 3069.282.2. German edition of The three sisters. No. 2 in 4896.30.483. The three sisters. In Russian. 3069.283.14. Tsar Fyodor, in Russian. 3061.11.3. *7268.65.2. 3067.88.

PESHKOV, Aleksei Maksimovich. (Maxim Gorky.) The lower depths. A play in four acts. Translated by Laurence Irving. London, 1912. Jennie Cowan's translation. 3067.88. 6257.216.

Sumner, [The lower depths.] Scenes from Russian life in four acts. Translated by Edwin Hopkins. Introduction by Henry Scholfield. Boston, 1915. (Contemporary dramatists series.) 6257.195.

TCHERKHOV, Anton Pavlovich. The cherry garden. A comedy in four acts. Translated by Max S. Mandel. Published under the supervision of the Dramatic Department of the Yalta Courant. (New Haven, 1908.) Facsimile. Jennie Cowan's translation. 3067.88; George Calderon's translation. 3069.283.1. Julius West's translation. 3069.283.2. Edition in Russian. 3069.283.14. 3064.286.

AUTHORS

DILLON, Emile Joseph. Maxim Gorky, his life and writings. London, 1902. Plate. 8092.205.

LIRONDELLE, André. Le poète Alexis Tolstol, l'homme et l'oeuvre. Paris, 1912. Portrait. 3064.30.

TCHERKHOV, Anton Pavlovich. Letters to his family and friends, with biographical sketch. Translated by Constance Garnett. New York, 1920. 3067.241.

HISTORY AND CRITICISM

Each work contains chapters on the Moscow Art Theatre.

BAKSHY, Alexander. The path of the modern Russian stage. London, 1916. Plates. Edition for hall use. *T.76.202. 3067.76.

MODERWELL, Hiram Kelly. The theatre of today. New York, 1914. Plates. Plans. With special reference to innovations in theatrical scenery in Germany and Russia. 6257.84.

SAYLER, Oliver Martin. The Russian Theatre. New York, 1922. Portraits. Plates, some colored. Earlier edition: 3067.80. 3067.84.

EXHIBITS AT THE LIBRARY

Photographs of the Picturesque Russian Players and "Home Sweet Home" Illustrations

In the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library there may be seen during the engagement of the Moscow Art Theatre Company the recent series of etchings "The Russian Players," by Bernhard Wall, supplemented by a collection of photographs and colored prints showing these picturesque players in the repertory which they are now presenting in this city.

As a part of the worldwide celebration of the one hundred birthday of "Home, Sweet Home," the exhibition at the Public Library is of timely interest. If few songs have had such an interesting origin, still fewer are the libraries that can present the story in epitome so adequately.

Here are assembled fac-similes of the original melody for which John Howard Payne wrote his immortal text; of the score of the Opera Clari showing the musical score of Sir Henry Bishop; pictures of Maria Tree who first sent the song on its winged way and of other singers who have carried it over the wide world; Ann Bishop, Jenny Lind, Patti. Here is the libretto of the ballet pantomime which gave Payne the idea of his play. Composed by Milton, the first choreographer of his day, several of the characters are seen in costume, especially Hicottini, who created the part of Clari in the ballet and who is seen in her original costume. Pictures of Samuel Richardson, whose novel "Pamela" is believed to have been the origin of Clari; of Goldoni, who dramatized it in Italian; an autograph manuscript of Fordinella's Pamela Maritima which historian and Milton may have known; a manuscript of Krutzeberg, who wrote the music for Milton's ballet, are included, together with pictures of notable memorials to Payne.

CULTURA LETTERARIA DEI NOSTRI CONNAZIONALI IN BOSTON

Mentre innumerevoli soc. eta' (e piu' particolarmente la esu. mata sezione della Dante Alighieri, perita nell'oblio), fanno enorme dispendio di vuota rettorica nel proclamare la loro patriottica missione di promuovere la cultura letteraria fra i nostri connazionali in questa citta' (di cui le soc. eta' medesime dimostrano di averne maggior bisogno); e' certamente con somma compiacenza che questa benemerita Boston Public Library ci sorprende con la presentazione del seguente programma di esercizi per la fine di questo mese, mediante il quale ci prova quanto, a nostra insaputa, largamente supplisce alla nostra incapacita', senza stimoli ne' sussidi dal Governo Italiano, e soprattutto senza ipocritiche insinuazioni da quanti assai male lo rappresentano.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
North End Library Clubs
Entertainment
April 30, 1923
8 P. M.
PROGRAMME

I Orchestra Selection
Kenney Juniors Library Club
Orchestra
II Song — La Separazione
Altomare Vallarelli
III — Tarantella —
ed Racioppi
IV. Song — Musica Proibita —
Miss Olympio Cella
V Madame Butterfly Acts II-III
Cast of Characters.
Cho-Cho-San (Madame Butterfly) Anna Pepe
Suzuki, her maid — Altomare Vallarelli
Mr. Sharpless, the American Consul — Nunzio Mancinelli
Lieutenant B. F. Pinkerton, U. S. N. — Guido Calonic
Yamadori, a citizen of New York. — Hector Squillacioti.
Nakado, a marriage broker — Rosario Venuti.
Kate, Pinkerton's wife — Josephine Dello Russo.
Between acts II and III Mildren Racioppi will dance Japanese Dance.

Scenery arranged and built by Nunzio Mancinelli
Costumes by Mrs Vincenza Mancinelli.

NO. END LIBRARY CLUBS
L. Melano Rossi Club
Women of History Club.
Kenney Juniors Literary Club.
Little Folks Club.
Kenney Juniors Library Club
Orchestra
Henry De Vara, Drums
Charles Marino, Banjo
Americo Alviti, Violin
Peter Meli, Violin
Julius Grunthalt, Saxophone.

Joseph Ascolese, Cornet

Uschers: Charles Uva, Samuti Anastasia, Philip Ortolani, Albert C. Vara.

Di 'totali edificanti risultati ottenuti nella succursale del No. End, sotto la direzione della solerte bibliotecaria, Miss. Curley, non solamente non ce ne siamo mai dati per intesi, ma sappiamo che sono stati deliberatamente taciuti; siccome nel 1921, coloro ai quali per spetta il dovere di segnalare ogni piu' piccolo indizio di simpatia internazionale, per i loro secondi fini si sono creati sulla grandiosa dimostrazione data dal bibliotecario, signor Belden, in Copley Square in occasione del Sesto Centenario della Morte di Dante.

Infatti, mentre la cerimonia del sesto Centenario veniva ignobilmente parodiata altrove, questa Biblioteca Civica, che non si limita all'affetto ai nostri connazionali ospitati dalla citta' di Boston, ma tale affetto estende anche alla nostra letteratura; di propria iniziativa, aveva organizzato una serie di conferenze su Dante, assurgendo agli alti ideali della ricorrenza col far stampare apposito catalogo dantesco e col destinare i vasti suoi locali ad una ricca esposizione di preziosi cimeli periodicamente corredati da copiose effemeridi e rispettive illustrazioni, a misura che venivano fornite dall'Italia; la quale esposizione fu tenuta aperta tutto il resto dell'anno.

Vogliamo risparmiare ai lettori, orgogliosi del nome d'Italia, quanto in quell'occasione dimostrammo di essere veramente piccini. Ma abbiamo affetto la soddisfazione di sapere che non la colonia del North End dovrebbe vergognarsene, ma ben si' quelli che, per l'appunto, non ostante le proteste, per impegno si ostinano a voler innalzare la bandiera italiana nel quartiere dei negri, ed a mantenere il loro perduto prestigio non si peritano di ricorrere a certi mezzi che noi, per il momento, ci contentiamo di chiamare per lo meno illeciti.

Boston. JP Rungolo.
April 28, 1923.

Boston Transcript
May 16, 1923

Of the conversion of old-time bar-rooms into libraries forming part of the public book-system, several striking instances have been reported from various cities of the United States. The change which the Boston Public Library carried out this spring, transforming McGreevy's famous "Third Base" into the adult's room of the Roxbury Crossing branch has an exact duplicate in St. Paul, Minn., where an unusual and very popular saloon has been made over as a library branch. Now comes word of a similar conversion carried out at Sheboygan, Wis., on private initiative in a hotel. What to do with the old bar many hotel-keepers were puzzled to decide when the Eighteenth Amendment took effect. Some managers turned the bars into sample rooms, while others made them soda counters. Richard I. Warner, proprietor of a hotel in Sheboygan, has established his bar as a library. What is more, he offers readings there from noted essayists and poets. Many guests have come to anticipate, with keen enjoyment, the evenings spent in the hotel whenever they are "in town." Mr. Warner, it needs no shrewdness to infer, is himself a great lover of books, and as the despatch further testifies, he has framed quotations from many favorite authors and hung them about in various rooms of his hotel. Other interesting traits he has. At the head of the stairs on each floor is an electric sign reading, "Please retire quietly. Your friends are sleeping." Mr. Warner is especially devoted to the life and memory of Abraham Lincoln, and has traveled throughout the United States to visit places and scenes associated with the great president's life. Last summer the Librarian proposed, in a somewhat whimsical manner, that the Special Libraries Association should set about the preparation of a monograph on hotel libraries. As instances multiply, each of them, whenever reported, having always some special flavor of interest about it as in the case of Sheboygan, the proposal begins to seem decidedly worthwhile.

"Ships Trade Books While in Mid-Ocean" is the headline of a brief news-article found in the Baltimore American. The incident, it appears, was recently reported to the Baltimore branch of the American Merchant Marine Library Association by a traveler just returned from a voyage at sea. The officers and crew of a freight-steamer, having read and re-read all the books of their library, faced the disconsolate prospect of completing a long trip without any fresh reading-matter. A wireless flash to another vessel revealed the fact that the men of this second ship were in the same plight. Promptly the two captains gave orders to close up the distance between the two steamers. The ships came within near range of each other, and the books of "No. 1" were safely exchanged for the books of "No. 2." This little picture of sturdy sailors "swapping" libraries on the high seas should be proof enough of the interest seamen feel in the books supplied to them by the Merchant Marine Library Association, and payment enough for all donors who have contributed to the supply.

As an echo of Mother's Day, the Boston Public Library provides for the week an unusual book-list, entitled, "Mother's Day and Some of the Great Mothers." The bibliography follows:

SOME OF THE GREAT MOTHERS
ASHFORD, Sophia Goodrich. The mothers of the Bible. New York. 1866. Plates. 742pp. 07.
BARRIE, Sir James Matthew. Margaret Ogilvy. By her son. New York. 1897. Portrait. 254p. 153.
CLARK, Edna. Sweetest, Wesley. Boston. 1899. (Famous Women.) 256pp. 74.
GAVITT, Lucy Lamont (Prudence Bradley) Mother-love in action. New York. (1919.) On the training of children. 358pp. 176.
HOLLWAY, Laura Carter. The mothers of great men and women. New York. 1883. Illustrations of the mothers of Washington, Lincoln, Napoleon, St. Augustine, the Gracchi, Byron, Newton, Luther, Stone-wall Jackson, Goethe, Wagner, Richter, Madame de Staël, Shakespeare, Hawthorne, Sheridan, Trilippe, Garfield, Humboldt, Lamartine, Carlyle, Samuel Johnson, Burns, John Quincy Adams. 224p. 57.
JERROLD, Clara. The married life of Queen Victoria. New York. 1913. Portraits. Plates. 248p. 208.
McCRACKEN, Elizabeth. Compiler. To mother. An anthology of mother verse. Boston. (1917.) Introduction by Kate Douglas Wiggin. Frontispiece. Wither's portrait of his mother. 459p. 332.
PRYOR, Sara Agnes. The mother of Washington and her times. New York. 1903. Illustrations. 234p. 130.
RICE, Susan Tinsley. compiler. Mother's Day: its history, origin, celebration, spirit, and significance as related in prose and verse. New York. 1915. (Our American holidays.) Edited by Robert Haven Schuchter. 230pp. 125. 2. 40p. 4.9.
SANDSTEDT, Margaret Elizabeth. The mother book. Chicago. 1912. "The mother in the domestic figure in home life."—Foreword. 4p. 21. 783.

Boston Transcript
224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1923

35,000 BOOKS FOR SAILORS

Mrs. I. Tucker Burr and Charles F. D. Belden Announce Satisfactory Result of Merchant Marine Library Drive

Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, chairman of the book drive committee of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, and Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the Boston committee, announce that more than 35,000 books and several tons of magazines have thus far been received at the Boston Public Library as a result of the recent book drive. The books for the most part have been carefully selected and constitute an exceptionally high-grade collection. Three hundred cities and towns in Massachusetts have contributed to date, and books and periodicals continue to be received daily. Greater Boston has made a creditable showing in spite of the many drives and rummage sales that depleted the number of books otherwise available.

The thanks of the association, it is announced, are especially due to the press and to the club women and librarians throughout the Commonwealth, to the leaders of the special drives in the suburbs of Boston and in the Back Bay, to Mrs. Margaret Deland in broadcasting the appeal in which the Shepard Stores assisted, and to Carl W. Shattuck, agent of the association for the port of Boston. The hope is expressed that suitable books and magazines may continue to be sent to the Boston Public Library, marked for the association, as the need for an interest in the sailor at sea is a continuing one.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1923

35,000 BOOKS GIVEN FOR SAILORS AT SEA

Chairmen of Recent Drive Express Their Thanks

More than 350 cities and towns in Massachusetts have contributed to date to the recent book drive for the American Merchant Marine Library Association, with more than 35,000 books, according to information today from Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, chairman of the book drive committee, and Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the Boston committee. Those two chairmen further say: "Greater Boston has made a most creditable showing in spite of the many drives and rummage sales that depleted the number of books otherwise available."

The thanks of the association are especially due to the press and to the club women and librarians throughout the Commonwealth, to the leaders of the special drives in the suburbs of Boston and in the Back Bay; to Mrs. Margaret Deland in broadcasting the appeal in which the Shepard Stores kindly assisted, and to Carl W. Shattuck, the efficient agent of the association for the port of Boston. The hope is expressed that suitable books and magazines may continue to be sent to the Boston Public Library, marked for the association, as the need for an interest in the sailor at sea is a continuing one. This note is sent as a means of answering many inquiries and to inform the numerous friends of the American Merchant Marine Library Association of the result of their generous work."

May 17, 1923
THE BOSTON TRAVELER

APPRECIATE BOOKS SENT FOR SEAMEN

Leaders of Drive Hope Work Will Continue

Hope that public interest would continue in the drive for good books for seamen was expressed today by Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, chairman of the book drive committee, and Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the Boston committee. Both leaders of the book drive expressed appreciation of the aid given the American Merchant Marine Library Association by the press, club women and librarians throughout the state. The committee points out that suitable books and magazines are still needed, as the need for interest in the sailor at sea is a continuing one. The books sent to the Boston Public Library, marked for the association.

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1923

RECEIVED 35,000 BOOKS FOR SAILORS' LIBRARY

More than 35,000 books were contributed by more than 350 Massachusetts cities and towns to the recent book drive of the American Merchant Marine Library Association. It was announced yesterday in a letter of thanks issued by Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, chairman of the book drive committee, and Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the Boston committee.

After thanking the press, club women, libraries and all others in the Commonwealth who assisted in the drive, the chairmen expressed the hope that suitable books and magazines may continue to be sent to the Boston Public Library, marked for the association, as the need for an interest in the sailor at sea is a continuing one."

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1923

CZECH EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

In connection with the visit of the children from Czechoslovakia there is shown this week and next in the exhibition room of the Central Library, Copley square, a loan collection of artistic handicraft from the Czechoslovak republic. These objects are lent by W. V. Slouken and others, and comprise ceramic and wooden ware, decorated in color, interesting specimens of Bohemian glassware, lace and embroidery. The loan exhibit is supplemented by views of Czechoslovak cities, especially Prague and Karlsbad, plates of peasant costumes, books with music and descriptions of folk-dances, etc., from the library collections.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1923

KINDLES FIRE IN LIBRARY TO DRAW A CROWD

YOUNG GREEK WHO HAD A RELIGIOUS MESSAGE FOR THE WORLD, IS SENT TO PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL

Theodosios Carvochoz, a Greek, twenty-one years old, started a fire in Bates Hall in the public library, shortly after eleven o'clock this morning, with the intention of drawing a crowd for whom, he said, he had a divine message. He talked incessantly during the journey to the Back Bay station and from there to the Psychopathic Hospital, where he was sent for observation. According to the police he entered the library with a quantity of cotton and a bundle of papers used to kindle the blaze. A policeman, assisted by library employees, stamped out the fire before any damage was done.

Boston Herald
May 26, 1923

SETS FIRE, AND BEGINS ORATION IN LIBRARY

Theodosios Carvochoz, 21, lighted a bundle of papers and cotton waste yesterday in a balcony of the Bates Hall reading room of the Public Library. He then began an oration, calling the attention of the people of Boston to the perfidy of the city and governmental institutions. Library Patrolman Rosenfield arrested him, but he continued his Philippic all the way to the Back Bay police station and thence to the Psychopathic hospital.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1923

"SEE AMERICA FIRST" AT LIBRARY

Exhibition of Photographs, by Thomas Edison of Places Familiar to Tourists Will Be on View for Two Weeks

"See America First" is exemplified pictorially in an exhibition of photographs by Thomas Edison now on view for two weeks in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library. The views were taken on a recent trip to the Pacific coast and include a number of places familiar to tourists of the West. Objects of scenic, historic and architectural interest are shown.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1923

SEEKS SUIT BY TRINITY CHURCH

City Wants J. H. Benton's Will Interpreted

Income of \$100,000 to Church If Boston Failed to Comply

Would Welcome Court's Decision, Says Hutchins

Edward W. Hutchins, senior warden of Trinity Church, announced yesterday that he had received a letter from Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan inviting him to bring a "friendly suit" against the city of Boston on behalf of the church to determine how the income of \$100,000 left by Joseph H. Benton shall be used.

Mr. Hutchins said he had arranged a conference with Mr. Sullivan for this morning at which the contemplated suit will be discussed.

In the will, Mr. Benton provided that the legacy was not to be used for children's books, maps and other articles for the Boston Public Library unless the city appropriated each year at least 3 percent of "the amount available for department expenses from taxes and departmental income." In case the suggested action was not fulfilled, the income was to be paid to the Trinity Church and be dispensed by him in helping the poor.

City authorities have suggested a suit to determine what is meant by "departmental expenses." If the public department expenses are taken to include the city would need to appropriate millions to meet the terms of the will. Some of these departmental expenses are really under the state.

For several years the city authorities have assumed they were not entitled to the income, but this year Mr. Sullivan has written to Rev. Henry K. Sullivan, rector, stating that City Auditor Rupert S. Carven would withhold payment of Mr. Benton's bequest, unless for an interpretation be brought. The letter was turned over to Mr. Hutchins, who said the church was quite anxious to refer the matter to a court to interpret what the will really meant and he would confer with the city officials today.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1923

"SEE AMERICA FIRST" AT LIBRARY

Exhibition of Photographs by Thomas Ellison of Places Familiar to Tourists Will Be on View for Two Weeks

"See America First" is exemplified pictorially in an exhibition of photographs by Thomas Ellison now on view for two weeks in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library. The views were taken on a recent trip to the Pacific coast and include a number of places familiar to tourists of the West. Objects of scenic, historic and architectural interest are shown.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1923

As some readers will remember, the reference department of the Boston Public Library recently found that the wireless telephone may be a potent factor in stimulating calls for information. It appears that a call had been sent from several radio stations asking for the facts about the author and origin of "The Salute to the Flag." During the week following the broadcasting, at least sixty "fans" brought the question to the Central Library for answer. This statement was recently printed in this column, but the answer to the request was not published. Now Mrs. Joseph Lindsay, formerly chapter librarian of the D. A. R. in Superior, Wis., asks that the information be given here.

The text in question is as follows: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." Concerning this text the Youth's Companion has recently issued a booklet which contains these opening sentences: "The above pledge of allegiance to the Stars and Stripes, which is variously known as 'The Pledge of Allegiance,' 'The Pledge to the Flag,' 'The Salute to the Flag,' and 'The Youth's Companion Flag Pledge' was written in tentative form by the late James B. Upham of Malden, Mass., a member of the Perry Mason Company, then and now the publishers of The Youth's Companion. It was moulded into its present and final form by the members of the firm and the editorial staff of The Youth's Companion. The pledge is, therefore, correctly known as 'The Youth's Companion Flag Pledge' as 'The Youth's Companion' was published through the official programme of the National Public School Celebration of Columbus Day, which was printed in The Youth's Companion of Sept. 8, 1892, and about the same time sent out in letter form to the schools throughout the country by the executive committee appointed in February, 1892, by a national convention of the State Superintendents of Education, held in Brooklyn, N. Y."

Time and again the library clubs of the North End branch of the Boston Public Library have been mentioned and praised in this column. But now, by good fortune, a complete, authentic statement of their history has been prepared and published. The account appears as the leading article of the new issue of Library Life, staff bulletin of the Boston Public Library, which has just come from the press. In many cities outside of Boston, librarians have undertaken to establish clubs among their more youthful members, intending to stimulate interest in the library, and to help make it a home of books and not alone a house of books for the children of the surrounding community. In some cases, these efforts have succeeded. For the most part, however, they have not roused the desired response, and after some experimenting, have been abandoned. The account now published in Library Life helps the reader to understand the factors which have made the North End library clubs so successful. One sees the North End work in its full perspective, as an undertaking first established more than twenty years ago, lovingly and painstakingly developed step by step.

What happened was the careful building of firm foundations, the gradual crowding of a background in the North End upon which and against which the work could grow and make progress. This explains the difficulties encountered elsewhere. Despite the energy spent, the effort has not been long enough sustained in all probability; the roots have not been planted deep enough, or allowed a long enough time to develop.

The work at the North End, one learns from the article in Library Life, originated in 1899, when Miss Edith Guerrier, now supervisor of branches, was librarian of the station then called Station "W." Miss Guerrier noted, and was troubled by the fact, that the children took out books one day and returned them the next, having read only the first few pages. Among various efforts to interest them in finishing a book, she started a story-hour, with the double purpose of developing in the children a taste for good literature and of encouraging them to complete a story which they had begun.

"The first club group was composed of about thirty girls of the eighth grade, at that time the graduating grade, of the Hancock School. This group gathered on Saturday evenings and was accordingly called the 'Saturday Evening Girls.' As time went on, other groups were formed, and soon the whole of Saturday afternoon was given up to groups from the different school grades. Suddenly the oldest group became ambitious, organized itself, chose a president, secretary and treasurer, and a governing board of ten members, known as the House Committee. It was now launched as a real club."

"Mrs. James J. Storrow, at this time chairman of the library committee of the North End Industrial School, became interested in these groups, and in the summer of 1907 she loaned for their use a camp house in Plymouth. One of the workers at the North End Industrial School had charge of this house, and the members of the clubs, who went to camp for two weeks, paid board at the rate of three dollars a week. The following summer Mrs. Storrow bought a camp site at West Gloucester and built there a large and attractive camp house, which these groups used until 1920.

"As the years went by, it was noticed that certain members of the groups never went to camp. Investigation disclosed that this was because they could not afford to take the time, since in the places where they worked vacation with pay was not given. Miss Guerrier then tried to find some means by which the girls could have a vacation at camp, and while there earn enough money to offset the loss of their two weeks' salary. Experiments led to the establishment of the Paul Revere Pottery. How this venture fared, during the years when it was still an adjunct of the work in the North End, before achieving its present well-known position, there is not space here to recite the story in full as told by M. A. M. in Library Life.

Passing to a later stage of the work, when Mrs. Storrow had fitted up clubrooms in the basement of the new North End branch building, the quotation may be resumed as follows: "The members themselves paid for a worker with the clubs and for all expenses connected with the work. Each club had a weekly two-hour meeting, divided into four half-hour periods as follows:

1. Business and ethics, clean hands, care of the books, honesty, etc.
2. Story-telling and good reading.
3. Chorus work, for the purpose of fostering a love for good music.
4. Folk-dancing and organized play.

This served to create interest in refined methods of dancing.

"It may be remarked in passing that in groups of this kind it was necessary, in order to hold the interest of the members, to include social features such as folk-dancing and chorus work. The result of this programme was that the girls who had remained in the clubs for a number of years would seldom be found reading of years of enjoying a poor play. . . . In 1919, upon Miss Guerrier's removal to the Central Library, these groups were necessarily dissolved. The original members of the old groups, however, still meet with her several times a year at her own home."

"When Miss Josephine E. Kenney was appointed librarian at the North End branch, she quickly saw the value of club work in connection with the reading of the juvenile foreign element. She organized several new clubs. . . . Miss Kenney, by her real love for children and her sympathetic understanding, did much to re-establish and carry on the club work, which had proved to be so essential a part of library work in the North End. . . . North End has indeed been favored in the succession of librarians endowed with vision, personality and energy. When Miss Kenney was called to the New York library, her place was taken by Miss Mary F. Curley. . . . Miss Guerrier, in her capacity of supervisor of branches, may be quoted directly as saying, 'I cannot express the satisfaction I feel at the present development of the clubs, and my appreciation of the splendid work done by Miss Kenney and Miss Curley along the lines of club work.'"

Boston Transcript - June 6, 1923

The Boston Public Library's newest ten-book list rounds up some of the kinds of weather, or rather books about weather, which are stored away in the library's shelves. A note also shows the whereabouts of various current publications concerning meteorology, such as the daily weather map of the Weather Bureau. Following is the bibliography:

WEATHER.
Current publications of the Weather Bureau: Daily weather map, in the Newspaper Room; Climatological data, monthly, and monthly weather review, with supplement, Aerology, in the Information Office; Weather, crops and markets, weekly, published by the Department of Agriculture, in the Information Office; Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society, monthly, in the Periodical Room.

ARCHIBALD, Edmund Douglas. The story of the earth's atmosphere. New York, 1904. Illus. Charts. [Library of valuable knowledge.] Earlier edition: 5969a.84. 225a.243.

CLARKE, George Auburne. Clouds: a descriptive illustrated guide-book to the observation and classification of clouds. London, 1920. Plates, some colored. Maps. Charts. With a preface by Sir Napier Shaw. Bates Hall Ref. 440.4 (5966.132).

DOUGLASS, Andrew Ellicott. Climatic cycles and tree-growth: A study of the annual rings of trees in relation to climate and solar activity. Washington, 1919. Plates. Charts. Tables. [Carnegie Institution of Washington.] Publication. No. 289. 7910.885.

DUNN, Elias Round. The weather, and practical methods of forecasting it. 2d edition. New York, 1911. 7. Portraits. Charts. Earlier edition: 5968.124. 5968.181.

HARRINGTON, Mark Walrod. About the weather. New York, 1913. Illus. Portraits. Maps. Diagrams. Earlier edition: 5964.82; 5964.74. 2.1008.8.1.

HUNTINGTON, Elsworth. Civilization and climate. New Haven, 1915. Maps. Charts. Bates Hall Ref. 440.13 (5825.81).

MCADIE, Alexander George. The principles of aerology. Chicago, 1917. Illus. Maps. Charts. Bates Hall Ref. 440.3 (5968.144).

MILHAM, Willis Ishler. Meteorology. A text-book on the weather, the causes of its changes, and weather forecasting, for the student and general reader. Earlier edition: 5964.47. Bates Hall Ref. 440.1 (5964.48).

MOORE, Willis Luther. The new air world: the science of meteorology simplified. Boston, 1922. Illus. Maps. Charts. Copy for hall use: Bates Hall Ref. 440.6 5967.62.

SHAW, William Napier. Forecasting weather. [London.] 1911. Illus. Maps. Charts. 5962.124.

BOSTON TRAVELER.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1923

The exhibition of photographs by Thomas Ellison now on view in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library is remarkable enough to justify all the claims made by supporters of the well-known slogan, "See America First." The exhibition, which is attracting unusual attention, will be on view for a fortnight. The pictures were taken on a recent trip to the Pacific coast and include a large number of places quite familiar to tourists of the West. The objects of scenic, historic and architectural interest are reproduced with an unusual realization of their pictorial possibilities. Anyone interested in art or the beauties of nature may well spend a half hour here.

Boston Telegram-June 6, 1923

"Bill" Ennis of the Boston Public Library staff is "one of the best." He is always willing to aid, and his knowledge of his department is remarkable. Mr. Ennis has charge of the newspaper file room on the ground floor.

June 13, 1923.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT.

For tomorrow's commemoration of Flag Day the Boston Public Library offers the following ten-book list:

THE AMERICAN FLAG.
The pledge of allegiance is printed in The Stars and Stripes, by P. D. Harrison. P. 15. ARBOTT, Samuel. The dramatic story of Old Glory. New York, 1919. Plates. Foreword by James M. Beck. 225a.17.1.

CANNY, George. The evolution of the American Flag. Philadelphia, 1909. Illus. Portraits. By Lloyd Balderson, from materials collected by the late George Canny 225a.17a.

McCANDLISH, Byron. and Gilbert Hotay GROS VERNOR. Our flag. Washington, 1917. Plates, some colored. [National Geographic Magazine, Vol. 32, no. 4.] 2323.131.

MASSACHUSETTS. Secretary of the Commonwealth. Our flag: its history and its anniversaries. [Boston, 1917.] Colored plates. With a list of patriotic days and holidays; a calendar of American history; and the laws and etiquette of the flag; the flag, the coat-of-arms and the great seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. 2323.149.

OODEN, Henry Alexander. compiler. Our flag and our songs. New York, 1917. Illus. A brief story of the history and life of the United States flag with a selection of the songs that have inspired the nation in war and peace. There is no music. 2.20a.61.1.

PREBLE, George Henry. Origin and history of the American flag. Boston, 1917. Portraits. Plates. Some colored. Earlier edition: 2323.150. 2323.150.

SCOTT, PETER. Robert Haven, editor. Our flag: a verse and prose. New York, 1918. Plates. Four American holidays. Contains exercises for Flag Day celebration. Earlier edition: 2323.155. 2.40b.4.7.

STEWART, Charles West. The stars and stripes. Boston, 1915. Portraits. Plates. Some colored. Earlier edition: 2323a.110. 2.20a.52.1.

TAPPAN, Eva March. The little book of the flag. Boston, 1917. Colored plate. With selections. 2.20a.66.1.

WEAVER, Adelle Gutbick. The story of our flag, colonial and national, with a historical sketch of the Quakeress Betsey Ross. Chicago, 1908. Portraits. Colored illustrations of the flag and Washington's coat of arms. 2.20a.40.1.

This is the Boston Public Library's ten-book list for Bunker Hill Day, June 17.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
COOLIDGE, George Austin, compiler. The Battle of Bunker Hill. Boston, 1917. Illus. Maps. Facsimiles. A number of the fragments are an order of the Committee of Safety, dated June 15; a note by Gen. Joseph Warren, written the day before he was killed; and a signature of someone engaged in the battle. 2350a.54.

DRAKE, Samuel Adams. General Israel Putnam, the commander at Bunker Hill. Boston, 1875. Portraits. It has been disputed whether Putnam or Prescott was the commander. 2353.37.

DRAKE, Samuel Adams. editor. Bunker Hill: the story told in letters from the battle field by British officers engaged. Boston, 1875. Plates. 2353.28.

ELLIS, George Edward. History of the Battle of Bunker's (Breeds) Hill. With an account of the monument on Breed's Hill. Boston, 1895. Plates. Map. Earlier editions: 2353.27; 2350a.53; 2350a.74. 2350a.78.

FROTHINGHAM, Richard. The battle-field of Bunker Hill: with a relation of the action by William Prescott, and illustrative documents. Boston, 1876. Illus. Facsimile. Reprinted from Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for 1875-76 (1235.12.14; 1235.14.14). The facsimile is of Gen. Lafayette's autograph manuscript of his address "the nation's guest," at Bunker Hill in 1824. 2351.53.

—History of the siege of Boston, and of the battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. Also, an account of the Bunker Hill Monument. With illustrative documents. 6th edition. Boston, 1896. Illus. Maps. The plates, maps, etc., are reproductions of contemporary work. Earlier editions: 2353.30; 2353.33; 2351.1. 2353.38.

MEMORIAL. Bunker Hill. June 17, 1775. Boston, 1875. Illus. Portraits. Maps. Contains the names. Grandmother's story of Bunker Hill Battle, by O. W. Holmes; The crossed swords, by N. E. Frothingham; and an oration by James M. Burbee. 2351.51.

MOORE, Frank. editor. Ballad history of the American Revolution. By contemporary writers. No. 2. Bunker Hill number. New York, 1875. Illus. Portraits. Maps. The portrait is of Warren. The plate and maps are facsimiles of contemporary prints. 430.110.

PULSIFER, David. An Account of Battle of Bunker Hill, compiled from authentic sources. With General Burgoyne's Account of the battle. Boston, 1872. Map. 430a.50.

WEBSTER, Daniel. An address delivered at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument. June 17, 1825. Boston, 1825. Later editions: 2404.9; 2404.10; 2404.2; 2404.12; 2302.56. Webster's Address, delivered June 17, 1843, on the completion of the Monument: 4355.971; 4355.130; etc. 4359.45.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1923

Historic Freemasonry Books Exhibited at Public Library

Delegates Are Invited to Inspect Ancient Volumes and Song Books Dating Back to Early Days of Colony

In recognition of the presence of a number of Masons in the city, the Boston Public Library has arranged an exhibition of books relating to the history of Freemasonry. Among the interesting exhibits are works devoted to George Washington as a Freemason, including "An Eulogy on the Life, Character & Services of Brother George Washington, deceased, Pronounced at the Old South Meeting House, Boston, Tuesday, February 11, 1800, by Brother Timothy Bigelow"; a facsimile of Benjamin Franklin's account with the Lodge of Masons, 1791-1797; and a facsimile of a list of the members of the Holy Lodge of St. John, Boston, 1736.

There is displayed a broadside, "Declaration of the Freemasons of Boston and Vicinity, December 31, A.D. 1831," signed by a number of Masons of Boston, and a quaint volume entitled, "Candid Disquisition of the Principles and Practices of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, by William Calcott, Reprinted and Sold by Brother William McAlpine, in Marlborough Street, Boston, A.D. 1772."

Among other items are a number of Masonic song books. The earliest of these, entitled "La Libe Magonne," was published at The Hague in 1769. Other song books are "The Young Freemason's Assistant," Dumfries, 1784; "The Vocal Companion and Masonic Register," Boston, 1802; and "Masonic Melodies by Brother Luke Eastman," Boston, 1818. There are a number of editions of the "Freemason's Monitor," one of which was published in London in 1797. The collection, although not a large one, is sure to prove entertaining to all those who visit the exhibition room of the Public Library this week.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1923

WILL VOTE IN FIRE STATIONS

Additional Quarters at the Next City Election Will Give 324 Polling Places

Fire stations will be used as polling places in the next city election. Chief Taber has promised the use of eight stations.

The new arrangement is the result of the report of the election commissioners that the number of polling places is at present insufficient. There are now 274 voting places. The number will be increased to 324. Besides the fire stations, school buildings and branch libraries will be used. The arrangement was reached through a conference of the commissioners, the fire department heads, the school committee and the library trustees.

As a further result of the conference, the school committee and the library trustees have agreed to cooperate in establishing branch libraries in each neighborhood which is in a section not already provided with a branch.

Boston Transcript - June 28, 1923

LIBRARY FACES CRISIS

Loss of Scholarly Reputation Is Threatened

Private Gifts Alone Can Save the Situation

City Funds All Needed for Popular Service

Trustees Unable to Buy Research Books

Without private aid, further maintenance of the Boston Public Library's great resources and reputation as a scholarly library will prove impossible, the trustees of the library frankly declare in their annual report made public today. "The time has come," the board says, "when the library either must lose its scholarly standing or must fall to serve the great reading public in its call for recreational reading and the less solid books of non-fiction. Without an increased income from trust funds, it will soon be quite out of the question to round out and maintain collections that have been in the past of so great service to scholars and research students not only in Boston and vicinity, but throughout the world."

Signers of the report, which covers the fiscal year to Jan. 31, 1923, are Dr. Alexander Mann, now bishop of Pittsburgh; Mr. Arthur T. Connolly, Louis E. Kirstein, Judge Michael J. Murray and Guy W. Currier. Discussing the subject of "Private Aid for the Library," the trustees make the following comment:

Only \$23,500 from Trust Funds

"The Public Library is the only source to which the great masses must turn for their reading. An examination of the table of trust funds printed as a part of this report will show how small is the possible income to be derived therefrom. The last fiscal year it amounted to \$23,523.14. It will be noted that there are only eight funds in excess of \$25,000.

"Attention may well be called to the fact that the income from one of the two largest funds of \$100,000 each has not been available for any year since its receipt. This is the 'Children's Fund,' under the will of the late Josiah H. Benton, the income of which is available only in years when Boston appropriates for the maintenance of the library at least three per cent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in the said city. In the years when such amount is not appropriated, the income goes to the poor of the city of Boston.

"For many years this institution has held a high position among the libraries of the country because of its scholarly collections, many of them unique, and in some respects unexcelled. It is apparent, however, with the development of the library ever, with the extension of its service through branches, reading rooms and deposit stations in all sections of the municipality, the growing and reasonable demands for more popular books of both fiction and non-fiction, that the financial burden cannot be met by the city alone, generous as it has been in the past. . . .

Large Gifts in Other Cities

"Other big cities can boast of large gifts of money made to their libraries by private individuals. On this score Boston, holding a distinguished place for its culture and in the way of memory with which to thrill its citizens with civic pride. What a city gives for the conduct of its public library indicates to the outside world its interest in things aside from the mere physical necessities of its people.

"The trustees urge, therefore, upon private citizens who have been able to provide splendidly equipped home libraries for their own families the crying need of Boston's thousands who hunger for good reading, denied them because unable to provide such for themselves, and the great service they may render their fellow citizens and posterity by private benefactions, the income from which will effectively help meet the ever-increasing demand upon the central library and its agencies. Surely, Boston, with its traditional pride, needs but to know the situation in which this great library now finds itself, in order to come generously to the rescue."

Circulation Again Increased

So far as the broad public service of the library is concerned, the new report shows a substantial and gratifying increase, even against the handicap of insufficient funds for the maintenance of equipment and for the payment of adequate salaries. Showing the gain accomplished, the librarian, Charles F. D. Belden, says:

"Heads of departments and many of the branch librarians report that never in the history of the institution has so great use been made of the reading rooms and of the non-circulating collections. Bates Hall, the reading rooms in the special libraries department, the children's room, the teachers' room, the information office and the open-shelf room, in the central building, have often been taxed beyond capacity. The same is true of reading rooms in many of the branches throughout the system.

"The large increase in circulation of a year ago—223,870 over the year 1920-21—was a direct result of the purchase of more books for circulation, made possible through the enlarged book appropriation of \$100,000. It was questioned whether the circulation for the current year would show a marked gain, but it is a satisfaction to report that the circulation for the past year was 2,768,984, a gain of 96,338 over the year 1921-22.

"In 1917-18 the total circulation of the library system was 2,028,053; the five-year period, therefore, including the current year, shows a satisfactory gain in circulation of 740,001. With more books, more branches, more service, the figures could be enormously increased; the Library Department, which received 1.03 cents on each dollar expended by the city last year, is on the threshold only of its opportunity for a greatly enlarged service."

Proposes "Book Warehouse"

Among the requirements of the library, the need is especially noted of making some provision for the rapid future growth of the institution. On this score, Mr. Belden recommends immediate installation of the two remaining floors of steel stacks in the Annex, and the City Council has since made an appropriation for this particular purpose. The librarian also recommends, however, for subsequent consideration, "the addition of two floors to the Annex to provide for the transfer of the catalogue and ordering departments, thus releasing valuable space on the ground floor of the Central Building for public purposes."

The citizens' examining committee, in their report published today, also stands sponsor for still another suggestion made by Mr. Belden as a possible means of providing for the future. "Relative to the adding to the annex," the committee says, "a plan has been suggested of opening a book storage building, planned purely for utility at some point within a reasonable distance of the central library, where land values are low, but sufficiently central for convenience, to which little used books for special uses could be transferred, and to which readers could be directed. This would release much floor space in the central library for use. This project is for the future, but should be borne in mind for the early future."

Business Branch Still Lacking

Summarizing its own report, the examining committee says: "The main points are: (1) A satisfactory scale of returns for all employees; (2) books; (3) light; (4) repairs and upkeep. Of greatest importance for the whole system is the establishment of a branch library for the business men of Greater Boston in the new building of the Chamber of Commerce. The lighting should be gone over in every library and reading room, and no expense avoided to render this first class in every respect."

The citizens who served last year on the Examining Committee were Henry Abrahams, Miss Esther G. Barrows, Dr. Paul F. Butler, Francis M. Carroll, Mrs. William H. Davine, Miss Rosanna M. Dowd, Walter F. Downey, Mrs. Carl Dreyfus, Henry Gideon, Henry E. Hammond, Miss Mary E. T. Healy, Victor A. Heath, Miss Heloise E. Hersey, Dr. Hubert T. Holland, Vincent A. Keenan, Dr. William Jason Mixer, Cornelius A. Parker, Rev. W. Dewees Roberts, Professor Frank Vogel, and Robert F. Waul.

Boston Transcript

24 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1923

Our Public Library's Need

In the annual report published today by the trustees of the Boston Public Library there is one paragraph which every Bostonian should read and mark for remembrance. Its essential text runs as follows:

"For many years this institution has held a high position among the libraries of the country because of its scholarly collections, many of them unique, and in some respects unexcelled. It is apparent, however, with the development of the library and the extension of its service through branches, reading rooms and deposit stations in all sections of the municipality . . . that the financial burden entailed cannot be met by the city alone, generous as it has been in the past. . . . Without an increased income from trust funds it will soon be quite out of the question to round out and maintain collections that have been in the past of so great service to scholars and research students not only in Boston and vicinity, but throughout the world."

Here is no plea for instantaneous, semi-compulsory succor of the Public Library's cause on the part of any great number of citizens. No "drive" or other urgent form of endowment campaign is intended. What our library needs is a re-birth of that thoughtful regard and high-spirited interest which in the past moved Bates and Billings and Ticknor, Barton, Abbott Lawrence, Allen A. Brown, Benton and other private donors to contribute, in their own good time and way, whether by direct gift or by testamentary bequest, to the up-building of the great institution in Copley square and to the establishment of some of its most valuable and helpful collections. How far the present generation has drifted away from the tradition these men established, the trustees might well have shown by the citation of some recent statistics. During the year 1922 \$5,000,000 was given by private donors to various public libraries throughout the country. Of all this sum, what was the Boston Public Library's share? One single gift of \$500, not more and not less. Gifts to the New York Public Library during the same period were in excess of \$350,000. During the present year, 1923, the famous \$6,000,000 gift made by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Payne Whitney and Edward S. Harkness has raised the endowment of the library in Fifth avenue to a total of \$21,000,000. The Boston Public Library's income-bearing funds, shown by today's report, are only \$678,219.23, of which \$100,000—the Benton bequest for children's books—yields no return as yet available, under the terms of the gift, for the library's uses.

No wonder the Boston trustees declare that without new accessions to the income-bearing funds they cannot hope to maintain at a high standard the library's special collections. The library's broad, popular service has grown, under Mr. Belden's librarianship, in a notable way, and the demands of this service necessarily have first call on the municipal funds. In five years, since 1917, the annual circulation has increased from 2,028,053 to 2,768,984. The City Council has appropriated \$100,000 in each of the last two years for the purchase of new books. In the face of the continuing demand the Council made a woeful mistake in reducing that appropriation for the present year to \$90,000. On the whole, however, the trustees are justified in holding that municipal support alone cannot be expected to maintain the Boston Library in its honored place as a great research library. "The more important, rare and costly books which extend the special collections of fine arts, architecture, music, Americana, first editions" and the like must continue to be bought from the income of trust funds. Great and most satisfying will be the civic honor of him who sees his way to provide them!

Boston Herald - June 29, 1923

Appeal for Private Gifts
for Boston Public Library

Greater help from private sources is needed by the Boston Public Library if it is to retain its eminent position as a scholars' library. Either this, or the library must fall to serve the great reading public in its call for recreational reading and the less-solid books of non-fiction.

In their annual report for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, issued yesterday, the library trustees make these facts apparent. They show that the present income from trust funds during the past year amounted to only \$23,523.14. They call attention to the fact that the income from one of the two largest funds of \$100,000 each has not been available for any year since its receipt. This is the "Children's Fund," under the will of Josiah H. Benton, the income from which is available only in years when Boston appropriates for the maintenance of the library at least three per cent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in the city. In the years when such amount is not appropriated, the income goes to the poor of the city of Boston.

SCHOLARLY COLLECTIONS

"For many years," says the report, "this institution has held a high position among the libraries of the country because of its scholarly collections, many of them unique, and in some respects unexcelled. It is apparent, however, with the development of the library and the extension of its service through branches, reading rooms and deposit stations in all sections of the municipality, the growing and reasonable demands for more popular books of both fiction and non-fiction, that the financial burden cannot be met by the city alone, generous as it has been in the past."

"The trustees urge, therefore, upon private citizens who have been able to provide splendidly equipped home libraries for their own families, the crying need of Boston's thousands who hunger for good reading, denied them because unable to procure such for themselves, and the great service they may render their fellow-citizens and posterity, by private benefactions, the

income from which will effectively help meet the ever-increasing demand upon the central library and its agencies. Surely, Boston, with its traditional pride, needs but to know the situation in which this great library now finds itself in order to come generously to the rescue."

According to the report of Librarian Charles F. D. Belden, never in the history of the institution has so great use been made of the reading rooms and the non-circulating collections. Not only is this true at the central library, but at the branch reading rooms as well. The circulation for the past year has been 2,768,984, a gain of 96,338 over the preceding year. With more books, more branches and more service, these figures could be enormously increased.

PROVISION FOR GROWTH

In provision for future growth of the institution, Mr. Belden recommends the immediate installation of the remaining two floors of steel stacks and, for future consideration, the addition of two floors in the annex to provide for the transfer of catalogue and ordering departments, thus releasing valuable space on the ground floor of the central building for public purposes.

"The citizens' examining committee, in its report, sponsors another suggestion made by Mr. Belden. 'Relative to the addition to the annex,' it says, 'a plan has been suggested of opening a book-storage building at some point where land values are low, but sufficiently central for convenience, to which little-used books for special uses could be transferred, and to which readers could be directed. This would release for use much floor space in the central building.'

The Boston Post

AID FOR THE LIBRARY

There is an appeal to the civic pride of Boston contained in the report of the trustees of the Public Library. Their declaration that the scholarly reputation of this very important branch of our educational system cannot be maintained without private aid, calls for action. Deterioration cannot be permitted. This apparent lack of public interest is entirely at variance with the support and personal donations given the library by Bates and Billings and Ticknor, Abbott Lawrence, Allen A. Brown and Benton, which have helped so much the growth and efficacy of this, one of the greatest of Boston's monuments.

Public libraries throughout the country in 1922 received gifts totalling \$5,000,000. How pitiful and insignificant, when placed in comparison, is the sum of \$500, the total amount of gifts given to our library this year. The New York library has been endowed with a total of \$21,000,000. This is the way the men of the great metropolis show their appreciation.

It is ungracious for our citizens to disregard the broad and popular service that has been rendered by our library for many generations of our people. Boston has many citizens of worth and wealth who it would seem have only to be made acquainted with the facts to give their personal concern in this matter.

Boston Post June 29, 1923

LIBRARY
APPEALS
FOR AIDBoston Institution Must
Have Money to
Meet Crisis

A call for financial help to save the scholarly reputation of the Public Library was sounded last night by the board of trustees in their annual report.

Although the circulation of the library gained 96,338 last year, jumping to a total of 2,768,984, and the reading rooms were taxed beyond capacity with thousands of citizens, seeking knowledge, the income from trust funds gave the trustees only \$23,500 to help carry on the work.

PRIVATE GIFTS NEEDED

Because of the fact that the city funds are needed for popular service, city private gifts from the philanthropists can save the library in its present crisis, according to the trustees.

Without money the trustees have been unable to purchase research books nor provide adequate facilities for the additional thousands of readers who must depend upon the public library for their books.

"The time has come," the report stated, when the library must either lose its scholarly standing, or must fail to serve the great reading public in its call for recreational reading and the less solid books of non-fiction.

"Without an increased income from trust funds, it will soon be quite out of the question to round out and maintain collections that have been in the past so great service to scholars and research students not only in Boston and vicinity, but throughout the world. Attention may be called to the fact that the income from one of the largest funds of \$100,000 each has not been available for any year since its receipt. This is the 'Children's Fund,' the income of which is available only in years when Boston appropriates for the maintenance of the library at least three per cent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in the city. In the years when such amount is not appropriated, the income goes to the poor of the city of Boston.

"Other large cities can boast of large gifts of money made to their libraries by private individuals. On this score Boston, holding a distinguished place for its culture among American cities, but comparatively little in the way of money with which to thrill its citizens with civic pride."

BOSTON LIBRARY PLEADS FOR FUNDS

Increased Income Declared Im- perative if It Is to Keep Scholarly Standing

Increased income, especially from private sources, is imperatively necessary if the Boston Public Library is to maintain its scholarly standing and serve the public as it has done, is the statement made in the annual report of the trustees, made today.

The report is signed by Dr. Alexander Mann, now bishop of Pittsburgh; the Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, Louis E. Kirstein, Judge Michael J. Murray and Guy W. Currier.

The examining committee says in summarizing its report:

"The main points are: (1) A satisfactory scale of returns for all employees; (2) books; (3) light; (4) repairs and upkeep. Of greatest importance for the whole system is the establishment of a branch library for the business men of Greater Boston in the new building of the Chamber of Commerce. The lighting should be gone over in every library and reading room, and no expense avoided to render this first class in every respect."

The new report shows a substantial and gratifying increase, even against the handicap of insufficient funds for the maintenance of equipment and for the payment of adequate salaries. Charles F. D. Belden, the librarian, says:

Heads of departments and many of the branch librarians report that never in the history of the institution has so great use been made of the reading rooms and of the noncirculating collections. Bates Hall, the reading rooms in the special libraries department, the children's room, the teachers' room, the information office and the open shelf room, in the central building, have often been taxed beyond capacity. The same is true of reading rooms in many of the branches throughout the system.

The large increase in circulation of a year ago—223,870 over the year 1920-21—books was a direct result of the purchase of more books for circulation, made possible through the enlarged book appropriation of \$100,000. It was questioned whether the circulation for the current year would show a marked gain, but it is a satisfaction to report that the circulation for the past year was 2,768,984, a gain of 96,338 over the year 1921-22.

In 1917-18 the total circulation of the library system was 2,023,033; the five-year period, therefore, including the current year, shows a satisfactory gain in circulation of 740,951. With more books, more branches, more service, the figures could be enormously increased; the Library Department, which received 1.03 cents on each dollar expended by the city last year, is on the threshold only of its opportunity for a greatly enlarged service.

Among the requirements of the library, the need is especially noted of making some provision for the rapid future growth of the institution. The trustees in discussing the subject of "Private Aid for the Library," say:

The Public Library is the only source to which the great masses must turn for their reading. An examination of the table of trust funds, printed as a part of this report, will show how small is the possible income to be derived therefrom. The last fiscal year it amounted to \$23,523.14. It will be noted that there are only eight funds in excess of \$25,000. Attention may well be called to the fact that the income from one of the two largest funds of \$100,000 each has not been available for any year since its receipt. This is the "Children's Fund" under the will of the late Josiah H. Benton, the income of which is available only in years when Boston appropriates for the maintenance of the library at least 3 per cent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in the said city. In the years when such amount is not appropriated, the income goes to the poor of the city of Boston.

Other big cities can boast of large gifts of money made to their libraries by private individuals. On this score Boston, holding a distinguished place for its culture among American cities, has comparatively little in the way of memory with which to thrill its citizens with civic pride. What a city gives

for the conduct of its public library indicates to the outside world its interest in things aside from the mere physical necessities of its people. The trustees urge, therefore, upon private citizens who have been able to provide splendidly equipped home libraries, the crying need of good reading, denied them because unable to provide such for themselves, and the great service they may render their fellow citizens and posterity by private benefactions, the income from which will effectively help meet the ever-increasing demand upon the central library and its agencies. Surely, Boston, with its traditional pride, needs but to know the situation in which this great library now finds itself, in order to come generously to the rescue.

SCIENCE MONITOR.

LIBRARY LOOKS FOR QUARTERS

"Wanted—a home," again is the cry of the proposed business men's branch library for Boston. The new Chamber of Commerce Building, which was to have housed it, finds it necessary to rent all space.

The Boston Public Library is now in friendly suit with Trinity Church, over the income from a bequest of \$100,000 by a former library trustee, Josiah H. Benton. This was to be given for the purchase of children's books should the city's appropriation for the library equal 3 per cent of other appropriations. Otherwise it was to go to the church. Previously the appropriation did not equal 3 per cent, but it does now, if the school appropriation, which is very large, is not included. The suit is brought to determine if school appropriations must be included in the rating. If it does, it will be many years before the library will benefit by the bequest. If not, it will have from \$4000 to \$5000 a year for the purchase of books for the children.

Congested conditions at the Central Library are to be relieved by the fitting up of two floors in the annex for stacks. Built for stacks, they have been uncoupled waiting for growth. The two floors will accommodate about 100,000 books, providing for about six years' growth. The library adds about 45,000 books a year to its collection but part of these are distributed among the branches.

Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1923

LIBRARY TRUSTEES APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Private Benefactions Now Needed It Is Declared

City Appropriation Too Small for Extensions This Year

Charles F. D. Belden, librarian, reports that an inadequate appropriation for the Library Department has forbidden any important extension either of services or of personnel of the Boston Public Library during the year just closed. His statement appears in the 71st annual report of the trustees of the Public Library.

Mr. Belden says, however, that the library system has made more than satisfactory progress. Never in the history of the institution has so great use been made of the reading rooms and of the noncirculating collections, both in the central building and branch libraries.

Circulation gained 96,338 last year, jumping to a total of 2,768,984.

The income from trust funds gave the trustees only \$25,000 to help carry on the work last year. Because the city funds are needed for popular service, only private gifts from the public can save the library in its present crisis, according to the trustees.

"The time has come," the report says, "when the library either must lose its scholarly standing or must fail to serve the great reading public in its call for recreational reading and the less solid books of non-fiction. Without an increased income from trust funds it will soon be quite out of the question to round out and maintain collections that have been in the past of so great service to scholars and research students not only in Boston and vicinity, but throughout the world."

"Other big cities can boast of large gifts of money made to their libraries by private individuals. The trustees urge upon private citizens who have been able to provide splendidly equipped home libraries for their own families, the crying need of Boston's thousands who hunger for good reading, denied them because unable to provide such for themselves, and the great service they may render their fellow citizens and posterity by private benefactions, the income from which will effectively help meet the ever-increasing demand upon the central library and its agencies."

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS PRINTS AT LIBRARY

During the next two weeks there will be on view in the exhibition room of the Central Library, Copley square, a special exhibition of prints, photographs and books in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of the great English portrait painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds, born July 16, 1723.

The exhibition includes all the Medi-

cal color prints of Sir Joshua's work as well as color prints from other sources, the beautiful series of Boucnot prints and many carbon photographs. A phase of the artist's work not often reproduced is represented by a photograph of the cartoons for stained-glass windows at New College, Oxford. Among the books the most notable is Sir Walter Armstrong's splendid monograph.

More than 700 summer schools will be in session in this country this year.

Boston Transcript can July 5, '23

Every young man in Greater Boston should take mental, moral and physical training during August at Camp Devens.—Maj.-Gen. A. W. Brewster.

Public Library Should Be Maintained by City

There has been an appeal for private gifts to the Boston Public Library by the trustees. Although the circulation of the Library gained 96,338 last year, and thus mounted to 2,768,984, the reading rooms were said to be taxed beyond their capacity.

The trustees report "the time has come when the Library must either lose its scholarly standing or must fail to serve the great reading public in its call for recreational reading and the less solid books of non-fiction. Without an increased income from trust funds, it will soon be quite out of the question to round out and maintain collections which have, in the past, been of great service to scholars and research students, not only in Boston and vicinity, but throughout the world."

If we had to choose between recreational books and educational books, the books from which scholars and research students and investigators must obtain the information which they seek for their various purposes, we should unhesitatingly choose less fiction and more books for research and for the benefit of scholars, for from such work flows the progress of civilization itself.

But we should not have any such dilemma. It is a shame that a great city should have to call upon private individuals to maintain its public library in its two most important branches of service.

It indicates a failure of democracy; a failure of public education. We do not want private benefaction in these great public functions. We want the public to be self-sustaining in the great agencies of democracy. Otherwise, we can see the end of democracy itself.

If her agencies must depend upon private charities, she has no stable foundation. The great requirement of democracy, of civilization itself, is the accessibility of information.

Let the city supply the public library with all the books it needs. Let the scholars of the country have access to the best library in the world, if we can make it the best.

The primary need of a public library is not to give pleasure, but to extend our knowledge, and if we have to sacrifice anything, LET us sacrifice the fiction. But there is no need of sacrificing the fiction, either.

We call the attention of the Mayor and the city government to this situation.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1923

REYNOLDS PRINTS SHOWN

During the next two weeks there will be on view in the exhibition room of the Public Library, Copley square, a special exhibition of prints, photographs and books in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the great English portrait painter, Sir Joshua Reynolds, born July 16, 1723.

The exhibition includes all the Mediocal color prints of Sir Joshua's work as well as color prints from other sources, the beautiful series of Boucnot prints and many carbon photographs. A phase of the artist's work not often reproduced is represented by a photograph of the cartoons for stained-glass windows at New College, Oxford. Among the books the most notable is Sir Walter Armstrong's monograph.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1923

With a ten-book list on "American Ideals," the Boston Public Library gives add this week to all those who would understand and uphold the best thought and purpose of our Western civilization. The selections follow.

AMERICAN IDEALS
ELIOT, Charles William. American contributions to civilization, and other essays and addresses. New York. 1897. 430p. 42.
EMERSON, Guy. The new frontier, a study of the American liberal spirit, its frontier origin, and its application to modern problems. New York. 1920. 429p. 35.
EMERSON, Ralph Waldo. Fortune of the Republic. Lecture, delivered at the Old South Church, March 30, 1876. Boston. 1878. 28p. 82.
FOSTER, Norman, and William Whitley Emerson, Jr., editors. American Ideals. Boston. [1917.] Selections from the writings of American statesmen and men of letters. 440pp. 51.
HILL, David Jayne. Americanism: what it is. New York. 1916. 422p. 15.
MAHIE, Hamilton Wright. American Ideals, character and spirit. New York. 1913. Containing: Clearing the way. Discovery and exploration. Possessing the continent. Provincial America in literature. Sectional literature. National literature. The American in art. School and college. University and research work. The American and his government. Country and people. 410p. 150.
MATTHEWS, Shailer. The validity of American Ideals. New York. [1922.] Wesleyan University. Lectures. George Slocum Bennett Foundation. Series 3.1. Contents: The test of Ideals. The free individual. Democracy. The written constitution. Co-operative sovereignty. Americanism as an ideal. 367p. 27.
ROOSEVELT, Theodore. American Ideals, and other essays, social and political. With a biographical sketch by George Francis Vinton Greene. New York. 1910. Earlier edition: 440p. 177. 440p. 168.
TUFTS, James Hayden. The real business of living. New York. 1918. Attempts to show the origins of our institutions and standards of our business and political Ideals. Later printing: 422p. 246. Copy for sale: Teachers' Coll. 285.72. 422p. 223.
WENDELL, Barrett. Liberty, union and democracy. The national Ideals of America. New York. 1906. Lowell Lectures. 1906. 566p. 123.

Transcript—July 11, 1923

Timely and valuable is this week's ten-book list from the Boston Public Library. It rounds up some of the best books dealing with motor tours throughout New England. Here is a subject of the broadest popular interest, concerning which, in all probability, no bibliography had ever been issued until Mr. Lucien E. Taylor made this compilation.

AUTOMOBILE JOURNEYS IN NEW ENGLAND
BAKER, Louis Harrington. The favorite Motor Ways of New England: Historical and Descriptive. New York. 1915. Illus. Maps. [MacNair's Motorway Series.] 238pp. 304.

BECK, Raymond. The Scenic New England Tour Book. Boston. [1911.] Maps. Covering only the recommended routes and tours in the New England States, the Adirondacks and Harlan Valley. 238p. 62.

HALE, Louise Closser. We Discover New England. Drawings by Walter Hale. New York. 1915. Plates. Map. Copy for sale: B.H.R. 500.0. 235p. 144.

JUDD, Almon C. The Ideal Tour. [New York.] 1915. Illus. Maps. Gives the route of a ten-day automobile tour from New York City and back through New England. 238p. 55.

KITCHIN, William Copeman. A Wanderland of the East, comprising the Lake and Mountain Region of New England and Eastern New York. Boston. 1920. Plates, some colored. Maps. [See America First! series.] 437p. 205.

MACNAIR, Henry. The Scenic Motorway: a Motor Tour de Luxe. New York. 1914. Illus. Maps. Featuring New York, Montreal, P. Q., the Berkshires and Adirondacks, the Green and White Mountains, the New England coast. 236p. 61.

MAINE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION. Maine Automobile Road Book and Pine Tree Tour of Maine and New Brunswick. Portland. Me. 1914. Illus. Maps. 238p. 100.

"MOTOR TRIPS": New England and Eastern New York. 1918. 129 p. 22. Hartford. 1918-22. Four vols. Illus. Maps. 238p. 54.

SARGENT, Porter Edward, Publisher. A Handbook of New England. Boston. 1916-21. Three vols. Illus. 238p. 303.

TOWNE, Charles Henson. Autumn Lotteries. With Drawings by Thomas Fogarty. New York. [1917.] Plates. Random Impressions of an October tour of the Berkshires. 435pp. 77.

Boston Post: July 14, 1923.

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Next Monday, July 16, will be the twentieth anniversary of the birth of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and you can see at the Boston Public Library a commemorative exhibition of prints, photographs and books, illustrating the work of this renowned English artist. It is convenient to have such groupings, for they serve to remind us of some things which we have perhaps almost forgotten, and to suggest other things which may have previously escaped our attention.

Of course there are the familiar "Infant Samuel," and the "Angels Heads," but some of the other photographs are not so often seen. Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, is one of the most remarkable portraits ever painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The face, the attitude, the allegorical figures in the background, representing Crime and Remorse—the whole composition is dramatic and striking in the extreme. It is said that the pose was instantly assumed by Mrs. Siddons, when she came to the artist's studio, just as it is in the painting.

Another remarkable painting photographically represented in the exhibition is the "Portrait of Lord Heathfield, with the Key of Gibraltar in his hand." The painting is in the National Gallery, London. At the time of the scene depicted, General Elliott, as he was then known, was in command of the fortress of Gibraltar and was over 60 years old. A powerful French fleet of floating batteries menaced the fortress and demanded its surrender. General Elliott refused to deliver up the keys and not only maintained a successful defence, but practically demolished the hostile fleet. Soon he was made Lord Heathfield.

The "Portrait of a lady and child" is sure to attract one's attention. The finely chiseled profile, the highborn air, the child peeping over the lady's shoulder, are characteristic of the artist's method, and the whole effect is quite charming.

The "Portrait of Dr. Samuel Johnson" is, of course, one of the notable works of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Boston people are naturally especially interested in the portrait of Mrs. Fisk, which is in our Museum of Fine Arts. Yesterday, while at Providence, I saw at the Athenaeum, there a picture by Sir Joshua, which is entitled "A Girl Reading." It is a portrait of his favorite niece, Theophila Palmer. When exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1771, Horace Walpole remarked against it, in his copy of the Catalogue, the word "charming."

Boston Transcript
July 14, 1923

REPORT KIND ACT TO S. P. C. A.

Harry Lanzillo Gave Life to Rescue Bird
at West End Branch Library

Following the death of Harry Lanzillo, twenty-two years old, of 22 Lynde street, West End, at the Relief Hospital, members of local humane societies declare the case history, and the case has been reported to Dr. Rowley of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Lanzillo on July 9, picked up a bird that had fallen from its nest in a tree outside the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library, and climbed into the tree to put the bird back. In descending Lanzillo fell, and his head struck against a spike in the iron fence about the library. He died at the Relief Hospital three days later.

OUT of the distinctively "Southern" convention of the American Library Association, held last week at Hot Springs, Ark., there emerges as the association's new president a man of the Far West. He is Judson T. Jennings, chief of the public library of Seattle, Wash. Although sixteen years of distinguished service there have intimately joined his name with the progress of the library cause on the Pacific coast, Mr. Jennings is, in fact, a native of the East. He was born at Schenectady, N. Y., on Sept. 24, 1872. As early as his seventeenth year he first became associated with the profession that he was to follow through life. He joined the staff of the New York State Library at Albany in 1889 and continued as one of its members until 1905. Yet even during this period of active employment he found time and energy for the development of his technical knowledge. For one year, from 1894 to 1895, he attended Union College, and he was graduated from the New York State Library School with the class of 1897.

In 1903 Mr. Jennings was made chief of the Carnegie Free Library of Duquesne, Pa., and served in this post for three years until 1906. Next he spent one year as assistant to the director of the New York State Library. Then followed, in 1907, his call to Seattle, where he was named chief of the public library. The progress of this important library under Mr. Jennings's direction and the effective quality of its service to Seattle as a community, have given high proof of the force and wisdom of his leadership. His service as president of the American Library Association will no doubt bear like witness to his worth and capacity.

In order to provide some idea of the importance of the Seattle Public Library among libraries throughout the country, a few outstanding facts may be cited from the latest annual report received from this institution. "Over two million (2,131,384) books were lent by the library during 1922. This is a gain of 33,526 over 1921 and represents a circulation of six and one-half books per inhabitant. Seattle is a reading city. Ranking twentieth in population, it stands seventh among all the cities of the United States in the number of books borrowed from its public library. In circulation per capita, Seattle is in the front rank of the larger cities of the country. One in every four citizens is a registered borrower; others who do not borrow books crowd the reading and study rooms. Business and professional men who formerly thought of the library as a place for their wives and children are now actively using its services themselves. Still the demand for more books and more service grows." If Mr. Jennings can help move the whole nation's "per capita" library figures even one notch or two nearer to Seattle's high record, he will have achieved a service of great national significance during his term as president of the A. L. A.

The retiring president of the nation-wide association, George B. Udey of the Newberry Library, Chicago, drove home some significant ideas in his presidential address to the Hot Springs convention. The average professional librarian, who has of course been familiar all his life with the A. L. A., perhaps does not realize how great an advance the association has made in a public way during the last six years. What must be remembered is that before the war the average layman, the average citizen, did not even know the name of the American Library Association, let alone its early concept of its purposes. When he heard the now familiar initials, he probably thought only of the Automobile Legal Association. Today thousands of citizens are as well acquainted with the A. L. A. of books as they are with the A. L. A. of motors. Thanks to the great campaign of war-service carried on by the American Library Association, the continuing work for seamen and the widespread publicity given these efforts, the librarians' nationwide organization has taken a position of true prominence, unrivaled in any other country of the world.

As a result of this advance, President Udey said: "New obligations have been placed on the association in this country and old obligations have taken on new forms, again chiefly due to the war. As long as only fifty per cent of our population has access to publicly owned books, the broad problem of library extension will continue to be the pressing issue before librarians. Since the war, the ex-service man has been the quickest to appreciate the value of a public library and often the first locally to advocate it, for he came home with memory fresh of the delights of books read in camp, hospital and on shipboard."

"Library extension," Dr. Udey continued, "should be energetically pushed while we have the ex-service man as an ally, and here at the present time is the greatest opportunity and responsibility of the American Library Association. Although the association itself does not engage in library training, it is responsible for seeing to it that the supply of trained men and women equals the demand. Certain sections of the country need increased facilities for library training. In particular we need more provision for training advanced students in the fields of library administration and bibliography. If one of our large universities, possessing adequate library facilities for practice and research, could establish such a school and offer such advanced courses, it would do more toward making librarianship a recognized profession than anything else that could be devised."

In 1926 the American Library Association will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, and a committee to draft and direct the carrying out of a suitable recognition of that event already has been appointed. What the association does to celebrate its semi-centennial should be done definitely, with a view to meeting these expanding obligations and responsibilities."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1923

Many men there are whose interest in the life of Napoleon has the keenness of hero-worship. The Librarian himself remembers that the first time he was ever left alone "down town" by his parents, at the tender age of seven, he went straightway to an art store and purchased for twenty-five cents a little bust of Napoleon which had been marked down from fifty cents because it was somewhat soiled and shapeworn. He took the bust home and that night he scrubbed it with a toothbrush, with the horrible result that the emperor's nose promptly fell off. The idol, however, was long kept by the Librarian on a special shelf together with a copy of Elbridge Brooks' "A Boy of the First Empire."

Here in Boston, Mr. Lewis Claflin Breed is one of the men whose interest in the life of Napoleon outruns the bounds of a hobby and deserves rating as a truly scholarly interest. Through the Four Seas Company he will soon issue a compilation of "The Opinions and Reflections of Napoleon," which supplies for the first time, amid all the wide literature written about Napoleon, a comprehensive collection of his opinions given in his own words. Napoleon's views are set forth under twenty-three headings, presenting such subjects as Ideas of His Youth; Ideas of His Early Manhood; Government, Politics and Diplomacy; Education; Human Nature, Morality; Business, Wealth and Extravagance; Prophecies.

But what the Librarian really set out to say is that Mr. Breed has recently been diverting himself from the more serious side of his study by making a compilation of the number of books about Napoleon which are to be found on the shelves of various libraries in and near Boston. In order to make the count, Mr. Breed has employed a method practiced last year in the British Museum, although he was not aware that it had ever been used before. He has first determined how many cards there are to each book in the library's card catalogue, and then he has measured, with a yardstick, the total number of inches comprised by the cards under the index, "Napoleon."

Following this method, which he admits is not exact, but only approximate, Mr. Breed informs the Librarian that he has reached the following results: Books on Napoleon: Boston Public Library, 1300; Boston Athenaeum, 495; Harvard University, 400; Cambridge Public Library, 125; Newton Public Library, 98; Salem Public Library, 90; Brookline Public Library, 90; Lynn Public Library, 70; Watertown Public Library, 62; Massachusetts State Library, 62; Peabody Institute, 60; Beverly Public Library, 50; Essex Institute, 33; Swampscott Public Library, 30; Boston Y. M. C. U., 26; Gloucester Public Library, 5.

Here follows the week's ten-book list from the Boston Public Library:

BOOKS ON CRICKET
DAFT, Richard. Kings of cricket: reminiscences and anecdotes with hints on the game. Bristol. [1903.] illus. Portraits. Introduction by Andrew Lang. 4007.120
FITZGERALD, Robert Allan. Wickets in the West: or, the twelve in America. London. 1878. Portraits. Plates. 4007.257
GIFFEN, George. With bat and ball. London. 1898. Portraits. Plates. 4007.26
GRACE, William Gilbert. Cricket. Bristol. 1891. illus. Portraits. 4007.112
—W. G. Cricketers' reminiscences. London. 1899. Portraits. Plates. 4007.171
HUTCHINSON, Horatio Gordon, editor. Cricket. London. 1903. illus. Portraits. [The "Country Life" Library of sport.] 4007.215
PYCOFF, James. The cricket field, or, the history and the science of cricket. Boston. illus. Portraits. 4009.58
WARNER, Pelham Francis. Cricket in many climes. London. 1900. illus. Portraits. 4008.128
—My cricketing life. 2d edition. London. [1921.] Portraits. Plates. 4005.147
WARNER, Pelham Francis, and others. Cricket. A new edition. By L. P. Warner. With contributions by the Hon. R. H. Lytton, D. L. Knapp, D. J. Shotter, E. R. Wilson. London. 1920. Plates. [The Badminton Library of sports and past times.] 4006.3

Boston Transcript THE LIBRARIAN

August 1, 1923.

FOR a few more days at least the collection of Reynolds prints and books in honor of the artist's two hundredth birthday on July 10, will remain open at the Boston Public Library. Seldom has such an exhibition been more satisfying. Only when one sees a great part of the work of this eminent painter assembled, as in the originals, it would be impossible to assemble it, does one realize how universal a genius Reynolds really was. We are apt to think of him as the painter of the Duchess of Devonshire; perhaps of one or two other portraits done with the remarkable finish and skill which put him in the very front rank of English portrait painters, but seldom are we confronted by the bewildering variety of his portraiture. Here he is shown as a painter of beautiful women, of eminent men and of innocent children and almost a genius in each line of endeavor. Nor can we forget his angels' heads, inspired, of course, by the cherubs of Raphael, which they fall so far behind, but with whom they share that everlasting "Christmas-card" quality.

We are reminded of another phase of the great eighteenth century painter's work when we come across a print of the well-known Gynon and Iphigenia, in all its vivid and seductive fleshiness. We must credit the authority in charge of the hanging of these prints with a sense of humor when we see this picture hung in startling juxtaposition to that primest of all Sir Joshua's efforts, the Portrait of a Woman now in Berlin, a picture which seems to be a prophecy of the accepted conception of the New England "old maid" of mid-Victorian days.

All the delightful children which Reynolds loved to paint are here, including "The Fortune Tellers," "The Age of Innocence" and that ever beautiful and affecting Sophia Matilda, Duchess of Gloucester, unconscious of all aristocratic inheritance, with her artless smile and her little head pillowed on her faithful dog.

The artist's love of the theatre is reflected not only in his well-known portrait of the statish Siddons, but in that of Fanny Kemble and the sweet and charming Mrs. Robinson as Perdita.

There is one picture in the collection which by itself might deceive all but the art experts—Mrs. Richard Hoare and her Infant Son. The woman's gown, her hair, dress and her whole outward seeming do not reflect the eighteenth century in any degree. There is an unpretentious graciousness and an absence of distinguishing characteristics about it which might belong to almost any day and it would not seem out of place in a collection of moderns. Perhaps simplicity, belonging to all ages, accounts for it, but it stands out against the artificiality of so many of the subjects from which Sir Joshua painted in an age of artifice.

The close association of Reynolds with the great literary and political figures of his day, his membership in that famous club of choice and eminent spirits might perhaps be allowed more to reflect itself in this exhibition. True, there is Samuel Johnson, in all his ponderous greatness, looking every inch the literary lion, but that he was, and there is among the artist's portraits of himself that one, best known of all, which portrays him as he was in those days. But although Reynolds painted Goldsmith, Garrick, Burke, Gibbon, Fox and probably some other members of that remarkable coterie, we saw none of them in this exhibition. But there is that entirely interesting portrait of George IV, when he was the Prince of Wales, which makes us realize, either that it was painted in the days when Sherry's fat friend was slim or that the artist, among other qualities, had not only a kind heart but a wise discretion.

Among the books exhibited is the ample Life, written in part by Charles Robert Leslie, R. A., and continued by the indispensable and ubiquitous Tom Taylor, as much at home here as in his editorship of Punch or his indefatigable play-making.

Chief, however, in Reynolds's literature are the able "Discourses" of the painter himself, delivered before the Royal Academy, of which he was the first president, an office which, with his subsequent knighthood, went far to taking the sting out of the slight which he felt so keenly when the less accomplished Ramsey was made painter to the king. These papers are more than able discussion of art. They have a real literary quality, which they perhaps owe in some degree to his contact with so much English literary genius in the Club. At any rate, his association with Johnson and Goldsmith made certain critics ascribe these addresses to one or the other of them and drew from Johnson the retort that Reynolds would as soon ask him to paint for him as to write for him.

It would be interesting to see a book list of the fiction in which this delightful and original genius was a character. Near the top would be Frankfort Moore's "Jessey Bride." There is a portrait of the lovely Miss Horneck in this exhibition kneeling in charming abandon and wearing a turban, a slim, lithe creature but hardly the beauty of Goldsmith's romance, as we today conceive her. Moore's pen drew Sir Joshua quite as sympathetically and delightfully as Reynolds's own pencil depicted those he loved best. Moore's portrait of the twinkling-eyed, deaf, humorous, genial, hearted and fine fibred man of the world seems quite as real as that in briefer compass when Goldsmith presented him in "Retaliation." We wish more Bostonians might visit the Library and see this comprehensive collection, a tribute to a rare artist and an equally rare and sunny personality.

Here Reynolds is laid, and, to tell you my mind.

He has not left a wiser or better behind; his pencil was striking, realistic and grand; his manners were gentle, complying and bland. Still born to improve us in every part. His pencil our faces, his manners our heart: to coxcombs averse, yet most civilly hearing. When they judged without skill, he was still hard of hearing.

When they talked of their Raphaels, Constables, and all such, he only shook his head.

He shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff. The table of poor Goldsmith's room in Brick Court, which yielded this unfinished manuscript, gave us a portrait, never to be forgotten, but the few words of the next incomplete couplet indicate that the poet would have spoken of the rare sweetness of his friend's character, a quality which is not absent from the appreciative humanness of some of the best works shown in this exhibition.

This week's Ten-book list from the Boston Public Library is descriptive of "Animals and their Ways." It is the eighty-third such list to be issued. In about three months these lists will have reached the first hundred. The Librarian wonders if these enlivening and suggestive little compilations may not then take pamphlet form.

The present list makes us want to read every book in it, from Lubbock to Berridge.

BERRIDGE, Walter Rodney. Animal conduct. (See Boston. 1923.) Plates. 3888.189.
CORNISH, Charles John. Animal artifice, and other studies of birds and beasts. London. 1907. Portraits. Plates. Drawings by Patten Wilson. 3824.78.

DIXON, Royal. The human side of animals. New York. [1918.] Plates, some colored. 3869.263.
DICKMORE, Arthur Radcliffe. The romance of the beaver: being the history of the beaver in the Western Hemisphere. Philadelphia. [1914.] illus. 3887.63.

FABRE, Jean Henri Casimir. Social life in the insect world. Translated by Bernard Miall. New York. 1912. Plates. Earlier edition: 3808.32. 3809.50.

FINN, Frank. Wild animals of yesterday and today. London. [1913.] Plates, some colored. States Vol. Ref. 474.4 (5827.120).

GURROCK, Sir John. Ants, bees and wasps. A record of social hymenoptera. New York. 1899. Plates. International scientific series of plates. Earlier edition: 3809.65. 3809.68.

MCCOOK, Henry Christopher. Ant communities, and how they are governed. A study in natural civics. New York. 1909. 11. lnp. 3807.88.

MAITLAND, Maurice. The life of the bee. Translated by Alfred Sutro. New York. 1920. Earlier edition: 3808.74. 3808.72. French original: 3808.74. 3808.72. The children's life of the bee: Z. 100m. 27.1. 3808.84.

MILLS, Enos Abiah. Wild animal homesteads. Garden City. N. Y. 1922. Plates. Map. Illustrated from photographs and from drawings by Will James. 3880.201.

A black and white portrait of a middle-aged man with a receding hairline, looking slightly to his left. He is wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a patterned tie. The photograph is framed by a thin black border.

FINDS AUSTRIA FORGING AHEAD

Louis F. Kirstein, vice-president of William Flene's Sons Company, just returned from a three-months' trip through Europe. In an interview given to a Herald reporter yesterday, declared that in his opinion there was much hope in the great "comeback" that Austria has shown, due to the friendship of the allied powers which have assisted in her efforts, and because the people of Austria feel that they are at peace with the world.

Mr. K. Feinstein also deplored the action of Germany in inducing the people to refrain from work. In this respect he said that before the war Germany did everything it could to foster the energy of the people, but now was doing just the reverse by paying the people to remain idle.

During his trip he visited France, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Austria. He went on business for the William Ellene's Sons Company and also for the Associated Merchandise Corporation, an organization composed of 18 concerns in this country and in London and Paris who co-operate in foreign buying.

"The thing that most impresses everyone in Europe," said he, "is the tremendous number of American tourists everywhere. There must be a million and a large number in Paris and there never has been so much spending. This country makes business good, indeed in France, and I think there is little unemployment there. Anybody in France who wants to may work. Paris leads the world for women's styles, and is still the Mecca in this respect. Things that bear a Paris label still taste best to women."

"Similar conditions hold true in Belgium. They are very busy in that country though they have been hampered a little with strikes. They had a railroad strike while I was there. In fact all the government employees threatened to strike. I also happened to be in Belgium when the cabinet crisis arose over the language to be used in the university. It was a very interesting situation.

But it is so much right on the side of all the nations over there that one really is bewildered. I don't think any prudent man would venture an opinion as to how the problems that confront Europe will be solved. I think, however, that there is great interest in what has happened in Austria. It is a surprising and a remarkable thing that in one year such a tremendous change for the better could have taken place. It would seem that if the League of Nations had been doing better Austria's conditions there ought to be some such way of solving all the problems.

"The most deplorable thing about the present situation is the action of Germany in subsidizing her people to keep them idle. Before the war Germany put premiums on energy and efficiency. Now they are urging passive resistance. I think Germany means to pay just as little as she possibly can, but that this has resulted in putting France in a right fix. France was the only Ruhr German who has been willing to make some payment. As far as I know, France has never said she felt or thought Germany would not pay, and therefore considers Germany in default.

"German banks would do what any bank-
rupt would do. To say here are our
assets. It is everything we have got;
what kind of an arrangement can we
make? Instead of this Germany has
asked France what she will take, to
which France makes no reply except
that the Treaty of Versailles still stands.
There are so many internal political
situations in the various countries that
they cannot be taken into account by
the people who live there or by people
who make a very thorough study of
them. It is not surprising that a visitor
finds himself bewildered,

"The passport situation is still irritating and annoying. The foreign nations claim that we are the instigators of the passport requirements, and I imagine that so long as we keep it

they will, only it is very much more inconvenient to travel in Europe, where passports have to be constantly viséd. When a foreigner comes to the United States he only has to have his passports viséd once and his baggage examined once."

Mr. Kirstein said he found a great deal of unemployment in England. He considers, however, that England's traditional slow but sure methods will right things.

"The English people are anxious to have things settled," said he, "because they are tired of their present customers. As long as the present exchange situation exists the people of Europe will be unable to buy raw materials or manufactured products, and they were all good customers of England before the war. I think that the people of England believe the collapse of Germany would mean the collapse of Europe. England was the only country in Europe where I noticed much unemployment."

Mr. Kirstein stated that France is a self-contained country and can support and feed herself.

"She supplies the luxuries of the world and the people are busy with reconstruction," said he. "In my opinion, if the United States would join the League of Nations or world court it would have a great moral force to settle the problems of Europe."

Regarding prohibition, Mr. Kirstein said the people in Europe can't understand how the United States can make laws to prohibit what they consider to be their rights. He also directed attention to the great curtailment of drinking hours in England and in Belgium.

HERE has recently been added to the Allen A. Brown Musical Collection in our public library a most interesting autograph manuscript, Timothée Adamowski's "Ave Maria," Opus 14, probably composed in the early days of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. What memories of the Orchestra are aroused at the mention of the name of Timothée Adamowski! In the days when Jack Mason, then leading man of the Boston Museum, was he adored of all adores among theatregoers, and the occupation of Timothée Adamowski was to soothe the hearts of those Symphony attendants who were similarly susceptible. He was indeed the jeune premier of instrumentalists. Of course he was also a musician, else he could not have sustained himself among the Kniesels, the Kniebushs, and the Lichtenbergs, who were among the first violins of that time. With his brother, Josef, who is a 'cellist, and two other performers, he carried on the Adamowski quartette and was, if we remember correctly, the first conductor of the Pops, then enthusiastically referred to as the Pops, then the Pops.

Timothée's concert. He was a Pole of fair complexion and in those early days an exceedingly personable young man. On the occasions when he was the soloist there was as great a rush for places in the old Musio Hall, especially by the young admirers of the most popular bravura soprano, could bring about. There were many rumors of romantic episodes in which the debonnaire Timothée was concerned, but the outstanding fact by which he is best remembered in Boston today is that he was one of the strong pillars of the Symphony Orchestra of earlier times and had much to do with its great musical vogue and standing in the days when Geritke, Nikisch and Pauer led it.

Timothée, like all the other delightful personages, both as a man and artist, should receive the permanent lodgment in the Allen A. Brown Collection.

Whenever the Librarian wanders into the Boston Public Library to ask a pertinent and pertinent question, and he acknowledges with gratitude the forbearance with which the ~~later~~ are received—he never misses an opportunity to tell the length of state Bay State is not for the marble busts of friends and founders occupying their pedestals in frigid and pallid dignity that he makes this quest. It is not alone the ten thousand books upon the open shelves that impel him to the brief excursion. It is not even the affability of the attendants at the central desk. It is the fact that one can see here the most typical representation of the democracy of the United States, as the Librarian can say, can be found in this city. It may be that the ever changing throng which seeks the Museum of Fine Arts equals it, but here at Copley Square there are no corners where the poor and the homeless and those who shatter the atmosphere. About a year ago the Librarian, awaiting an appointment, sat at a table using a book from the shelves as an excuse rather than a reason for loitering and waiting. He was reading an amusing translation about poetry, ancient Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite's anthologies as could well be imagined. Never mind! So long was the adage "exceptions prove the

rule" more pertinent in application. At all times, scattered among the two hundred and thirty or more men and more than half full, do we find men and women resembling each other only in the common purpose which brings them to the ether. Of course the words "making a better have now attained a new meaning. They mean that they most aptly to this great reading room. Cold balled Beacon Hill is not a ways at the Athenaeum. You will invariably find at Bates Hall at least a dozen ladies, the quietness of the room, the demeanor of the men, the negative tone in dress which cannot quite be imitated and which proclaims its wearer, far more surely than the little touches which the commoner wears so love to exaggerate in the strictest sense. Here, sometimes more seldom, does one note the effusive glories of those whose purses are fatter but whose backgrounds are more attenuated. Eosion is close at hand, and the students here are of the university of Independent striving still more. Here are men and women

the white, black and yellow races. Students and dilettantes rub elbows. Jew is Gentle, bond and free, for, alas, civilization has its bondage, young and old are here. On our last pilgrimage we dropped into a seat beside a thin, dark youth, who we took to be an Armenian but who proved to be a native of transatlantic Georgia.

These open shelves contain every possible kind of work that can be used for reference, not merely the technical reference books, but books of authority on subjects ranging from numismatics to medicine. Glance over the shelves and label "Poetry" and you will find all the prime all great poets and all the prime all the great poets. Go to United States History and you will find not merely historical encyclopedias and commentaries but all the leading histories ready to hand and help all this there is the entire library to draw from merely by filling out the delivery of books at your seat the delivery of books.

The general open-shelf library needs a careful looking after. If it does not, it is absolutely first-class library superciliousness. It is liable to get out at heels. Books are lost to readers by setting out of place and by being pushed into a limbo of obscurity, back of the line. There are human nature, with all its fallibility and all its temptations, to which the open shelf library is a shining mark in evidence. Even the carefully supervised collection in Bates Hall is prone to the loss of about two hundred volumes every year. The open shelf library belongs to an organization open, at a small membership fee and common sense, to the general public. It is comparatively little investigation, to the general masculine public. Not long ago a member of this organization asked the librarian to read in connection with certain relations of early Indian wars in the general vicinity. We suggested Fliske's "Beginnings of New England." Forthwith we went to the catalogue and found that the section on "Beginnings of New England" comprised only two volumes of Fliske's histories on the shelves. The demands of this library for books for home reading are unusually small and generally of the fiction. There are a few volumes of early American history which should be in circulation.

Of course there are drastic laws intended to protect public libraries of all kinds, whatever the size and under whatever auspices they are maintained, but the book thief still flourishes and library citizenship is almost as much neglected as municipal citizenship, which is saying a great deal.

But, after all, there is another kind of book abuse for which we have less respect than for the, more or less, courageous larceny of the book highwayman. He is taking a chance and is certainly a brave type than members of that pestiferous

class who enter your private library, put in a choice volume such as the *Librarian* showed, carefully handled but much-repeated copy of Judge Holmes's "Legal Paper" above which hangs the portrait and an autograph letter of the author, and offhand, "I think I'd like to look over for a day or two." You must either insist on your boots or your acquaintance or let him ravage your shelves. You think he may be an honest man but you feel down in your heart it is a Book Annexer. He goes his untrammelled way, and every time he comes he tells you about his "infernal carelessness" in forgetting the volume which he has long since read. You write him little chiding but half-humorous notes. He seems to jestful but pathetic doggerel. One day you meet him again, he tells you of a pleasure in a pass begged from a dramatic editor in hopes that your gentility will soften his heart. He tells you how amusing your notes and verses were. He will return the book by mail tomorrow and asks, unnumbered tomorrow, for the editor's name. He tells you the moral of the case or the lawyer's fee so you don't need against him for conversion as might and ought. At last your only hope is that some day, while going through a rubbish, you may turn to a card or letter, or even a parchment from the Giant's harp, and that you may have price of redemption upon you.

Is it any wonder, though, that the Librarian has a preference for the straightforward thief who runs a risk, and who the library authorities can send to jail when they catch him. By the way, six years ago the Boston Finance Commission detected irregularities in the accounts of the Librarian. It developed that he was several thousands ahead of his employer. He did not live beyond his means and there was no evidence that he speculated. His lawyer solved the mystery at the trial. His pecuniations, he was insisting for clemency, sprang from a desire to buy books and expensive books. We are afraid that this would have softened the Librarian's trial had he been on the bench.

The Librarian notes in passing that five volumes of fiction appear on the shelves for the latest additions to the Boston Public Library; for the last time "Ramsay's Shadow," by Herbert Foister, "The Victim," by Walter De La Mare, "High Tide," by Joseph Hubbard, and "Scrabbling," by Alfred J. Swan; that the Manual of General Court has reached the hands of Brainerd; that among the "improvements," not part of the collection, but entitled to parade at the feet of President Harding, is the American Library Association; that the Librarian of Cleveland Public Library reports that volumes of that library are being loaned at odd times; that during the past year and although the library contains an average of not quite a book to each inhabitant, only twenty per cent of the Cleveland public library; that scholars in all tongues will be needed to translate Adler collection, now acquired by the Theological Seminary in New York City; that the small, valuable and comparatively accessible Marston County Library in Indiana is soon to be consolidated with Indianapolis Public Library; and that a public library in the United States against a picture house for every 7000.

picture house for every 1000.

Ho, for an hour on the bounding billow!
This week's ten book list of the Boston
Public Library is on yachting and is most
appealing to any intrepid soul who is
"hardly ever sick at sea."

BOARDMAN, Elwin Augustus. The small yacht. Boston. 1911. Management and handling for racing and sailing, with chapters on construction. Earlier edition: 5958.163. 5958.164. *
DAVIS, Charles Gerard. How sails are made and handled. New York. 1917. illus.

How to design a yacht. New York. 1916.
Illus. Plann. *3950a.30.

DAY, Thomas Fleming. On yacht sailing. New
York. 1904. Plates. (Rudder "On" series.)
A simple treatise for beginners upon the art
of handling small yachts and boats.

KENDRICK, Edwin William. Practical sailing and motor boating. New York, 1913. Illus. Maps. Bates Hall Ref. 480.24.

PATTERSON, Howard. On yacht etiquette: what to do, and how to do it. New York, 1903. Colored plates. (Rudder "On" Series.) Courtesy: discipline.com

SKENE, Norman Locke. Elements of yacht design. New York, 1904. Plans. 3954.181.
STEPHENS, William Picard. American yachting. New York, 1904. Illus. (American sportsman's library.) 3958.151.

STONE, Herbert Lawrence. The 'America's' cup races. New York. 1914. Illus. Plans. Bates Hall Ref. 480.26.

VERRILL, Alpheus Hyatt. The book of the sailboat. New York. 1916. Illus. Plans. How to rig, sail and handle small boats 3959a.182.

Current numbers of Forest and Stream, Rudder, and Yachting are in the Periodical Room. Manning's Yacht Register, 1902, Lloyd's Register of American Yachts, 1922, and reference works on navigation, are in Bates Hall. Yachtsman's Annual & nautical calendar, 1901-22 is on call number #3950a.10. Maps and sailing Map Collection in the Horton

A history of the Boston Yacht Club, by A. W. Brayley, is on call number *4456.107. The history of yachting, 1600-1815, published under authority of the New York Yacht Club, by A. H. Clark, is on call number *8958.172.

We wonder if the Library has not a copy of the excellent Paine-Burgess memorial giving an account of the America's cup races won by the Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer and published by the city and the account by Messrs. Lawson and Thompson of the former's futile incursion into yachting circles.

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Aug. 15, 1923
BOSTON POST.

KIMBALL BEQUESTS \$200,000

Will Provides Gifts to
Well Known In-
stitutions

The president and fellows of Harvard College, the Massachusetts General Hospital (for free beds) and Radcliffe College are each given \$50,000 by the terms of the will of David P. Kimball who lived at 48 Commonwealth avenue. The instrument was filed yesterday. The total public bequests amount to \$200,000 and there are general legacies to his children, grand children, nephews and nieces. Mr. Kimball had large railroad interests and held considerable property as trustee.

WIDE SCOPE TO AWARDS

The Boston public library, the Museum of Fine Arts, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New England Hospital for Women and Children, the Children's Hospital, the Infants' Hospital and the Bertram Home for Aged Men in Salem are given \$10,000 each. The Home for Aged Colored Women, Perkins Institute for the Blind, the American Unitarian Association, the Industrial Home for Crippled and Deformed Children and the Arlington Street church, \$5000 each.

Employees who were in his service at time of his death are given \$100 each for each year of such service, but not to exceed \$200 to any one person.

Museum to Have 40 Paintings

Dr. William H. Smith, a friend, is given \$10,000 and to his "faithful" nurses, Lena Louise Smith and Frances L. Mullins, \$2000 each is given.

The Museum of Fine Arts is also to have 40 paintings to be selected by Mrs. Clara Kimball, his wife, and also the painting by Copley of Nicholas Boylston.

L. Cushing Kimball, a brother, is named as executor and is to receive \$15,000 for his services. The brother is also given \$100,000 and an undivided half interest in land and buildings at 1065 Beacon street, Brookline.

Boston Daily Globe
WEDNESDAY, AUG 15, 1923

GIVES \$245,000 FOR PUBLIC USES

David P. Kimball's Will
Is Filed

Harvard, Radcliffe and Mass.
General Hospital Benefit

Art Museum Gets \$10,000
and Many Paintings

The will of David P. Kimball, of 48 Commonwealth av., who died last week, contains public bequests of \$245,000, and large legacies to his children, grandchildren, nephews and nieces. Mr. Kimball was identified with large railroad interests and held much property in trust.

To the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Massachusetts General Hospital (for free beds) and Radcliffe College Mr. Kimball gave \$50,000 each; to the Public Library of Boston, the Museum of Fine Arts, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New England Hospital for Women and Children, the Children's Hospital, the Infants' Hospital and the Bertram Home for Aged Men in Salem, \$10,000 each; the Home for Aged Colored Women, Perkins Institute for the Blind, the American Unitarian Association, the Industrial Home for Crippled and Deformed Children and the Arlington Street Church, \$5000 each.

To each of the persons employed in his household at the time of his death, he left \$100 for each and every year of their service, the amount not to exceed \$200 to any person. To his friend, Dr. William H. Smith, Mr. Kimball gave \$10,000, and to his nurses, Lena Louise Smith and Frances L. Mullins, \$2000 each.

The Museum of Fine Arts is to have 40 paintings selected by Mrs. Clara Bertram Kimball, wife of the testator, and also a portrait of Nicholas Boylston by John Singleton Copley.

L. Cushing Kimball, a brother of David P., is named as executor of the will, and is to receive \$15,000 for his services. He also is given \$100,000 and an undivided half interest in land and buildings at 1065 Beacon st., Brookline.

Boston Herald, Aug. 15, 1923

Private Flags Should Fly at Half-Staff Until Sept. 5

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 — Flags on private buildings should be flown at half-staff until Sept. 5 on account of the death of President Harding, it was said at the war department here today.

While the period of official mourning will last, under the President's proclamation, until December, private flags need not be flown at half-staff for more than 30 days, which end on Sept. 5.

Doubt as to the time for flying flags at half-staff has caused many inquiries here.

Boston Herald
August 15, 1923

MANY PUBLIC GIFTS IN KIMBALL WILL

Railroad Financier Left \$245,000 to Institutions

Public bequests totaling \$245,000 and generous bequests to friends, relatives and servants are made in the will of David P. Kimball of 48 Commonwealth avenue, railroad financier, filed in the Suffolk probate office yesterday.

The will leaves \$50,000 each to Harvard College and Radcliffe College and to the Massachusetts General Hospital for free beds; \$10,000 each to the Boston Public Library, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New England Hospital for Women and Children, Children's Hospital, Infants' Hospital and Bertram Home for Aged Men in Salem; and \$5000 each to the Home for Aged Colored Women, Perkins Institute for the Blind, American Unitarian Association, Industrial Home for Crippled and Deformed Children and the Arlington Street Church.

To each employee of the testator's household the will leaves \$100 for each year of service, gifts not to exceed \$2000 for each; \$2000 each to his nurses, Lena Louise Smith and Frances L. Mullins; and \$10,000 to his friend, Dr. William H. Smith.

Forty paintings, to be selected by the widow, Clara Bertram Kimball, and a portrait of Nicholas Boylston done by John Singleton Copley, are bequeathed to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

L. Cushing Kimball, brother of the testator, is left \$15,000 for services as executor and \$100,000 and an undivided half interest in the real estate at 1065 Beacon street, Brookline.

The Boston Post The Independent Democratic Paper of New England

(Issued daily by Post Publishing Co.)
AUGUST 15, 1923. NO. 14. VOL. 413

GIFTS TO THE PEOPLE

Among the bequests of a wealthy Bostonian, just noted, are \$5000 each to the Public Library and the Museum of Fine Arts. Not large sums comparatively, when the size of the fortune distributed is considered, but assuring in that they may be accepted as showing that there is an awakening among wealthy citizens of a realization of the value to our citizenry of these two educational institutions.

Both are in need of money. There are so many things that are not now done that could be done; so many books and objects of art unpurchased; lectures, extension of general usefulness, the instruction of children and youth, all limited and handicapped through lack of funds. Rich men, in the final disposal of their millions, that, unlike the wealth of Tutankhamen, cannot be taken into the tomb, can, however, by remembering educational and philanthropic institutions, make bequests in this way to many thousands of deserving and worthy people.

This example will become most glorious indeed, if it proves impressive and leads others to go and do likewise.

Boston Transcript
Aug. 22, 1923

THE LIBRARIAN

AMONG books now readily obtainable from our large libraries that were very substantially ignored twenty years ago, the printed play is conspicuous. Of course this increase reflects somewhat a growth in an intelligent public taste and is also to a large degree due to the greater output by the publishers of cloth-bound plays, which are issued in part to meet this taste and in part to create it. We fear the paper binding, all that we were vouchsafed most dramas, made it seem too common for better dressed book society. A representative of a publisher which does much of this dramatic publishing, for resuming rather than dramatic purposes, recently told the Librarian that a great deal of this firm's output was barely profitable but that the publishers felt that it was a good thing to do with an honestly altruistic purpose, to stimulate interest in a better theatre.

It must be a score of years now that the Librarian, filling out a proper form, requested, quite futilely, that a set of Pinero's plays, a very excellent edition of which was published right here in Boston, be added to the books of the Boston Public Library, which had only three or four in its catalogue and not always the most important. A moment or two the other day in the open shelf room showed the Librarian a large section, in which a sturdy battalion of published plays, over a hundred we doubt not, challenged the attention of the reader, and showed in worn bindings ample signs of receiving it. When we went to the catalogue in quest of the once ignored Pinero, what did we find? Not only all the able and successful plays of this dramatist, but several which have won reputation on this side of the Atlantic. It was so with Henry Arthur Jones as well. We venture to believe that today in our public libraries the published plays are more completely collected than any other kind of fiction. Certainly we saw on the open shelves several plays that have no more relation to the genuine literature of modern drama than commonplace novels, much read, but in a library sense unconsidered trifles. Twenty years ago one might perhaps get hold of some of Shaw's plays, early accepted as having literary value, and Barrie's, if they were published, apart from Barrie had a literary reputation apart from playwriting. There was an edition of Gilbert procurable when the Librarian was a lad, for it was there he first read "Charity" and marvelled that it was so different from the airy wit of the writer of the "Rab Ballads" and so much more like Tom Taylor when writing in his domestic vein. Yes, thirty years ago boys did not need to be "Bakerized" to love plays and acting.

Probably there was also upon the shelves a selection of that foreign aristocracy, long accepted as profound, but that there could be a partnership between the working library and the working theatre was then something not to be thought of. Now the dreamer who can see his figures move upon the printed page can bring his theatre home from Copley square and witness not only Barrie and Tarkington among the novelists who write plays, but get as well the best of Pinero and Jones among Englishmen, and Thomas and Fitch among Americans, none of whom has had a single non-dramatic literary success to assist them to hold their places. He may if he wishes set his mental scene by the charming literary but theatrically preposterous stage directions of Shaw and Barrie, or he may bring a realistic mind to set with an ample panoply of stage according to the more practical hints of Brighouse or Sheldons. He may study men and women in relation to lives like our own in company with Galsworthy or Ervine. He may hear the voice of a people in the allegory of Yeats and Synge. He may revel in the nimble wit of Maitland and Harkin. All this and much more is ready to his hand.

We are reminded of all this by the step still further in advance, made in the Cleveland Public Library, where there is an acting group known as The Library Players. They have given in a year Milne's "Mr. Pim Passes By" and Sudra's "The Two Virtues" and an evening of short plays, besides producing two manuscript dramas by local writers, for which they had offered prizes. And, wonder of wonders, we learn that the organization has almost two hundred dollars on hand!

At the Boston Public Library a collection of fifty books printed in 1923, selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts and shown through the courtesy of the Boston Society of Printers, represents the highest standards in the printing art. This collection will be on view until Sept. 30.

The ten-book list of the Boston Public Library relates to Boston Harbor and its islands, their history and their geology.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, Jr.—The earliest explorations and settlement of Boston Harbor (in Winsor, Justin, editor. The memorial history of Boston. Vol. 1, pp. 83-86. Illus. Portraits. Map. Boston, 1880.) *4451.51.1. Copy for hall use: B.H. Ref. 500.1.Vol.1.

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION—The 39th annual convention of the Association, 1913. Contains notes on the harbor and the commercial water-front. 4010b.52.

BURNHAM, SAMUEL.—Historical notes on Castle Island. (Boston, 1870.) Cut from the Boston Journal of Aug. 23, 26, 1870. *4450a.124.

CHESLEY, WILLIAM OTIS.—Geology of the Boston basin. Vol. 1, part 1-3. Boston, 1894-1900. Illus. Plans. (Boston Society of Natural History. Occasional papers, 4.) Nantasket, Cohasset, Hingham and the Blue Hills. *3804.51.4.

DYER, JULIA KNOWLTON.—The islands in Boston Harbor. (in Bostonian Society. Publications. Vol. 11, pp. 105-131. Plate Map. Boston, 1905.) *4452.93.2.

SMITH, FITZ-HENRY, Jr.—Storms and shipwrecks in Boston Bay and the record of the life savers of Hull. Boston, 1918. Portraits. Plates. 3051.45. Rep. from Bostonian Society's Publications, 1917 (*4452.93.Ser.2, Vol.11.)

—The story of Boston Light. With some account of the beacons in Boston Harbor. Boston, 1911. Illus. *4452.93.7.

STARKE, JAMES HENRY.—Illustrated history of Boston Harbor. Boston, 1878. Illus. Portraits. Map. 239a.62. "giving a complete history of every island and headland."

SWEEPSTER, MOSES FOSTER. King's Handbook of Boston Harbor. 3d edition (enlarged). Boston, 1880. Illus. Portraits. Map. Copy for hall use: B.H. Ref. 503.55. Earlier edition 4457.11. 4457.25.

THOMPSON, WINFIELD MARTIN.—The port of the Puritans. (Boston, 1911.) Illus. 4454.187. A description of Boston Harbor, East from Harvard's Magazine for August, 1911. (Per. Room 5210.12.123)

Boston Transcript—Sept. 5

THE LIBRARIAN

THE charming lady, who once sat in our chair and left it to her own volition, and to the lasting regret of the readers of this department, stood before our desk the picture of dubious woe. Not even the fact that she had returned from a vacation well read, and in perfect trim could conceal the sadness of her visage. We, and we only, could console her. Our pen is at her service. On Labor Day, she went to the Boston Public Library to get a book. All she was vouchsafed was a glimpse of the Sargent pictures, with which she is already tolerably familiar. We know that library workers are not an idle crew but we do wish that such an institution, fitting so admirably into the scheme of a cultivated holiday, might find some way to perform its functions at such a time, when it would be most greatly appreciated. Somehow it seems as if a holiday were just the time to go to a library and find it running full blast. Alas, we never do. Nor do we want to be tyrannical to the workers. Still we timidly reiterate our wish that in giving the employees certain other time, enough might remain on duty to give the library patrons service in all departments. Perhaps this is a mean wish and may get us hard looks from many a tired worker. We can't help it. We do wish it.

Boston Transcript—Sept. 5

THE ART OF THE PRINTERS

Highest Attainments in Book Publishing Shown in Exhibition at the Library

At the Boston Public Library a collection of fifty books printed in 1923, selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts and shown through the courtesy of the Boston Society of Printers, represents the highest standards in the printing art. This collection will be on view until Sept. 30.

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, SEPT 7, 1923

REV JONES I. CORRIGAN S. J. TO LECTURE ON CITIZENSHIP

Rev Jones I. Corrigan, S. J., professor of social ethics at Boston College, will give another series of talks to teachers this Fall at the Boston Public Library, beginning Sept. 17.

The subject of the course will be, "Building a Better Citizenship." The factors that affect citizenship, genetic, hygienic, recreational, economic, political, intellectual, correctional, racial, ethical and religious, will form the basis of the talks.

A constructive program and a practical method for building a better citizenship will be suggested.

The course is a 15-hour course, planned primarily for teachers, and will carry credits for teachers who qualify.

The League of Catholic Women, under the auspices of Cardinal O'Connell, is making the arrangements for these Monday afternoon talks.

Boston Sunday Herald—Sept. 9, 1923

THE PRINTING ART

In the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library has been installed an exhibition of 50 books of 1923, selected and shown under the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

Those to whom art means something bigger and broader than the making of pictures and statuary will be glad that the library has given them and others a chance to see this admirable selection, not necessarily of the 50 best books of the year, but certainly of 50 representative and well made books.

Of the arts that were debased during the great decadence the printing art has recovered as satisfactorily as, perhaps, any. This, too, although in commercial printing the requirements of speed and cheapness are always paramount. Good arrangement, clear, logical, typography have become very general, whereas a generation ago they were unusual in the product of the printshops. In a few shops, to these negative virtues distinguished designers have added a profound sense of beauty and a determination to get it, through sacrifice of modern technical "improvements" and through reversion to hand setting, hand-made paper and other means of avoiding deadly perfection.

The present exhibition is meant to be the first of an annual series.

"The intervals," says the statement of the Institute of Graphic Arts, "will be of one year each, the 50 books in each case to be carefully chosen from among those produced in this country and Canada during the previous 12 months." By exhibiting these books each year, the cities in which they have been printed, and in others, their makers will have the opportunity to compare and pass judgment on themselves as to the yearly progress they and their fellow-craftsmen are making. It is hoped also that these annual exhibitions will stimulate a wider interest, and a keener discrimination as regards better book-making on the part of the public.

The exhibition has been planned and assembled for the Institute by David Slive, W. Arthur Cole and Burton Emmett, and a valuable catalogue has been compiled by Mr. Slive. It is gratifying to local pride to note that some of the best bookmaking is credited to Boston craftsmen.

The artistic superiority of the hand-set volumes printed on hand-made paper is very impressive in the exhibition. The designer in type who works with single sticks of type-metal has an advantage in obtaining harmonious spacing which is denied to the user of setting machines. The surface of the water-marked hand-made paper catches the light much more interestingly than that of the highly finished coated paper that is usual in commercial work. Very orderly and refined effects, withal, can be secured by books in the collection as disclosed by books in the collection at the library, a majority of which, of course, are machine set.

One quote gladly a tribute paid by Publishers Weekly to three of the craftsmen exhibitors, all of whom, as it happens, are, or were, of Boston:

"The United States should have the best book making of any country. It has less leaders in the printing art; it has a continual interest in the perfecting of printing machinery; it has the stimulus of the great group of advertisers and business users of print who are constantly studying the effects and possibilities of the printing press; it has a big potential market for the best product. Leaders such as Bruce Rogers, Daniel Berkeley Updike and Frederic W. Goudy are supplying models for hundreds of workers in the printing field, and there are presses in every large city whose standards are as high as any in the world."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1923

ART OF THE BOOK MAKER

Institute of Graphic Arts Displays in Fine Arts Department at the Public Library the Year's Best-Made Volumes

The Boston Public Library is presenting an opportunity, by the display of "Fifty Books of 1923," in the fine arts department, by which there may be gained some knowledge of the exact progress in bookmaking and printing in the United States. The American Institute in Graphic Arts has attempted, in this exhibition, to answer the queries of those who are most interested in the matter, and at the same time refute the statements of unfair critics. Apparently the fifty books are to become a sort of "yardstick" or measure by which to gauge the attainments of the future, for it is the plan of the Institute to assemble each year other groupings of the same number from publications in this country and Canada.

"The United States should have the best bookmaking of any country," says Mr. Frederick G. Mecher in an editorial reprinted by the Institute. "It has leaders in the printing art; it has a continual interest in the perfecting of printing machinery; it has the stimulus of the great group of advertising and business users of print who are constantly studying the effects and possibilities of the printing press; it has a big potential market for the best product. Leaders such as Bruce Rogers, Daniel Berkeley Updike and Frederic W. Goudy are supplying models for hundreds of workers in the printing field, and there are presses in every large city whose standards are as high as any in the world."

"In support of such workers, there must be developed a market for printing product of the highest type. During the last half-dozen years, the book trade has found that an increasing number of collectors and readers are interested in the modern presses and their product, and the exhibition in this field has provided models to be applied to the more general trade books for the benefit of the whole production situation."

"There has been a great deal of misunderstanding about 'fine printing' in the belief that 'fine printing' is impractical, or dressy printing. This would be like saying that a fine Windsor chair was impractical because its lines were true to good design. 'Fine printing' is practical printing, and the use of the best methods can lead to the production of type pages and general effects that are satisfactory without additional cost. There is no such thing as the perfect book, any more than there can be one perfect house or one perfect painting, but the public will get to the point where it can distinguish between the book which was conscientiously made, and the book which was carelessly made, and the conscientiously made book will gradually become a better and better thing with the influence of good models and with the appreciation of the alert public."

Among the men who have enhanced the volumes in the present exhibition by distinctly original devices, is the Boston artist, W. A. Duggins, whose effective decorations appear in Carl Pirbrighton Rolins's "Journal of a Lady of Quality." Another man whose decorative work is distinctive is Edward Edwards, his name appearing on the fly-leaf of several volumes. Thirty-eight firms, clubs and individuals have contributed to the exhibition and deserve the gratitude of the public and the American Institute of Graphic Arts.

H. P.

Boston Post Sept. 11, 1923

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

A Francis Parkman exhibit is now in place in the Boston Public Library. In recognition of the centenary of the birth of the prince of American historians, Francis Parkman was born Sept. 16, 1823, in a house on what is now Alston street, in the City of Boston. His father was the Rev. Francis Parkman, and his grandfather was Samuel Parkman, a successful and prominent merchant of Boston.

Young Francis Parkman showed his love of the forest wilderness from early boyhood. Of delicate health, and much disliking the confining streets, he was sent to Medford where he remained for four years with his grandfather Hall, his mother's father. Here he could roam at will through the vast stretches of the Middlesex Fells.

He attended school during those years, and afterwards in Boston, and when he was 17 he entered Harvard College, in 1840. In the summer vacation of 1841, he went with a classmate and a guide on a journey into the woods of northern New Hampshire. During his early college days he was continually reading books about the American Indian, and before the close of his sophomore year he had formed the definite plan of writing something of the story of the French and Indian wars, which he later extended to include the whole struggle between France and England for the possession of this western continent.

In 1846, two years after his graduation at Harvard, young Parkman started off with his friend Quincy Shaw of the Western wilderness. Attaching themselves to a wild tribe of Indians, these young Bostonians fled down the gorges of the Black Hills, and finally arrived at the Indian camp near the Medicine Bow range of the Rocky Mountains. There was much of the picturesque, and much of the hazardous in their experiences, but the most notable fact of all is the indomitable courage of Parkman in persisting in his adventure in spite of illness, and great physical weakness. His slight was even then failing rapidly, and he tells us that much of the time he could not walk "without reeling like a drunken man."

On that trip, Francis Parkman learned to know the Indian as he really was, and not to depict him in the fanciful and unreal colors in which he appears in the pages of so many writers. The many other journeys made by Parkman to familiarize himself with localities and events to be described in his books, his eager collection of manuscripts which had to be read to him on account of his feebleness of eyesight, the tedious process by which he had to dictate his pages, instead of writing them—all this makes a story by itself.

On the west shore of Jamaica Pond is a Parkman Memorial, the artist being Daniel Chester French. At the base of a granite shaft rising from a granite seat is a bronze portrait of Parkman, and above is the figure of an Indian carved in the granite of the shaft. On those shores Francis Parkman long had his beautiful home, and there he cultivated the roses which he loved. This was his solace and his recreation during the years when failure of sight made it impossible for him to go on with literary work. No finer tribute

has been paid to this American historian than that by John Fluke, who at the close of a brilliant paper ranks his work as "among the world's few masterpieces of the highest rank, along with the works of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Gibbon."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1923

NEW VENTILATORS FOR LIBRARY

Contract Is Awarded for Installing System in Copley-Square Building at Cost of \$4164

The Public Library in Copley square is to have a new ventilating system installed. The contract was approved today by Mayor Curley, the work going to Lynch & Woodward, Inc., at \$4164.

Boston Transcript - Sept. 12, 1923

THE LIBRARIAN

THE open-shelf room on the ground floor of the Boston Public Library is being managed a deal more cleverly than the average visitor, not blessed or cursed with an inquiring or inquisitive turn of mind, is likely to realize. In fact, as the Librarian has ascertained by various processes of investigation, the limited quarters allotted to the open-shelf department in Copley square are veritably crammed with trade secrets. That little pile of books on a desk in the corner of one of the rooms where they office is—please note its aspect carefully. The volumes—only five or six are in the pile—have the air of being books temporarily withdrawn from circulation, or of being reserved, perhaps, for some special reader. On this account, it is a foregone conclusion that they will seem more interesting, more attractive, to some chance visitor than any of the hundreds of books kept on the regular shelves. Their location gives them a certain flavor of secrecy, or at least of privacy. Anxiously the chance visitor asks if she may take out "one of those special books." The Librarian kindly assents, but avoids giving assent with too evident readiness. That might betray the fact that those books were placed in a list the corner of attracting interest from certain chance visitors.

For that matter, have you noticed that eight out of ten regular patrons of the open-shelf department, upon entering the inner room where most of the books are kept, do not go at once to the shelves but always stop first at the table where the books are placed which have just been returned to the library. The inward mental turned to the Librarian, they might not come five minutes sooner. They would still yet have been beyond our reach. If we had have been beyond our reach. If we had have been five minutes later, someone else might have taken them. The argument may not pass through the patron's mind in any conscious or regular order, but the basis of its appeal is always present. Nor is that appeal anything other than a natural and fitting phenomenon. What others want, we want; unless we be individualists of a very unusual order.

At the Athenaeum the Librarian has seen the same attraction at work in a form almost laughable. In the private library on Beacon street, old books, just returned, repose for a few hours on book-racks near the elevator. The Librarian himself makes it a practice to look them over each time he visits the Athenaeum. The selections are so likely to include some old book of particular interest which had been hidden away in the main stacks for years until the reader, who has just returned it, drew it out. But the newest books, at the Athenaeum, are replaced directly on the shelves, when they are returned. There is no way for a visitor to know what books of this kind have just been brought back to the library. So that on two occasions, the Librarian has heard Athenaeum members ask the assistant Librarian at the charge-desk, "What was that book which Miss Frothingrove just returned?" And upon being informed, the inquirer has forthwith drawn the book, no matter what the subject, determined, at all costs, to keep up with Miss Frothingrove in the matter of book-selections!

Although it is the new books of non-fiction on which most emphasis is placed in the open-shelf department at Copley square, the Librarian of this room has an exceedingly skillful way of attending to the old books. Not content with keeping the regular divisions of travel, biography, history and so on well stocked with substantial volumes of standard character, she goes about in the stacks of the Boston Public Library's vast central reservoir of thousands of volumes various books of particular interest, or entertainment. Among them are many which have not been drawn "for home use" during many years past. Yet very soon after being placed in the open-shelf department, they are almost certain to attract the attention of some reader. Often they begin to circulate quite briskly again, after ten years or more of repose. It is a real service not only to readers but also to forgotten authors which is so performed.

And a trade-secret of the selections made in this way is that the library-assistant in charge of the open-shelf room makes many of her selections solely on the grounds of the oddness and quaintness, occasionally even of the pure ridiculousness of certain of the books which catch her eye in the vast central stacks. It is skilful work, helpful work, unusually thoughtful and well inspired library service.

The information office conducted in conjunction with the open-shelf department also goes on in a valuable and helpful manner. Not long ago, among the dozens of visitors who use this office daily, there came a middle-aged lady who had just arrived in Boston, a total stranger who had never been in this city before. Straight from the station she came to the library, and in the library straight to the information office did she make her way. Divers and sundry questions she asked, and many direct and suitable answers did she receive, although she did not say what the principal purpose of her questioning was, but left the whole matter somewhat vague and secret. What was the Librarian's surprise when, only fifteen minutes later, the lady returned to the room and said, "Well, I've decided to stay in Boston. I had no idea, a little while ago, that I would. I had always heard how stiff and unresponsive Boston people were. But you are not stiff a bit. You are most kind. I shall stay in Boston."

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

UNDER the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts there is now on exhibition in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library (third floor) a collection of "Fifty Books of 1923." The exhibition is designed to answer the question: "Exactly what progress is being made in the United States in the direction of better printing and bookmaking?" The American Institute of Graphic Arts decided that the best way to find the answer to this was to adopt some standard of bookmaking which could be applied at regular, stated intervals and in the presence of those most directly concerned. In the present exhibition this belief has been given concrete form. The definite measure decided upon is fifty books. The intervals will be of one year each, the fifty books in each case to be carefully chosen from among those produced in this country and Canada during the previous twelve months. By exhibiting these books each year in the cities in which they have been printed, and in others, their makers will have the opportunity to compare and pass judgment for themselves as to the yearly progress they and their fellow craftsmen are making. It is hoped also that these annual exhibitions will stimulate a wider interest and a keener discrimination as regards better bookmaking on the part of the public.

Neither this first exhibition nor its successors will make any pretension of showing the fifty "best" examples. The effort, rather, will be to show fifty representative books—as widely representative as possible of the various problems of printing and bookmaking and of the excellent work being done in different sections of the United States in successfully meeting these problems. In this, the first effort, the requirement that all of the books must be of the past twelve months' production has been waived in a few cases.

The exhibition has been planned and assembled by David Silver, W. Arthur Cole and Burton Emmett, and a handsomely-printed catalogue has been compiled by Mr. Silver of the Street and Finney Advertising Agency. Thirty-eight firms, clubs and individuals have kindly permitted their books to be shown, and there is not one in the exhibition which would not be noticed in any bookstore as an example of first-class workmanship.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, SEPT 20, 1923

FRIENDLY SUIT TO CLEAR UP WILL OF JOSIAH BENTON

A friendly suit between the Boston Public Library trustees and the representatives of Trinity Church will commence soon for the adjudication of the will of the late Josiah Benton, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mayor Curley. The announcement followed a conference with Corporation Counsel Sullivan and Andrew Marshall, representing Trinity Church. Mr. Benton left the income of \$100,000, with the provision that it be used for the poor of Trinity parish. In such years as the city's appropriation for new books for juveniles did not exceed 3 percent of its total appropriation for library purposes, Trinity has received the money yearly since the death of the testator, as in no year has the city's expenditure for new books for juveniles exceeded 3.4 percent of its expenditure for literary purposes.

Boston Herald - Sept. 20, 1923

INTERPRETATION OF BENTON WILL ASKED

City and Trinity Church Agree on Court Action

Following a conference between Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan and Andrew Marshall, representing Trinity church, Mayor Curley announced that the Public Library trustees will bring a friendly suit before the supreme court for an adjudication of the will of Josiah H. Benton, it being the belief of all parties that it was the intent of the testator that the library, rather than Trinity church parish, should benefit by the \$100,000 fund he established, the income from which was to be expended for books for juveniles, but only in such

years as the city's appropriations for the library should equal at least 3 percent, of its total appropriations for current expenditures. Whenever such percentage was less than 3 percent, the income should go to the poor of Trinity parish.

The money has been paid every year to Trinity, because the maximum appropriation by the city for the library has never exceeded 2.41 percent, of its total appropriations for current expenditures. However, the church does not need the money and would prefer that the library be benefited, and the supreme court is to be asked whether the intent of the testator was not to have the money go to the library whenever the municipal appropriation for the library was at least 3 percent of the total amount spent under the control of the mayor. Millions have to go to the schools, and the mayor has practically no control over such expenditure.

The Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, rector of Trinity, while in sympathy with the suit, believes that the library trustees should be the petitioners.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22, 1923

SELECTIONS FROM OUR MAIL BAG

THE BENTON WILL AND TRINITY PARISH

To the Editor of The Herald:

The article on the ninth page of The Boston Herald of Thursday, Sept. 20, 1923, entitled "Interpretation of Benton Will Asked," contains certain inaccuracies which in justice to the citizens of Boston and to Trinity Church and its rector should be corrected.

The late Josiah H. Benton provided by the 11th clause of his will that \$100,000 should be paid to the trustees of the Public Library of the city of Boston to be held as "the children's fund" and the income applied to the purchase of books for the use of the young. By the 12th clause of his will he also provided that upon the death of his wife all the residue of his estate then remaining should pass to the trustees of the Public Library, the income of one-half to be used for books, maps and other library material, and the other half to be used as an accumulating fund to be later expended for library construction purposes.

In order that his gifts might be in addition to and not in substitution for proper contributions by the city to the maintenance of the library, Mr. Benton further provided in his will that the income given by the 11th and 12th clauses for the purposes of the library should be applied for those purposes only in years when the city of Boston appropriated "for the maintenance of the Boston Public Library at least three per cent. (3%) of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in said city," and further provided as follows:

"In any year when the city does not thus appropriate at least three per cent. (3%) of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in said city, the income given in said will for the purchase of books shall be paid to the rector of Trinity Church in the city of Boston to be by him dispensed in relieving the necessities of the poor."

The city of Boston and the rector of Trinity Church are in friendly disagreement upon the question as to what is meant by the words "the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income in said city."

The corporation counsel for the city of Boston has expressed the view that the expenses of the schools, the police

department, the finance commission and the licensing board are not to be considered as "department expenses" within the meaning of the language of the will, because although the expenses of these departments are borne by the city the departments are not wholly within the control of the city, by reason of the fact that some of the officials and boards administering these departments are designated by the Governor and council.

The rector of Trinity Church, through his counsel, Hutchins & Wheeler, contends that the term "department expenses" as used in Mr. Benton's will includes the expenses of all these departments which are borne by the city, whether or not the designation of the officers or boards administering the departments rests in the control of the city government.

Soon after the present rector of Trinity Church assumed his duties the corporation counsel wrote him a courteous letter stating that the city auditor was withholding income from the \$100,000 fund provided for by the 11th clause of Mr. Benton's will without paying it over to the library, but that he would also not pay it over to the rector of Trinity Church, but would leave the determination of his right to receive that income under the will. It was for the purpose of recommending a petition for instructions by the trustees of the Public Library, instead of an action at law or in equity by the rector of Trinity Church, that the recent conference was held between the corporation counsel and the writer. The suggestion was favorably received and is apparently to be adopted by the trustees of the Public Library.

The statements in the article published in The Herald of the 20th that it is "the belief of all parties that it was the intent of the testator that the library rather than Trinity Church parish should benefit by the \$100,000 fund he established," and the statement, "However, the church does not need the money and would prefer that the library be benefited," are misleading in the impression which they give, both as to the nature of the point involved in the contemplated proceeding and as to the attitude of the rector of Trinity Church. The attitude of the rector is that he wishes the gift of Mr. Benton intended to have, and that he wishes to perform his duty to the city of Boston as imposed upon him by the terms of the will interpreted according to law.

In this connection it is to be noted that the bequest of Mr. Benton's will is not to Trinity Church in the event of the city's contribution to the maintenance of the library being insufficient to entitle the trustees of the library to spend the income for the library, but it is to the rector of Trinity Church, and further it is to the rector of Trinity Church to be dispensed by him "in relieving necessities of the poor" without limitation to the poor of Trinity Church parish.

ANDREW MARSHALL,
111 Sears building, Sept. 20.

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, SEPT 25, 1923

LIBRARIANS HAVE NEWSPAPER NIGHT

Members Inspect Library of Boston Globe

Also View Process of Issuing the Morning Edition

The first meeting of the season of the Special Libraries Association of Boston was held last night at Young's Hotel. For the first time in its history the association had a "newspaper night," discussing newspaper libraries and newspaper subjects and were the guests at supper of the Boston Globe.

Supper was served at 6 and as the business meeting did not begin until 7:15 there was time for a social, under the direction of Mrs. Hartsill of Dana Hall. Walter B. Briggs of the Harvard College Library presided at the formal meeting. Papers were read by William Alcott of the Boston Globe on "The Newspaper Library," by Frederick Berry of the Christian Science Monitor on "Newspaper Indexes," by Amos Weston, also of the Monitor, on "Treatment of Newspapers for Preservation," and by Frank E. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, on "Newspaper Collections in Libraries of Greater Boston."

After supper Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, moved a vote of thanks to the Boston Globe for its hospitality and interest in library work.

Following the meeting the company of nearly 100 librarians paid a visit to the Boston Globe library and inspected the filing system and general equipment. Nearly the entire company also availed themselves of the opportunity to make a tour of the Globe Building to see the process of issuing the morning edition.

Boston Telegram
Sept. 25, 1923

3 NEW COURSES FOR FALL TERM OF EXTENSION

Three new courses have been added to the curriculum for the fall term of the division of university extension, Massachusetts department of education. The new courses include comprehensive tuition in conversational French and Spanish and methods of teaching geography.

The Spanish class will meet for the first time at the lecture hall of the Boston public library Monday evening, Oct. 1. At 7 p.m. instruction will be given to more advanced pupils, while at eight o'clock a beginner's class will be held.

French instruction will begin Oct. 2, with the classes divided into three groups. The first class will commence at 5 p.m. At seven o'clock class will be held for advanced students and at eight o'clock for students in the intermediary grade.

The course in which the teaching of geography will be taken up is of especial interest to greater Boston teachers. It will open at Room 15, State house, Oct. 1 at 7:30 p.m. Prof. Douglas C. Ridgely of Clark University will conduct the course. Robert Emmens Rogers, associate professor of English at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be instructor in the classes on modern continental writers. The opening class will be in the lecture hall at the public library Oct. 5, at 9:30 a.m.

Application for enrollment can be made at the opening classes or by applying at the office of the university extension, Room 217, State house.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, OCT 1, 1923

LANGUAGE CLASSES TO START TONIGHT

Spanish and French to Be Taught Free

The State conversational Spanish and French classes will open in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library tonight and tomorrow evening, according to the announcement issued today. The courses are being offered under the auspices of the division of university extension, Massachusetts Department of Education. All residents of Massachusetts may enroll. Capt. Andre Morize, Harvard professor, will be in charge of the French class, while Carlos A. Monge of the foreign department of the First National Bank of Boston, will direct the other.

Other courses scheduled to open in Boston during the week of Oct. 1 include one on the works of modern Continental writers and one on methods of teaching geography. Robert Emmens Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology will conduct the course in Continental writers. The class will meet for the first time in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Friday morning, Oct. 5, at 9:30 o'clock.

Douglas C. Ridgely, professor of geography at Clark University, will conduct the course in methods of teaching geography, which the division is offering in cooperation with Clark University. This class will meet for the first time at room 15, State House, on Monday evening, Oct. 1, at 7:30 o'clock. Teachers of Greater Boston are invited to attend the first meeting.

Enrollments for all these classes will be accepted at the first meetings, or previously at the office of the Division of University Extension, room 217, State House. Only a small charge is made for enrollment.

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, OCT 2, 1923

DROP FADS, TEACH HEALTH, SAYS PRIEST

Fr Corrigan Stresses Need of Educating Youth

Would Save Thousands From Preventable Diseases

"Health Education in the Schools," the second lecture in the series, "Building a Better Citizenship," was given by Rev. James I. J. Corrigan, S. J., of Boston College last evening in the lecture hall of the Public Library, Copley sq. The hall was filled with educators and teachers from all parts of Greater Boston.

Fr Corrigan said in part: "Educational fads, now crowding our school curriculum, might well be dropped and their place taken by simple courses of instruction on the meaning, value and methods of health preservation.

"The ignorance of the simplest health facts is appalling. The human wastage annually from entirely preventable disease reaches into the thousands. We conserve our natural resources, but there is a fatal neglect in the conservation of our man-power."

A health course in the schools," Fr Corrigan said, "should teach the children the need of building up a strong vital resistance. It should stress the value of sunshine and oxygen. It should point out that the welfare of the bodily organism is dependent on cleanliness of person, clothes, and surroundings; on the quantity, quality, and digestion of food; and on the regularity of eating; on the purity of the water we drink; on the sufficiency and soundness of our sleep; on temperance in the use of stimulants, narcotics and drugs."

"Our civic obligation here has not been met. The hope of the future is in the schools. If our children are not to grow up physical weaklings, they are to escape the dangers lurking all about in harmful microbes, we must start the time-consuming fads and insert into the curriculum on a much larger scale the very imperative course on health preservation."

Fr Corrigan urged teachers to visit the Boston Health Show which opens in Mechanics Building next Saturday. The lectures are given under the auspices of Cardinal O'Connell and the League of Catholic Women.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1923

WOULD TEACH HEALTH IN PLACE OF FADS

The Rev. James I. Corrigan, S. J., professor of social ethics at Boston College, gave the second of his series of lectures on "Building a Better Citizenship" at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon.

"Educational fads, now crowding our school curriculum, might well be dropped, and their place be taken by simple courses of instruction on the meaning, value and methods of health preservation," he said.

"The ignorance of the simplest health facts is appalling. The human wastage annually from entirely preventable disease reaches into the thousands. Tuberculosis alone causes about one-quarter of all deaths in the United States. If we proceeded against tuberculosis in this country in the same way that we proceed against yellow fever in the canal zone, tuberculosis would soon be unknown among our people."

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1923

INTEREST in the ancient art of printing is running high in Boston now. Goodspeed's exhibition of beautiful old titlepages attracts lovers of good and famous type work, heightened by the fact that the various printers' shields and arms are given as much play as the letters themselves. Then, too, a meeting of the Society of Printers is to be held tomorrow, followed by an inspection of the books in the Public Library of special interest to men of their trade. Many of these books were used as source material in the recent compilation of Henry Lewis Johnson's "Historic Design in Printing." The Trustees' Room will be offered for a private showing of the exhibition of "Fifty Books of 1923," which has been on display at the library during December, collected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts, and first shown in New York. It has already been reviewed by the Transcript's "Bibliographer."

Boston Post, Oct. 10, 1923.

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Boston Public Library now offers a fine opportunity to come in touch with the remarkable mural paintings of Violet Oakley. These paintings are in the State Capitol at Harrisburg, Penn. Their subject is "The Holy Experiment—A Message to the World from Pennsylvania."

"The Holy Experiment" is, of course, that of William Penn in founding the State which bears his name on the principles of liberty, tolerance and love. The series of paintings begins by picturing scenes and events in the early career of Penn.

In the descriptive material of the sumptuous book from which the reproductions now on exhibition here were taken, Violet Oakley says: "The paintings in the Governor's room were so planned as to deal exclusively with the foundation of the State and stopping just short of recording any event within the life of the State itself—bringing William Penn, in the prow of the ship 'Welcome,' only within sight of the Promised Land." These paintings were set in place at Thanksgiving time, 1900.

Five years later, and soon after the death of Edwin A. Abbey, Violet Oakley was asked to undertake that part of his contract he had not been able to begin. She says that in undertaking the continuation of her series, her thought was to symbolize now the great structure whose deep foundation she had before seen in the laying.

Boston Herald, October 20, 1923



GRACE E. LOCKE
Member of the Boston Public Library Staff, Whose New Mystery Novel, "The Scarlet Macaw" (L. C. Page & Co.), Has Just Appeared.

Oct. 17, 1923. Transcript.

THE LIBRARIAN

Mr. Reiden has announced three courses of ten lectures each on Modern Continental Writers, to be held in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library Friday mornings at 9.30. The lecturer will be Professor Robert E. Rogers, of the Department of English and History, at the Institute of Technology. These lectures are planned especially for library workers and the fee for each course is two dollars, except to employees of the Boston Public Library, for whom it is one dollar per course. Professor Rogers gave the initial lecture of the first course, dealing with Great European Writers of the Nineteenth Century, on Friday, Oct. 5. The second course will be upon Chief Literary Figures of the Past Generation, and will open on Jan. 4. The last course touches on Notable Living Continental Writers and commences on March 25.

On Wednesday evenings, beginning to night, Professor Rogers will repeat his course of eight lectures on American Literature, since 1870, which he gave last spring. The fee for the course will also be two dollars.

Boston Transcript - Oct. 22, 1923

"THE APPEAL OF GRAND OPERA"

Charles D. Isaacson to Speak on Music of the Masters at Public Library Oct. 28

The appeal of grand opera and how to listen to the music of the masters will be the topic of a special lecture to be given Sunday evening Oct. 28, at eight o'clock, by Charles D. Isaacson.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, OCT 22, 1923

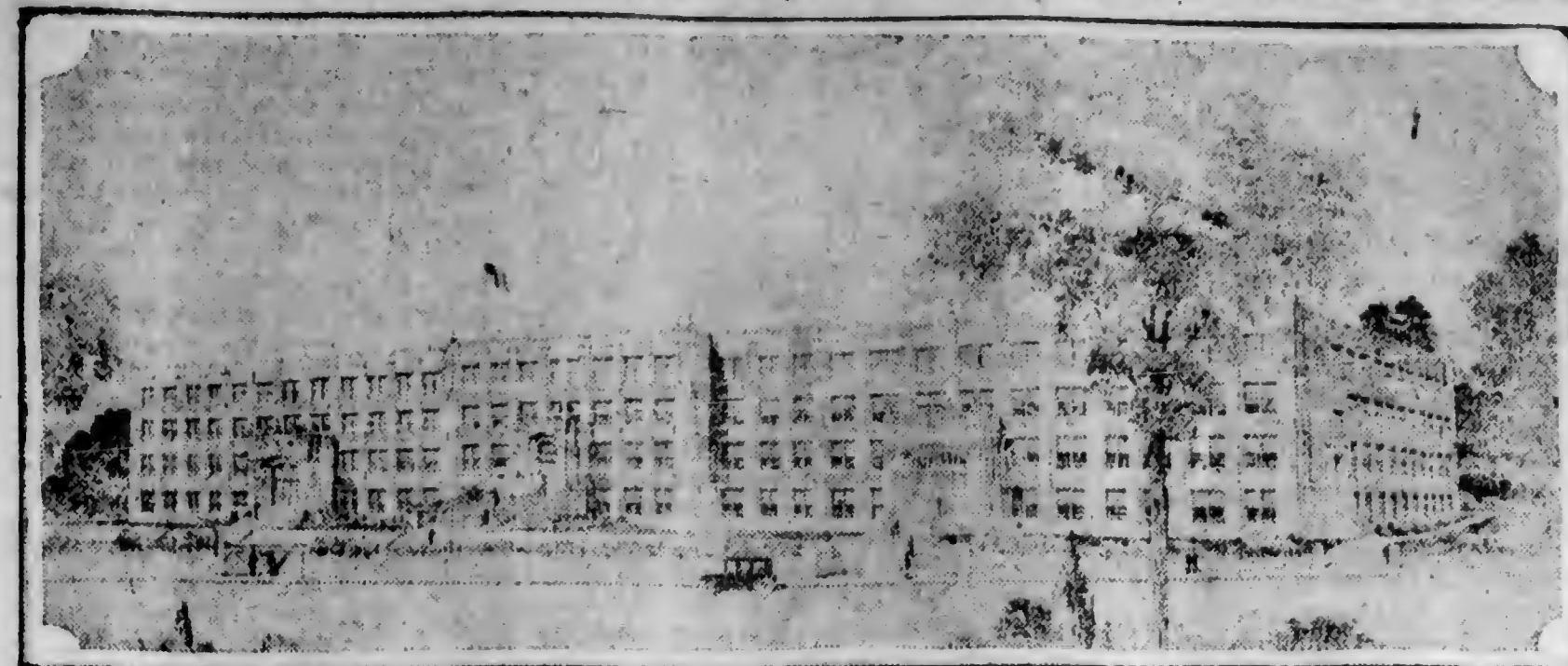
HUNDREDS HEAR FR STINSON'S LECTURE ON JOYCE KILMER

Long before the doors of the lecture hall of the Public Library were opened yesterday afternoon, hundreds of people gathered about the entrance waiting for the hall to open. The lecture for the afternoon was by Rev. William M. Stinson, S. J., of Boston College. His subject was "Joyce Kilmer, America's Sir Galahad."

Rev. Fr. Stinson is one of the most popular lecturers of the library course, attracting such large audiences that on several occasions he has been obliged to repeat his talks. Yesterday he gave readings from the works of Joyce Kilmer and extolled him as a man of many virtues.

Boston Daily Globe. October 22, 1923.

GROUND TO BE BROKEN BY MARCH FOR \$3,000,000 ROXBURY HIGH SCHOOL



PROPOSED NEW ROXBURY PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL AND BRANCH LIBRARY.

Plans for the new \$3,000,000 Roxbury High School, to be the finest plant of its kind in all New England, will be completed by early January, and the Schoolhouse Commission expects to break ground for erection of the three-story brick and stone structure on the old Moses Williams estate at Warren, Townsend and Harrishof sts., recently purchased for the purpose, by next March.

Eighteen months thereafter, the girls' section of the new institution, skirting the Warren-st end of the site, will have been completed, and the boys' section doubtless started. When both boys and girls are housed under the same roof in their respective wings of the building, the present Roxbury High School at Warren, Dunreath and Montrose sts will

be converted into a school department of clerks.

Conspicuous innovations in the new building will be a branch public library reading room, a ward room and a chamber to be used as a polling place in elections. The assembly hall will be so arranged that it can be used for educational purposes or community public meetings; its seating capacity will be for 1800 persons.

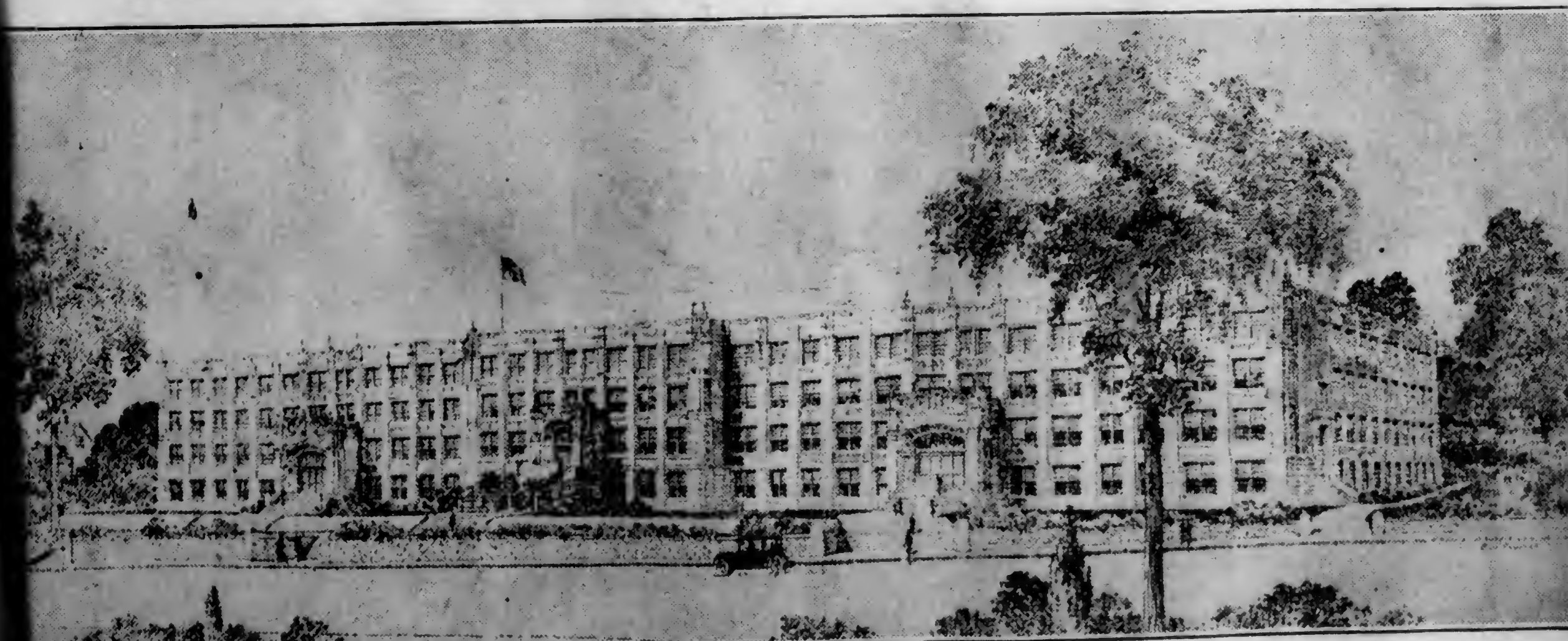
On the Harrishof side of the structure will be located the equipment for heating the building by oil-burning boilers. The girls' section, in which wing this equipment will be installed, is to have 36 classrooms, a gymnasium with gallery, a lunch counter, domestic science, millinery and dressmaking classrooms. Laboratories and lecture rooms in

both wings will be located on upper floors, the academy study courses and their separate floors. The school library will be located upon the same floor as the commercial study classrooms, and the public library branch will be accessible from both buildings. The principal's and teachers' private rooms will be located on the ground floor. It is the lecture hall, adjoining the reading room, which is to be converted for a precinct polling place in elections.

Architect H. H. Atwood's prospectus on the building states that "the exterior design of the entire building has been given just enough of a Gothic touch to take it out of the class of plain factory buildings resorted to in nearly all recent school building construction for the purpose of reducing the war-time prices prevailing in the industry."

Boston Evening Transcript - October 22, 1923.

Plan of the New \$3,000,000 Roxbury High School



This Building, for Boys and Girls, Has an Assembly Hall Capable of Seating 1800 Pupils and Has Been Designed to Combine Efficiency and Dignity

SCHOOL building which will cost nearly \$3,000,000—that is the achievement of the Boston Schoolhouse Department. This school is to be erected in Roxbury on the site of the old Williams estate property at the corner of Warren, Townsend and Harrishof streets and will be not only the most costly in the city's history, but also the largest and by odds the most efficient in design. It measures 185 by 485 feet and will be the first high school in Boston, or in England for that matter, where the segregation of the sexes will be carried out with two complete high school organizations entirely separated, but under the same roof and using the same assembly

hall, which has a seating capacity of 1800. This assembly hall is so arranged that it may be used by either school, for public meetings or school centre work without entering the corridors of either school.

At the suggestion of Mayor Curley a public library branch, a ward room and a voting precinct also will be provided on the Townsend street side. The boys' school will be on the Warren street end; the entrance to the assembly hall will be on Harrishof street and the girls' school will be on Townsend street. On the Harrishof street side also will be a central oil-burning heating plant.

The first unit of this school will be

placed under contract early in January. Briefly described it will contain the girls' high school comprising thirty-six rooms, a girls' gymnasium with a spectators' gallery, a spacious lunching room, a domestic suite and millinery and dressmaking rooms.

The laboratories and lecture rooms for both schools will be located on the upper floor; the academic courses all on one floor, the commercial courses also on one floor, together with the school libraries, although the public library branch will be accessible from both schools. This branch, 40 by 100 feet, will be divided into reading rooms and a delivery-desk room with a connected lecture hall of similar

size, also to be used as a ward room and voting precinct. The library and attendants have ample accommodations on the first floor. The principal's suite will be on the first floor with men and women teachers' rooms.

The building will be of first class construction, fireproof in all respects. The exterior design has been given just enough of a touch of Gothic to take it out of the class of a "factory" type of building. However, there are no frills, efficiency having been combined with dignity. Officials have essayed to reduce the building time and an agreement has been reached of seven working months. H. H. Atwood of Dorchester is the architect.

LIBRARIES PLAY BIG PART IN EDUCATION

"School Begins Child's Education, Libraries Should Carry It On," Says South Boston Librarian—Need Community Backing to Be Successful

By FLORENCE COWLES.

WHAT do books mean to you? Do you patronize your local library, do you read only the latest novels through the agency of a lending library, or are you one of those fortunate people who buy the books you desire to read?

If you belong to the second or third group the story of what the libraries are doing for the community will probably be new to you; if you belong to the first group and frequent your local library you will have seen its possibilities, possibilities which probably lack of money, lack of space, lack of books, lack of staff, have made it impossible to embrace.

In a little room tucked away in the great administration building of the Boston Public Library in Copley square is the office of Miss Edith Guerrier, who has charge of Boston's thirty-one branch libraries. Miss Guerrier knows what she would like to do to expand those libraries if funds were available.

Most of us think of the duties of a librarian as consisting chiefly of preserving the books which belong to the city or town. "A book legitimately worn out shows efficiency," asserts Miss Guerrier. Part of her job is to see that books circulate enough to wear them out. Adults browse around libraries as they will. It is on the children that the librarians concentrate. Wherever masters of schools are willing, the librarian registers the pupils—all of them. She explains what the library is for, how cards are taken out, how books may be borrowed, where references may be found, pictures located, information gleaned.

More and more juvenile books is the Boston Public Library buying for the children whose uncles and aunts, fathers and mothers, friends and relatives don't present them with beautifully illustrated fairy tales, and stories of animals, adventure, and history.

Miss Florence Cufflin is the librarian of the South Boston branch library and there Miss Guerrier took me. A big room, consisting of the entire second floor of the building, houses the library. Twenty-nine windows furnish air and light but tables with no city chairs don't furnish enough seats for visitors, 72 per cent. of whom are under sixteen years of age. On the day I was there 462 books had been taken out by children and 258 by adults.

Children of Polish, Swedish, Irish, Lithuanian, Italian and Bohemian parents turn to the library for knowledge and recreation. And many of the children take two books, one for themselves, and an easy, large-print book for the parents—that they too, may learn to read in English.

But the work of the South Boston branch doesn't only consist in supplying books to those who visit the library, in consists also in supplying books to the schools, parochial and city; the fire houses, settlement houses, and even to the little teacher who presides over the ungraded school on Spectacle Island in Boston Harbor.

"And when she asks for books she always asks that we include books which tell about the stars," said Miss Cufflin. "Is that because

the children on Spectacle Island in their loneliness and isolation are more interested in such things than are children on the mainland, or is it merely that a teacher's interest has inspired all the subjects in her little kingdom with a similar interest?

"At present we have 1,500 books on deposit in South Boston schools," continued Miss Cufflin. "We are also collecting and distributing pictures. Although we are allowed only three dollars a year to spend on pictures, we have quite a good collection which school teachers find very useful. We have pictures on industrial subjects, bird and animal pictures, all of a size and mounted in such a way that they are easily filed and easily circulated. We would be very glad if anyone would give us copies of 'Asia' and 'The National Geographic Magazine,' however, as the pictures in these two magazines are very valuable to us and we have no money with which to buy them."

"School teachers begin a child's education, librarians should be competent to carry it on. For that reason, through speaking to the children frequently in their schools, we hope to make that contact which will last through their lives. We urge children to come here to do their studying. A room is reserved for this purpose. In it are kept reference books, histories and books which we know the children are using."

"Gum and lollipops are taboo, and whenever see children chewing them, a librarian asks that they be thrown away. To the children we are librarians, they invariably call us 'teacher,' and we try to work with them out of school hours as their teachers work with them in school hours."

"But our work isn't entirely with children. For some time we have been trying to get more books in Lithuanian—in South Boston there are two Lithuanian newspapers, so the population deserves library books in that tongue—but as no one on the staff reads Lithuanian we have difficulty in getting book lists. We also have some other books in the languages of our patrons, but not enough."

"Many men and women who are studying come in here to do their work. Many clerks spend their noon hour with us, finding rest in the quietness. We have outgrown this room, however, which has housed us since 1872, and which we long ago outgrew. Now we want more space, more books, more facilities—there is the demand—we want to be able to meet it."

WHAT ARE THE MARKS OF AN "EDUCATED"

Bostonian Teachers, Lawyers and Public Men Give Definitions That, Combined, Make a Personality Few Can Measure Up

Some Englishman asked George Bernard Shaw the other day, "What are the marks of an educated man?" The devastatingly characteristic Shavian reply has reverberated across the Atlantic.

Shaw answered: "The marks of an educated man are intellectual and moral imbecillity."

And he went on reassuringly to announce that "the only remedy yet discovered is the destruction of civilization by the action of educated men." With civilization destroyed, man would escape from education "to the comparative sanity and mental competence of savagery."

Thus the shocking British philosopher throws out his challenge, and replies come hurling back at him from "educated men."

Pres Emeritus Eliot of Harvard is one of the men who, in today's Sunday Globe, give their own answers to the provoking question: "What are the marks of an educated man?"

These educated Bostonians say that an educated man:

- Speaks English correctly.
- Treats every one with courtesy, especially the old, the poor, foreigners.
- Knows how to take failure; knows how to take success.
- Looks on life as a sporting proposition.
- Is not a slave to tradition.
- Has scholarship enough to be a gentleman in conventional society, and not so much scholarship that he will not be a gentleman in any other society.
- Does not worship conventionality.
- His culture never degenerates into snobbery.

Many Men of Many Minds

To get the opinions of representative people on the marks of an educated man, the Globe has queried many this week. One prominent educator said he should have at least a week on such a question. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge replied: "It would take several pages to undertake to define an educated man. It is a very difficult thing to do, and I have not the time to do it."

But Pres Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University finished his definition on a single sheet of paper while the Globe man waited.

Some people don't take G. B. S. seriously. Others are reminded by his most recent outburst of H. G. Wells' explanation of why he called Gladstone, that fine flower of education as it was generally understood in the Victorian Age, "a profoundly ignorant man."

Wells called Gladstone ignorant because the type of education of which he was a fine product failed to avert the catastrophic consequences of the bickering of Nations. Perhaps G. B. S. took a glance

around Europe and held "the educated man" responsible.

What Are the Essentials

"If Gladstone was ignorant, who is educated? And how shall you tell the educated man? Is a college degree to be the open sesame into the ranks of the educated? Is college necessary to make a man educated? Are you educated, in your shop or school or office? Am I educated? What is the minimum requirement for an educated man? What are his marks, by which all shall know him?"

Is the educated man necessarily a gentleman? Is the scholar who has no interest in his fellow man educated? How strongly shall we insist on correct use of English, how essential is the possession of fine manners, unfailing courtesy, humility?

Shall we take the first gib answer given the Globe man, that, "A man who is able to get through the world with the minimum of effort and the maximum of result, is educated?"

Or shall we be as exacting as Henry Adams, who has packed more of wisdom into his "Education" than many a brilliant scholar ever put into many volumes, who, making all the world, all the past, all the life of his times, his school, was never getting an education.

Great Knowledge Not the Only Standard Inspire Fellow-Man

Editor A. E. Winship of the Journal of Education defines an educated man as follows:

An educated man has scholarship enough to be a gentleman in conventional society and not so much scholarship that he will not be a gentleman in any other society. An educated man has acquired personality through conventional scholarship, which means that he is not a slave to tradition, but uses traditional conventionality to help him say and do the right thing, in the right way, at the right time.

"An educated man today does not worship conventionality, neither does he defy the conventional as an individual. The educated man of today realizes that conventional scholarship is the residuum of the best expression of the best personality of some exceptional period in the world's development, but he also realizes that there is no virtue in the best seed of the best plant until it functions in the reproduction of that best plant."

Howard Coonley, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, gave this definition: "An educated man is one who has learned to think intelligently, to speak fluently, and to act rationally." Richard J. Lane, Boston attorney and chairman of the Boston School Committee, said: "The acquisition of great knowledge is not the standard to go by. Yet to be entitled to be called educated, one should have at least a fair training in academic and cultural subjects. In my opinion, under present day standards, a boy or girl who has completed a course of study equivalent to those furnished in our American schools up to graduation from high school, is entitled to be known thereafter as an educated man or woman."

For those of us who can't measure up to all these definitions of an educated man, there is some consolation in Henry Adams' comment, that, "they know enough who know how to learn."

Disaster of Nation If Education Fails

Payson Smith at the head of the educational system of Massachusetts, said: "A man can claim to be educated when he has approximately attained the fullness of his mental and moral stature." And continuing, "Education is growth. Society as a whole will benefit in the degree that its individual



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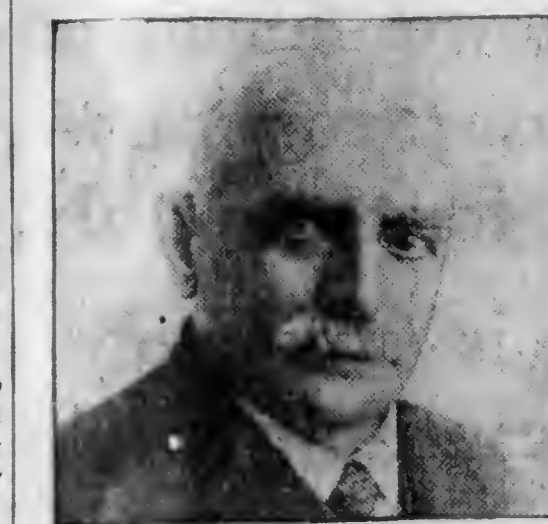
members have attained this growth and are able to adjust themselves to the civic, economic and social requirements of their time. An education that contemplates on the one hand the highest

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development of every member of society and on the other the proper adjustment of all members to the needs of society as a whole is the fundamental requirement of every people that seeks progress. "It is hardly possible to conceive how many people there could be to much education of the kind that will meet these two objectives. An education that fails in either particular may lead to the economic as well as the civic disaster of a Nation."

Ideal of Educated Man Not Attained By Many Men Who Are in Their Own Opinion Educated, Says Dr Eliot

By CHARLES W. ELIOT
President Emeritus of Harvard

There is no doubt about the modern ideal of an educated man. He should be a man of quick perceptions and broad sympathies; responsive but independent; self-reliant but deferential; loving truth and candor but also moderation and proportion; courageous but gentle; not finished but perfecting. Neither is there doubt that this ideal of the educated man is not attained by any large proportion of men called educated or in their own opinion educated. Many persons who have had what are called good opportunities for education turn out to be futile and unserviceable persons. They cannot see or hear straight, can make no correct record in writing of what they see or repeat accurately what they hear. They are very credulous and flighty. Hence the contempt in which so-called educated men are held by the uneducated and by the rather numerous persons who believe themselves to have been thoroughly educated in the "stream of the world."

The remedies for this state of things are, first, the improvement of the institutions of education which in many respects have not kept up with either the progress of knowledge in the 19th century or with the changed relations of human beings to the animate and inanimate creation; and secondly, the recognition of the immense development of the constructive imagination of man as seen in the research scientist, the natural philosopher, the poet, and the artist.

Both these remedies are slow working, and will not content the impatient reformer, or the man who believes that widespread destruction in human society must precede satisfactory construction.

Trained to Give the Best That Is in Him

Elizabeth Candler Rains debates that abundance of learning is not enough, though "An educated person is one whose mind is conversant with the best thought of the past and present. But unless supplemented by wide sympathy and human compass, all of necessity is narrow, and even a trained mind will remain in ignorance."

In somewhat similar strain, James M. Curley of Boston writes for

the Globe: "An educated man, in the best meaning of the term, is one who knows his fellow men. If a man has stuffed his head with all the curricula of all the schools and does not know how to apply them to the life he lives and that is about him he is not educated. Education is a constant and continuous process of accretion and elimination, the acquisition of the useful and valuable for life and its work, and the casting out of the things that are superfluous. An educated man is one who has been trained to give the best that is in him to the world he lives in; whose outlook on life is tolerant

Success or Failure, Ready for Either

Pres Ada L. Comstock of Radcliffe sent as her reply: "In my opinion an educated man is one who has the mental training which will enable him to be fully alive to the great events and interests of his time."

Pres W. H. F. Faunce of Brown University compared an educated man to a telephone. "He must be a cooperative unit, in sympathetic touch with all those in the community of which he is a part."

Robert Frost sent this epigrammatic reply from Amherst: "An educated man is one who has taken thought to insure himself against two grave dangers: That of not knowing how to take failure, should he happen to fail; and that of not knowing how to take success, should he happen to succeed."

This is essentially what Edward Yeomans meant when he insisted in "Shocked Youth" that the schools must contrive to send out their pupils "prepared for either event."

William H. Lewis, Boston attorney, emphasized the same point when he told the Globe man that "an educated



PRES ADA LOUISE COMSTOCK

man must have an outlook on life as a sort of sporting proposition." He also demanded "a rugged intellectual honesty. An educated man acknowledges as once the truth as he sees it, when he sees it. He has a spirit of humility and inquiry in all disputed matters. This implies a respect for the opinions of others."

whose influence with and on others is beneficial, and whose stock of knowledge never degenerates into pedantry, nor his culture into arrogance and snobbery."

Eight Wellesley College girls were asked to name the marks of an educated man. They named "mental alertness," "intelligent interest in current topics," "adaptability," "resourcefulness," "versatility in conversation," "poise," "a good vocabulary," "appreciation of art and nature," "a literary background," "decent treatment of servants."

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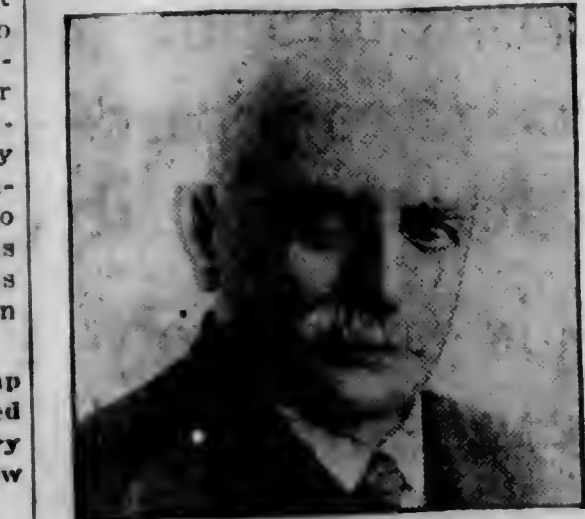
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By CHARLES W. ELIOT
President Emeritus of Harvard



There is no doubt about the modern ideal of an educated man. He should be a man of quick perceptions and broad sympathies; responsive but independent; self-reliant but deferential; loving truth and candor but also moderation and proportion; courageous but gentle; not finished but perfecting. Neither is there doubt that this ideal of the educated man is not attained by any large proportion of men called educated or in their own opinion educated. Many persons who have had what are called good opportunities for education turn out to be futile and unserviceable persons. They cannot see or hear straight, can make no correct record in writing of what they see or repeat accurately what they hear. They are very credulous and flighty. Hence the contempt in which so-called educated men are held by the uneducated and by the rather numerous persons who believe themselves to have been thoroughly educated in the "stream of the world."

The remedies for this state of things are, first, the improvement of the institutions of education which in many respects have not kept up with either the progress of knowledge in the 19th century or with the changed relations of human beings to the animate and inanimate creation; and secondly, the recognition of the immense development of the constructive imagination of man as seen in the research scientist, the natural philosopher, the poet, and the artist.

Both these remedies are slow working, and will not content the impatient reformer, or the man who believes that widespread destruction in human society must precede satisfactory construction.

Trained to Give the Best That Is in Him

James M. Curley of Boston wrote for the Globe: "An educated man, in the best meaning of the term, is one who knows his fellow men. If a man has stuffed his head with all the curriculum of all the schools and does not know how to apply them to the life he lives and that is about him, he is not educated. Education is a constant and continuous process of accretion and elimination, the acquisition of the useful and valuable for life and its work, and the casting out of the things that are nonessential. An educated man is one who has been trained to give the best that is in him to the world he lives in; whose outlook on life is tolerant,

Success or Failure, Ready for Either

Pres Ada L. Comstock of Radcliffe sent as her reply: "In my opinion an educated man is one who has the mental training which will enable him to be fully alive to the great events and interests of his time."

Pres W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University compared an educated man to a telephone. "He must be a cooperative unit, in sympathetic touch with all those in the community of which he is a part."

Robert Frost sent this epigrammatic reply from Amherst: "An educated man is one who has taken thought to insure himself against two grave dangers: That of not knowing how to take failure, should he happen to fail; and that of not knowing how to take success, should he happen to succeed."

This is essentially what Edward Yeomans meant when he insisted in "Shackled Youth" that the schools must contrive to send out their pupils "prepared for either event."

William H. Lewis, Boston attorney, emphasized the same point when he told the Globe man that "an educated



PRES ADA LOUISE COMSTOCK

man must have an outlook on life as a sort of sporting proposition." He also demanded "a rugged intellectual honesty. An educated man acknowledges at once the truth as he sees it, when he sees it. He has a spirit of humility and inquiry in all disputed matters. This implies a respect for the opinions of others."

whose influence with and on others is beneficial, and whose stock of knowledge never degenerates into pedantry, nor his culture into arrogance and snobbery."

Eight Wellesley College girls were asked to name the marks of an educated man. They named "mental alertness," "intelligence," interest in current events," "adaptability," "resourcefulness," "versatility in conversation," "poise," "a good vocabulary," "appreciation of art and nature," "a literary background," "decent treatment of servants."

One Infallible Rule

The reporter asked Marie, in the elevator, how she could tell an educated man. Her black eyes snapped. "By his manners. He talks nice. He takes off his hat. He's pleasant. A man who doesn't know anything—he's different. You can tell."

What He Is About, Where, When, How and Why

Alexander Melickjohn sent this reply from his retirement from the educational world: "I suggest the following definition: An educated man is one who knows what to do so far as it can be known, and who does it so far as it can be done."

Charles K. Bolton dictated his definition to the reporter from his library's desk in the Boston Athenaeum: Said Mr. Bolton: "An educated man is one who has trained himself to get pleasure and comfort from the beautiful in every age and in every form of endeavor, one who is equipped to give something of value to his generation through his knowledge of the past and at the same time capable of getting the joys that are worth while out of the environment in which he chances to live."

William Marshall Warren, dean of Boston University College of Liberal Arts, said:

"Truly, an educated man is one who can understand what he is about, and where, when, how and why. 'Speaking in broader terms, how would it do to say that the educated man, whether taught in schools or a large, (1) knows the layout and working of the physical world in which he is tenant; (2) makes intelligently his own the higher purposes of the smaller or greater social groups of which he finds himself a member; and (3) responds to all values, instrumental or absolute, the measure of their importance and authority?"

Certain Essential Attributes Stated

Charles F. D. Bolden, director, Division of Public Libraries, State Board of Education, and librarian of the city library of the city of Boston, summed the matter up very briefly and tersely: "While it may be difficult to write a brief, comprehensive definition of an educated man, it is not difficult to state certain essential attributes."

"A man of well-rounded education has a mind trained by wide reading, wide companionship, and wide experience to deal justly, wisely, and sympathetically with the daily problems of life; he has absorbed the intellectual and spiritual inheritance that has come down through the ages; he has the manners of a gentleman, and, of vital importance, he has not lost the power of growth."

Committee Prepares to Re- form Greater Boston

FAR-REACHING POSSIBILITIES

Before long, therefore, we may expect to find our literature, not between the covers of our magazines, but in the files of our large business houses. And perhaps that time the files will be called "files," but "stacks," and filing clerks will have given place to librarians. Then Vivian, who takes dictation, will be paid by the word in place of the line. The editor of the future directory for which such works have accepted two or three of her letters, she may get as much as two cents a word. Effects of the new system of learning will be seen in the daily press also, but in a different way. The titles of art and drama and literature will be the correspondence critics.

So much for possibilities. No definite step for formation of the committee on "Everyday English" was taken at the meeting yesterday, but the men and women in attendance discussed in detail various problems that might come before such a body. Their discussion revealed the great field which stretches before an everyday committee, and at the same time created in the minds of some a doubt as to its practicability.

For instance, the deliberators could not agree on whether it was correct to write: "They shipped the goods by rail."

"I am astounded that people do not know what a ship is," protested Dr. Francis K. Ball, author of "Constructive English," as he challenged the company present to name the date when ships began to ply the seven rails.

George W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster, although he could not name the date, nevertheless took the stand that the verb "ship" had been used so widely in business parlance for transportation, whether by land or by sea that its use in the sentence under discussion was justified.

BACK TO THE WELL OF PURE ENGLISH :: :: By Collier



"REV." OR "REVEREND"

There was a clash of opinion also as to whether on an envelope, or for the address in a letter, "Rev. Charles Smith" would suffice for "The Reverend Charles Smith." Mr. Lee suggested that the former expression might be preferable to the more elaborate designation, particularly for a man whose calling savors of humility.

After an introduction by Frank H. Chase, chairman of the extension service committee, Mr. Lee, who is sponsor of the "Everyday English" scheme, opened the meeting with a discussion of "Whose Else vs. Who Else."

George H. Browne, head of the Browne & Nichols school in Cambridge, tabled this question by asking Mr. Lee whether any stenographer in his office had ever been troubled by "whomse else." Mr. Lee agreed that he could not recall that the necessity for a decision on the point had ever arisen.

"I'm dead against any kind of authorities," he said, "that will not allow a living language to grow. I am against any committee setting itself up as an

authority. The only use of language should be the habitual use of the best speakers and writers. I don't tend my furnace in evening dress, I want to talk and write in my everyday clothes."

Discussion of "Mr. John Smith vs. John Smith" on the address of an envelope enclosing a check to the corner of the street elicited the conclusions from one authority that "it might be well to extend the courtesy to Mr. Smith, the garbage man, inasmuch as he might have political influence. So it seems that the burgear expediency has finally invaded the realm of letters.

Christian Science Herald - Nov. 6, 1923.

"Hoi Polloi" One of the First Boulders Struck in Attempt to Establish Literary "Safety Buoys"

Whether one likes it or not, the English language appears to be in a state of flux in the United States, and what ought to be done about it is a question, in the minds of eight or ten experts and some six or eight others deeply interested, who gathered by invitation of the extension committee of the Boston Public Library, in committee room of the library, recently to discuss the situation and the formation of a working committee on correct English that should serve the Boston public on disputed questions on the proper use of words.

While no decision was reached, George W. Lee, librarian for the firm of Stone & Webster, who presided over the meeting and who was re-elected to the call, is confident that something important will work out from it in time. Meantime, those who want to know what is correct and what isn't are encouraged to call the library, department of correct English, and Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, who on Saturday will be in his position and who has agreed to hold the call, to settle the question. Whatever cannot be disposed of easily will be referred to a committee, which thus may work up a collection of valuable data.

"hol polloi." It means "the many." To Dr. Ball it was a height of absurdity to say "the hol polloi" just as it would be to say "the many." Many would be on the other hand, when he thinks "hol polloi" says something to elude. He wouldn't say "hol polloi" to anybody. Why? Because, technically, "the" is incorrect but everybody uses it and he does not want to talk like a book. Mr. Browne believes in "a living language that grows in the mouth." He usually says he is "dead" against setting up an authority and stands for the "habitual usage of the best speakers and writers in this and other English-speaking countries."

"We have got to accept a great

Disputed Points

A list of questions on disputed points had been sent out to all who have an understanding of such things, with a request that replies be sent to the committee. Six were received from different points of the country. The several "authorities" seldom agreed. It was a question of Mr. Lee said after discussing them the meeting would "Resolve" something about each one, but things became so involved as to the broader significance of English as used and the English of the classicist that the meet-

deal of colloquial English." Mr. Chase said, "Don't you think that these millions of documents (dictated letters being filed away, etc.) are going to crystallize and perpetuate a good many of these colloquial phrases that would otherwise pass out?"

Mrs. Allen Chamberlain, member of the committee, objected to the prevalent use of "Mass." Avenue "Why," she said, "even the conductors in street cars use it." "Oh," said some one, "they are so busy telling the people to 'move up' they haven't time to say 'Massachusetts.'"

LIBRARY OPENS
DATA TO PUBLIC

Hitherto Inaccessible Information Is Made Available

Valuable facts privately collected but which may be of wider interest, are being made available to the general public through the extension committee of the Boston Public Library, of which Frank H. Chase is chairman. Explaining the plan, Mr. Chase said:

A number of agencies in Boston, usually special libraries, are collecting information of one kind or many kinds not easily obtained elsewhere, and which may be of use to someone else. They are asking them to co-operate with us making this widely available and mutually helpful. Some of these agencies are working along parallel lines and are to a certain degree duplicating each other's efforts. Others work in adjoining fields, where co-operation might lead to greater efficiency. It has seemed worth while to bring these agencies into closer contact, in the hope that more intimate acquaintance might prove helpful to all.

Among those expressing willingness to co-operate are:

The Chamber of Commerce, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Babson Institute, Boston Better Business Commission, Inc., Boston Public Library, Boston Social Union, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association, New England Bureau of Public Service Information, Widener Library, Stone & Webster, Tel-U-Where Bureau of Information, Town Room Library, Travelers' Aid Society of Boston, Inc., Women's Educational Council, Industrial Union of Foresters, S. S. Sargent, Publicity Service Bureau, Massachusetts Public Employment Office, etc.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 3, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1923

Exquisite specimens of book-binding of the seventeenth century, as well as of the sixteenth and eighteenth, are now on exhibition in the Barton-room of the Boston Public Library under the auspices of Mr. Zoltán Haraszti, a Hungarian authority on the subject. Some of the exhibited bindings are original and contemporary with the printing, while the others are reproductions, representing the different schools and epochs of the bookbinding art.

The most interesting place of the exhibition is Bergomensis' "Novissima Historiarum Omnium Repereussencia." This binding is a replica by a Dutch artisan of one once executed for Diane de Poitiers, the mistress of Henry II, of France. The calfskin boards are covered with richly painted calf leather. The central part of the front cover is the centre. The interlaced geometrical designs of the arabesque works, crescent moons and fleur-de-lis, show the Grollier collection manner. Apart from the binding the book itself is of great intrinsic and historical interest—especially to students of American history, on account of its chapter about Columbus and his voyages. It was printed at Venice, by Georgius de Rusconibus

Another fine specimen of the Grollen-
esque style is the binding of Bojardo's
"Orlando Innamorato," printed in 1542, at
Milan. The binding of the "Figure de
Vecchio Testamento" (Vinegia, 1574) is
said to be by Lortie. A 1727 edition of
John Gay's "Fables" is bound in red mor-
occo, made probably by Riviere.

The most impressive one among the re-productions is that taken from a Book of Common Prayer, printed in London 1699, bound for Charles II. by Samuel Mearne. The style is called the "Cottage design." Besides Thomas Berthelet and Roger Payne, Samuel Mearne was undoubtedly the greatest of the English bookbinders. Though influenced by Le Gascon—the most original of French masters—the works of Mearne are unsurpassed in balance, richness of ornamentation and inventiveness of design. A few of the exhibited covers represent works of the so-called nuns of Little Gidding; the designs were made by Mary Collet.

A Canevary binding—wrought on green morocco—attracts the attention with its characteristic cameo and wide spaces. Another Italian binding, with its interwoven geometrical designs, is an example of the Oriental influence. The French "Dentelle" style is particularly graceful with its lace-like decoration; Derome was the great master of this style, though it occurs first on books bound by Padeloup.

The little exhibition affords a fair idea of the English, French and Italian school of the passing art of "bibliopegy."

Boston Transcript -
Nov. 8, 1925.

VIOLET-OAKLEY'S MURALS

"The Holy Experiment," Reproductions
Color of Harrisburg Paintings on View
at the Boston Public Library

By special request the Public Library has for a second time placed on view in the exhibition room on the third floor the reproductions in color of Miss Violet Oakley's mural paintings in the Pennsylvania

The series is one of unusual interest. The artist has woven the life of William Penn, the foundation of Pennsylvania ("The Holy Experiment"), the establishment of American liberty and the preservation of the Union into a sublime epic having for its theme the exaltation of the ideals of Liberty, Justice and Union.

Each episode is accompanied by appropriate texts which are treated as motive of decoration and form an integral part of the composition. The paintings thus have not only an ornamental function but are also didactic, conveying "Pennsylvania's Message to the World."

Boston Globe. Nov. 9, 1923.

RARE SHAKSPERE BOOKS ON EXHIBITION

So-Called First Folio in Library Gallery Group

The book that immortalized Shakespeare—the book that is worth a fortune—the so-called First Folio edition of Shakespeare's plays—is on exhibition in the gallery on the third floor of the Central Library in Copley sq., along with copies of the second, third and fourth folio editions and many other rare Shakespeare books.

That First Folio edition was printed 300 years ago, and it is in honor of that event that this Shakespeare exhibition is being held in the library.

That First Folio was printed seven years after Shakespeare died and had it not been printed it is entirely probable that the fullness of the great dramatist's genius would have been lost to the world. Something of his genius would have been preserved in the so-called quarto editions of some of the separate plays. But the bulk of his plays were not printed until the First Folio appeared.

It was due to the interest of a London printer, Isaac Iaggard, that the First Folio was printed, and Shakespeare saved to the world. He knew Shakespeare and had printed some of the quartos during the lifetime of the dramatist. He knew the members of Shakespeare's company of players, and he interested them in the project. And through them he probably secured the manuscripts of the plays.

It was a big undertaking and a great venture for that time. But a single copy of that First Folio today is worth more—10 times more—than the cost of the entire edition in 1623.

In many ways it is the world's most famous book.

The exhibition contains a number of portraits of Shakespeare and a model of an Elizabethan playhouse.

Boston Daily Globe
MONDAY, NOV 12, 1923

PICTURES BY MISS WARREN SHOWN AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

There will be on view for a few days in the exhibition room of the Public Library in Copley sq. several water colors of church interiors painted by Miss Emily M. B. Warren, English artist and lecturer.

Her picture of the grave of the Unknown Soldier in Westminster Abbey has been given a place in Queen Mary's famous Doll's House. For this Miss Warren has made a replica on ivory measuring one by one and one-half inch.

Boston Transcript
324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 4, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1923

CHURCH INTERIORS

Water Colors by Miss Warren Shown at Boston Public Library

There will be on view for a few days in the exhibition room of the Public Library in Copley square several water colors of church interiors painted by Miss Emily M. B. Warren, English artist and lecturer. The picture of the grave of the unknown soldier in Westminster Abbey has been given a place in Queen Mary's famous Doll's House. For this Miss Warren has made a replica on ivory measuring one by one and one-half inch. All of Miss Warren's water colors reproduce admirably the atmosphere and feeling of the English ministers.

THE BOSTON HERALD
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1923

FIRST LECTURE TODAY IN SERIES ON POETRY

Robert Filliman Millyer to Speak at Library

"Some Influences in Modern Poetry" is the theme for a series of six lectures that are to be given in Boston this winter under the auspices of the

New England Poetry Club. The series is being given with the idea of showing the kind of poetry that is being written by present-day New England poets.

The first lecture will be given at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in the lecture hall at the Boston public library on the topic, "Modern Poetry of Today," by Robert Filliman Millyer, a member of the English department at Harvard University and a poet of note.

Boston Daily Globe
FRIDAY, NOV 16, 1923

EQUAL PAY WOULD COST A MILLION

Mayor Urges Economy in View of Teachers' Bill

Deficit at End of Fiscal Year Now Thought Unavoidable

Increase for Police and Firemen "Impossible"

If Boston votes Dec 11 for enactment of the so-called "equal pay for teachers" bill the City Government will have to provide the School Committee \$1,000,000 extra to make increases over the present salary scales for women teachers.

Mayor Curley counseled his department chiefs yesterday to redouble their efforts to economize, in the hope of finishing up the fiscal year without a deficit, which now seems unavoidable.

In last year's referendum 12 of the 26 wards cast a majority against the equal pay principle. The total vote then was: Yes, 70,935; no, 67,571; blanks, 32,068.

Some skilled Library Department workers are miserably paid, the Mayor stated, and provision must be made to readjust their salaries; in certain cases attendants are receiving \$20 per week, while operator elevators are paid \$21. There cannot possibly be salary increases to the policemen or firemen before 1925, said the Mayor. Department heads are to return their department estimates for the next fiscal year by Dec 31 to Budget Commissioner Fay.

Boston Post. Nov. 16, 1923.

MAYOR FOR ECONOMY IN CITY WORK

Says Equal Pay for Women Would Burden the City

The equal pay for women, which school teachers have put on the ballot to be voted upon this December election, will cost the city of Boston an extra million dollars, if passed, so Mayor Curley told the heads of city departments at his monthly conference with them yesterday.

URGES RETRENCHMENT

He was urging retrenchment in municipal departments in order that there might be enough money saved to help out extraordinary demands which confronted the city next year.

He also announced that the City Hospital was running behind, and would need perhaps as high as \$200,000 to carry on to the end of the fiscal year, on account of a great amount of sickness this year which had kept the hospital running to capacity.

The unemployment bureau, said the mayor, was unfortunately becoming more busy and whereas a month ago it was unusual to see 10 men outside the offices in City Hall now it was usual to see from 50 to 100. He saw indications of a general slackening of industry.

For Library Department Raises

He warned heads of departments not to make recommendations for increases of pay to employees of more than \$100 unless on the sliding scale of promotions.

Vacancies should be filled by those within the departments; that is, the civil service list should be drawn upon for the lowest paid grades, the higher grades to be filled by promotions within the department.

Street Commissioner John Noyes asked if promotions were to be made only by seniority. The mayor said no, that merit must count. "The Civil Service and Fin. Com.," he said, "had disrupted every political organization in the city and the municipality should be run like any other big corporation, that was spending \$1,000,000 a week, on a sane and efficient basis."

He recommended reasonable increases in the Library Department, saying that the employees in the Library were the poorest paid in the city's service. "It is a travesty on education," he said, "to find an educated library employee getting \$20 a week while the elevator man was getting \$21."

I am told that William H. L. W. S., well-known colored lawyer, is not quite positive that President Roosevelt will take any radical steps in regard to the downgraded colored brothers of the South and West. William was in Washington not long ago and called

THE SUNDAY HERALD
SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1923.

ONE IN 29 ON CITY'S PAYROLL

It seems a pity that, just as the mayor and the finance commission have reached a point where they can sit down peacefully together and discuss Gen. John H. Dunn, William Shakespeare and other great men, a new and dangerous possibility of municipal discord should make its appearance in Copley square.

It is all about Boston's support library system which admittedly in Boston at least, is the greatest library system that the world has ever known. And it is all because the board of trustees has surrendered part, if not all of its powers to Charles H. D. Beldon, librarian, at \$6000 a year.

The situation is peculiar, and as yet it is discussed only in a whisper, but there is the making of a vocal cry, close in the conditions. Moreover, those who are finding the most fault with the conditions and claiming that there is racial and religious prejudice behind them, are also finding out that it was not expected to do?

It has been common talk for some time throughout the district that Congressman Paige is anxious to get away from Washington life, because it is strenuous for a man of his age, and will be 78 years old when he completes his present term.

Those closest to the congressman realize that his duties are too burdensome for men many years his junior. More than a year ago, Mr. Paige wanted it distinctly understood that he would not be a candidate for another term, some of the up-state Republicans say.

Because of the anxiety of the party leaders to have everything harmonious during the coming Presidential campaign, efforts are being made everywhere in the State to secure

the choice of a congressman to succeed Mr. Paige because he has held down the seat for a dozen years, or will have when he finishes his present term, and because Congressman Paige's predecessor, the late Congressman William Wilder was also from the north.

During the week there have been nearly a score of up-State Republicans at the State House, more in fact than there would be if there was a party conference of Worcester, Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin men in this city.

(Continued from Page Five)

of prominence to denounce blacklisting as a means of livelihood and to advance to great needs.

Others in both parties have had an opportunity to do so, but have refused, through fear of reprisals, possibly, or for other reasons not as good. All honor to Mr. Jones for the right word spoken at the right time and regardless of any possible consequences.

Boston Daily Globe
MONDAY, DEC 3, 1923

NOTABLES PORTRAY SHAKSPERE ROLES

Critics Claim That Librarian Beldon's Narrowness Prevents Catholic Emphases from Receiving Just Deserts—Board of Trustees Has Relinquished Rights and Duties Since Rev. F. Connelly Took Chairmanship—Issue Bred to Result in Public Controversy

By Herman Holt

of the Irish race accept with enthusiasm the finance commission. Librarian Beldon, it was felt, could be induced to see promotions and assignments differently, with a Catholic clergyman at the head of the board of trustees and anxious for fair play for everybody. But now, alas, and to the chagrin of many, it is being made out loud, that since the new chairman took his place the board of trustees has practically abandoned its most important powers and has turned them over to the librarian himself.

Therefore the consolidated manner in which the consolidated manner which is rapidly becoming something more than a murmur. If any one of several well-known Bostonians had been selected for chairman of the board, nobody would have been surprised had he done what he could to prevent decisions concerning wages and promotions from being considered by the board of trustees, but why should the present board with

Reverend Republican leaders in the Third Congressional district are anxious in the interest of party harmony to get Senator Warren E. Fairbank of East Brookfield to run for Congress next year to succeed Congressman Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge. Some of the most enthusiastic Fairbank boosters are from the city of Fitchburg, and there are others from Congressman Paige's home town.

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Boston Daily Globe
TUESDAY, DEC 4, 1923

FR COPPGRAM TALKS ON FACTORS IN TEACHING

Intellectual factors in the teaching of citizenship were discussed yesterday afternoon by Rev. James J. Coppgram, S. J., of Boston College, before a large audience in the hall of the Public

Library. The speaker, who is a steady balance, dear insight, calm in the spirit of intellectual, spiritual must be trained in on and virtue—wisdom of knowledge—and attributes, he said, paramount importance. He said that the teacher must have knowledge, and without this method he said.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1923

THE BOSTON REVIEW

PAGE NINE

OF BOSTON



Mayor Curley, and the Mayor on him a grateful, sympathetic d has suggested to Rev. A. F. trustees, that Prof. Lebon's kind accepted. When collection includes some valuable reference works upon history. The professor lives at Commonwealth av. Allston. He retired on pension several years

be added to the Central Public Library for the use of all the people. Prof. Lebon has communicated his

TWO BIG CONVENTIONS BOUND TO HELP CURLEY'S CAMPAIGN

Grand Army and Elks, Coming to Boston, Will Give Ample Opportunity for Fervid Oratory—Innes, Leader of Boston Republicans, Will Go to National Convention from Tinkham District—Did Nimrod of Beacon Hill Lead Congo Wets to Victory Last Summer—One Example of Efficiency Would Be Merger of Home Market Club and Ass. Ind., Inc.

By Haymarket 1122

Mayor Curley's friends insist that there is not a little political capital coming to him because of the fact that two big conventions will be held here in 1924—one of them that of the Grand Army and the other that of the Elks. Compared with their strength immediately after the war and for twenty years later, the veterans of the Rebellion are of little importance politically; but the right kind of a man, with a gift of oratory, can use them very effectively as objects of homage and as an excuse for talking patriotism. And do not make the mistake of believing that James M. Curley will not know just how to do that.

The Elks' convention will be a big one. The order was never as strong as it is today, it has thousands of members in Massachusetts, and I hear that practically all of them are committed to the Curley boom for Governor. Friends of Dr. Fitzgerald, also an Elk, continue to insist that he will run and will whip Curley, but I am inclined to believe that he can't do it. Dr. Fitzgerald, it should be remembered, is not now a boy politician. Curley is younger than he is by more than a decade, and that counts when a politician has passed sixty.

Just what a Democratic nomination would be worth, should either Curley or Fitzgerald attain it at the expense of the other, I am not prepared to state. However, the primaries of 1924 are still months away. Much can happen between now and then.

Richard F. Andrews, candidate for delegate to the national Republican convention from the Eleventh Massachusetts district, declines to be turned down by anybody operating in the interest of Charles H. Innes. Arthur B. Chapin, Charles L. Burrill or anybody else who may claim to have larger influence. Mr. Andrews was the original Coolidge man of the Eleventh district, just as he was the original Peters man and the original Curley man.

Some of the purely nominal reform elements of the party, headed by their daily newspaper organ, are demanding that Charles H. Innes, the actual leader of Boston Republicanism, be sent to the convention, regardless of the result on other candidates, and it is highly probable that Mr. Innes will go, for he is one of the most practical Republican reformers ever elevated to prominence in this city.

He knows how to play the game, he knows when to be partisan and when to be non-partisan, and many of

our most prominent Republican office-holders owe their offices to him. But Andrews will not withdraw. Already he has in circulation numerous papers, begging him to run, and the returns from those pledges have been very satisfactory. The mere fact that he does not always or even half of the time live in his place of registration does not mean anything.

Indeed, George Holden Tinkham's enemies in the eleventh district are even now circulating a report that, while in Africa last summer, he registered as a voter in one of the darkest precincts and led to victory, by his persuasive speeches, the Congo wets against the Congo dries. However, anything may happen in the Eleventh, and Charles L. Burrill also refuses positively to eliminate himself for anything or anybody.

I have read somewhere lately that the Home Market Club, which is not as, some people have supposed, devoted to the patriotic duty of saving Faneuil Hall market from desecration has held an election of officers and has elected E. Kent Swift as president. I may be prejudiced and old-fashioned; I may be provincial, so to speak, but I would never vote for any man seeking any office who refused to use the first name that his parents conferred on him as a usable handle.

I don't know E. Kent Swift; his front name may be Enoch, Edward, Esau or Egbert, for all I know or care, but I insist that the Home Market Club, which still insists that it is a going corporation, should have elected him by his first name, at least, in order to show its true, old-fashioned Americanism. For the Home Market Club, which is made up largely of manufacturers of means, holds to the good old American doctrine that there should be a good fat tariff on the goods which they manufacture, but not too much of a barrier against the importation of alien labor.

I have a great deal of respect for the Home Market Club, although, after all, it is merely a survival of the time when the manufacturers fixed their own tariffs under Republican administrations and claimed a right to do so. Everybody believes nowadays in a protective tariff for the United States, but also, that it is high time to protect the whole nation against the kind of immigration that has been pouring into this country and actually refuses to accept the bath tub and the melting pot as essential or even useful.

I sometimes wonder why the Associated Industries, Inc., and the Home

DEACON FAIRWEATHER ATTENDS COLEMAN'S FORD HALL FORUM

Has a Delightful Evening, But Does Not Hear That Either Star Made Converts for the Other—Rabbi Had Best of Whatever Arguments Were Audible—Remarkable Broadness and Inclusiveness of Church Federation Demonstrated by Religious Announcements—New Light Thrown on That Ancient and Interesting Question, "What's in a Name?"

By Deacon Fairweather

I attended the Ford Hall forum on Sunday and haven't enjoyed myself so much in a long time. I am utterly opposed to giving up a house of worship to sensational moving pictures six days and evenings of the week, but I see no reason why Ford Hall, which was merely built with the money of a hard-shell Baptist, should not have all the fun that it can get out of forums and circuses.

I am glad to say that George W. Coleman, stage manager of Ford Hall, has lost nothing of his skill in providing scenic effects merely because he is now a member of Babson's statistical emporium out Wellesley way. Babson's, as you know, is the only statistical organization in the world that can give you inside facts concerning anything at any hour of the day or night.

But in Ford Hall George Coleman Market Club do not achieve a merger. They cover the same ground, except in details, and they could save money in various ways by becoming one selves against unfair foreign competition.

is at his best. He didn't cut much of a figure in municipal politics, for the other members of the City Hall collection were to fast for him, but as stage manager on such an occasion as that of Sunday evening he was almost scintillating. A Baptist minister was one of the star performers, and I rise to remark that few Baptist ministers are starred at Ford Hall. He was introduced to speak a something more than a kind word for the Jewish religion, while a rabbi was introduced to do as much for Christianity.

Both were from Scranton, Pa., which to me seemed suspicious, but I was assured by an usher that the rabbi and the minister are not touring the forums as a team and that the whole thing was a Ford Hall feature. Neither of them said anything tremendously important or novel, but as a mutual admiration festival it was all that could be desired. I was assured that there were as many Christians as Jews in the audience, or congregation, but I doubt it. The usual attendance at

However a pleasant evening was (Continued on Page Eleven)

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NOTABLES PORTRAY SHAKSPEARE ROLES

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The occasion marked the 300th anniversary of the publication of the first folio edition of Shakspeare's works. The cast of men and women prominent in literary work was Dr. Benjamin Tenney in the title role, Courtenay Guild, Sir John Falstaff, Charles F. D. Belden, Earl of Northumberland, Charles W. Putnam, Hotspur, Mrs. Putnam, Lady Percy, his wife, Mrs. Nellie Evans Packard, Lady Mortimer, Mrs. Philip G. Carleton, Mistress Quickly, George F. Parsons and James Cairns, sons of King Henry; William Coolidge Lane, Frank F. Fairbridge, Walter Dean, William Traversa, E. Pomeroy Collier, Thomas H. Hall, and Dr. R. Kendrick Smith.

FR COPPERSMITH TALKS ON FACTORS IN TEACHING

Intellectual factors in the teaching of citizenship were discussed yesterday afternoon by Rev. James L. J. Corliss, S. J., of Boston College, before a large gathering in the hall of the Public Library.

Fr. Corliss, quoted from the works of Theodore Roosevelt advocating the combined training of heart and soul and mind in the training of youth for desirable citizens. He urged the development of the spiritual side for teaching in right living to prepare for complete living, as advanced by Spencer. The child needs a steady balance, proper judgment, clear insight, calm thinking and instruction in the spirit of tolerance. The intellectual, spiritual and physical side must be trained in order to attain wisdom and virtue—wisdom is the right use of knowledge—and in teaching these attributes, he said, the schools are of paramount importance.

Imagination properly trained teaches the child how to apply knowledge, and any school system without this method of training is dead, he said.

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CHARLES P. LEBON.

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Prof. Lebon has communicated his offer to Mayor Curley, and the Mayor has written him a grateful, sympathetic letter and has suggested to Rev. A. T. Connelly, chairman of the Public Library trustees, that Prof. Lebon's kind offer be accepted.

The Lebon collection includes some highly valuable reference works upon French history. The professor lives at 146 Commonwealth av., Allston. He was retired on pension several years ago.

Boston Globe. Nov. 9, 1923.

RARE SHAKSPERE BOOKS ON EXHIBITION

So-Called First Folio in Library Gallery Group

The book that immortalized Shakspeare—the book that is worth a fortune—the so-called First Folio edition of Shakspeare's plays—is on exhibition in the gallery on the third floor of the Central Library in Copley sq., along with copies of the second, third and fourth folio editions and many other rare Shakspeare books.

That First Folio edition was printed 300 years ago, and it is in honor of that event that this Shakspeare exhibition is being held in the library.

That First Folio was printed seven years after Shakspeare died and had it not been printed it is entirely probable that the fullness of the great dramatist's genius would have been lost to the world. Something of his genius would have been preserved in the so-called quarto editions of some of the separate plays. But the bulk of his plays were not printed until the First Folio appeared.

It was due to the interest of a London printer, Isaac Iaggard, that the First Folio was printed, and Shakspeare saved to the world. He knew Shakspeare and had printed some of the quartos during the lifetime of the dramatist. He knew the members of Shakspeare's company of players, and he interested them in the project. And through them he probably secured the manuscripts of the plays.

It was a big undertaking and a great venture for that time. But a single copy of that First Folio today is worth more—10 times more—than the cost of the entire edition in 1623.

In many ways it is the world's most famous book.

The exhibition contains a number of portraits of Shakspeare and a model of an Elizabethan Playhouse.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, NOV 12, 1923

PICTURES BY MISS WARREN SHOWN AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

There will be on view for a few days in the exhibition room of the Public Library in Copley sq. several water colors of church interiors painted by Miss Emily M. B. Warren, English artist and lecturer.

Her picture of the grave of the Unknown Soldier in Westminster Abbey has been given a place in Queen Mary's famous Doll's House. Of this Miss Warren has made a replica on ivory measuring one by one and one-half inch.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1923

CHURCH INTERIORS

Water Colors by Miss Warren Shown at Boston Public Library

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THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1923

FIRST LECTURE TODAY IN SERIES ON POETRY

Robert Filliman Millyer to Speak at Library

"Some Influences in Modern Poetry" is the theme for a series of six lectures that are to be given in Boston this winter under the auspices of the

New England Poetry Club. The series is being given with the idea of showing the kind of poetry that is being written by present-day New England poets.

The first lecture will be given at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in the lecture hall at the Boston public library on the topic, "Modern Poetry of Today," by Robert Filliman Millyer, a member of the English department at Harvard University and a poet of note.

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, NOV 16, 1923

EQUAL PAY WOULD COST A MILLION

Mayor Urges Economy in View of Teachers' Bill

Deficit at End of Fiscal Year Now Thought Unavoidable

Increase for Police and Firemen "Impossible"

If Boston votes Dec. 11 for enactment of the so-called "equal pay for teachers" bill the City Government will have to provide the School Committee \$1,000,000 extra to make increases over the present salary scales for women teachers.

Mayor Curley counseled his department chiefs yesterday to redouble their efforts to economize, in the hope of finishing up the fiscal year without a deficit, which now seems unavoidable.

In last year's referendum 12 of the 35 wards cast a majority against the equal pay principle. The total vote then was: Yes, 20,926; no, 67,571; blanks, 32,068.

Some skilled Library Department workers are miserably paid, the Mayor stated, and provision must be made to readjust their salaries; in certain cases attendants are receiving \$20 per week, while operator elevators are paid \$21.

There cannot possibly be salary increases to the policemen or firemen before 1925, said the Mayor. Department heads are to return their department estimates for the next fiscal year by Dec. 31 to Budget Commissioner Fay.

Boston Post. Nov. 16, 1923.

MAYOR FOR ECONOMY IN CITY WORK

Says Equal Pay for Women Would Burden the City

The equal pay for women, which school teachers have put on the ballot to be voted upon this December election, will cost the city of Boston an extra million dollars, if passed, so Mayor Curley told the heads of city departments at his monthly conference with them yesterday.

URGES RETRENCHMENT

He was urging retrenchment in municipal departments in order that there might be enough money saved to help out extraordinary demands which confronted the city next year.

He also announced that the City Hospital was running behind, and would need perhaps as high as \$200,000 to carry on to the end of the fiscal year, on account of a great amount of sickness this year which had kept the hospital running to capacity.

The unemployment bureau, said the mayor, was unfortunately becoming more busy and whereas a month ago it was unusual to see 10 men outside the offices in City Hall now it was usual of a morning to see from 60 to 100. He saw indications of a general slackening of industry.

For Library Department Raises

He warned heads of departments not to make recommendations for increases of pay to employees of more than \$100 unless on the sliding scale of promotions.

Vacancies should be filled by those within the departments; that is, the civil service list should be drawn upon for the lowest paid grades, the higher grades to be filled by promotions within the department.

Street Commissioner John Noyes asked if promotions were to be made only by seniority. The mayor said no, that merit must count. "The Civil Service and P. H. Com.," he said, "had disrupted every political organization in the city and the municipality should be run like any other big corporation, that was spending \$1,000,000 a week, on a sane and efficient basis."

He recommended reasonable increases in the Library Department, saying that the employees in the Library were the poorest paid in the city's service. "It is a travesty on education," he said, "to find an educated library employee getting \$20 a week while the elevator man was getting \$21."

THE SUNDAY HERALD

SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1923.

ONE IN 29 ON CITY'S PAYROLL

Municipal Employees Number 16,976—Makes Increase of 1483

LIBRARY ALONE SHOWS DECREASE

One person out of each 29 of the adult residents of Boston is on the city's payroll. This was shown yesterday upon publication of the municipal payroll book, which gave the totals, 16,976 for city employees and 797 for county employees.

The one-in-29 total is exclusive of the 797 county employees, many of whom, of course, are not residents of this city, and is based on an estimated total Boston population of 800,000 and an estimate of 500,000 as the total of Bostonians who are above the age of 20.

FEWER IN LIBRARY

There are now 1483 more persons on the Boston payroll than there were when the Peters administration came to an end, and every department save the library department shows an increase, which, on June 1 last, had 530, as against 599 two years before. The transit department alone accounts for the great majority of the increase, there being 756 in the department last June, as against 70 two years before; and the reason for this great increase is found in the taking on of world war veterans for the building of the East Boston tunnel loop, instead of having the work performed by contract labor.

No other department shows any extraordinary increase, the additions being well scattered, the health department having 103 more employees, the park department 47, assessing 30, building department 19, soldiers' relief 16, collecting department and printing department 15 new employees each, street department 10 more, public buildings department 18, finance commission more than doubling with eight new names, making a total of 15 employees.

When some 12,000 state employees and some 5000 federal employees are also taken into account, with the 17,773 city and county employees, the army of public employees in Boston is of considerable size.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, DEC 3, 1923

NOTABLES PORTRAY SHAKSPERE ROLES

Drama League Production in Library Hall

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The occasion marked the 300th anniversary of the publication of the first folio edition of Shakspeare's works. The cast of men and women prominent in literary work was Dr. Benjamin F. Cheney in the title role, Courtenay Guild, Sir John Falstaff; Charles F. D. Helden, Earl of Northumberland; Charles W. Putnam, Hotspur; Mrs. Putnam, Lady Percy; his wife, Mrs. Nellie Evans Packard, Lady Mortimer; Mrs. Philip S. Carleton, Mistress Quickly; George F. Pearson, and James Cairns, sons of King Henry. William Coolidge Lane, Frank T. Partridge, Walter Dean, William Travers, E. Pomeroy Collier, Thomas H. Hall, and Dr. R. Kendrick Smith.

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, DEC 4, 1923

FR COPPIGAN TALKS ON FACTORS IN TEACHING

Intellectual factors in the teaching of citizenship were discussed yesterday afternoon by Rev. James L. J. Corrigan, S. J., of Boston College, before a large gathering in the hall of the Public Library.

Fr. Corrigan quoted from the works of Theodore Roosevelt advising the combined training of heart and soul and mind in the training of youth for desirable citizens. He urged the development of the spiritual side for teaching in right living to prepare for complete living, as advocated by Seneca.

The child needs a steady balance, proper judgment, clear insight, calm thinking and instruction in the spirit of tolerance. The intellectual, spiritual and physical side must be trained in order to attain wisdom and virtue—wisdom is the right use of knowledge—and in teaching these attributes, he said, the schools are of paramount importance.

Imagination properly trained teaches the child how to apply knowledge, and any school system without this method of training is dead, he said.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, DEC 6, 1923

LEBON OFFERS HIS PRIVATE LIBRARY TO CITY OF BOSTON



CHARLES P. LEBON.

His failing eyesight makes it practically impossible for Charles P. Lebon, former English High School French instructor, known affectionately to thousands of his old pupils as just plain "Charlie," to keep up his old habit of reading—so he is ready to give his private library to the city of Boston, to be added to the Central Public Library, for the use of all the people.

Prof. Lebon has communicated his offer to Mayor Curley, and the Mayor has written him a grateful, sympathetic letter and has suggested to Rev. A. T. Connolly, chairman of the Public Library trustees, that Prof. Lebon's kind offer be accepted.

The Lebon collection includes some highly valuable reference works upon French history. The professor lives at 126 Commonwealth av., Allston. He was retired on pension several years ago.

Boston Herald - Dec. 6, 1923.

GIVES BOOKS TO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Charles Lebon, Growing Blind,
Needs Them No Longer

The gradual dimming of eyesight has done nothing to cloud the true vision and inextinguishable optimism which have endeared Charles P. Lebon to thousands of schoolboys over a period of more than 30 years. There is little hope now that he will ever be able to read again—and reading was one of his keenest pleasures—but for all that he knows no reason why others should not enjoy that which is denied to him.

Mr. Lebon—one would perhaps more naturally call him "Charlie," as do all his former scholars, old and young—sitting at his home, 1400 Commonwealth avenue, was struck with an idea. To most men approaching blindness might mean a querulous despondency, but not to him. Thinking of his most treasured possession, the old master of the English high decided that his books, no longer of use to him, should go where they would do the greatest good. He offered them to the Public Library.

As an old soldier of France, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, a prisoner at Sedan, who escaped to fight again, he has long been a collector of volumes relating to the history of his native country. His library on this subject is said to be notable. This is his special gift to the city of his adoption.

Mayor Curley yesterday informed Mr. Arthur T. Connolly, president of

the board of library trustees, of the gift, and returned thanks to Prof. Lebon in the following communication:

"I am duly in receipt of your kind letter of the fourth instant advising that by reason of your deprivation of eyesight you will be very pleased to present a valued collection of books, especially pertaining to the history of France, to the Boston Public Library.

"I am deeply appreciative of the honor conveyed and have been very pleased to immediately advise the Rt. Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, D. D., monsignor, president of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, of your courtesy in the premises.

"I sincerely trust that the coming holiday season may bring you a restoration to accustomed health, and greatly relieve the present burden of your failing sight.

"With many assurances of regard."

"THE SYNAGOGUE" A WHITE ELEPHANT

Disposition of Sargent Canvas
Puzzle to Legislature

Payson Smith, state commissioner of education, in a communication addressed to the incoming Legislature, explained last night why his department has not yet complied with the order of the Legislature of 1922 that Sargent's painting of "The Synagogue" in the Boston public library be removed and "used for educational purposes."

The painting has been denounced by Jewish organizations and individuals as a reflection on their faith. The trustees of the library were powerless to remove it so the Legislature was appealed to, and found that the only loophole was to take the picture by eminent domain and devote it to educational purposes.

Commissioner Smith has found that the picture is absolutely unsuited for such purposes. It is obviously useless for the state's university extension course, and the only school where it might be of value is the Boston Normal Art school. He believes it is not desirable for any school to have the ownership and care of such a costly painting, particularly when so many free public art galleries are available.

He also believes that the same reason which impelled the Legislature to order it out of the library makes it unavailable for instruction in schools, because the public schools have always avoided subjects which might provoke religious discussion.

In view of this report the Legislature may find itself without any method of complying with the protests of those who find the painting objectionable.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1923

A Reduction to the Absurd

In 1922 the Legislature of this Commonwealth ordered the Department of Education to remove Mr. John S. Sargent's decoration, called "The Synagogue," from the Public Library and use it for "educational purposes." The moving cause of such legislative action was that certain Jewish organizations and individuals, by no means representing the whole Jewish community, had objected to the painting as a reflection on their faith. The department of education, as in duty bound, received the mandatory directions of the Legislature, and after much labor the mountain has brought forth a mouse in the shape of a report by the State Commissioner that amounts to saying that the directions are impossible of performance. Certainly the facts stated by the commissioner in support of his attitude are pretty convincing. He virtually says that the same reasons which made the Legislature order the removal of the picture from the Public Library preclude its admission into the schools, and makes the suggestion that if it be moved it shall be as an art object to be placed in a museum.

Readers have here the direct and logical result of all efforts made by any racial or religious group in the country to receive privileged treatment that marks it from the rest of the people. The State Commissioner of Education can be accused of no religious bias; he is merely in the position of a functionary who finds a certain mandate impossible to perform. He says nothing more in his report, and has acquitted himself of his duty in a perfectly proper way. But the general public, composed of men and women of all faiths, churches and sects, draws its own conclusions about such an unreasonable and grotesque attempt as this to erect the susceptibilities of a part of a group into a kind of quasi prerogative. This general public knows well enough that once begun, this process of interference with public institutions can proceed until it becomes no less than tyranny, and a very silly tyranny. We do not believe for a moment that the intelligent and enlightened Jews of Boston have any pride in seeing their religion thus championed. They are, moreover, far too good citizens not to see that other religions whose numbers here are vastly greater than their own do not take steps of this sort, though without much doubt they here and there see what may not suit their respective susceptibilities. If the Legislature must be called in, on such issues, the Yankees pur sang can give it plenty to do, for the Yankees have not only read and revered the Old Testament, but many of them have looked like its prophets and been content.

It is hard to believe that the Jews of Boston should in any representative way have lent themselves to such a proceeding, for it is one that not only interferes with a particular institution, but is in essence opposed to fundamental democracy. If all the statues, paintings and frescoes in public buildings in this Commonwealth were to be subjected to the approval of every racial and religious group, the result would be the last word in comedy and a remarkable barrenness of a good many walls. We trust that such a precedent as the one in question may be deprived of all authority, by the simple means of the application of the public's common sense.

FAILS TO REMOVE PAINTING

Commissioner of Education Explains to Legislature Why He Has Not Obeyed Order to Use "The Synagogue" in Schools

The painting by John Singer Sargent, entitled "The Synagogue," which the Legislature of 1922 ordered removed from the Boston Public Library to be used by the State Department of Education "for educational purposes in teaching art or the history of art," promises a renewed controversy at the coming session, as the result of a report filed by Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, in which it is stated that serious obstacles have prevented him from carrying out the mandate of the General Court.

The act of 1922 was passed by the General Court as the result of many protests from Jews who declared that the painting, picturing Judaism as a desolate figure, sitting in grief and despair, tended to ridicule the Jewish faith. It was found that the only action possible, inasmuch as the trustees of the library were powerless to remove the painting, was to take it by eminent domain for educational purposes, and at the same time to award damages to the City of Boston.

Explaining why he has not taken the painting, Dr. Smith says he believes that it would be contrary to the policy of Massachusetts to use the painting for educational purposes. With regard to the suggested use of the picture in the Normal Art School, he raises two objections, the first of which is whether it would be desirable or necessary for the school to have ownership of costly original paintings.

"It is the established policy of the Commonwealth," the commissioner continues, "to guard against introduction into the schools of anything that may provoke sectarian or religious controversy."

"The Synagogue," he says, "is one of a series of paintings that deal with religion. Objection has been made that it is a misrepresentation of a religion. This picture, moreover, would come into the school as the direct result of the criticism that has arisen. The department believes, therefore, that it would be contrary to the established policy of the Commonwealth and the best interests of the student body at the Normal Art School to attempt to make such use of the painting for purposes of instruction. The obstacles therefore to the use of 'The Synagogue' for educational purposes in either of the ways provided by the Act of 1922, appear to the department to be very serious."

20 Dec. 4 '23

The Boston Post STEALS NOTED JESUIT'S COAT

Fr. Corrigan Suffers Loss
at Public Library

While he was delivering a lecture late yesterday afternoon in the lecture hall at the Public Library, some sneak thief stole the Rev. James J. Corrigan's handsome gray overcoat.

The Rev. Father Corrigan did not notice the loss until he went to the ante-room of the lecture hall to get his coat. The garment had a half-belt and a heavy collar. The police are of the opinion that the garment was taken by some person who was aware of the fact that Father Corrigan was delivering a series of talks at the Public Library, and knew that he would not miss the coat for some time.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, DEC 6, 1923

REFUSES TO TAKE OUT SARGENT'S PAINTING

"The Synagogue" Not Suitable For Instruction, Says Dr Smith

State Board of Education Finds Serious Obstacles to Obeying Legislature

The State Department of Education has been unable, it says, because of "serious obstacles," to remove from the Boston Public Library, as directed by an act of the Legislature, the Sargent painting "The Synagogue." It will be remembered that after a protest of Jewish residents and others the Legislature of 1922 passed an act authorizing the State Department of Education "to take by right of eminent domain for educational purposes in teaching art or the history of art" the painting in question. Damages to be awarded the city of Boston by the State were also provided for in the act.

The protest against the painting by John Singer Sargent was that it tended to ridicule the Jewish faith, inasmuch as Judaism was represented as a desolate figure, sitting in despair and grief. The report of the State Department was made yesterday as a part of its recommendations to the Legislature. In substance the department believes it would be contrary to the policy of Massachusetts to use the painting for educational purposes.

Dr Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, in addressing the Legislature, says that it is not practicable to use the painting for instruction in university extension courses as suggested in the 1922 act.

Discussing the suggestion in the act that the painting be used for instruction in the State normal schools, Dr Smith says: "It is assumed that such use would be at the Normal Art School."

"There appear to the department to be two important objections to the use of 'The Synagogue' in this school," he says, the first being as to whether it is necessary or desirable for the school to have ownership of costly original paintings.

It is the established policy of the Commonwealth, the commissioner continues, to guard against introduction into the schools of anything that may provoke sectarian or religious controversy.

He says: "The Synagogue" is one of a series of paintings that deal with religion. Objection has been made to it that it is a misrepresentation of a religion. This picture, moreover, would come into the school as the direct result of the criticism that has arisen.

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Boston Evening Transcript—
November 21, 1924.

The Boston Public Library has issued the following circular in connection with another one of the weeks with which the world is being tortured at the present time:

RECENT METHODS IN EDUCATION
Prepared in connection with American Education Week, Nov. 18-24. A copy of the Circular is being distributed by the National Education Association for November (Teachers' Room).

ADAMS, John. Modern developments in educational practice. New York. [1923.] 359pp. 55c.

COOK, Henry Caldwell. The play way. An essay in educational method. New York. [1918.] Plates. Plans. Earlier edition: 1904. 178. 504. 186.

DEWEY, Evelyn. The Dalton laboratory plan. New York. [1922.] 112pp. 300pp. 65c.

MIRICK, George Alonzo. Progressive education. Boston. [1923.] 111pp. 300pp. 65c.

RADICE, Sheila. The new children; talks with Dr. Martin Montessori. New York. [1920.] 250pp. 40c.

ROMAN, Frederick William. The new education in Europe. London. [1923.] 104pp. 10s. 6d.

SANDERSON, William. On the work of Frederick William Sanderson as head master of Oundle School, Northamptonshire, England. 250pp. 10s.

SCHOOL, A. In action. Data on children, artists and teachers. A symposium. With introduction by F. M. Murray. New York. [1922.] 112pp. 300pp. 65c.

STEADMAN, George Drayton. The Gary public schools. Administration. New York. [1918.] Plates. 359pp. 40c.

STRAYEN, George Drayton. The Gary public schools. Organization. New York. [1918.] Plates. 359pp. 40c.

Dec. 7, 1923.
BOSTON POST

CITY LIBRARY PAY INCREASE

Advances to Be Made for
Length of Service

The first step in what is expected to be an extended system of increasing the salaries of the employees of the City Library Department went into effect this week when 17 of the oldest employees, in point of service, were granted increases ranging from \$100 to \$300 a year.

The increases were unanimously voted at the last meeting of the library trustees and will affect employees throughout the 20 branches of the Public Library. The schedule provides that those in the service for 25 years shall receive an increase of \$100 a year; 40 years' service, \$200 increase; and 45 years' service, \$300.

Guy W. Currier, a member of the board of trustees, stated yesterday that the new increases were a start and the board hoped to extend the plan, thus putting a premium on length of service of this in the department.

Boston Transcript—
Nov. 20, 1923.

"AN INSIDIOUS PROPOSAL"

Rev. James J. Corrigan So Characterizes
Borah-LaFollette Constitutional Changes

Speaking before an audience of educators and teachers in the Boston Public Library lecture hall yesterday, Rev. James J. Corrigan, S. J., of Boston College, condemned the recent Borah-La Follette suggestions for constitutional changes as the "most insidious proposals ever made since the foundation of our Government." The lecture was the fifth in a series of ten addresses on "Building a Better Citizenship." The topic was "The Attack Upon the Constitution."

"The proposed constitutional change," said Father Corrigan, "is that Congress shall have power to remove by a two-thirds vote any law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Our people should know that this insidious proposal would imperil every constitutional guarantee of freedom which we have enjoyed for 134 years. It would completely abolish the one supreme characteristic of our National Government, the limitations contained in the bill of rights, the safeguarding of which was entrusted to the Supreme Court of the United States."

"This insidious proposal should be opposed by the liberty-loving people of America, since the very foundation and corner stone of our free Government is imperilled by it. National apathy in this crisis will be the best ally of the enemies of the Constitution, who by their misguiding tampering and tinkering would bring to naught our great American achievement in democracy."

An Emily Dickinson Collection

Autograph Poems and Letters Now on
Exhibition in the Barton Room
of the Boston Public
Library

By Zoltan Haraszti

IN the text-books of American literature the poems of Emily Dickinson do not occupy much space today. She was extremely shy, lived like a recluse, and wrote a few poems did not publish any. But her posthumous reputation has grown to such a point that her volumes aroused general surprise and not a little shock; the first series of her poems sold in ten thousand copies—an unusual number in 1890! Then slowly she and her poetry were forgotten. But not faded. Her terse, short, penetrating poems—these strange, vivid and accurate pictures—appeal more and more, and especially to the young and modern of today. There are sure signs already of a truer and deeper understanding and literary appreciation of her work.

"The New England Poetry Club" began its series of Wednesday afternoon lectures with her name. In the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Robert Hillyer, president of the club, gave an excellent talk on the poet.

As a request of the late Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the Boston Public Library possesses a large collection of the autograph poems and letters of Emily Dickinson, which are strikingly representative of her work. The collection is a high level in the history of American literature.

Mr. Dickinson was a high level in the history of American literature. She was a poet, a writer, a thinker, a woman. Her poems are a collection of the autograph poems and letters of Emily Dickinson, which are strikingly representative of her work.

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The speaker also read a letter to Mr. Belden, prepared at Ravenna's ancient library, the "Biblioteca Classense," and signed by the deputy mayor, Andrea Cagnoni. "The work done by you and by your institution in making the fruits of Italian

culture available to Americans," the letter said, "certainly has not escaped our attention, and for this very noble and efficacious work we, as good Italians, are deeply grateful. Please accept this medal, therefore, as an expression of our gratefulness, not only to yourself and to the institution which you direct, but also to the illustrious city of Boston, umbilicus Americae, historical and moral center of American liberty."

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A marble copy of the bust was bought by the Chantry trustees and placed in the National Gallery of British Art, Millbank, London, and a bronze replica, subscribed for by residents of Chelsea, neighbors of Henry James, is in the Chelsea Public Library. Mr. Wood writes of it: "The bust took exactly thirteen hours to complete and it was at the instigation of Henry James that I ceased working on it. I may say that he himself and his friends considered it an excellent likeness. . . . I thought your great library might like to possess a portrait of one of the finest minds your country has to be proud of—hence my gift." The bust is said to be "the most remarkable presentation of the famous novelist and sociologist. . . . The detail of the work is perfect, the general effect complete and satisfying."

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Emily Dickinson in Her Childhood
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Her vision upon life was sharp and translucent, for she was "eternally preoccupied with death." She was a true poet, one of the truest poets America has ever produced.

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Two very welcome visitors who arrived in London last week are the author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" and her husband, Mr. Cole Young Rice, the distinguished American poet and novelist. They came to London by way of Palestine and Constantinople, having made a seven weeks' holiday trip along the Mediterranean. An enterprising interviewer has, I see, been persuading Mrs. Rice to tell him something of how her first book came to be written. From very early years, Mrs. Rice had literary ambitions, but it was not until she took up work among the poor in "the Cabbage Patch"—the slums of Louisville—that she was moved to write the story that took America and England by storm and immediately made her famous. It was written between the lines of business entries in the pages of a disused ledger, and as soon as it was finished Mrs. Rice proceeded to type it on a derelict machine borrowed from her father's office, and it was a family joke that the typing of this essay was a more remarkable achievement than the writing of the story; but the public did not share the joke, and "Mrs. Wiggs" was the first in that delightful series of stories which has long since made Mrs. Rice's name a household word. Like others of her novels—"Mr. Ogg," "The Romance of Hillsong," "The"—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch

They look alike, and
mum.
Eve asked her old son.
I made no verse, but
one or two—under this
mailed—Sir.
I had a terror since
September. I could tell
it now—and so I
sing, as the Boy does
of the Burying Ground.
Because I am afraid.
Eve inquires my Books.
In Poets. I have read.

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Mr. Cale Young Rice, one of the most charming and unassuming of men, has been described as "the pioneer of twentieth-century poetry in America," and is one of the growing numbers of modern American poets who are making a sure appeal to the public on this as well as on the other side of the Atlantic. His latest book of verse, "Mithras and Other Poems," was published over here last spring, and this autumn we are to have his first novel, "Youth's Way." Except for thinking out a short story or so, Mrs. Rice has put all work aside for the while—she finds it almost impossible to write away from the

they look alike, and
namb.
Eun. asked him old Sam.
I made no mess, but
one or two - under this
minder - Sir.
I had a terror since
September - I could tell
I'm none - and so I
sing, as the Boy does
of the Boying Ground.
because I am afraid -
Eun. inquires my Books -
to Poets - I have Keats,
and Mr and Mrs. Browning.
for Prose - Mr Ruskin -

An Early Manuscript Letter of Emily Dickinson

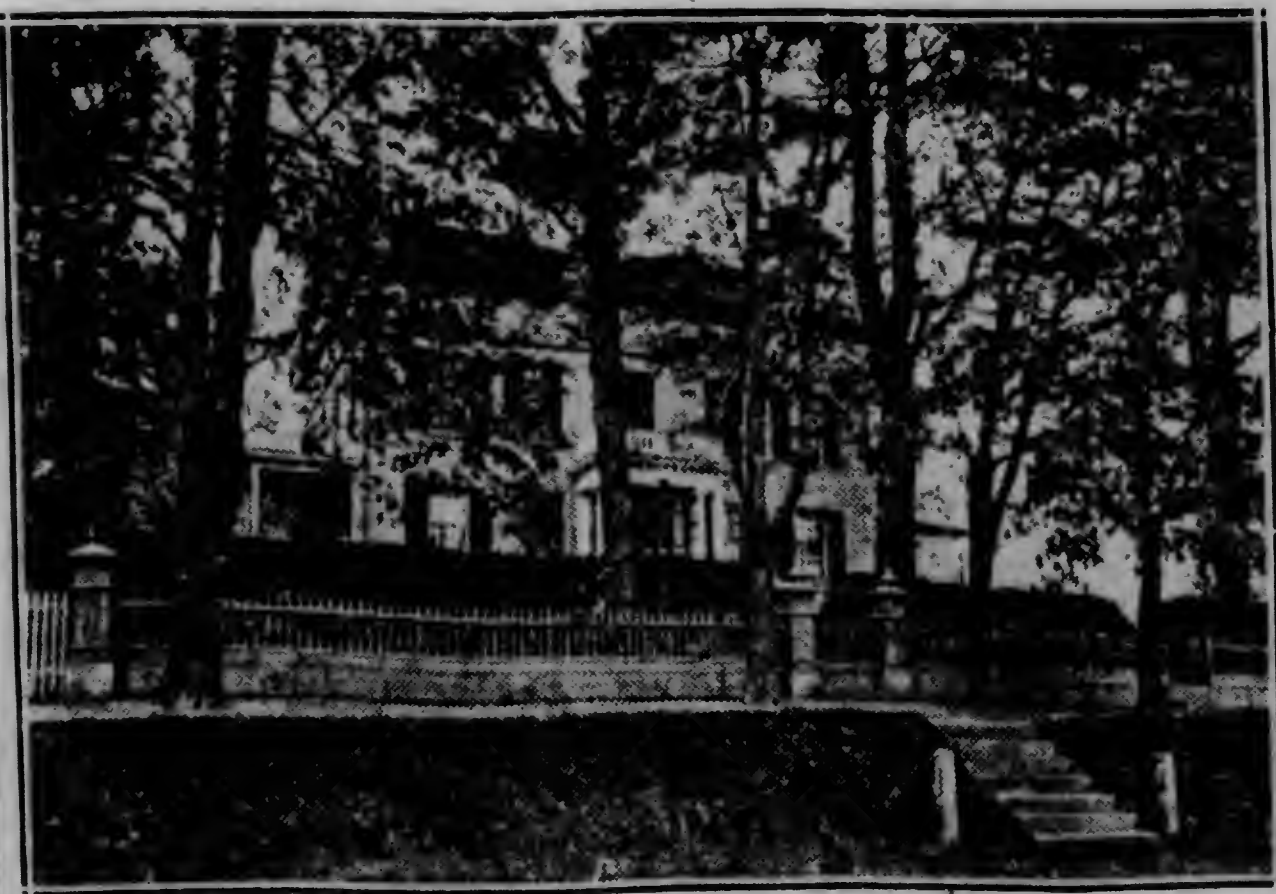
Clearly and distinctly set apart, they emphasize how conscious the writer was of every word she uttered, how important she judged every expression in its relative place.

These poems strike with their condensed brevity—in their paucity the greater is the potential power of the words. Everything is carefully pruned away, till the words stand immovably rooted. Often the whole poem is over before—in astonishment—we grasp the masterly image.

This thriftiness of words does not lack, of course, its singularities in grammar and—chirography. The punctuation is almost wholly discarded. All the important words are capitalized. There is no date either on the poems or the letters; in most of the cases the handwriting alone affords some

She usually asked others to do the addressing for her, or often pasted newspaper labels upon the envelope. She reserved her own handwriting for a few friends only.

And she had but a few friends. She



Emily Dickinson's Home at Amherst

lived like a recluse, and for years did not leave even the grounds of her house—the house where she was born and died. The friend—her "master"—toward whom she felt exalted attachment, she saw only twice face to face. She remained, what she truly was, a stranger and a mystery amid the familiar occurrences of the every day. Yet she was at home and at ease—firm, secure, and touchingly near and open—among things eternal.

Only one portrait remained after her, one from her childhood. From descriptions we know that she was small, and wore exclusively white. In her youth she was beautiful and surrounded with loving friends. She did not write till her thirty-second year. But look at this child's portrait—what a singular prediction in those large, wide-open eyes!

The estimates regarding her always differed. The names of William Blake, Emily Brontë, were mentioned when her volumes

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S. Foster Damon's lecture at the Boston Public Library at 4:30 this afternoon, under the auspices of the New England Poetry Club, is open to the public. Mr. Damon's subject will be Amy Lowell, and as he knows Miss Lowell well and is himself a poet of distinction, he is sure to handle the subject interestingly. The November lecture in this course was delivered by Robert Hilger, president of the club. He and Mr. Damon, both of whom are with the department of English at Harvard, were the joint editors of "Eight Harvard Poets," published several years ago, and Mr. Damon has a new book, "William Blake, His Philosophy and Symbols," which Houghton Mifflin Co. will bring out in January.

As a classically trained physician, Oliver Wendell Holmes, who first called Boston the Hub, would have had no trouble with the Latin translation for the term in the letter accompanying the medal given by Ravenna to Mr. Belden of our public library—"Umbilicus Americae!"

photo and it was at the invitation of Henry James that I ceased working on it. I may say that he himself and his friends considered it an excellent likeness. . . . I thought your great library might like to possess a portrait of one of the finest minds your country has to be proud of—hence my gift." The bust is said to be "the most remarkable presentation of the famous novelist and sociologist. . . . The detail of the work is perfect, the general effect complete and satisfying."

Lowell (mass) (Coville) Oct 1900
Dec 13, 1923

With mingled feelings we gather from the Boston Herald the impression that in bestowing a medal on Mr. Belden of the Boston Public Library the Italian municipality of Ravenna refers to the Hub of the Solar System as "Umbilicus Americae." This term is susceptible of various translations of which "a round cicatrix about the median line of the abdomen" seems to us the most elegant. Geographically, Boston can hardly be esteemed the navel of the country. Metaphorically, perhaps it is. In any case "Umbilicus Americae" remains an expression better left in the generous Latin than brought down to date in the vernacular of the North End. It remains for the Curley administration to erect in Copley Square a modest monument, such as the obelisks at Delphi or the metae near the southern gate of Rome, to mark the umbilical point of the intellectual world.

Boston Globe.

December 11, 1923.

WHAT BRINGS EARLY MORNING GROUP TO LIBRARY, AWAITING OPENING?

Reporter Views Battalion of the Steps and Finds Books Are Not Always the Cause

"And there is the public library," writes Heywood Brown in his "It Seems to Me" column on the Globe editorial page, "around the doors of which, we are informed, a little knot of people gathers every morning to wait for the opening. What are these books for which they are so eager?"

To tell the truth, it isn't always books that these early arrivals are after. Anyway, some of those who clustered around the entrance of the Boston Public Library before the opening at 9 o'clock came on an interesting assortment of missions.

The first person to look blankly at the closed doors along about 8:30, and then for the next half-hour to amuse himself by pacing off the width of the steps innumerable times, was a white-haired old gentleman with the "scholar's stoop." Who says that the intellectual Boston of old is no more? This man was mumbling to himself, with a harassed expression. He unburdened himself to the reporter, "I learned a lot of poetry in my youth," he said, "and it has stayed by me ever since, but last night I lost my way in Milton's 'Comus.' We have no copy of it and I'm waiting here in order to ease my mind when the doors open."

By 8:45 a dozen people were cooling their heels and taking in the scenery of Copley sq. One of them was especially interested in the views; he was a newcomer to Boston, a passer-through. Just why he had come to the library he wasn't exactly certain; but he was interested in art and wanted to see the mural decorations. Books played no part in his visit.

"Marge's" Errand

Then there was "Marge." She had a friend of unknown appellation who was

trying her best to drag her from intellectual haunts to the realm of Christ—was shopping. But the learned young woman (she didn't look especially tedious, but then?) insisted upon waiting until she could get that copy of Gibbon she just had to read.

And of course there were the research students and others whose watches were fast and who thought it must be quarter past instead of quarter of.

"The early arrivals vary," said Charles F. D. Belden, the director of the library, "both in numbers and errands. Sometimes there are five people here before 9 o'clock, sometimes as many as 30. As a rule, the larger crowds are in the winter. The poor people from the tenement districts, whose houses are cold and cheerless, like to come to the library on cold days and read newspapers and magazines in comfortable warmth. Perhaps the prime reason of their coming is warmth, but I like to think that they obtain real intellectual stimulus from their visits here. I am sure that some of them do."

"The library steps are also popular during the examination season, especially with the young people. I wonder how many young men have passed tests because they found the books they needed at the Public Library."

"The young students, the poor warmth-seekers, and the business man who stops on his way to work to return a book are the only early comers who can be classed in groups. The others come on missions spread over a wide variety of subjects."

Students of character, go around one of these days to the Public Library a little before 9. There will always be some one on the steps there, and it will be surprising if there is not at least one interesting personality among the group.

Boston Telegram.

December 12, 1923.

LIBRARY DIRECTOR IS AWARDED MEDAL

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston public library, has been awarded the Dante medal by the city of Ravenna, Italy, as a mark of honor to him and the citizens of Boston.

Dec 12 '23
SCIENCE MONITOR.

CITY OF RAVENNA HONORS MR. BELDEN

Melano Rossi, Cavaliere Ufficiale of the Order of the Crown of Italy, on behalf of the city of Ravenna, yesterday awarded the Dante Medal to Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library. In the speech of presentation it was stated that the award was a mark of honor not only to Mr. Belden personally, but to the city of Boston as well.

Mr. Rossi also read a letter to Mr. Belden which was prepared at the ancient library at Ravenna and signed by Andrea Cagnoni, the deputy mayor there. The letter read in part: "The work done by you and your institution in making the fruits of Italian culture available to Americans has certainly not escaped our attention, and for this very noble and efficacious work we, as good Italians, are deeply grateful."

A smaller Dante medal has been given to Miss Mary F. Curley, librarian of the North End branch of the Boston Public Library, in token of her work among young Americans of that quarter who are largely of Italian parentage.

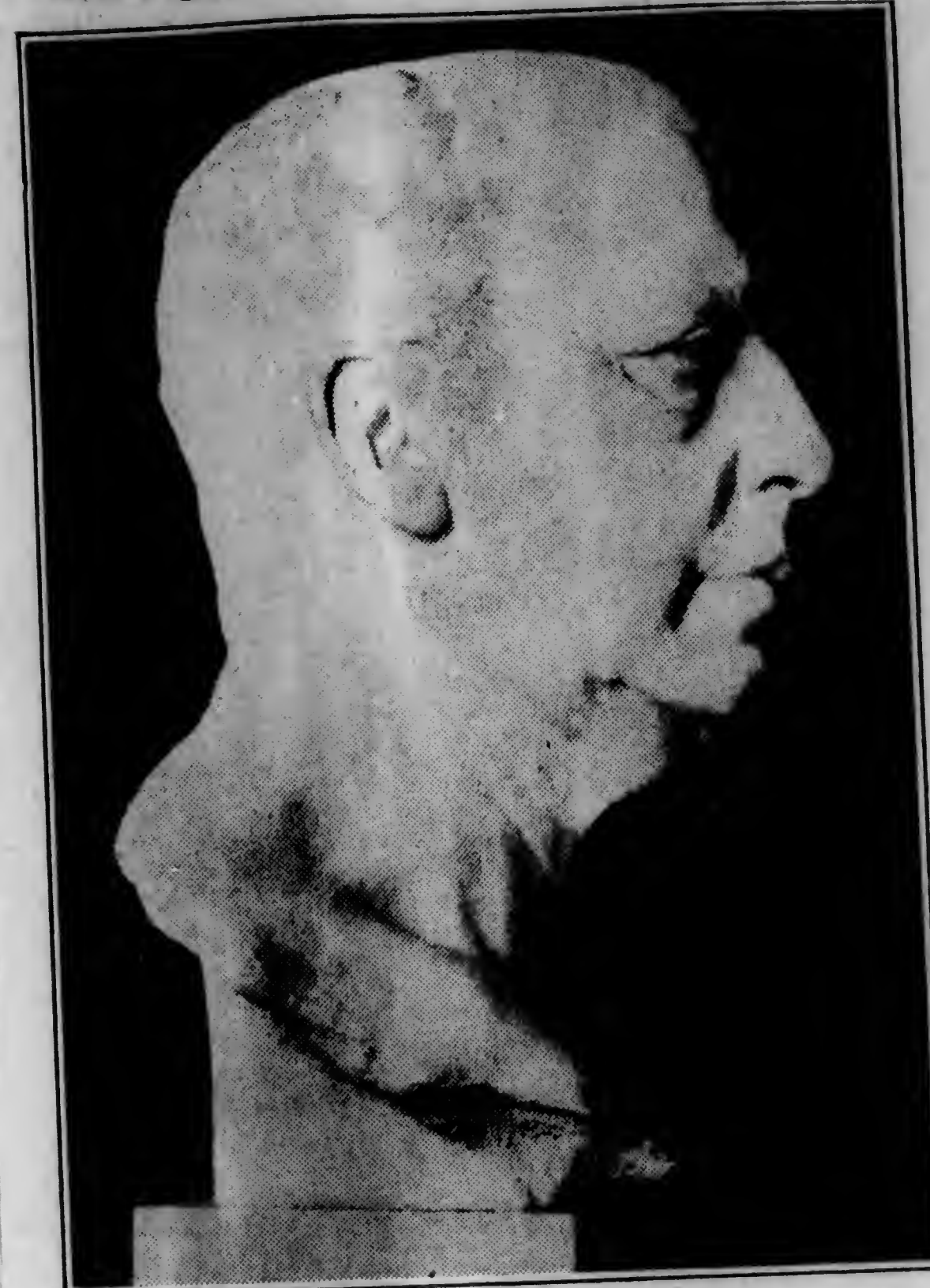
THE HENRY JAMES BUST A Fine Marble Presented to Boston Public Library Is Now on View in Trustees' Room

The Boston Public Library has recently received by gift from the sculptor, Francis Derwent Wood, R. A., an exquisite marble bust of Henry James. It was offered through Mr. John S. Sargent, who commissioned the work in 1914, and who considers the bust a fine piece of portraiture. In 1917 Mr. Kinston Parks of Chelsea, England, wrote to the trustees offering the bust as a gift from Americans in London and English admirers of Henry James. If it should be subscribed for, apparently the required amount was not secured, for the project never came to anything. In the spring of this year Mr. Sargent opened the offer again, saying that Mr. Wood was willing to present the bust to the Boston Public Library. At their meeting of Oct. 26, the trustees renewed their vote of acceptance, which was communicated to Mr. Wood. The bust has been received and placed in the trustees' room until a location shall be made ready for it elsewhere.

A marble copy of the bust was bought by the Chantry trustees and placed in the National Gallery of British Art, Millbank, London, and a bronze replica, subscribed for by residents of Chelsea, neighbors of Henry James, is in the Chelsea Public Library. Mr. Wood writes of it, "The bust took exactly thirteen hours to complete and it was at the instigation of Henry James that I ceased working on it. I may say that he himself and his friends considered it an excellent likeness. . . . I thought your great library might like to possess a portrait of one of the finest minds your country has to be proud of—hence my gift." The bust is said to be "the most remarkable presentation of the famous novelist and sociologist. . . . The detail of the work is perfect, the general effect complete and satisfying."

Christian Science Monitor. December 12, 1923.

Library's New Bust of Henry James



Work Was Commissioned by John Singer Sargent in England in 1914. Was Tentatively Offered to Library in 1917. Finally It Was Presented by Francis Derwent Wood, Its Sculptor

BUST OF AUTHOR GIVEN TO LIBRARY

Original Marble Study of Henry James Was Taken From Life

A marble bust of Henry James, taken from life and said to be a remarkable likeness of the author, has been presented by its sculptor, Francis Derwent Wood, of London, to the Boston Public Library. It now stands in the trustees' room of the library awaiting permanent disposition elsewhere in the building.

The work was commissioned by John Singer Sargent in England in 1914 and now finds itself in Massachusetts, the early home of the American-English writer by what is described as a curious chain of circumstances. In 1917 the bust was tentatively offered to the Boston Library as a gift of Americans in London and of English admirers of Henry James, who felt that the early associations of the author with Boston made such a gift to the city particularly fitting. The required amount of the purchase price was apparently not subscribed at that war time, however, so nothing came of it then. In the spring of this year the offer was opened by Mr. Sargent again, who stated that this time the gift would come to the United States direct from Mr. Wood. A marble copy of the original has been placed in the National Gallery of British Art, Millbank, London, while a replica in bronze, subscribed for by the residents of Chelsea, England, neighbors of Henry James, is now in the public library there. It is the original work which has been brought to the United States.

Although it has been written of the bust that it is "the most remarkable presentation of the famous novelist and sociologist . . . the detail of the work is perfect, the general effect complete and satisfying," yet the work took only 13 hours to complete, Mr. Wood stating that it was at the instigation of the novelist himself that he left off working on it when he did, and considered it complete.

"I may say," Mr. Wood adds, in writing of the incident, "that he himself and his friends considered it an excellent likeness. I thought your great library might like to possess a portrait of one of the finest men your country has to be proud of—hence my gift."

It is recalled that Mr. Sargent's Holy Grail paintings have long been one of the principal ornaments of the Boston Public Library. Since it was the American painter who originally commissioned the Henry James bust, it is felt that his connection with the library has been helpful in securing the new work of art for Boston.

Boston Transcript—December 14, 1923.

Bust of Henry James



Portrait in Marble of the Famous Novelist, Which Has Been Presented by the Sculptor, Francis Derwent Wood, R. A., to the Boston Public Library

Boston Transcript—December 15, 1923.

SETTLE "ENGLISH" DISPUTES

Boston Public Library Establishes a Laboratory for Every-Day Language Perplexities

The Boston Public Library, in behalf of the extension service committee, is prepared to receive inquiries regarding the use of the English language. The usual textbooks and works of reference fail to give complete satisfaction on many questions that arise in the course of the day's work. On such questions a committee can consult individuals as well as books before giving an opinion, and may thus hope to supplement the ordinary sources of advice. The following may suggest the variety of questions which might be referred to the committee:

Is it proper to say, "The stock appreciated in value," "They shipped the goods by rail," "John Smith," instead of "Mr. John Smith," on the envelope enclosing check for services rendered? How far does custom in various callings justify forms of expression which depart from the standard (e. g., "buses" instead of "busses," the plural for "bus," the spelling adopted by McGraw-Hill Company, Inc., who publish many technical journals, among them "Bus Transportation")? Under what circumstances should abbreviations be used for titles, days of the week, names of States, etc. (e. g., "Rev. Charles Smith," instead of "The Reverend Charles Smith")? In general, how far may business English depart from literary usage?

Hundreds of questions like these are continually arising, which the extension service committee, on request, will be glad to consider. Some questions on "everyday English" may be answered offhand; others will require discussion and research. Time and experience, and very likely a series of bulletins, will be necessary before this feature of the extension service can be considered fully established.

Questions may be submitted by letter, telephone or personal call. The Boston Public Library's address is Copley square, Boston 17; its telephone number, Back Bay 8750.

Boston Transcript—December 15, 1923.

CHRISTMAS EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

Collection of Books and Prints Is Arranged for the Holiday Season

The Public Library has installed in its exhibition room a Christmas exhibition, including a selection of color prints and photographs of famous Madonnas. The larger prints are published by the Medici Society, and the smaller ones are examples of the popular-priced color work of Steinhilber & Company of Leipzig. In the cases are shown about fifty new books suitable for Christmas gifts. In order not to deprive the public of the use of any library books, the copies exhibited have been lent by courtesy of the Archway Bookstore and of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls. The Shakespeare First Folio exhibition will be continued for some weeks longer.

BINDERS GET RAISE AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

The wage committee of the Allied Printing Trades' Council announced at a meeting of Bindery Women's Union 55, held last night at 2 Boylston place, that an increase of \$3 a week had been obtained for the women employed in the bindery department of the Boston Public Library, bringing their weekly wage to \$23.50.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: For president, Miss Mary Meehan; vice-president, Miss Minnie Carroll; secretary-treasurer, Miss Mary Coyne; recording secretary, Miss Mary Morley; sergeant-at-arms, Miss Mary Olin; business representative, Miss Mary Meehan.

Boston Herald, Dec 16, 1923

BINDERS GET RAISE AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

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ing Transcript

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1923

Patriotic—Books

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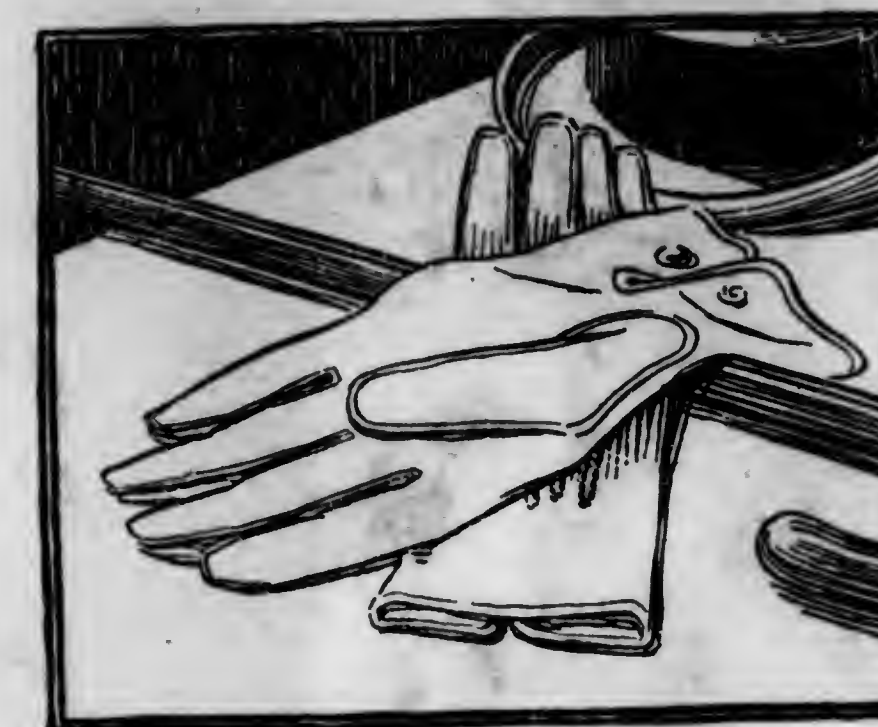
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Jordan Marsh Company THE STORE FOR MEN A Separate Store in a Separate Building Jordan Marsh Company Washington Street at Summer



Walking Sticks and Gloves

Always Favorite Gifts

For the man who knows—a good imported English walking stick is a gift that takes rank with his favorite pipe.

Fifty styles or more of the best English and French walking sticks—our own direct importation—snakewood, malacca, bamboo and ebony, 5.00 to 25.00

Gloves take a hand in Christmas giving and for many shoppers come first on the list.

Mocha and Buckskin gloves just received from high-grade makers. 4.50

Cape Gloves.....3.50 to 4.50

Ties that hold values up and keep prices down—made of silks from England, France and Austria.

—Patterns reproduced from antique book binding designs in finest silks, 3.00

Other Silk Neckwear....1.00 to 6.00

Handkerchiefs—The greatest variety we have ever shown in cotton, linen and silks; plain, initialed and hemstitched; white and colored.....25¢ to 5.00

THE DAYLIGHT CLOTHING STORE

Some of the details of his story, the result of fancy and memory, perhaps inextricably blended, are doubtless wrong. Apparently no one but Hewes believes John Hancock to be among the active participants, but in the main his story was no doubt correct. He seems to have been one of the stormy no hot-headed brawls. The participants knew that their act was one of grave danger to themselves. But a great principle was at stake. They dared to put it to the touch and that night at Griffin's wharf was taken the greatest step yet made towards American Independence.

Boston Transcript - December 14, 1923.

Bust of Henry James

Boston Transcript -
December 15, 1923.

SETTLE "ENGLISH" DISPUTES

Boston Public Library Establishes a Labo-
ratory for the Study of English Literature

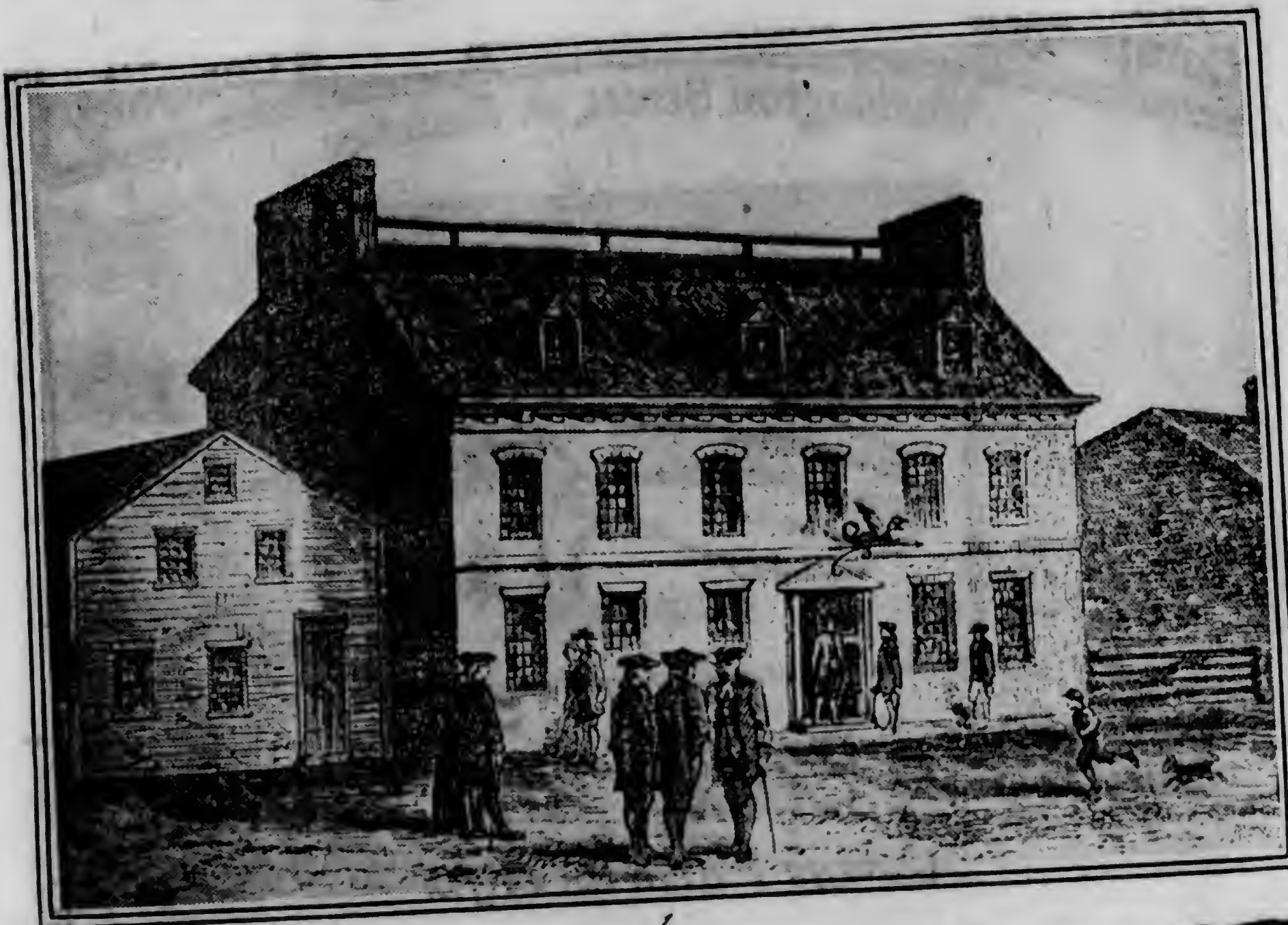
TWO

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1923

PART THREE

Many Boston Tea Parties Now Brewing

BY SHERWIN LAWRENCE COOK



Portrait in
b



Beginning Next Friday and Continuing Through the Greater Part of Next Week, Local Societies Will Observe the 150th Anniversary of the Boston Tea Party

By Sherwin Lawrence Cook

THE aroma of the most comforting of beverages threatens to mount to heaven from nearly a dozen "tea parties" to be held in Boston during the next ten days in glorification of that famed event which next Sunday will have receded a full hundred years.



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Beginning Next Friday and Continuing Through the Greater Part of Next Week, Local Societies Will Observe the 150th Anniversary of the Boston Tea Party

By Sherwin Lawrence Cook

THE aroma of the most comforting of beverages threatens to mount to heaven from nearly a dozen "tea parties" to be held in Boston during the next ten days in glorification of that famed event which next Sunday will have receded a full hundred and fifty years into the vista of history.

If a hundred and fifty years ago next Saturday evening a stranger had walked the streets of Boston he would have had an indefinable sense that something unusual was impending. Unless he had approached the water front, he would have been unable to point to any signs of portents. Had he met any Bostonians they would have returned his salutations with wonted courtesy and gone quietly about their business. Had he listened to conversations between citizens he might have heard that one Rotch had made a fruitless visit to the customs office on that morning, or that Governor Hutchinson had departed for his home in Milton that afternoon, but if, perchance, his unfamiliar features were noticed the conversation would have immediately languished. No troops were to be seen in the city, although two regiments, destined for years to be jeeringly referred to as those of Sam Adams, were garrisoned at the castle, whither the



Tho. Melville

protests of the Father of the American Revolution had driven them. The small watch was doubtless upon its accustomed rounds, but if the visitor wished to see a show of physical force he would have found it necessary to go to the wharves. Had he approached Griffin's wharf he would quickly have been accosted by a civilian guard, and unless he could show

an excellent reason for being in that vicinity, quickly sent about his business. No authorized police authority was ever more respected than this small volunteer guard around the Dartmouth, Beaver and Eleanor. These men had no standing in law. They were yeomen serving what they believed was the common cause, absolutely without definite authority. And yet their action was acquiesced in by the entire community.

They were guarding three hundred and forty-two chests of good marketable tea aboard these ships. The cup that cheers, harmless and comforting, had become the bone of contention around which the destiny of a continent was to revolve and not only the strength of the volunteer guard, which had been posted night after night for several weeks, but the perturbation reflected on the thoughtful faces of the pedestrians, gave evidence that the crisis was rapidly approaching.

Little need be said today of the events which led up to this crisis. Great Britain had yielded most of her claims of colonial taxation. She had only kept a small duty on tea and the ameliorating influence of her action had been felt by many. One man had determined that ease and comity should not come out of this condition. Night and day Samuel Adams, irrepresensible disciple of Locke, had agitated, preached, written. His influence had gone far beyond New England. His committees of correspondence were organized everywhere and when it became known that England, to assist the hard-pressed East India Company, was to import tea under a duty, would make it marketable at a low price, the great Whig element in America became deeply concerned.

So when the Dartmouth, Eleanor and Beaver arrived in Boston in quick succession and were moored at Griffin's wharf, at the foot of what is now Pearl Street, the element of Boston's citizenship faced what they rightly estimated an opportunity to test a great question. Adams and his familiar antagonist, Governor Hutchinson, were again face to face. In the twenty days which ensued before it be-

- 1—The Green Dragon Tavern, Which Contained the Lodge Room of St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons, Where a Large Number of Tea Party Participants Disguised Themselves.
- 2—The Doggett House, Formerly at the Corner of Hollis and Tremont Streets, Another Important Rendezvous.
- 3—A Contemporary Cartoon Representing the British Ministry Seeking to Force the Tea on the Colony with the Port Bill as the Alternative. Engraved by Paul Revere.
- 4—Phil of Tea Taken from the Boots of Thomas Melville, and Now in Possession of the Bostonian Society.
- 5—Thomas Melville and His Famous Cocked Hat, Which He Never Abandoned. He Died in 1832.
- 6—The Route of the Tea Party from the Old South Church, Hutchinson Street Ran Parallel and Close to What Is Now Pearl St.
- 7—George Robert Twelves Hewes, One of the Last Survivors and the Subject of Two Memoirs Concerning His Experiences in the Tea Party.

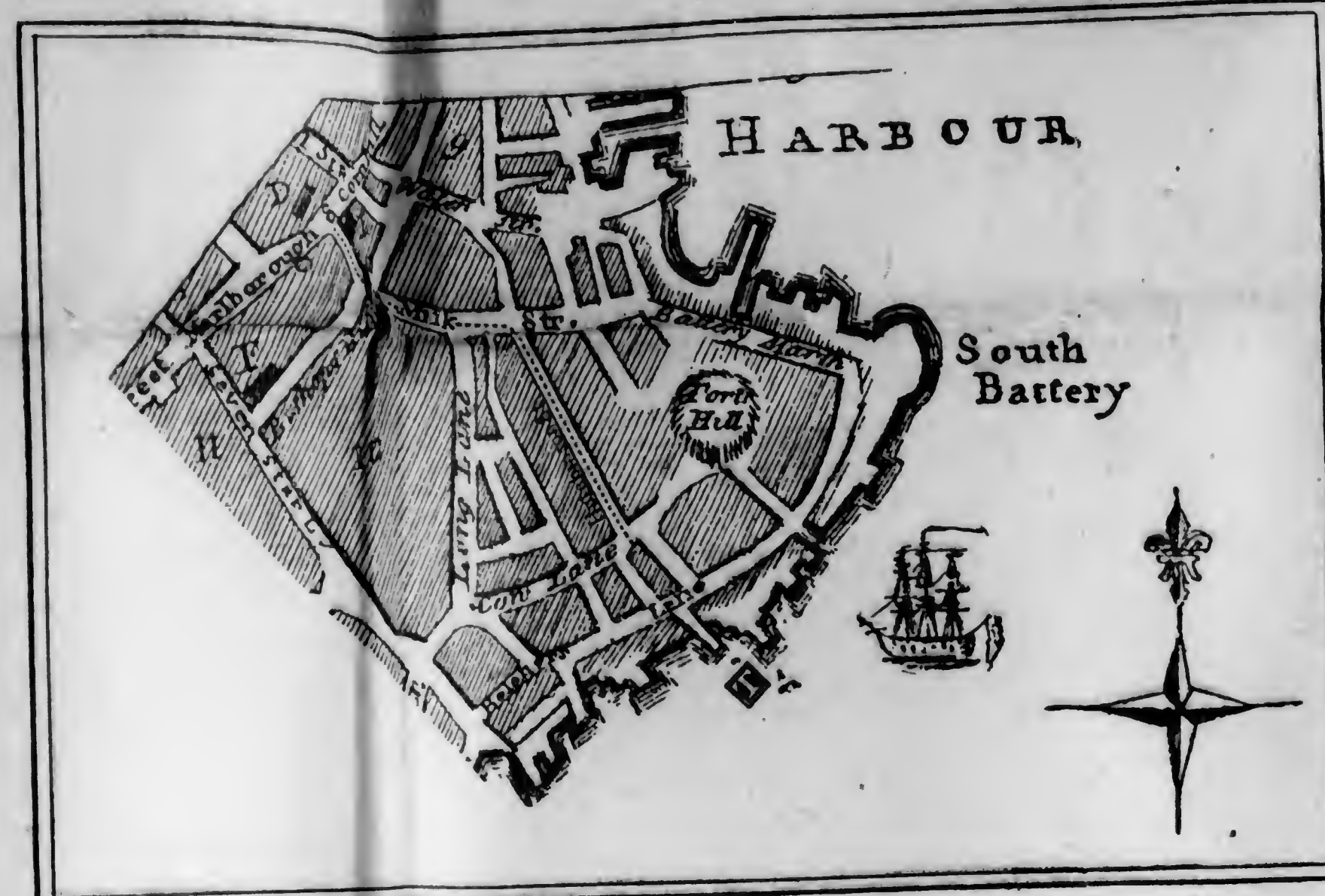
came the Government's duty to seize these cargoes and sell the tea, and thus collect the tax, every civil expedient had been tried. It had been a time of keen political maneuvering with Hutchinson ostensibly commanding the situation but with Adams increasingly aligned with the trend of things, for he was looking beyond and estimating the logic of events. Probably Hutchinson himself sensed this, for some historians tell us he was anxious that the tea vessels should anchor outside the limits which would put them within the jurisdiction of the customs authorities until some decision could be reached which would avoid trouble.

Early "Peaceful Picketing"

But the certainty that other cargoes than tea alone and heisted upon entering port. The tea was in a trap. It could not go back, in Hutchinson's view, which had been posted night after night for several weeks, but the perturbation reflected on the thoughtful faces of the pedestrians, gave evidence that the crisis was rapidly approaching.

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taxationists and the Government party. On that morning he had demanded clearance papers from the customs authorities. They were denied and on the morning of the 16th he reported to the town meeting. No doubt on this evening there were several meetings of men who had, doubtless with the connivance of Adams, the other patriot leaders and the caucus club, decided what to do as a last resort. Doubtless some of these men met at the Long Room where the king's rebellious subjects were wont to discuss matters of great moment. Perhaps they carried bundles which might be presumed to contain refreshment or anything other than clothing. Others, perhaps, met at the Green Dragon Tavern where St. Andrew's Lodge of Freemasons, a potent factor in the community and a great force in the growing nationalism, had its lodge room. At these meetings only final and detailed plans must have been made, for doubtless the great issue of the carrying out of a popular mandate if it became necessary had not been in abeyance long after the first ship arrived. Thus when Boston slept on the night of Dec. 15, 1773, peaceful as all seemed, its citizens, even though they did not know exactly what would eventuate, knew that much was upon the knees of the gods.

But Sam Adams knew, and he also knew that what was to be done would be known and judged for good and ill throughout the English-speaking world. Therefore not one peaceable door through which the colonists might pass must be left untried. That they were all locked was no doubt a source of deep satisfaction to him. Hutchinson was playing to his king; Adams to the world.

Mixing Tea with Salt Water

The adjourned town meeting which convened next day to listen to the report of the perturbed and helpless Rotch was a patient body. When the merchant reported his inability to get a clearance it was decided to send him to the governor. It was found that Hutchinson had sought to evade the appeal by remaining in his mill. Hancock spoke, and so in all probability did Warren. The great speech of the day was made by Josiah Quincy, Jr., whose namesake and descendant was to make a great oration in commemoration of this event a century later. But most significant was the short speech of John Rowe, merchant and former Massachusetts provincial grand master, doubtless one of the sharers of the great secret, who boldly exclaimed: "Who knows how tea will mix with salt water?" This was probably no impromptu line in the drama. It was doubtless a "feeler," and the shout of approval must have warmed the cockles of the heart of the suave manager, who, cast for the lead, took part in the prologue, presided over the meeting.

This Meeting Can Do No More
At last the wearied and discouraged Quaker returned. Hutchinson would give

no aid. Then Adams came forward. His part was now to pronounce the last word in the serenity of ordered formalism. Slowly, gravely, inscrutably, but significantly, he said, "This meeting can do no more to save the country."
"You know the rest in the books you have read," as Mr. Longfellow would have said had he turned this epic into verse (and well he might, for his hero, Paul Revere, bore a sturdy part that night and galloped away next morning to carry a stirring message to the other colonies.) We need tell in

no detail how war whoops from the vestibule greeted Adams's final sentence, how the gallery cried: "Boston harbor's a tea pot tonight!" how in the shades of the early evening the party, some disguised as Indians and some with less elaborate preparations but still with enough black upon their faces to elude identification, made their way from the church to the wharf, their way from the church to the wharf, overboard every pound of tea in the entire consignment, then went their way, leaving

(Continued on Following Page)

Tea Leaves From the Library

The Boston Public Library's Tea-Book List for the week is as follows:

- Barton, William Elazar. When Boston braved the king. A story of Tea-party times. Boston. [1899.] Plates. 77.137; Z.F.235.1
- Drake, Francis Samuel, editor. Tea leaves. Boston. 1884. 235.06.62
- Gilman, Caroline Howard. Recollections of the private centennial celebration of the overthrow of the tea, at Griffin's Wharf, in Boston Harbor, December 16, 1773, in honor of Samuel Howard. Cambridge. 1874. Plate. 445.208
- Hawkes, James. A retrospect of the Boston Tea-party, with a memoir of George R. T. Hewes, a survivor. New York. 1834. Portrait. 235.149
- Hutchinson, Thomas. The destruction of the tea. [Boston. 1896. Old South leaflets. General series. No. 68.] 4419.58.5
- Massachusetts Historical Society. Boston. Proceedings of a special meeting . . . December 16, 1773; being the one hundredth anniversary of the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor. Boston. 1874. Facsimile. 235.55
- Pollard, Josephine. The Boston Tea Party. December, 1773. [Humorous verse.] Drawn by H. W. McVickar. Text by Josephine Pollard. New York. [1882.] Colored illus. 2402.59
- Thatcher, Benjamin Bussey. Traits of the Tea-party; being a memoir of George R. T. Hewes, one of the last of its survivors; with a history of that transaction . . . New York. 1835. Portrait. 4419.15
- Wall, Caleb Arnold. The historic Boston Tea-party of December 16, 1773. Worcester. 1896. Portrait. Plates. 235.112
- Watson, Henry Clay. The Boston Tea Party, and other stories of the American Revolution, relating many daring deeds of the old heroes. Boston. 1888. [Classics for home and school.] 445.107

Revised from The Yankee Tea-party (4414.182).

Day After

The Last

survivor.
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Boston Transcript

234 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1923

The "Star Gleams" to Be Given at Boston Public Library

Community Service and the Library Staff to Produce Christmas Pageant Tomorrow Evening and Sunday Afternoon

The Christmas pageant, "Star Gleams," by Florence Lewis Spear, with tableaux from Grace W. Ripley's "Light of the Star," to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library under the auspices of the Community Service of Boston, will have two presentations. A preliminary performance will be given tomorrow evening, at eight o'clock, at which some two hundred disabled veterans of the World War will be present as guests, and members of the library staff and their friends are especially invited. The main performance, listed in the free public lecture course, will be given Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Many members of the library staff will take part in the pageant, either as performers or as singers.

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1923

LIBRARY SENDS OUT XMAS GREETINGS

Posters and Book Marks Note Holidays

The public library officials are using posters and book-marks in giving Christmas season greetings to the public and in setting forth the resources of the library and its 21 branches.

An attractive book-mark is placed in each book borrowed during the Christmas season. It is printed in color, has a candlestick decoration and the library motto, "Lux Omnium Civium," and bears a Christmas greeting. At the entrances of the library and the branches are posters, handsomely printed in red, green and brown by the printing department of the library. Besides wishes for a merry Christmas and happy New Year, the posters set forth the fact that nearly 3,000,000 books have been loaned by the library department this year, and that the officials would like to have the readers call to the attention of friends and neighbors the advantages of the library.

During the last week the cars of the Elevated have carried on their fronts posters which read: "Free books for your use in the public library and its branches."

Boston Transcript

234 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1923

AND THE BUCK CAME BACK

The Interesting Story of an Attempt to Remove a Picture from the Boston Public Library—What Will the Legislature Do

(From the Springfield Union)

An illuminating example of passing the buck and what it leads to is afforded in the case of the much-discussed painting, "The Synagogue," by John Singer Sargent, in the Boston Public Library. This is one of a series of mural decorations in the library depicting religious history and was the cause of much controversy about two years ago, prominent persons of the Jewish faith in Boston and elsewhere protesting against it on the ground that it tended to ridicule their religion. The noted artist who painted it denied that such was his intent or that the picture did reflect upon Judaism, but the Jewish people continued their protest, as the result of which the 1922 Legislature passed an act authorizing the State Department of Education "to take by right of eminent domain for educational purposes in teaching art or the history of art" the painting in question.

A Plain Case

This was a plain case of passing the buck to the Department of Education, as the only object sought was the removal of the offending picture from public view on the walls of the Public Library. It was never thought by any member of the Legislature that the Department of Education would make use of the painting for educational or any other purpose. In fact, to have made such use of it either in the public schools or the State Normal Schools would have been quite as offensive to the Jewish people as to leave it on view in the library. The legislators merely passed the responsibility for the picture's future along to the Department of Education and congratulated themselves upon having cleverly disposed of a troublesome question.

The Department of Education, however, refuses to be the goat in this transaction, and has filed a report with the Legislature in which Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, cites good and sufficient reasons why the course directed by the Legislature should not be followed, chief among them being that, "It is the established policy of the Commonwealth to guard against introduction into the schools of anything that may provoke sectarian or religious controversy." So the buck comes back to the Legislature with far better grace than it was passed by that body to the Department of Education.

The Picture's Still There

The picture is still in the Public Library. Whether it should remain there or not is a question that should be determined on its merits and with due consideration for the rights and feelings of all persons concerned. If this or any other picture in a public library constitutes an unnecessary affront to any religion, Jewish, Protestant, Catholic or any other, in all justice and decency it should be removed and not put on public exhibition elsewhere. In any circumstances, a picture that is the subject of religious controversy should not be taken over by the State for use in any of the public schools.

Of course, the Legislature of 1922 did not expect such use to be made of it. In fact, the controversy over the picture was entirely outside of the Legislature's realm. It had been appealed to, however, to do something, and the law of eminent domain was invoked for the seizure of the picture, which was the only way in which the State could step in and take it. The pretext of taking it for educational purposes was a cheap piece of hypocrisy and sham. What really was expected was that the Board of Education would take the picture and put it and keep it out of sight. The board, however, has done the proper and honorable thing in passing the buck directly back to the Legislature, and it will be interesting to see what that body's next move will be.

Boston Advertiser Dec. 24, 1923.



"A LIGHT GLEAMS OUT OF THE SKY." Ruth von Schoppe of Fenwood road, as the Angel Gabriel, entertained a delighted audience in the Christmas pageant, "Star Gleams," presented by members of the Boston Library staff in the Lecture Hall of the library under the auspices of the Community Service of Boston. (Staff Photo.)

The Boston Post

The Independent Democratic Paper of New England

(Issued daily by Post Publishing Co.)
DECEMBER 22, 1923. NO. 19; VOL. 447

FRENCH BOOKS GIVEN TO HUB

Donated to Library by Professor Lebon

Prof. Charles P. Lebon, former head of the French department at the English High School, has just presented to the Boston Public Library a gift of 219 volumes from his own private library. These consist of French history and literature, the work of early and modern French writers. Mr. Lebon specialized in the history of France and many editions in his collection are of recognized and established standards. Of especial interest is a scarce edition of Moliere in one volume and a score of volumes of that author's life and works. This rare edition of Moliere was not previously in possession of the Boston Public Library.

One hundred and twelve of the gift volumes are in attractive morocco binding and the whole collection is that of a man of scholarly tastes.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS FROM THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

LUX OMNIUM CIVIVM

With the coming of Christmas, the Public Library extends to you greetings in the hope that during the New Year it may continue to serve you.

Three million Library books were lent for use in the homes of citizens during 1923. The Library desires to extend this service to many new friends in 1924.

Will you not call to the attention of some friend or neighbor the advantages which the Library and its Branches offer, and the fact that every citizen has the right to make free use thereof. All will be welcomed by the librarians and their assistants.

With every good wish for Christmas and the New Year!

THE DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1923

Boston Public Library Posters a New Idea

The Public Library of the city of Boston has found a new way to express its Christmas greetings. At the entrance of the central library and of every branch is conspicuously placed a Christmas poster, printed in red, green and brown by the printing department of the library. This poster reads as follows:

With the coming of Christmas the Public Library of the city of Boston extends its greetings to you, its friends and patrons, and expresses the hope that in the New Year it may be able to serve you more fully than in the past.

This year nearly three million library books have been used in the homes of citizens, and while many new and valued friends have been made, it is the desire of the library to welcome many more during 1924.

In the spirit of the holiday season will you not call to the attention of some friend or neighbor the advantages of the Public Library and the possibility of obtaining a borrower's card at either the central building in Copley square or at any of its thirty-one branches?

Each citizen has the right to make free use of the Public Library, and will be given a hearty welcome and every help by all the librarians and their assistants.

With every good wish for Christmas and the New Year.

THE DIRECTOR AND STAFF

The Library is this year sending into the homes of its readers a book-mark, which is placed in every book borrowed from the Library during the Christmas season. This card, which is a very attractive piece of printing in color, is headed by a candlestick with the Library motto: "Lux Omnium Civium" ("the Light of All the Citizens"), and bears a message similar to that of the poster.

A further evidence of the Library's eagerness to serve the public has been lately displayed in the posters carried on the front of the cars of the Boston Elevated Railway during the past week, reading:

Free books for your use in the PUBLIC LIBRARY and its BRANCHES.

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, DEC 24, 1923

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

Sentiment Broadcasted by an Elaborate Poster

The Boston Public Library has found a new way to express its Christmas greetings. At the entrance of the Central Library and of every branch is conspicuously placed a poster, beautifully printed, indeed, green and brown by the printing department of the library. This poster, which seems to indicate that the Christmas spirit of the library is its spirit all the year round, reads as follows:

With the coming of Christmas, the Public Library of Boston extends its greetings to you, its friends and patrons, and expresses the hope that in the New Year it may be able to serve you more fully than in the past.

This year nearly 3,000,000 library books have been used in the homes of citizens, and while many new and valued friends have been made, it is the desire of the library to welcome many more during 1924.

In the spirit of the holiday season will you not call to the attention of some friend or neighbor the advantages of the public library and the possibility of obtaining a borrower's card at either the Central Building in Copley square or at any of its 31 branches.

Each citizen has the right to make free use of the public library, and will be given a hearty welcome and every help by all the librarians and their assistants.

With every good wish for Christmas and the New Year.

"The Director and Staff."

In addition to this greeting to those who enter its doors, the Library is this year sending into the homes of its readers a book-mark, which is placed in every book borrowed from the Library during the Christmas season. This card, which is a very attractive piece of printing in color, is headed by a candlestick with the Library motto "Lux omnium civium," and bears a message similar to that of the poster.

The director and staff of the Library evidently intend that the citizens of Boston shall have no excuse for not using the resources of this institution, of which the city is so proud. A further evidence of the Library's eagerness to serve the public has been lately displayed in the posters carried on the front of the cars of the Boston Elevated Railway during the past week, reading:

"Free books for your use in the Public Library and its branches."

December 1923.

Vol. 28. No. 10.

Public Libraries

559

Changes in Boston

IMPORTANT changes have been made in the administration of the Boston public library by a vote of its Board of trustees. Perhaps the most important was that made in the title belonging to the place which Mr Belden has occupied since March 15, 1917, when he was made librarian of the Boston public library. His title hereafter is to be director of the library. It is believed that this term more properly describes the wide scope of executive and managerial duties performed by the head of a large modern library than is conveyed in the title of librarian. The change also carries an advancement in salary from \$6,000 to \$7,500.

The second change that was made related to Frank H. Chase, Ph. D., who has been known as custodian of Bates hall and who is now officially designated as reference librarian. It is the further authorization of the Board of trustees that Mr Chase is to have direct charge of all matters pertaining to the use of books and such other executive work as may be entrusted to him by the director. There was a change also in Mr Chase's salary, which was raised to \$4,000 a year.

Mr Chase has been connected with the Boston public library for the past dozen years as custodian of special libraries, giving chief attention to the work of the fine arts department and later to the reference use of books in Bates hall. This brought him a wide acquaintance with all branches of the library's affairs, thereby giving him a special outlook in the new duties he will be called on to perform.

Mr Belden's friends will rejoice with him in this larger opportunity that opens before him to do the larger work which it has been in his heart to do for many years. There is much to be said for the change in title from librarian to director. A public library in a metropolitan city calls for executive ability, business acumen, administrative knowledge and personal equipment, as well as acquaintance with and appreciation of books as literature and books as tools. All this, Mr Belden has in a marked degree and the already famous history which has attended the veteran public library of America will be by so much enlarged and advanced by the opportunity in hand.

Mr Chase is not so well known as many a less able man in the library field but a growing acquaintance among his co-workers reveals the fact that he is a scholar of more than ordinary attainments, with the strongest instincts of a gentleman, and a growing professional pride and ability that will carry him far. Mr Chase is a graduate of Yale, with Phi Beta Kappa rank, 1894, receiving for actual work done the degree of Ph. D. from Yale in 1896. He also took graduate courses in Paris and at the University of Berlin, is master of a number of languages and for many years before entering the service of the Boston public library was a college teacher of English. His career as head of the department of English, at Beloit college, Wisconsin, gives him an acquaintance and following outside the limits of Boston, in which he is held in high esteem.

(over)

STORM BREWING OVER CITY'S BIG LIBRARY IN COPLEY SQ.

Critics Claim That Librarian Beldon's Narrowness Prevents Catholic Employees from Receiving Just Deserts—Board of Trustees Has Relinquished Rights and Duties Since Rev Fr Connolly Took Chairmanship—Issue Bond to Result in Public Controversy

By Herman Holt

It seems a pity that, just as the mayor and the finance commission have reached a point where they can sit down peaceably together and discuss Gen. John H. Dunn, William Shakespeare and other great men, a new and dangerous possibility of municipal discord should make its appearance in Copley square.

It is all about Boston's superb library system which, admittedly, in Boston, at least, is the greatest library system that the world has ever known. And it is all because the board of trustees has surrendered part, if not all of its powers to Charles H. D. Beldon, librarian, at \$6000 a year.

The situation is peculiar, and as yet it is discussed only in a whisper, but there is the making of a vocal cyclone in the conditions. Moreover, those who are finding the most fault with the conditions and claiming that there is racial and religious prejudice behind them, are also facing and admitting facts which somewhat confuse the outsider.

For some years, following the death of Josiah H. Benton, Rev Alexander H. Mann was chairman of the board of trustees. He was the well-known Episcopalian rector of Trinity, and when he resigned his pastorate to go elsewhere as a bishop it was thought to be exactly the proper thing to elevate a Catholic clergyman, then a member of the board of trustees, to the chairmanship. Hence, Rev Arthur T. Connolly became chairman, and now fills the place.

It has been claimed for a long time that certain employees of the library department who have held their positions for years have been unable to obtain their deserts because of religious prejudices. In other words, to put the case plainly, discrimination, it is claimed, has been practiced against Catholic employees.

Therefore, when Rev Fr Connolly was made chairman, it was felt that justice, long overdue, would soon make her appearance and give to every employee of the department, regardless of race and religion, that which was his or hers in all fairness, for it was maintained and is still maintained, although not in offensive language, that Librarian Beldon is not exactly enamored of anybody who bears an Irish name and adheres to the faith which a very large majority

of the Irish race accept with enthusiasm.

Librarian Beldon, it was felt, could be induced to see promotions and assignments differently, with a Catholic clergyman at the head of the board of trustees and anxious for fair play for everybody. But now, alas and alack, the claim is made, and it is being made out loud, that since the new chairman took his place the board of trustees has practically abdicated its most important powers and has turned them over to the librarian himself.

Therefore the consolidated murmur which is rapidly becoming something more than a murmur. If any one of several well-known Bostonians had been selected for chairman of the board, nobody would have been surprised had he done what he could to prevent decisions concerning wages and promotions from being considered by the board of trustees, but why should the present board, with Fr Connolly at its head, do just what it was not expected to do?

It is admitted that, from a purely literary and artistic point of view the chairmanship of Fr Connolly leaves nothing to be desired. He has a broad and deep knowledge of art and literature, and he is as broad personally as his knowledge. Nobody could be more highly esteemed than he is by his fellow members.

But, in spite of all this, Librarian Beldon, who has been with the department for something more than six years, is in firmer control than ever before, and his word as to the personnel is law as well as gospel. Thus far nobody has gone so far as to call him a Ku Klux Klansman but nobody knows what may happen in the near future. And it seems all the more regrettable, because just now Mayor Curley is breaking bread with the Finance Commission, smoking the pipe of peace with its members and planning, as I understand it, to have Courtenay Guild take charge of his campaign for the Republican endorsement in the Beacon Hill district.

However, the facts are as I have tried to state them, and while there may be a few laudable denials, they will not alter the facts. The critics of Librarian Beldon insist that, while he is obviously anti-Catholic in his treatment of subordinates, his position has been strengthened by a board of trustees headed by a Catholic clergyman.

As for my own opinion, gained from daily musings and readings in Bates Hall, I have none to offer. In a case like that, involving delicate issues, I can't say or do anything that

would injure my chances for election to the City Council under the next charter revision.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS WORKS OF NEWTON

Boston Institution Rich in First and Contemporary Editions

For the occasion of the anniversary of Newton's birthday, there is an exhibition now in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library from his works. There is, however, some difficulty in fixing the date of this anniversary. Newton was born on Dec. 25, 1642, but the cyclopaedias add in haste that this is the "Old Style reckoning."

The Boston Public Library is rich in first and contemporary editions of Newton's works. Few people know that the Public Library is the possessor of a volume which was not only the personal property of Newton himself, but which served him as the basic text for the subsequent Latin edition. This volume is the first edition (1704) of the "Opticks." The book contains all the autograph corrections and additions of Newton. Pasted in the volume are 16 pages of Newton's manuscript, a first draft of his latest optical researches. This invaluable book and manuscript belonged to Theodore Parker; the Boston Public Library came into possession of it in 1873.

The first Latin edition of the "Opticks" (1706) is on exhibition also. A comparison of the first manuscript with the printed text is especially interesting, as it shows Newton just in the middle of his researches.

Of the "Principia"—undoubtedly the masterpiece of Newton—the library possesses several fine copies. Among them, the second Cambridge edition (1713), the Amsterdam edition (1714), the Geneva edition (1739-1742), the latter in four volumes with the voluminous commentaries of Le Seur and Jacquier. And then the collective edition, "Isaac Newton Opera," known as the Horsley edition (1779-1785). All these volumes, printed on large quarto, belonged to Nathaniel Bowditch; they bear his inscription, and the date when he acquired them.

Newton's "Optical Lectures" read at Cambridge, Anno 1669, while he was "Lucasian Professor of the Mathematics," his "Arithmetica Universalis" and his geometrical "Treatises" are also represented in the exhibition, to which Newton's own copy of the "Opticks," with his manuscript, lends exceptional interest.

The Boston Traveler

Vol. XCIX—No. 202. 171 Tremont Street. Established 1823.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1923.

EDITORIALS BY THE PEOPLE

On Saturdays, The Traveler opens its editorial columns to the discussion of interesting and timely topics through signed articles by representative citizens.

WHY STUDY HISTORY?

It Stimulates, Widens and Assists Thought

By CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, LL. B.

Director The Public Library, City of Boston.

MANY distinguished people in the course of past centuries have attempted to define history. It has been called the biography of nations; the story of the growth of human society; the story of men's thoughts as they have developed into action; the record of what man as a social being has thought and said and done.

A sound statement in regard to history is that the judgment of the future is determined by knowledge of the past. Dr. Johnson expressed a similar idea when he said that the present state of things is a consequence of the past and that it is natural to inquire as to the sources of the good we enjoy and the evils we suffer.

It has been well said that a knowledge of history aids and makes more meaningful current politics, social and economic questions; it also stimulates, widens and assists thought.

If the ideas expressed above are true, in whole or in part, the answer to the question, "Why study history?" should be obvious.

The Boston Post

The Independent Democratic
Paper of New England

(Issued daily by Post Publishing Co.)
DECEMBER 31, 1923. NO. 26; Vol. 447

"Message of Music" by Girls Disappointed Some of the Audience



BOSTON GIRLS DRESSED AS GREEK MAIDENS

They demonstrated "The Message of Music" lecture by Mme. Morey in the Public Library yesterday. Left to right are: Misses Beth Murch, Mildred Mills, Catherine Kimball, Louise Metays, Harriet Kimball and Elva Capron.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 3, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1924

WOMEN AND MUSIC IN AMERICA

Mrs. William Arms Fisher to Speak at Public Library Sunday Afternoon

"What Women Have Done for Music in America" will be discussed by Mrs. William Arms Fisher in the Public Library lecture hall Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Fisher approaches her subject from the angle of women's contribution in the development of audiences throughout the United States, their service in providing concert experiences to young talent, their extension of territory for the concert attractions which now play a part in every community's winter season, their influence in bringing about children's symphony concerts, and the support they have rendered in the development of symphony and band units in the public schools. She will touch upon the growth of settlement schools, and the present trend of city-wide endeavors to provide more and better music to the masses, greater participation in music and less exploitation of personalities.

Mrs. Fisher has long been identified with musical organization work as vice president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, and as a promoter of civic music association.

Miss Grace Gordon Pierce, soprano, director of music in the Arlington public schools, will contribute a group of American songs by women composers, with Mrs. M. L. Felton at the piano.

Girls in Greek costumes, advertised to demonstrate "The Message of Music," who caused a jam of hundreds in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library and a "S. R. O." sign to be posted a half hour before their scheduled appearance, lost scores of their audience in less than 15 minutes yesterday afternoon, when they appeared in cheese cloth, camouflaged by heavy petticoats, heavy stockings and shoes. And after one short song, the girls divested themselves of the Greek costumes—and the petticoats—to appear for the rest of the lecture in their ordinary street clothes. There was no dance or demonstration of Greek art such as the Rev. Dr. Guthrie of New York dared to stage in front of his own pulpit and even Boston's official censor, Mr. Casey, would have declared the performance highly modest.

"Music is neither an amusement nor an expression of vulgar sentiment," declared Madame Beale Morey of Malden, the lecturer. And the director of several studies of expression. And perhaps this explained the costumes of the girls.

"Domestic trials and tribulations now are set to music," she declared, giving an explanation for the wailing of the saxophones and the crash of drums that featured jazz of today. We are searching everywhere for a novelty and we take anything that comes to hand. The music of Beethoven is restful after the modern confusion of sounds."

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17. 1924



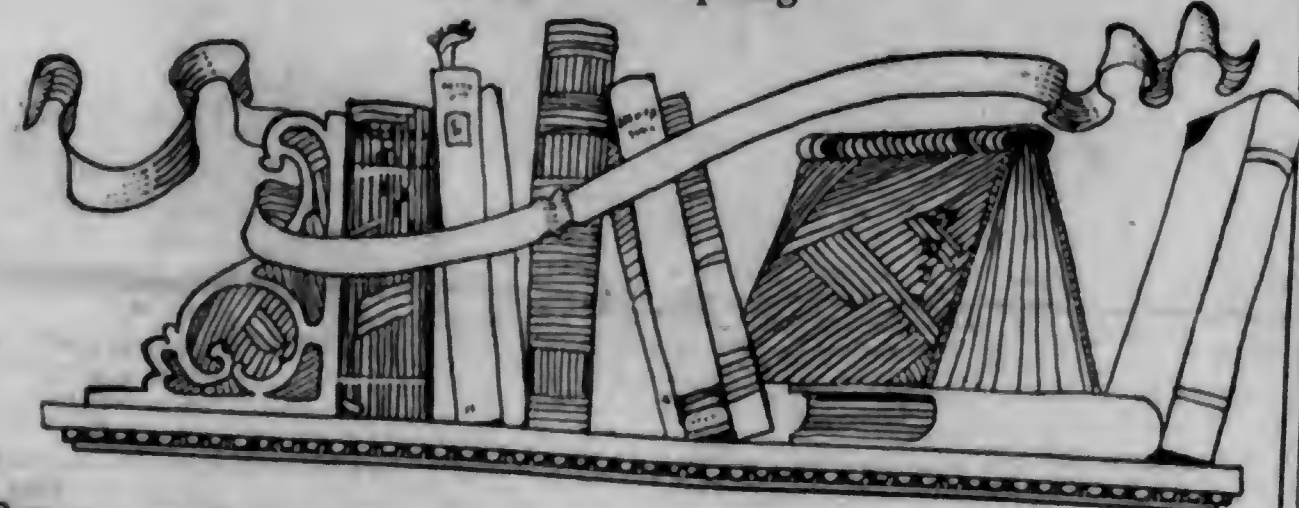
Harriet Beecher Stowe

But concerning George Sand, Mrs. Stowe, of course, no longer had justification for her "burning indignation." The heroine of so many adventures, the most dashing and most talked-of woman of the century, —George Sand—was now a "harmless, harmless," "dear old lady." Her novels were "almost entirely forgotten, and her "revolutionary" ideas—those which she had not renounced—seemed incorrigibly sentimental and sugary to the new generation. Rumored on her estate at Nohant, she lived in the peaceful circle of her beloved son, Maurice. She composed long essays on moral questions, wrote innumerable letters to friends, and was grumblingly dissatisfied with the "coarse realism" of her letters to Dumas, about Flaubert, etc.) she often wrote, "I am troubled for 'the rights of virtue and honor.'" No more the elonk and no more the pantaloties. She wore ample robes and—the photographs are quite a mistake!—about this time she was quite mistaken about this time she was quite becoming less so. Also, in her old age she was an example of a grand old mother, worthy of imitation—even in the most respectable New England village.

A MULTITUDE OF STORIES



Rudyard Kipling



The Romance of Fiction Writing as
It Is Disclosed by an Appraisal
of the Diversified Pages of
Two Recent Standard
Catalogues of Their
Work

By Ralph Bergengren

for the benefit of those conscientious mortals who must select books for such institutions. It is not, says Miss Bacon, "a list of the best 2350 novels, judged as literature, but a list of 2350 of the best novels for public library use. . . . It includes novels for highly educated and for comparatively uneducated readers, for those who like the older novels and for those who want to keep in touch with present day fiction." The index-catalogue reflects, we imagine, the demand for this or that kind of book that the public has.



Guy de Maupassant

Boston Post, Jan. 8, 1924

TAKES EXCEPTION TO POST'S REPORT

To the Editor of the Post:—The account in last Monday morning's Post of the lecture, "Message of Music," given on Sunday afternoon at the Boston Public Library is so absolutely incorrect that it is unfair, first of all to the lecturer, Madame Beale-Morey; to the singers who assisted her with their vocal numbers; to the audience itself, which assembled there, and further, to the library officials who conduct the series of Sunday afternoon lectures.

This lecture was included in the course of last season and proved so enjoyable that numerous requests were made to have it repeated. The lecture hall was crowded long before the hour of the lecture and all available standing room was occupied as well. Contrary to the Post's account of the affair the audience was by no means by halves leaving within 25 minutes after the lecture began. Instead of the usual hour for these lectures, that of Sunday lasted two hours, yet up to almost the very close practically no one left the hall. So few in fact, that the standing room, even, was filled till the end of the lecture, which closed with a hymn in which the audience joined with the chorus on the stage.

The lecture was dignified, uplifting and deeply impressive. No Greek or other dances had been announced and indeed had no part whatever in the lecture. Other than perhaps the Post representative, probably no one in the audience even expected such an exhibition, which would have been sensational. To quote the Post: "There was no dance or demonstration of Greek art such as the Rev. Dr. Guthrie of New York dared to stage in front of his own pulpit, and even Boston's official censor, Mr. Casey, would have declared the performance highly modest."

There had been no advance indication to suggest that the lecture and its musical illustrations would be otherwise than "highly modest." A chorus of 16 young women came upon the stage wearing long, simple Greek tunics, covering their more modern dress. Bearing lyres, they sang an old Greek air, the history of which Madame Beale-Morey related. These singers left the stage still singing, in recessional form, this delightful melody. It was dignified and well in keeping with the selection given. Later, they appeared to take their places in their modern afternoon dress, in the chorus seats upon the stage, to augment the men's chorus. These singers in Greek costume neither danced nor posed, and the audience would have been amazed, probably, had anything bordering upon the theatrical been included in the entertainment.

Those who sat so long to hear Madame Beale-Morey and the singers found keen enjoyment and carried away an impression which was uplifting and educational. Hence the account as given in the Post seems unjust and unfair, because it is untrue.

CHARLES E. ALEXANDER.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, JAN 17, 1924

BOSTWICK TALKS TO BOSTON LIBRARIANS

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, spoke to more than 100 members of the Special Library Association of Boston last night on the development of group libraries and the duties of library heads, at the monthly meeting of the association at the Institute of Technology.

The members of the association, representing nearly every public, professional and business library in Boston, assembled for dinner in the grill of the Walker Memorial, and opened their discussion at 8 o'clock with Dr. Bostwick as the guest of honor.

Judge Michael H. Murray of Boston, a trustee of the Boston Public Library, spoke at the dinner concerning the work of the libraries of the State in relation to the higher education of the people.

Dr. Bostwick advocated the greatest care in the selection of the books placed before the reading public, and particularly in the matter of children's books.

Boston Post, Jan. 17, 1924

Little Walks About Boston



FRANKLIN AND LOUIS XVI.
Statuette by LeMire shows signing of Treaty of Alliance.

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

This is the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, and it is also the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Franklin Typographical Society, which holds a commemorative banquet this evening. A Franklin Exhibit is now in place at the Boston Public Library, where are to be seen reproductions of many famous paintings, statues, etc., relating to Franklin, and a number of his autograph letters.

Many and illustrious as were the services of Franklin to this land which he helped to make a nation, none was more important than his successful effort to bring about an alliance with France. Franklin was 70 years old when, on one of the last days of October, 1776, he set sail on the mission which was to prove the salvation of the newly-formed Union of the American States. The passage was rough, and must have been trying to a man of his years. Upon his arrival in France, he was received with an enthusiasm and universal acclaim, which has been the subject of many glowing descriptions.

Dark days were before the American ambassadors, of whom he was one, and the principal one. As the months went on, the news arriving in France from America was gloomy and dispiriting. Reports came of the capture of Philadelphia by the British and, although Franklin did not then know it, his daughter and her little infant had been compelled again to leave the city, and his house was in the possession of a British officer. But nothing could disturb the outward serenity of Franklin, or interrupt the flow of wit and fun which maintained a cheerful atmosphere concerning American affairs.

It was a young Massachusetts man, Jonathan Loring Austin, who finally brought to Paris despatches containing the news that General Burgoyne had surrendered, and that he and his whole army were prisoners of war! Austin had been sent on a swift sailing vessel, so that the news might reach France as quickly as possible. Dr. Chauncy of the Brick Church, Boston, had asked a blessing on the messenger who was to cross the "mighty waters," but had concluded his petition in a fashion which must have sounded queerly enough to the young despatch-bearer if he heard it: "But, whatever in thy wise providence thou seest best to do with the young man, we beseech thee most fervently, at all events to preserve the packet."

The packet and the young man both arrived safely at their destination, and great was the rejoicing in France over the news thus received. Its immediate effect was an intimation that Versailles desired the envoys to renew their proposal for an alliance with France. Franklin took charge of the necessary proceedings, and within two weeks after the arrival of young Austin, the announcement came that the French government had decided to conclude a treaty with the United States.

This treaty of alliance meant everything to the new-born nation. It meant additional and sorely-needed money and supplies, and it precipitated a war between France and England, already with quite enough on her hands. A charming statuette, by LeMire, represents Franklin and Louis XVI, negotiating the treaty of alliance.

Boston Globe, Jan. 17, 1924

PUPILS PLACE WREATH ON FRANKLIN STATUE

Also on Bust in Library on Birthday Anniversary

In honor of the 218th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, which occurred on Milk st. just around the corner from Washington st. in 1766, pupils in the Boston pre-conviction schools who are studying printing observed their annual custom by placing wreaths on the statue of Benjamin Franklin in front of City Hall, and on the bust of the great man in the Public Library.

This custom has been observed for many years by the pre-conviction pupils of the Agassiz School, and this year those taking the course in printing at the other pre-conviction schools were also represented. The group of nine boys and seven girls appeared first at City Hall, where they were presented to Mayor Curley, and were given copies of the official history of the first 100 years of Boston. They then went to the statue in front of the building, where William McNulty of the Agassiz School delivered the tribute to Franklin, as a "Scientist, Inventor and statesman," coming from them as "young citizens and young printers."

From City Hall the youthful followers of Franklin went to the Boston Public Library, where the bust of Franklin, which ordinarily is in Bates Hall, had been moved to the Exhibition Hall. The school children were received by Director Charles T. Belden, and here Mary Cambria of the Theological Lyceum School delivered the eulogy of Franklin. At both City Hall and the library also the school children all quoted various maxims from "Four Richard's Almanac."

Boston Globe, Jan. 17, 1924

FRANKLIN EXHIBIT AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Boston Institution Has Unique Collection

The Boston Public Library is commemorating the 218th anniversary of Franklin's birth and the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Franklin Typographical Society by placing on exhibition in the Central Library Building a selection from the unique collection of Franklinians in the possession of the library. The exhibition includes many rare first editions of Franklin's works, translations into European and Oriental languages, manuscript letters, portraits and prints.

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, JAN 18, 1924

SCHOOL CHILDREN PLACE WREATHS ON MEMORIALS

Students of printing in Boston pre-conviction schools yesterday observed their annual custom of placing wreaths on the statue of Benjamin Franklin in front of City Hall and on the bust in the Public Library.

The group of nine boys and seven girls met Mayor Curley at City Hall and were presented with copies of the official history of the first 100 years of Boston.

LIBRARY OPENS EXHIBIT OF FRANKLIN COLLECTION

Selections from the rare Franklin collection of the Boston Public Library were placed on exhibition yesterday in the Central Library Building in observance of the 218th anniversary of Franklin's birth, and the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Franklin Typographical Society.

Franklin

FRANKLIN EXHIBIT IS OPENED AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Commemorative of 218th Anniversary of Franklin's Birth

MANUSCRIPTS AND PORTRAITS

Boston Possesses One of the Largest Collections Extant

In commemoration of the 218th anniversary today of Franklin's birth, there is an exhibition at the Boston Public Library from the works and manuscripts in the Franklin Collection.

The Boston Public Library possesses what is believed to be the largest Franklin collection extant. Justin Winsor, one-time superintendent of the library, began the systematic collection of Franklin's works as early as 1869. "It has been thought that Franklin is to Boston of something like the same significance as Shakespeare to England," he wrote in one of his annual reports, "and I have lost no opportunity of securing what I could, illustrative of the man and his works, and hope the collection may prove in the end of credit to the city of his birth."

The largest addition since that time occurred in 1880 when Dr. Samuel A. Green presented to the library his Franklin books, pamphlets, engravings, portraits, etc. Dr. Green's donation led again to some other important additions.

Paul Leicester Ford in his "Franklin Bibliography," a most comprehensive work on the subject, says that the collection of the Boston Public Library is the "first among all the public and private Franklin collections. In manuscripts, on the other hand, the Library of Congress and the Department of State at Washington, are the richest. Not including pamphlets, the Frankliniana of the Boston Public Library comprise about 800 volumes.

Many of the volumes now on exhibition have a special bibliographical interest. Thus, the early and rare editions of the "Autobiography," the "Cato Major," "Poor Richard," "The Way to Wealth," the "Correspondence," and the "Complete Works" are shown not only in English and other European languages, but some in Chinese and Japanese as well.

Has the Only Copy

Some of the volumes would be a delight to the collector or connoisseur. A small duodecimo booklet, for instance, bearing the title, "A Letter to a Friend in the Country," etc. In his autobiography Franklin says: "About the year 1734, there arrived among us a young Presbyterian preacher named Hemphill. . . . I became his zealous partisan and contributed all I could to raise a party in his favor. . . . There was much scribbling pro, and con upon the occasion; and finding, that though an elegant preacher, he was but a poor writer, I wrote for him two or three pamphlets, and a piece in the Gazette of April, 1735. These pamphlets were soon out of vogue and I question whether a single copy of them now exists." Bibliographers stated on several occasions that none of these pamphlets has been found. Yet it is most likely that the copy in the Boston Public Library is one of those referred to by Franklin. Its preface, "The Publisher to his Layreaders," is undoubtedly by Franklin.

Works About Franklin

The second group of the collection embraces the works relating to Franklin. Not a small group, indeed. All over the world Franklin's figure enjoyed, and enjoys today, an immense popularity, and hundreds of volumes were published about him. Those written in his own day, and saturated with the passion of the time, are perhaps the most interesting. A French booklet, printed in 1773, ironically alludes to him as Benjamin le Franc; another, printed in Philadelphia in 1764, bears the colorful title: "What is sauce for a goose is also sauce for a gander. Being a small touch on the legendary way. An epitaph on a certain great man. . . ." etc. The great man, whose epitaph this meant to be was nobody else but Franklin.

Some That Franklin Printed

The third group consists of the books printed by Franklin. Many of them, now on exhibition, are from the earliest period of Franklin's career as printer. Everybody knows how proud this man was, even at the height of his international fame, of the works of "The New-Printing-Office, near the Market," in Philadelphia. Of "Cato Major," which he considered the chief-d'œuvre of his press, he brought several copies to England, distributing them with great satisfaction among his friends. The Boston Public Library published in 1883 a catalogue of Frankliniana. This list, the scholarly work of the late Lindsay Swift, includes not only the collection of the Public Library, but also a great many other items bearing on the subject. This work was truly the nucleus of all the later Franklin bibliographies.

His Autograph Letters

The autograph letters make, perhaps, the greatest appeal to the visitors of the exhibition. There are about twenty of them in show cases. Their dates range from 1746 to 1782, the first ones having been written in Philadelphia. These contain the bills for some cargoes of books, and the last ones are written by "His Excellency, Dr. B. Franklin," Passy, France. The most significant are those written on state affairs.

In a letter, dated Nov. 27, 1755, Philadelphia, Franklin writes to a London friend: " . . . Our Public Affairs went into the most utmost confusion. Hundreds of Families are driven from their habitations and the People ripe for an insurrection. If we cannot have a Governor of some Discretion (for this Gentleman is half a Madman) fully impowered to do what may be necessary for the Good of the Province and the King's Service, as Emergencies may arise, this Government will be the worst of the Continent. . . ."

The autobiography gives a more elaborate and more amusing characterization of the same governor. Franklin describes his first meeting with him, at an entertainment given him by the city. The governor, he relates, took him aside into another room, and asked for his support and advice. Then: "The drinkers, finding we did not return immediately to the table, sent us a deacon of Madeira, which the governor made liberal use of, and in proportion became more profuse of his solicitations and promises. . . ."

Some of these letters were never published, and it would be of great interest to trace them back to the matters they deal with—that is, to see them with their proper background.

The letter written from London, March 19, 1759, to Pemberton, was bought by the library in 1903, for \$115. It is on the Indian affairs. Among other things, it says: " . . . If we abandon Pittsburgh at the instance of the Indians, I think the French will not fail to return; the Indians are too much divided and irresolute to prevent them; and they will easily again be debauched from our interest. . . . And again: " . . . A Hunting

Country ought without doubt to be secured to our Friends; but a strong Place and a small compact Settlement there of sober orderly People must, I think, in the Nature of things, contribute greatly to the security of the Colonies; by retaining the Friendship of the Indians, the Benefit of Trade and Neighbourhood of Arts; and by bridling them if they are seduced by our Enemies; or at least standing in the Gap and bearing the Blows as a Shield to our other Frontiers. . . ."

Portraits and Medallions

A great many Franklin portraits, drawings, and engravings decorate the walls of the Exhibition Room. The most valuable Franklin portraits in the possession of the library are those by Duplessis and Greuze. The names of Deshayes, Fillet, Matteou, etc., also are represented in good prints. There is a portrait of Franklin when he was twenty years old; another is the copy of that by Gainshorough, probably painted at the time of signing the treaty of Paris.

The exhibited medallions are interesting also. One of them, of terracotta, was made as a reward. Dupre's original pencil sketch for both sides of a medal was never executed. The largest of the medallions is a bronze piece, on white. It was made in France, and the inscription spells the name: "Franklin."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1924

MORE PAY FOR 8000

Mayor Curley Confirms His Statement Made in Lawrence—Will Mean Excess Expenditure by City of \$1,100,000

Mayor Curley declined today to give the exact details of his plan for increasing the salaries of 8000 city employees, beyond stating that the scheme would mean an excess expenditure of \$1,100,000, and that he thereby hoped to "stabilize the saving wage." He will present his plans in his inaugural address, having given the first announcement of the general increase in an address before the nights of Columbus in Lawrence last night.

As a matter of fact the figure \$8000—about half the city employees—includes those who receive the so-called "step rate" increase of \$100 a year until the maximum in their classification is reached. The number who receive this automatic increase is estimated at around 3000. However, those who have already reached their maximum will receive \$100 extra.

The people who will be affected are in two groups: Those who receive the "step rate" and laborers and mechanics. The former would receive the increase anyway so the mayor's announcement has really no bearing upon them. On the other hand, laborers and mechanics, of whom there are about 3000, will get increases of \$3 a week. At present they are receiving \$4 or \$4.25 a day. Those whose salaries are \$1800 or less will receive \$100 extra. The people in the "step rate" class are chiefly members of the fire and police departments. Telephone operators will be given an extra dollar a week, and library employees also will benefit.

"The saving wage is the most important thing that there is in the world today," declares the mayor. "It's stabilization at present levels means a tendency toward better housing, a healthier city, a more enlightened city and a more progressive Boston."

In regard to the city tax rate, the mayor said that he hoped the legislature would be "very fair" to the city.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BOSTON, FRIDAY.

JANUARY 18, 1924

LIBRARY EXHIBITS FRANKLIN BOOKS

Commemorating the two hundred and eighteenth birthday anniversary of Benjamin Franklin, there is now on exhibition, at the Boston Public Library, selections from the works and manuscripts in the valuable Franklin collection owned by the library. The exhibition celebrates also the centenary of the foundation of the Franklin Typographical Society. Begun by Justin Winsor, superintendent of the library in 1869, its Franklin collection is supposed to be the largest extant. Mr. Winsor wrote: "It has been thought that Franklin is to Boston of something like the same significance as Shakespeare to England."

A great many Franklin portraits, drawings and engravings decorate the walls of the exhibition room. The most valuable are those by Duplessis and Greuze. The names of Deshayes, Fillet, Matteou, etc., are represented in good prints. A medallion in terracotta and one in bronze were made in France.

DANCE OF COPLEY ASSOCIATES WILL BE HELD TOMORROW NIGHT



COPLEY ASSOCIATES' GIRLS' DANCE COMMITTEE
Left to Right—Miss Edith von Schoppe, Miss Alice Kernan, Miss Anna Brannen, Miss Mary MacCreedy

The Copley Associates, composed of employees of the Boston Public Library, will give an informal dance tomorrow evening in Gardner Hall at Beacon and Washington sts., Brookline.

The guests will include Mayor Curley, Director of the Public Library and Mrs. Charles F. D. Holden, Reference Librarian and Mrs. Frank H. Chase, Frank C. Blaisdell, Samuel A. Chevalier, chief of catalog department, William C. Maier, Jr., president of Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association, and Philip C. Moore, chairman of the relief committee; Miss Edith Guerrier, chief of branch libraries; William H. Cuddy, president of St. Joseph's T. A. Society; Henry C. McKenna, chief probation officer of Suffolk County, and Hon. Thomas A. Gargan.

The patronesses will be Mrs. Albert A. O. Abbott, Mrs. Mary Brannen, Mrs. Theodore C. Chalmers, Mrs. Joseph A. Doyle, Mrs. Edward Fergus, Mrs. Mary J. Graham, Mrs. Bernard N. Hibbard, Mrs. John J. Kernan, Mrs. John M. MacCreedy, Mrs. Patrick J. McDonough, Miss Margaret Manning, Mrs. William L. Newcome, Mrs. Leverett G. Roberts, Mrs. Florence Richards, Mrs. R. Randolph Simmons, Mrs. Peter von Schoppe, Mrs. Lawrence E. Trowbridge, Mrs. Sidney W. Whittemore and Mrs. Martin Wheelock.

The executive committee in charge comprises Merton Hayes, Wheelock, chairman; Miss Edith von Schoppe, secretary; Miss Mary M. McDonough, treasurer; Miss Anna Brannen, Miss Alice Kernan, Miss Mary MacCreedy, John Gray, William F. A. Graham and Thomas Manning. Other committees are:

Musical—James S. Kennedy, chairman; the Misses Lillian Shannon, Margaret Conliffe, Margaret Ryan, Mary Donovan, Catherine MacGabh, Louise Coleman, Lillian White, Katherine Collins, Mathilda Biegl, Elizabeth Cosgrove and Angelina Hoosier. George Gallagher, Philip Moore, John J. O'Brien, James Early, James L. Sullivan, William Clegg, Joseph Crowley, Arthur Buckley, William O'Hara.

Dance—William Ennis, chairman; the Misses Katherine Sullivan, Mary Burke, Beate Doherty, Edith Daly, Flora Ennis, Mazie MacDonald, Harriet Mullo, Sybil Murphy, Beatrice Coleman, Anna Manning, Ruth von Schoppe, Virginia Tint, Helen Johnson, Eleanor Schaefer, Santino and Florence Sullivan, William McGowan, Frank Brennan, William McCarthy, Chester Pozakas, George Donahue, Henry Fitzgerald, John Barry, William Wallace, Meyer Rooma, Leo Russell, Russell Scully, Frank Znotas, Harry Mathews, Moris Anapolsky, Francis Matchett.

Reception—Lucien E. Taylor, chairman; the Misses Julia Zaugg, Annie Twomey, Helen Burke, Harriet Keller, Elsie Barry, Nina Steinberg, Mary E. Peim, Anna Doonan, Eva Hodgman, Veronica Heslon, Mary Doyle, Anna Manning and Mary Doherty, John A. Gargan, Joseph R. Cuddy, Frank Lann, Joseph P. Graham, Martin J. Lee, Don Joseph Callahan, Michael Lanza, James Crowley, Edward Aaron, William Kik O'Hara.

The Johnson Immigration bill," declared Fr. Corrigan, "with its proposed use of the obsolete 1890 census as a check on the natural flow of immigration, its purpose is to overwhelmingly curtail the so-called 'new immigration' coming chiefly from the southern and eastern Europe. The measure is directed against Greek, Italian, Polish and Jewish immigration, races whose good citizenship.

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, JAN 22, 1924

8000 TO SHARE CITY PAY RAISE

Curley Estimates Boost to Cost \$1,100,000

3000 Laborers to Receive \$3 More Each Week

Small-Salaried Employees Most Benefited

Approximately 8000 men and women on the payroll of the city of Boston are to receive increases in salary in the budget which Mayor Curley and his department heads are preparing for the third fiscal year of the current administration, beginning Feb. 4.

The increase, affecting half of the 15,000 municipal employees, will mean an additional annual expense item of \$1,100,000, according to Mayor Curley's estimate. The greater number of pay increases will be about \$100 per year. Three thousand laborers and mechanics will receive 50 cents a day increase in their wage scale, amounting to \$3 a week, or \$35 a year. This was definitely promised them a year ago, when City Controller Hasen started an agitation in their behalf.

Workers who have already attained the maximum salary in their classification and whose pay has been unchanged for several years will receive an increase this year if their maximum is not in excess of \$1900, although this arrangement has been made by the Mayor for this year only.

The sliding scale increase will be received by hundreds of men in the ranks of the Fire, Police and Public Works departments, while teachers are taken care of on this basis through the settlement of their department.

Scores of clerks and stenographers get increases of about \$100 through one or another of these provisions. Library department workers, notoriously underpaid, are to receive small extra stipends in the new budget. Visitors and investigators on the staffs of the Health, Overseers of the Poor and the Soldiers Relief Department will receive \$1000 a year. About a score of telephone operators are to get increases of \$1 a week. The corps of city chauffeurs are to get the \$3 per week advance.

FR CORRIGAN ATTACKS POLICY OF RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION

Advises His Hearers to Read Uncle Dudley's Editorial, "Let's Be Fair," on Subject

Rev Jones I. J. Corrigan, S. J., of Boston College, in his address in the lecture hall of the Public Library yesterday afternoon on "Better Citizenship as Affected by Racial Factors," asked the several hundred instructors present to read Uncle Dudley's editorial "Let's Be Fair," printed in the Globe yesterday.

The speaker commended the editorial, stating that it was in accord with his belief in the matter of immigration. The talk yesterday was one in a series on "Building a Better Citizenship," given under the auspices of the League of Catholic Women.

National policy should be guided by the National need and not by National prejudice, but rather upon popular principles, racial and partisan policies.

"The present tendency, basing immigration on no fundamental standard of fitness, is a decided break with our nation's history. National tradition, America as a refuge for the oppressed of all Nations owes her expansion to her immigrant sons. Our real need is not a policy of restrictive restriction, but to create an effective machinery of assimilation."

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

It is well worth while to visit the present Franklin exhibit at the Boston Public Library. Our library has what is perhaps the largest collection of Franklin material in existence. Usually, however, the visitor can see but few of these treasures. Now some of the most important and interesting of them are brought together and conveniently displayed.

One of the most interesting items of the exhibit is a facsimile of the first issue of the "Poor Richard Almanack." It is for the year 1733, and the copy formerly belonged to Anne Lawrence. By its side is an original of "Poor Richard," for the year 1733, this being the earliest original copy owned by the library. In the same case is a sermon, printed by Franklin, at Philadelphia, in 1735.

A series of autograph letters of Benjamin Franklin are grouped together in a long case. Some of them were written from Philadelphia, some from London and others from Paris, France, where Franklin set up a press when he kept busily at work. First and last he was at heart a printer.

In another case there is a collection of Franklin medals, which were struck off in great profusion during his residence in France. Dupre's pencil sketches for both sides of a medal of Franklin is also in this case.

There is a goodly representation of books printed by Franklin, and one interesting little volume on "The Grounds and Rules of Music," was printed by Franklin's brother, James, at Boston, in 1721. Perhaps the youthful Benjamin Franklin had a hand in the printing of that music book while working on the printing press now in the Mechanics building, Boston. The walls of the exhibition room are covered with reproductions of portraits of Franklin and of scenes illustrating his life.

When the first building devoted exclusively to the use of the library, the old building on Devonian street, was dedicated, Edward Everett delivered an address, and presented, as the first volume given to the library in its new home, a copy of Franklin's Autobiography. The notable Franklin collection now housed by the library is due largely to Dr. Samuel A. Green, who gave a fund for that purpose in 1878, and two years later gave to the library his collection of Franklin books and engravings.

William S. Appleton supplemented his gift by adding from his own library such engravings of Franklin as were not included in the Green collection. Since then the collection has gradually added to from time to time.

Thursday, Jan. 31, 1924

Campaign for Everyday English Meets Ready Public Response

Subcommittee of Boston Library, Extension Service Issues
Recommendations on Six Questions

Everyday English for particular people, which the extension service of the Boston Public Library has undertaken to teach, is meeting with a demand that is assuring to those members of the service who contended that there was a greater desire on the part of the average person to use the English language correctly than might be supposed from that heard in public places.

The subcommittee, with George W. Lee at its head, is finding some serious business on its hands, questions which emphasize the difficulties encountered even by authorities on English. No Solomon being at hand the subcommittee, although composed of experts, does not venture to present conclusions on certain questions.

COMMEMORAZIONE DEL 18.mo ANNIVERSARIO DI FRANKLIN

Commemorarono il 218.mo anniversario di Beniamino Franklin, i rappresentanti delle sei classi di Prevocational printing delle scuole pubbliche di Boston convennero, l'altro giorno, per decorare il busto di Franklin alla Bate Hall, nella Boston Public Library e la statua del grande alla City Hall.

In Boston vi sono quattro Prevocational Printing classe per giovinetti: la Austin School, E. Boston; Agassiz School, Jamaica Plain; Tyler St. School, So. End e Sherwin School, Roxbury. Quelle per signorine sono due: Theodore Lyman School, East Boston e la Hancock School, North End.

Mentre i giovinetti, come gli anni precedenti, si recarono a commemorare l'anniversario di Franklin alla City Hall, le signorine, per la prima volta, si portarono alla Boston Public Library per decorarvi il busto del Grande. Il direttore della Boston Library, M. Belden, che le accolse gentilmente, le condusse nella stanza dei direttori della Libreria ed offrì a ciascuna un ritratto di Beniamino Franklin e copie delle lettere scritte da lui.

Nella Exhibition Hall, dopo la posa di una bella ghirlanda di fiori freschi, pronunziò un breve discorso la signorina Maria Cambria della Theodore Lyman Printing Class, e dei brani del Poor Richard's Almanac furono declamati dalle altre signorine e dai giovinetti.

Le signorine della Theodore Lyman Printing Class furono Maria Cambria, Florence Negro, Santa Celona e Angelina Lombardi; quelle della Hancock Printing Class, Carmela Boschetto, Lillian Orlando e Elena Visconte.

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

A new item has just been included in the present Franklin exhibit at the Boston Public Library. It is a reprint of "A Project of Universal and Perpetual Peace," first printed by Benjamin Franklin on his press at Passy, France. In its present charming form, this little book was privately printed by Mr. George Simpson Eddy of New York, who is an enthusiastic admirer of Franklin, and an industrious collector of material concerning him.

How did Franklin happen to print the original of that little book? He himself has told the story in a letter written July 10, 1752, to his friend, David Hartley, of London. He says that "an honest peasant from the mountains of Provence" brought him the manuscript, having been unable to secure its printing. And Franklin goes on to tell that he was so much interested in the subject of which the manuscript treated, that he had some copies struck off on his press.

This, however, does not tell the whole story. The author of that manuscript was Pierre Andre Gargaz, a French schoolmaster, who had been unjustly convicted on a charge of assassination, and sentenced to the galley for 24 years. Gargaz served his term, and after obtaining his freedom he not only brought to Franklin his Project of Peace, but he sought the great statesman and philosopher to aid him in securing his rehabilitation in the respect of mankind.

Franklin, in addition to printing the manuscript for this much wronged man, extended to him the further aid which had been requested. There seems to be evidence that his efforts in that direction were successful, and that Gargaz not only obtained his legal rehabilitation as a citizen, but was also enabled to find remunerative employment.

But what lends peculiar interest to this peasant schoolmaster's book, now rescued from oblivion and presented in its present delightful form, is the fact that the very next year after it was printed on that Passy press, Franklin wrote a letter to his friend, Sir Joseph Banks, in which occurs his oft-quoted saying that "there never was a good War, or bad Peace."

Franklin goes on to argue in that letter how immeasurably mankind would have been the gainer, if the immense sums expended in wars had been devoted to works of public utility. Works which would have brought comfort instead of misery to many thousands of working people, who might have been employed thereby in useful labor. It is evident that the poor, persecuted schoolmaster and apostle of peace, found a kindred impulse stirring in the heart of Benjamin Franklin.

LIBRARY SERVICE TO EXTEND WORK

Annual Meeting of Committee in
Charge Opens

Value and growth of the extension service of the Boston Public Library will be recorded at the annual meeting of the committee in charge, to be held at the library this afternoon, Frank H. Chase, chairman, presiding. The subcommittee on every-day English will report that, in addition to the usual inquiries from stenographers and business men as to the spelling or meaning of a word, a more serious use is being made of the service.

Several plans are under discussion for the organization of information bureaux whereby the public can get authentic information not contained in published works, but gathered or compiled by business houses or philanthropic or educational organizations.

Plans are under way for resuming the service of announcing coming events, which was done for some months on a bulletin in a lower corridor of the library. Involving more work than was anticipated it was necessarily discontinued. But it proved its value and some other way of meeting the need is under advisement.

Progress was reported on the work of securing "sponsorships" for different lines of information not otherwise obtainable. By this means a certain person or organization assumes responsibility for gathering correct information on a given subject and compiles it for use by library patrons.

Boston Transcript

321 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1924

NATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE

Bill to Establish It in Bureau of Education Reported Favorably by House Committee

Washington, Feb. 1.—The bill to provide for a national library service in the bureau of education was reported favorably by the House Committee on Education yesterday. At the recent hearing it was brought out that the service proposed by this bill was intended to form a connecting link between the libraries of the United States and many Government offices in which information of the utmost value is being accumulated. In addition to printed matter, there is a vast amount of information which should be made accessible for the benefit of the public, as it would be through the medium of a library clearing house. At present this printed matter is distributed to about 413 depository libraries, through congressional quotas, by special lists in departments, by individual requests, and through sale, application being made to the superintendent of documents.

The Government printer in his 1922 and 1923 report estimates the waste of printed matter to amount to nearly \$1,000,000 a year. About \$600,000 worth of this material is never sent out at all. About \$400,000 worth is sent to people who throw it in the waste basket. The supporters of this bill claim that given the proposed office, at least half this waste will be eliminated.

Government documents are not mere compilations of statistics; they contain readable information on every conceivable subject. They have matter of interest to the scientist, the teacher, the business man, the housewife, and the working man. Above all, they place the American people in touch with their Government.

When the bill was introduced in 1919 by Senator McLean, Calvin Coolidge, then governor of Massachusetts, wrote Charles Bell, librarian of the Boston Public Library, as follows: "You are to be most heartily congratulated upon the public-spirited action you have taken in preparing for an up-to-date Government news service in the Boston Public Library. It is to be sincerely hoped that Congress can at an early date pass the measure empowering the Interior Department, through the bureau of education, to establish an office which will make it possible to open this service to the public."

Boston Sunday Globe

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1924

LINK LIBRARIES AND GOVERNMENT

Bill to Provide National Information
Service Now Before Congress
—Boston Woman Tells
of Need

WASHINGTON—A bill is now before Congress to provide for a library information service in the Bureau of Education to link up all the public libraries of America with the Government. It calls for the establishment of a central clearing house of Government information whose purpose and duty shall be "to increase the efficiency of American libraries by providing current information concerning Government activities."

For some time the Government information service of the Boston Public Library, which was established as an experiment station, has proved the feasibility and effectiveness of this method.

Like other recent progress the idea of a National library service was born of the World-War. It was during the war, as director of a temporary library information service for the Food Administration that Miss Edith Guerrier, now supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library, saw the need for a permanent central clearing house of Government information.

300,000,000 Pieces Printed Matter
"The Government Printing Office is the largest publishing house in the world, having issued in one year as many as 300,000,000 pieces of printed matter at a cost of more than \$5,000,000," Miss Guerrier explains. "The books and periodicals which issue from its presses cover a wider range of subjects than those of any other American publisher."

"In addition to reports telling the work of departments, bureaus and offices, there is in all this flood of printed material something of interest to every citizen in the United States, to professional and business people, to farmers, housewives and laborers. And the problem which the Library Information Service is to solve is to put this information in the hands of those who want it."

"Lack of scientific distribution is the trouble with the present arrangement. All effort is centered on production, and this enormous publishing business has not kept abreast of the times in marketing methods. Its products have been so broadcast over the country, in accordance with antiquated methods devised when the Nation was small."

"In putting the matter of disseminating Government information on a business-like basis, a library office in the Government would be an economic measure. It has been estimated by the joint committee on printing that the waste in Government printed matter amounts to nearly \$1,000,000 a year. We all pay for this waste, so here again a National clearing house of information would benefit the taxpayer."

To Utilize Nearest Public Library

Miss Guerrier explained how, instead of broadcasting documents to individuals, who in many cases didn't want them, they could always be sent to the nearest public library. In this way, one publication, instead of serving an individual, would serve a community. The traveling library systems would carry Government information into the rural districts.

"We believe that the libraries can do this most effectively, because it is their business to provide the people of the United States with printed matter along educational and informational lines. They are the people's own educational extension centers, nonpartisan and nonsectarian. Government information could be disseminated by libraries just as is other printed matter. Government documents should be made fully accessible by our great public libraries, in other words, to get the greatest good to the greatest number, they must function on a systematic, business-like basis."

"Not only would the Library information service function in effecting an economy in the distribution of Government publications; it would also serve as a source of information. A librarian, for instance, who wanted information on the furniture industry, cooperative marketing, prices of leather, or the cost of living, instead of puzzling over which of the various offices to address her request, would apply to the Library Information service, where the information would be routed to its proper source."

In the proposed information service would be kept a complete list of libraries in the United States, classified according to their size and needs. A library in the Northeast, for instance, unless the material were especially requested, would not be sent a pamphlet on irrigation in the West, or cotton growing in the South. All documents, as soon as they issue from the Government Printing Office, excepting bills and hearings, would be listed and when necessary, reviewed in printed bulletins. These bulletins would be sent to all public libraries with a circulation of 50,000 volumes a year and to any other public libraries on request.

THE CHRISTIAN

SCIENCE MONITOR.

BOSTON, MONDAY,

FEBRUARY 11, 1924

GALILEO EXHIBIT AT LIBRARY

Coinciding with the three hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Galileo Galilei, next Friday, Feb. 15, the Boston Public Library has arranged

a Galileo exhibition containing some of the earliest and rarest editions of the works of the Italian astronomer. The books, which are being exhibited in the Barton Room, have been taken from the Bowditch collection. One of the most interesting is a small booklet entitled, "Sidereus Nuncius" (Starry Messenger), upon the title-page of which is written a compact summary of the author's life. This booklet is bound together with Kepler's answer to the discoveries. Other rare Galileo volumes, entire editions of which were ordered burned by the authorities at Rome, are included among the exhibits.

THE LIBRARIAN

Is the radio responsible for a decrease in the circulation of books, or for an increase? The question is so new that many librarians have not yet completed their statistical inquiry, but it is acute enough to have stimulated the interest of many whose reports have come to hand. Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, reports "a satisfactory increase," and eighty-two other State libraries report "a marked increase." The Public Library of Bangor, Maine, shows an increase of nearly 10,000 in circulation over the preceding year, and from the Milwaukee Public Library comes news of an increased circulation, especially of good books that have long been buried on their shelves.

"We have had books here," Mr. Cargill said recently to a Sentinel reporter, "with the leaves still uncut, which had gathered dust for years. They were seldom, if ever, touched."

"Take, for instance, Stanley's 'Through the Dark Continent,' and his 'In Darkest Africa.' When a serial picture on African travel was running here, they were in demand."

"The same was true of Stefansson's 'The Friendly Arctic' and 'My Life With the Eskimo,' when Eskimo pictures were shown. William F. Cody's autobiography and his 'Adventures With Buffalo Bill,' went like hot cakes when Buffalo Bill appeared on the screen."

"The demand of the public is not confined to history, travel and light fiction, however, but when a screen story comes along, based on an old classic, the requests for reading matter along the same lines are large. It was made known."

"In this class, books that have been filmed, and were very popular with the reading public are: 'The Three Musketeers' by Dumas; 'Ivanhoe' and 'The Lady of the Lake' by Scott; 'Vanity Fair' by Thackeray; 'When Knighthood Was in Flower' by Major; 'Robin Hood' and a number by Balzac, Longfellow and other writers."

And even the lighter literature, when dramatized for the picture house, creates a demand for the original tale. Mr. Cargill continues:

"Just now, we cannot supply the demand for 'The White Sister.' The Hunchback of Notre Dame' is immensely popular also, at the present time."

Other books which have been dramatized and occupy space on the library's "movie shelf" are: "Miss Lulu Bett," by Zona Gale; "Main Street," by Sinclair Lewis; "Penrod" and "Penrod and Sah," by Booth Tarkington; "Soldiers of Fortune," by Richard Harding Davis; "Tale of Two Cities," and "The Cricket on the Hearth," by Charles Dickens; "Under Two Flags," Ouida; "The Crisis," Churchill; "White Fang," Jack London; "Men to Man," Gregory; "Lorna Doone," Blackmore; "Jeddy Long Legs," Webster; "K.," Rinehart; "Silas Marner," Elliot; "Granter," McCutcheon, and a great many others which take up the space afforded by three shelves.

"So you see the movies, far from taking trade away from the library, are among our best boosters. Not only do they help us circulate the lighter material, but the classics of literature, with which every person should be better acquainted. No doubt, if some day there are several requests for copies of the scriptures, the girls will ask, 'Has the Bible got into the movies?'"

From another section of the country, Baltimore, we have just received advance proofs of the thirty-eighth annual report of the Enoch Pratt Public Library, showing not only an increase in circulation larger than at any other period of its history, but a decided increase in the use of its reference department.

More than two hundred of the 424 libraries in Massachusetts have made their reports to the Division of Libraries, and against the 88 (counting the Boston Public Library) that show an increase in circulation, 127 show a decrease, for which various reasons are assigned. Mr. Frank A. Chase, librarian of the City Library of Lowell, thinks that the chief cause now as always is due to the prevailing industrial conditions. "When people are busy there is less time to read. The fact that our circulation has recently shown a gain would, of itself, indicate that conditions as regards employment were better a year or more ago than they are now. Other factors are doubtless affecting the use of libraries. The increasing use of automobiles must be one of them. When we read that one out of every seven of the inhabitants of the entire country owns an automobile it is evident that the family car is giving many an outing who used to stay at home and read."

"The movies furnish a diversion for a very great number of people. While they may stimulate the reading of certain books, in our case certainly the increased use of a certain book of which we may have only a few copies would have only a slight effect in increasing our circulation."

"At the library meeting on Friday I spoke to the librarians of one of the large libraries about the effect of the radio on reading. He spoke of the very large number of radios in use which were absorbing the attention of whole families for an evening's entertainment. I am not sure that I agree with him as to the extent to which the use of libraries is affected by the radio, but it may be—as he thinks—a new competitor."

Thousands of individuals appear to be quite bewitched by this instrument, said Clarence E. Sherman, speaking of circulation in the current issue of The Library Journal. Like the automobile it takes the entire family into the radius of its activities.

Some of the Massachusetts libraries whose librarians report a decrease in circulation during the past year do attribute it to the moving pictures and the popularity of the radio, which may not supply the same thing as books, but unquestionably occupies the time heretofore given to reading. These same cities also include, however, among other causes that are contributing to their lessened activities—better employment, automobiles and more universal urban entertainment. Quite a number, however, of the smaller towns of the State explain the decrease in use of their facilities by the fact that in 1923 many of their libraries were closed for lack of fuel and deep snow drifts kept patrons away.

"One or two libraries," says Miss E. Kathleen Jones, general secretary of the Division of Public Libraries, "have made what I think is a very good explanation, and as it brings in the work of this division, I am glad to give it to you. This division in its local institutes conducted last year for the first time emphasized to these small town librarians the need of getting their books out to neighborhood groups, in factories, and making deposit stations in one of the way places. A great many of the libraries have done this, especially the libraries which are open only two or three times a week. Now this goes back in a boomerang to the fact that when these books went out from the main library they were checked out from time to time and the circulation noted. When they are sent in a neighborhood, factory, or in a school, nine times out of ten there is no accurate record kept, if there is any. The books are used to a very great extent, but it is not shown in the circulation."

"I might add that another cause for the decrease, in the cities in Massachusetts, is the great difficulty in getting assistants with the education and background, personality and experience for the amount of money that they are able to pay, or in fact, the decrease in assistants anyway. The shortage of library assistants is probably the very greatest drawback at present to the efficient running of the public libraries in the State."

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick of the St. Louis Public Library, who was in Boston last week, believes that libraries will have continued increase of circulation if they are prepared to meet demand for books the moment it occurs. If for instance, a Lithuanian comes into the library and can not get the book he wants the chances are he will not return. The fact that there is no demand for a book is a poor excuse for not having it, says Dr. Bostwick. If the Lithuanian had found his book on his first visit to the library he would have returned for other books and brought other readers with him. "The fact that there is no demand for a certain sort of service is no proof that there is not a certain group in the community who do not want such service" and a good library supplies the need before it has become an unfulfilled demand.

Dr. W. O. Carson, Superintendent of Public Libraries for the Province of Ontario, believes that a decrease in the circulation of books is in direct proportion to the lack of expenditure for books. "A library," he told us the other day, "that is circulating on the basis of 100,000 volumes per year should spend not less than \$2500 to \$2800 annually on new books." In Canada, where of course the use of the radio is universal, the circulation in all the libraries that have come under his supervision has doubled in the past seven years and is consistently on the increase.

"This is due," said Dr. Carson, "to good work on the part of the librarians and because more adequate provision has made possible a better supply of books. Our libraries, in the past four years have more than doubled their expenditure on books. Provincial and State laws provide for a fraction of a mill on the dollar of assessments for libraries, and the rate for public libraries—here our law is unique—is based not on assessment but on population."

fifty cents per head is the amount the planning which promise well for the library board can claim, and the Municipal of Baltimore. Council is free to give as much more as it wants. These grants are based on fifty per cent of the amount spent by the individual library on approved books, but the maximum grant is \$260 per year, although in figuring such grants, which amounted to \$60,000 in cash last year."

The striking feature about the Canadian Library system seems to be the number of libraries in proportion to the population. In the Province of Ontario there are four hundred and seventy libraries in a population of less than three million—the largest number of any country, state or province, in the world, although Massachusetts is very close in the point of numbers in proportion to population; but the Massachusetts population is compact, and more easily reached than the Canadian, which covers immense spaces, the Province of Ontario measuring 1100 miles east to west and more than 1000 from north to south.

"Our public libraries," said Dr. Carson, "like our schools are established under one law. I sometimes think that if we had more of our local interests and individualistic ambition, and if you had a bit more of our centralized authority and leadership it would be better for both of us. Your individualistic attitude makes for self-reliance and our method makes for uniformity. But our methods and outlook are very much the same. Modern library science is getting to be a universal tongue."

The Public Library Association of Springfield, Mass., is, according to Dr. Carson, the finest public library in the world. "It is an ideal library. If a library can ever attain an ideal, due to the building, the librarian, the technique and the generosity in buying books. There is a quality throughout the entire establishment that is equal to the quantity of service it supplies."

The Public Library of the City of Somerville also stands very high in Dr. Carson's estimation and Concord and Brookline are excellent types. "Some of the small towns in Massachusetts have library resources that will be creditable to towns three times their size. This is due, doubtless, to the generous attitude in most communities toward their library."

In this he is supported unquestionably by all librarians; as Grace Steele, librarian of the Carnegie Public Library in Bradford, Pa., has clearly said: "What a public library means to a town is limited only by what the people determine it shall mean."

Forty-two years ago Enoch Pratt offered to give to the city of Baltimore a central library and four branch library buildings, with an endowment of nearly \$600,000 if the city would create a perpetual annuity of \$50,000 to be expended by the trustees of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. Two months later the library was incorporated by the General Assembly of Maryland and after the usual processes of acceptance by mayor, council and voters, the buildings were completed and the library opened to the public in January, 1886.

During the past year, as we have stated, the library has had a greater circulation than at any other period in its history; has erected new branch buildings, conducted series of lectures, organized debating clubs among its boy patrons, continued the story hours for its young people; greatly extended its services to the students of Goucher College and Johns Hopkins University, and, among its many other activities, conducted a library training school, which it is in hopes of making a permanent feature in the near future. And, in the past three years, it has never had to call in help for the bindery work, keeping it up from week to week without once failing back in the work.

Their Branch Number 4, on Ellwood Avenue and O'Donnell Street, Canton, is in a Polish neighborhood, so there is an assistant here who can speak this language to a class of people who have, says the report, "been trained only to work and to go to church. They have not been trained to use a public library. Consequently the work of introducing them to books must largely be begun through the children, and we feel a considerable success in being attained in this effort."

The Enoch Pratt Trustees are planning greater growth for their library. "The American Library Association," they say, "has stated that \$1 per capita should be the normal expenditure for library purposes in American cities. That standard is approximated in Boston and Cleveland, and in accordance therewith our appropriation should be seven hundred thousand dollars in addition to the Pratt annuity."

Notwithstanding their desires, however, the trustees state that they do not feel it wise to make any great increase in the amount of their requests, except for such new branches as the city should immediately provide for the educational necessities of its citizens.

The advance proofs of the report, which came to the Librarian's desk this morning, are complete in historic detail and future

Boston Public Library Bulletin

The current number of the quarterly Bulletin of the Boston Public Library contains an interesting account of the library of Rev. Theodore Parker, which was bequeathed to the city of Boston in 1860. From the time Theodore Parker bought a Latin dictionary in 1822 with his own earnings, he collected books. While he had no staff for rare books, as such, his tastes for the remote and obscure phases of religion, history, economics and sociology brought several incunabula into his library. One of the books still has the chain by which it was originally chained in the library. The bequest contained about 11,000 volumes and 2000 pamphlets, to which have been added some 7500 volumes and 2000 pamphlets. The Bulletin prints a letter of Theodore Parker and a portrait. There is also a picture of the marble bust of Henry James by Francis Derwent Wood which has been given to the library.

BOSTON GLOBE

CORRIGAN ATTACKS MODERN EDUCATION

Says Spiritual Illiteracy Is Curse of Youth

"The curse of American youth today is spiritual illiteracy," declared Rev. James J. Corrigan, S. J., professor of social ethics at Boston College, in his address yesterday afternoon before a large audience of educators in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library.

"This is the root of our growing juvenile delinquency," he continued, "and the dark cloud on the horizon of America's future. If Communism ever supplants democracy in this country it will be because we have failed to give spiritual meaning to a permanent character force in the training of our youth."

Mr. Corrigan scored modern child-training as softening the character of the Nation's youth.

"The charge has been made that we are rearing a generation of spiritual and moral weaklings," said Mr. Corrigan. "Youth is not to blame, but the training, or rather, lack of sturdy training given in the home, school and college."

"The result of present day aims and methods is National shallowness of character. Softness and sentimentality have prevailed too long in the bringing up of children and youth. Discipline is regarded as an encumbrance. Its true function as a means of obtaining the highest freedom in self-mastery has been lost sight of."

"Indulgence in some minds has been mistaken for love, and laxity for kindness. The theorists of overwork and nerves, the boy of today feels unhappy, oppressed, misunderstood and ill-treated. His milder, more affectionate and conciliatory education has left him deficient in those elements of character that make for strength."

"In the training of the youth it is desirable to cultivate a certain hardness of character. By 'hardness' I mean not cruelty, but fortitude. Men and women, boys and girls are becoming soft. In the long run, the strictest parent is the kindest parent."

"Training and discipline, which often are after all the only stepping stones to true emancipation of spirit, which consists in the mastery of one's own soul. We are oversteering emotional living to the loss of those sturdy qualities of character that result from rational self-control."

IN HONOR OF GALILEO

Boston Public Library Will Celebrate Scientist's 360th Anniversary by Exhibiting Rare Books on Feb. 15

The 15th of February will be the three hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the birthday of Galileo Galilei—Florentine nobleman, the discoverer of innumerable, unknown worlds. Galileo lived a long life, full of glory and splendor—and also suffering and humiliation. He was a contemporary of great geniuses, and his work was among the most influential in the formation of the New Age. He was born in 1564 in Pisa, and died, for years completely blind—in 1642, in Florence.

For the anniversary of his birthday the Boston Public Library has arranged an exhibition of the earliest and rarest editions of Galileo's works in the Barton room. A small duodecimo booklet, the "Siderius Nuncius" (Starry Messenger), probably is the most interesting, and scientifically the most valuable, among the volumes shown. The crowded title-page tells the story of the author from his patrician birth to his discovery of the fourth planet of Jupiter. The pages, but the booklet—printed in 1610—called forth the most excited and amazed comment from the scholars of the world. It contained the first description of the mountainous configuration of the moon; and it resolved into myriads of stars the nebulae of the Milky Way. These were the first results of the application of the telescope, partly invented by Galileo himself.

Round together with the booklet is Kepler's answer to the discoveries, the "Dissertatio cum Nuncio Sidereo." Though Galileo tried to ignore Kepler, the latter nevertheless was not blind to his own abilities. The title-page calls him, tellingly enough, the "Caesar of mathematics." Both booklets were published by the same printer, Zacharias Palthenius of Frankfurt.

Best known among the books on exhibition is undoubtedly the "Dialogo." Published in 1632, and bearing the imprimatur of five or six different censors and other inquisitors, it nevertheless brought down the wrath of Rome upon Galileo, then approaching his seventieth year. Fifteen years before, he solemnly promised not to teach the doctrine of the motion of the new belief. The famous saying of of his doctrine he was supposed to murmur to a friend, is attached to the story of this book. The edition was ordered burned in 1623. The Boston Public Library possesses the first Italian edition as well as the first Latin one, published in 1633 by the Elsevirs in Leyden.

The large facsimile copy of a letter written by Galileo to the secretary of Cosimo de' Medici, informing him of his new researches, attracts attention, and some other first and early editions, and one volume of the "Opere" (3 vols. Florence, 1718) and one of the first complete edition (18 vols. 1842-56) also are on exhibition. But the book representing the greatest monetary and bibliographical value is Ptolemy's "Cosmographia," in the great folio edition of Leonavius Holle, "vix ingenuus," as with unusual modesty he styles himself in the colophon. This edition of 1482 (1490) is especially noteworthy. It is commonly held (by Stevens, Winsor, Pollard, etc.) that this is one of the finest books printed in Germany during the fifteenth century. Many illuminated fly-leafs of the value capitals, and other pictorial initials, decorate the volume. It contains thirty-two colored woodcut maps, the earliest ones on record, made by Johann Schinzer of Arnheim. Five of these maps are modern, added to the volume by the editor, Donatus Nicolaus Germanus. One of the new maps contains the first printed representation of Greenland, called there "Engroneland." And this in 1482, before the discovery of America! Undoubtedly, Nicolaus Germanus was acquainted with the productions of the Norse map-makers.

The small, simple booklet of Galileo, the "Siderius Nuncius," which dealt the ultimate death-blow to Ptolemy's world, is placed in the exhibition case at one corner of the folio of the "Cosmographia."

earth, and this book—though in the form of a satire—was a crying affirmation of "Eppur si muove!" (It moves nevertheless!) which after the formal disavowal

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, FEB 12, 1924

BOSTON LIBRARY HONORS GALILEO

Exhibits Volumes That Revolutionized Thought

Includes First Editions Which Were Ordered Burned in 1633

In observance of the 360th birthday of Galileo on Feb. 15, the Boston Public Library has arranged an exhibition of some of the earliest and rarest works of this 17th century scientist, whose theories dealt a death blow to the science and philosophy of Ptolemy's world.

The exhibition will be in the Barton room. The books are taken from the Bowditch collection and they include the famous "Siderius Nuncius," which gives on the title page the life story of Galileo. In 1610 this booklet called forth the most excited and amazed comment from the world's scholars. It contained the first description of the mountains of the moon, and it resolved the nebulae of stars into the nebulae of the Milky Way. These descriptions were the results of the first use of the telescope which Galileo helped invent. Even better known is the "Dialogo," which, though censored by a half dozen inquisitors, nevertheless brought down on the author the wrath of Rome. In 1632, Galileo, then nearly 70, had reaffirmed in a satire, the forbidden doctrine of the motion of the earth. It was after his forced recantation of this theory that he murmured to a friend the famous saying of his doctrine he was supposed to murmur to a friend, is attached to the story of this book. The edition was ordered burned in 1623.

Among the other rare works is Ptolemy's "Cosmographia," in the great folio edition, with 22 colored woodcut maps, among the earliest ever used. Printed two years before Columbus reached the shores of America, it includes a map of Greenland, which suggests acquaintance among the Italian scholars with the productions of the Norse map-makers.

Boston Herald
February 12, 1924

Books and Authors

This afternoon at 4:30, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Joseph Auslander of the English department at Harvard will give the third talk in the series on "Modern American Poetry" under the auspices of the New England Poetry Club. Mr. Auslander, who is himself a lyric poet, appearing frequently in the magazines and soon to publish a volume of his highly acclaimed verse, will speak of the poetry of three forgotten women lyric poets of the day—Edna St. Vincent Millay, Sara Teasdale and "H. D." (Hilda Doolittle, wife of Richard Aldington, the English poet). These lectures, given by established poets about the work of other poets, have drawn large and deeply interested audiences to the library and are another instance of the valuable free opportunities offered by the city in varied fields of culture.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1924

Postpones Hearing on
Painting "The Synagogue"

Judiciary Committee Will Again Air Old
Controversy Next Monday

The Joint Judiciary Committee today postponed until next Monday the hearing which had been scheduled for this morning on the recommendation of the State Department of Education for the repeal of the law providing for the taking of the picture entitled "The Synagogue" from the Boston Public Library for educational purposes. The painting in question, by Sargent, was offensive to the Jews, who asked that it be removed. The Department of Education has reported that it cannot use the work for the purpose intended by the Legislature.

STATE NURSES' MEETING

Mid-Winter Gathering Will Be in the
Lecture Hall of the Boston Public
Library Feb. 16

The Massachusetts State Nurses' Association will hold its mid-winter meeting next Saturday in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. The programme will take the whole day, starting with a meeting of the private duty nurses' section at ten o'clock in the forenoon. At eleven o'clock the league of nursing education will hold its session, followed at noon by the public health nurses' section. The afternoon will be occupied with a meeting of all nurses at 2:30 o'clock and tea will be served at five. There will be speeches at all these meetings and the Student Nurses' Orchestra will furnish music for the afternoon session.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FEBRUARY 14, 1924

LIBRARY CANDIDATES' TEST

An examination of Grade B candidates for positions in the Boston Public Library, open to college graduates and to others who offer an equivalent in training or library experience, will be held on Feb. 23, in the Horton Gallery of the Copley Square building at 9 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., according to an announcement by Charles F. D. Belden, director.

SOUTH END ALMANAC

Editors: A. J. Kennedy and H. S. Upham
20 Union Park

The South End is a good place in which to live. It is convenient to all other parts of Boston. It has some of the finest small parks and streets and some of the most interesting buildings in the city. Important; social, medical and educational agencies are here located.

The Almanac aims to help its readers to enjoy South End resources. The cost of printing is financed jointly by the business houses and social agencies which take space. The work of editing and distributing is contributed.

The editors hope next year to include a map and more illustrations. Readers are invited to suggest ways to make the Almanac more useful.

A Committee on History to collect data about the South End, including books, maps, documents and oral traditions, is being formed. The South End branch of the Public Library has very kindly offered to set apart a special case in which to keep material collected by the committee. If you are interested in local history you are invited to send your name to the editors of the Almanac at 20 Union Park.

Month	Week	Sun R.	Sun S.	
1	Tu.	7:30	4:39	New Year
2	W.			
3	Th.	7:30	4:40	
4	F.			
5	Sa.	7:30	4:42	Epiphany
6	S.			
7	M.	7:30	4:44	
8	Tu.			
9	W.	7:29	4:46	
10	Th.	7:29	4:48	
11	F.	7:28	4:50	
12	Sa.			
13	S.	7:28	4:52	
14	M.			
15	Tu.	7:28	4:53	
16	W.			
17	Th.	7:27	4:55	
18	F.			
19	Sa.	7:26	4:57	
20	S.			
21	M.	7:25	5:00	
22	Tu.			
23	W.	7:23	5:02	
24	Th.			
25	F.	7:22	5:05	
26	Sa.			
27	S.	7:21	5:07	
28	M.			
29	Tu.	7:19	5:10	
30	W.			
31	Th.	7:17		

2

Branch of the Boston Public Library, at the corner of West Brookline street and Shawmut avenue.

This branch library aims to serve as a community centre for its neighborhood, in which all classes and ages, from the eager child with a picture book to the old man who comes regularly for his morning paper, shall be equally at home.

Its books and periodicals appeal to a wide variety of interests and needs; its stock includes books on the professions and trades, works of biography, travel and standard literature, and the best fiction of the last ten years.

For the children there is a special section, with all the old favorite story-books, and with ready help for preparing the "home lessons."

The Branch Library is a hospitable place, where the passing stranger and the newcomer are as welcome as the oldest resident of the district.

WON'T YOU COME IN?

3

18	M.	5:04	
19	Tu.	5:10	6:54
20	W.		
21	Th.	5:13	6:51
22	F.		
23	Sa.	5:15	6:48
24	S.		
25	M.	5:17	6:45
26	Tu.		
27	W.	5:19	6:42
28	Th.		
29	F.	5:21	6:39
30	Sa.		
31	S.	5:23	

22

planned and lived, is more real yet. Such a vacation brings us back strong in body, inspired and gay.

We wish you the best possible vacation. May it give you faith and will reaffirmed for living, gayety, health and strength renewed.

17 Special Purchases
at price concessions from reliable
furniture manufacturers

R.H.W. White's Great February and Bed

Bringing to Boston better furniture, larger variety and
aggregate, since the war. On this page we illustrate our
135 Styles in the Sale. See other pages



A Combination Walnut, Mahogany, Oak and Lacquer Bedroom Suite of Cromwellian Period. The fronts are lacquered in green gold and black. The dresser mirror frame, chair and stool are red. FEBRUARY SALE PRICES—
Dresser with glass \$245.00
Chair \$198.00
Dressing table \$169.50
Stool \$38.00
Night Table \$45.00
Bed (each) \$45.00
9 Pieces Complete \$985.00



Two-Tone Birds Eye Maple, or Two-Tone Combination Walnut Suite, or separate pieces. They are very attractive because of their neat design and good finish. The unusual low foot boards of the beds add to their beauty. FEBRUARY SALE PRICE, when sold separately—
Bureau \$48.50
Bed, full or twin size, \$37.85
Semi-Vanity \$45.50
Chiffonette \$39.00



4-Post Bed. This is the best bed we have sold in 4 years at such a price. Very high Mahogany veneer head panel. We have in 4-foot 6-inch width, some in 4-foot 8-inch width. FEBRUARY SALE PRICE



Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1924

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STATE NURSES' MEETING

Mid-Winter Gathering Will Be in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library Feb. 16

The Massachusetts State Nurses' Association will hold its mid-winter meeting next Saturday in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. The programme will take the whole day, starting with a meeting of the private duty nurses' section at ten o'clock in the forenoon. At eleven o'clock the league of nursing education will hold its session, followed at noon by the public health nurses' section.

The afternoon will be occupied with a meeting of all nurses at 2.30 o'clock and tea will be served at five. There will be speeches at all these meetings and the Student Nurses' Orchestra will furnish music for the afternoon session.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FEBRUARY 14, 1924

LIBRARY CANDIDATES' TEST

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THE SOUTH END IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY

Published by

Compiled for the convenience, instruction and delight of all those who live and work in that part of the South End which is between Dover and Berkeley Streets on the North, Northampton Street on the South, the New York, New Haven and Hartford tracks on the West, and the South Bay on the East.

Astronomical information, notices of secular and ecclesiastical holidays and sundry admonitions.

Full description of the resources of the district for manufacture, trade, health, education, exercise of the spiritual nature, athletics, music, art, and social life.

Directory of business houses and professional men, and of civic and social agencies with headquarters in the district.

Reinforced by expenditures to the citizens to help build up the South End by patronizing local business and supporting local organizations, and getting together with one another.

1924

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

SOUTH END BRANCH



The picture above was taken in the new quarters of the South End Branch of the Boston Public Library, at the corner of West Brookline street and Shawmut avenue.

This branch library aims to serve as a community centre for its neighborhood, in which all classes and ages, from the eager child with a picture book to the old man who comes regularly for his morning paper, shall be equally at home.

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18 M.	5:10	6:07
19 Tu.	5:10	6:54
20 W.	5:13	6:51
21 Th.	5:13	6:48
22 F.	5:15	6:45
23 Sa.	5:15	6:42
24 S.	5:17	6:39
25 M.	5:17	6:36
26 Tu.	5:19	6:33
27 W.	5:19	6:30
28 Th.	5:21	6:27
29 F.	5:21	6:24
30 Sa.	5:23	6:21
31 S.	5:23	6:18

planned and lived, is more rest yet. Such a vacation brings us back strong in body, invigorated and gay.

We wish you the best possible vacation. May it give you faith and will reaffirmed for living, gayety, health and strength renewed.

22

17 Special Purchases
at price concessions from reliable
furniture manufacturers

R.H. White

White's Great February and Bed

Bringing to Boston better furniture, larger variety and aggregate, since the war. On this page we illustrate over 135 Styles in the Sale. See other pages.



A Combination Walnut, Mahogany, Oak and Lacquer Bedroom Suite of Cromwellian Period. The fronts are lacquered in green gold and black. The dresser mirror frame, chair and stool are red. FEBRUARY SALE PRICES—
Dresser with glass \$245.00 Dressing table \$169.50 Stool \$38.00 Night Table \$45.00
Chiffonier \$198.00 Chair \$45.00 Beds (each) \$145.00
9 Pieces Complete \$985.00



Two-Tone Birds Eye Maple, or Two-Tone Combination Walnut Suite, or separate pieces. They are very attractive because of their neat design and good finish. The unusual low foot boards of the beds add to their beauty. FEBRUARY SALE PRICE, when sold separately—
Bureau \$48.50 Bed, full or twin size \$37.85 Semi-Vanity \$45.50 Chiffonette \$39.00

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Month	Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
1	1							
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30	30							
31	31							

FEBRUARY

And one morning, sick and dizzy, she could not get up. In the middle of the morning, when the landlady came to care for her room, she found Mary miserable and feverish. "It's worrying you are," she said, "and there's no need. We can get you the nurse to come. She's that good you will be glad to have her taking care of you. Don't I know? We had her when Miss M. was taken with pneumonia last winter. She gets the doctor for you and she comes every day. I will go to the telephone and ask her will she come at once."

ended at the thought.

happen if she should be ill? Sometimes she awoke in the night, frightened. Here, alone, in a lodging house, she was afraid. What would everyone know everyone else—where almost everybody had some sort of family. She had come to Boston from a village where

Central House, 561 Massachusetts Avenue

COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSOCIATION

THE ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS MUNICIPAL BUILDING

The South End is now in possession of the newest and, in many ways, the best-equipped municipal meeting hall and recreation center in the city. The building, which is constructed of brick and stone, is located at the corner of Shawmut avenue and West Brookline street, and faces Blackstone square. The basement houses the South End Branch of the Public Library. There is shelf room for 16,000 volumes, and two separate reading rooms, one for adults and one for children.

The Auditorium, with its balcony, seats about 1,000 people. It is equipped with stage, dressing rooms and a booth for a moving picture machine.

On the second floor is a social room, 29x78 feet, a storeroom with 300 movable chairs, a serving room with counters, sinks, serving tables, gas range, etc.

On this floor are baths for men and for women.

The gymnasium, with its floor 60x100 ft., dressing rooms, showers

AUGUST

Month	Week	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Sat
1	1							
2	2							
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29	29							
30	30							
31	31							

Vacation time is coming. In the fun and excitement of getting away, shall we throw to the winds all habits of sensible living? Shall our vacations mean gadding and excitement, loss of sleep, sport overdone? If so, they may bring after-vacation lassitude, vague upsets, autumn colds and other infections, low physical condition and general poor health.

These are the dangers. But the blessing of a vacation, sanely planned and lived, is more real yet. Such a vacation brings us back strong in body, inspired and gay.

We wish you the best possible vacation. May it give you faith and will reaffirmed for living, gayety, health and strength renewed.

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SOUTH END ALMANAC

Editors: A. J. Kennedy and H. S. Upham
20 Union Park

The South End is a good place in which to live. It is convenient to all other parts of Boston. It has some of the finest small parks and streets and some of the most interesting buildings in the city. Important; social, medical and educational agencies are here located. The Almanac aims to help its readers to enjoy South End resources. The cost of printing is financed jointly by the business houses and social agencies which take space. The work of editing and distributing is contributed.

The editors hope next year to include a map and more illustrations. Readers are invited to suggest ways to make the Almanac more useful. A Committee on History to collect data about the South End, including books, maps, documents and oral traditions, is being formed. The South End branch of the Public Library has very kindly offered to set apart a special case in which to keep material collected by the committee. If you are interested in local history you are invited to send your name to the editors of the Almanac at 20 Union Park.

JANUARY				
Month	Week	Sun R.	Sun S.	
1	Tu.	7:30	4:39	New Year
2	W.	7:30	4:40	
3	Th.	7:30	4:40	
4	F.	7:30	4:42	Epiphany
5	Sa.	7:30	4:42	
6	S.	7:30	4:44	
7	M.	7:29	4:46	
8	Tu.	7:29	4:48	
9	W.	7:28	4:50	
10	Th.	7:28	4:53	
11	F.	7:27	4:55	
12	Sa.	7:26	4:57	
13	S.	7:25	5:00	
14	M.	7:23	5:02	
15	Tu.	7:22	5:05	
16	W.	7:21	5:07	
17	Th.	7:19	5:10	
18	F.	7:17		
19	Sa.			
20	S.			
21	M.			
22	Tu.			
23	W.			
24	Th.			
25	F.			
26	Sa.			
27	S.			
28	M.			
29	Tu.			
30	W.			
31	Th.			

2

Branch of the Boston Public Library, at the corner of West Brookline street and Shawmut avenue.

This branch library aims to serve as a community centre for its neighborhood, in which all classes and ages, from the eager child with a picture book to the old man who comes regularly for his morning paper, shall be equally at home.

Its books and periodicals appeal to a wide variety of interests and needs; its stock includes books on the professions and trades, works of biography, travel and standard literature, and the best fiction of the last ten years.

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21	Th.	5:13	6:51
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23	Sa.	5:17	6:45
24	S.	5:19	6:42
25	M.	5:21	6:39
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27	W.		
28	Th.		
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ROTOGRAVURE SECTION



The Frieze of
The Prophets,
World Famous Paintings
by
John Singer Sargent
in the
Boston Public Library

(From Copley Prints, Copyright by Curtis and Cameron, Publishers, Boston)

THE BOSTON TRAVELER

FEBRUARY 6, 1924



No One Can Visit
Sargent Hall in the
Boston Public Library
And Not Know That
He Is in the
Presence of the Product
of Genius, a Great
Subject Handled Greatly.



MALACHI SECHARTAH

18	F.	7:26	4:57
19	Sa.	7:26	4:57
20	S.	7:26	4:57
21	M.	7:26	5:00
22	Tu.	7:23	5:02
23	W.	7:23	5:02
24	Th.	7:22	5:05
25	F.	7:22	5:05
26	Sa.	7:21	5:07
27	S.	7:19	5:10
28	M.	7:19	5:10
29	Tu.	7:17	5:10
30	W.	7:17	5:10
31	Th.	7:17	5:10

rest in the wider sense, including play, sleep, peace of mind. We must get these things. How? By buying them with our spare time. Let us use that with our best intelligence. So employed, it becomes the elixir of life.

*The following twelve Sanograms are quoted, by permission, from "Listening In," by Henry Copley Green, Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross.

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Boston Public Library
And Not Know That
He Is in the
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Boston Sunday Herald - February 10, 1924

Digging for the Roots of Their Family Tree

By NANCY WRYNNE

Have you a family tree? Have you ever dug about its roots, pruned its branches to your satisfaction, and then exhibited it proudly to your neighbors after the job had been completed?

Boston has a garden in which almost nothing but family trees is grown. Some of them are very large, wide-spreading family trees, while others are little teeny-weeny ones, hardly worth the mentioning. But all of them are in the care of expert gardeners, who are paid by the city for their expert knowledge of family trees and tree development.

Of course, most people do not call it a garden. Generally the more enlightened refer to the garden as Bates Hall of the Public Library, but everybody knows that here, beneath the high-arched dome, in the hushed silence usual to such a place, more family trees grow and come to full maturity than in any other given place in the east. Men and women who have heretofore taken but little interest in family horticulture come into Bates Hall, camp before one of the tables, remain there five or six weeks—or months—and produce a family tree that is the envy of their entire neighborhood.

How it is done, and why it is done, is the story that the custodian of the hall could tell—if he would. He sits there day by day, watching the curious stream of humanity that flows along before him, helping here, giving information there, and observing always the strange people who develop an interest in genealogy until it becomes almost a passion with them.

Genealogy is the pastime of age, and near-age, according to his observations, and a study of the people at the tables bears out the truth of his statement. Youth—bubbling, effervescent youth—is too keenly alive to the present to care about the past.

What Does Youth Care?

With tomorrow crowding close upon the heels of today, what does youth care about yesterday, or the day before that? What does youth care whether grandfather traced his descent from the Mayflower line or the Cunard line, provided a clothesline and the woodshed did not figure in the picture? What does youth care whether great-grandfather fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, or San Juan Hill, or any old hill at all? Not one whit!

The heads that bend over the tables are not the golden, fluffy, bobbed heads of youth, or the heads that boast the latest shingle bob. The hands that turn the pages of the heavy volumes in front of them are not the perfectly manicured ivory hands of youth, but the yellowed, wrinkled, old ivory hands that come with age. The locks that catch the glint of light from the shaded drop-lights are silvered with age, and the eyes that follow the printed pages are dulled and blurred a little, from looking too long on the sorrowful things of life.

Genealogy is never the pastime of youth. When youth comes hobbling in—like a breath of fresh air in an overheated room—it is always at the behest of some older person, or to ask a foolish question, or because, somehow or other, it has wandered into the wrong stall. It generally is in search of the magazine room, instead.

(Nothing under 55, at least, shows much of any interest in family trees, or roots,

club papers, you know, do help to keep one up-to-date!

And then, becoming a bit more ambitious, her thoughts turn to the Daughters of the Revolution, or the Daughters of the American Revolution, or the Society of Colonial Dames. Well, why not?

Wants to Prove "Eligibility"

Mrs. Smithers down the street belongs, and so does Mrs. Jones across the way. They meet in the morning and, of course, they have the nicest kind of a time in Washington at their conventions! But mother isn't exactly sure of her eligibility. One of the societies insists on one ancestor that fought in the revolutionary war, while another insists on ancestors on both sides of the family. She's pretty sure that Great-grandfather Clark, on her mother's side, was a revolutionary soldier, but to dig up more than one ancestor seems a good deal of a task. Still, the more exclusive these societies are, the more desirable they seem to become. Isn't it so? The more unattainable a thing appears, the more you really want it!

That's the beginning of mother's search for a family tree. Armed with her most impressive manner, her log-nette and reams of scratch paper, she starts bright and early for the Public Library. She pours into the weary ear of the custodian the tale of her longings, but, fortunately, he has become so well trained that he can keep one-half of his mind on what she is saying, while with the other half he thinks about his radio, or his car, or how he is going to pay his coal bill next month, exactly as though she was not there.

Finally, when she comes to the question that she wants to ask, he directs her as to the proper formula. He supplies her with slips, tells her how to make out a requisition for books and fill in her seat number, and starts her on her way.

And mother joins the ranks of the other gardeners, digging around the roots of their family trees!

Some of the happenings in the genealogy room are funny. Some of the interests in family trees come to a sudden halt when some diligent seeker after ancestors finds one swinging by his own rope from one of the branches. That matron immediately loses all interest in Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution and departs from the Public Library, not to return for a long, long time. Generally her family tree withers and dies on the spot, for lack of cultivation!

Two "Dazzlers" Arrive

Once in a while, a dazzling ray of light finds its way into the shadowed quiet of this room, redolent of moth-balls and antiquated ideas. Such a one shattered the peace of the place when two young women, dressed one leap ahead of the modern fashions—their color schemes so recently renewed as to be still wet; their luxurious furs wrapped around them, and their "nude" ankles suggesting pneumonia and rheumatism in the not too-distant future—stopped at the custodian's desk.

"We want a—er—a dictionary," purred one, in a regular peaches-and-cream sort of voice.

Directed to the other end of the room, they twittered down there, while 200 pairs of eyes focussed upon them. Once there, they promptly twittered back again. At the desk they stopped once more.

"We want—to—er—settle an argument," purred Peaches-and-Cream, again. "We want to look up the word 'data.' She says it is 'date-a,' and I claim it is 'data,' and we want to prove who is

THE SUNDAY HERALD MAGAZINE SECTION

BOSTON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1924

Around Boston Town by Haydon Jones



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Finally, when she comes to the question that she wants to ask, he directs her as to the proper formula. He supplies her with slips, tells her how to make out a requisition for books and fill in her seat number, and starts her on her way.

And mother joins the ranks of the other gardeners, digging around the roots of their family trees!

Some of the happenings in the genealogy room are funny. Some of the interests in family trees come to a sudden halt when some diligent seeker after ancestors finds one swinging by his own rope from one of the branches. That matron immediately loses all interest in the Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution and departs from the Public Library, not to return for a long, long time. Generally her family tree withers and dies on the spot, for lack of cultivation!

Two "Dazzlers" Arrive

Once in a while, a dazzling ray of light finds its way into the shadowed quiet of this room, redolent of moth-balls and antiquated ideas. Such a one shattered the peace of the place when two young women, dressed one leap ahead of the modern fashions—their color schemes so recently renewed as to be still wet; their luxurious furs wrapped around them, and their "nude" ankles suggesting pneumonia and rheumatism in the not too-distant future—stopped at the custodian's desk.

"We want a—er—a dictionary," purred one, in a regular peaches-and-cream sort of voice.

Directed to the other end of the room, they twittered down there, while 200 pairs of eyes focussed upon them. Once there, they promptly twittered back again. At the desk they stopped once more.

"We want—to—er—settle an argument," purred Peaches-and-Cream, again. "We want to look up the word 'data.' She says it is 'date-a,' and I claim it is 'dat-a'; and we want to prove who is right."

THE SUNDAY HERALD MAGAZINE SECTION

BOSTON, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1924

Around Boston Town by Haydon Jones



Knights or Knaves?
Who and what are
my Ancestors?

Looking for Family Trees at Public Library

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1924

TO OFFER NEW PLAN FOR DISPOSITION OF "THE SYNAGOGUE"

Action Wanted in Courts on the
Painting Now Hanging in
Public Library

TO BE HEARD ON THURSDAY

Commissioner of Education Says He
Cannot Use Picture in
Schools

The final disposition of the Sargent painting, "The Synagogue," now hanging in the Boston Public Library, which has worried the Legislature for several years in view of the fact that the Jews regard it as an insult to their race and demand its removal from the public view, was considered before the Joint Judiciary Committee today. Dr. Payson Smith, State commissioner of education, asked for the repeal of a law passed in 1922, directing the department to take the painting by eminent domain for educational purposes in the normal schools or university extension courses, on the ground that it cannot be used for the purposes intended.

Former Representative Coleman E. Silbert said that the parties interested in the removal of the painting are conferring over a new plan, which will be presented to the committee at a continued hearing on Thursday. It is understood that this plan involves the contention that the library trustees have given a permanent lease of that portion of the wall upon which the painting hangs, in a public building, to private parties. It is planned to have the Legislature take action requesting the attorney general to take legal steps in the Supreme Court, testing the rights of the trustees to make such a lease. If the courts uphold the contention, it is believed that the painting can be removed without further legislative action.

Dr. Smith, in presenting the case for the repeal of the 1922 act, providing for the taking of the painting for use in the teaching of art or for university extension work, spoke as follows:

"For reasons which the Department desires to place herewith before the Legislature, it believes the painting, 'The Synagogue,' cannot be profitably used in connection with either of these general activities. In the field of university extension, it does not appear to the Department that courses in art are likely to hold a position of such importance as to justify the ownership by the Department of costly original paintings, even if any profitable method of using them could be found. In the method of instruction necessary in this field, there would seem to be no possible way in which original paintings could be of any service.

"In correspondence instruction, as the name indicates, no way could be found in which such a painting could be used. In class instruction, there is a wide range of courses. These courses are offered in classes in short units throughout the State. Classes are conducted each for a limited time in schools, halls, libraries and other places. Art courses are few in number. The public demand for them is not great. There are numerous facilities outside the Department for meeting such demand as there is for art instruction. In the resources of art galleries, in prints and in copies of paintings, the division will always find at a nominal cost a liberal and necessary supply of material adequate to the limited needs for the purpose. In either field of university extension, correspondence or class instruction, the Department can find, therefore, no way in which 'The Synagogue' can be put to practical use.

"As an alternative to use in the university extension courses, the act suggests the use of the painting in giving instruction in art or the history of art in the State normal schools. There are ten of these schools, one of which, the Normal Art School, was established for the purpose of training teachers of art for the public schools. It is assumed that the painting, if used under Chapter 78, would be used in connection with the courses given to the Department School. There appears to be no objection to the use of 'The Synagogue' in this school.

"First, there is the question as to whether in the teaching of the technical aspects of painting it is necessary and, in view of the expense, desirable for the public art galleries of large resources. A single painting could hardly afford such an opportunity for the study of the technical phases of art as would justify the very large expense that in this case would be involved in acquiring it. Since the establishment of the school, neither the faculty nor the authorities having immediate supervision of it have held it necessary that the vision of it have held it necessary that the school should have in its possession for purposes of instruction a collection of original paintings. It does not seem probable, moreover, that it would at any time become desirable to seek the establishment of an extensive art gallery as a part of the equipment of the Normal Art School.

"Second, while pictures dealing with religious subjects may find proper place in the schools, it is the established policy of the Commonwealth, indicated both in the law and practice, to guard against the introduction into the schools of anything that may provoke sectarian or religious controversy. 'The Synagogue' is one of a series of paintings that it is because it is alleged that it is a misrepresentation of a religion. This picture, moreover, would come into the school as the direct result of the criticism that has arisen. It would have been taken from the position for which it was painted and placed isolated from the other paintings of whose general theme it is a part. If any attempt should be made to use the picture for educational purposes in teaching art or the history of art, it is to be feared that the circumstances of its transfer would increase unduly its significance as a religious interpretation. The department believes, therefore, that it would be contrary to the established policy of the Commonwealth and the best interests of the student body at the Normal Art School to attempt to make such use of the painting for purposes of instruction.

"The obstacles therefore to the use of 'The Synagogue' for educational purposes in either of the ways provided by Chapter 541 of the Acts of 1922 appear to the department to be very serious."

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, FEB 18, 1924

PAINTING NOT NEEDED FOR TEACHING USES

Would Repeal Bill About
"The Synagogue"

The controversy over John Singer Sargent's painting, entitled "The Synagogue," now hanging in the Boston Public Library, reopened this morning at a hearing before the Joint Legislative Committee on Judiciary.

The hearing was held on the petition of the Department of Education, two years ago, providing that the picture be taken over by that department for teaching purposes, be repealed by the Legislature.

Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, said that he wanted the law repealed, as his department could make no use of it. "It is impracticable, undesirable, if not impossible, to make use of this picture either in connection with the State university extension divisions or with the State Normal Schools. The Normal Art School does not want a gallery of expensive paintings, and it is anyway most undesirable to inject anything into the schools that brings offense to the students. If the picture should be used for educational purposes, it is likely to prove very offensive to some of the young men and women," he declared.

The committee stated that a continuance would be granted and that there would be another public hearing Feb. 22. Before a continuance was announced, Ex-Representative Coleman E. Silbert, who introduced into the 1922 Legislature the bill calling for the removal of the picture, informed the committee that those interested in the picture's removal are at present in conference with certain officials. He said it was possible an agreement will be reached so that no legislation will be necessary.

Boston Post: Feb. 19, 1924

AN EXAMPLE FOR BOSTON

J. Pierpont Morgan's presentation of his wonderful library to the City of New York should serve as an incentive to Boston men to give attention to our own Public Library and Art Museum. There are many benefactions that would enhance the value of these great educational institutions, and within the circumstances of many of our prominent citizens to bestow.

The library has shelves that should be filled by our scholarly collectors. The Art Museum cannot meet its annual expenses. These conditions ought to have an appealing influence upon our citizens whose ability and creativeness have enabled them to build up fortunes. They should remember that money makers alone cannot build a city. Boston is not so populous as New York but it is great and distinctive in many ways that New York can never be. New York has what money can buy but we have what money cannot buy but can help.

We have had many men who have shown their gratitude to the city for what it has done for them, men like Parkman and White and others. It is the successors of these men who may well see to it that lack of dollars does not interfere with or retard the growth of our Public Library and Art Museum.

LIBRARIES WOULD BE HELPED BY A BILL IN HOUSE

Plan to Give Them Latest Government Information Service

PUBLICATIONS NOW WASTED

More Than 120,000,000 a Year
Issued by Printing Office

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, Feb. 18.—Of general interest to librarians and those who use libraries is the bill which has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Education to provide a library information service in the Bureau of Education. The object of the bill is to make American libraries more efficient by supplying them with authoritative and up-to-date information concerning Government activities, together with indices, digests and other aids that are indispensable if this information is to be made readily available to the millions of persons who use the libraries of the country.

Each year the Government printing office issues more than 120,000,000 publications and periodicals of various kinds at a cost of some \$6,000,000. Some years it has run as high as \$300,000,000. The United States Government may claim to be the biggest publisher in the world. These publications obviously are a mine of information on a large range of subjects of public interest. Experience shows, however, that a large percentage of this output of the Government printing office is wasted because the people of the country are ignorant for the most part that this information exists in printed form.

Miss Edith Guerrier of the Boston Public Library was given leave of absence by that institution during the war and received an appointment in the United States Food Administration, where she was in charge of a library information service and the general exhibits bearing upon this branch of the Government service. Everywhere she found that librarians were eager to receive the Government material this made available. Through permission of the Secretary of the Interior she was permitted to demonstrate the possibilities of a library information service in connection with all the Government services. As a result of this experiment connection was made for the first time between the Government and the libraries of the country, and the present bill follows logically from the success of this experiment.

The proposed service would be both a central information office and a clearing house between Government offices and libraries, which are the people's own educational centers. It would establish and maintain contact with all the Government offices. It would maintain a subject card catalogue giving sources of information, and from time to time it would send out news notes on current publications on libraries to libraries in all parts of the country.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the average annual waste of Government printed matter, as estimated by the public printer in his report for 1922-1923, is set at \$1,000,000. The report for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1923, says: "It seems fair to assume that the total waste in publications printed for free distribution by the departments in the last ten years will be fully 25,000,000. Figuring the cost of these publications at 20 cents each (many of them being small pamphlets) the total loss to the Government may be placed at \$5,000,000 for the past ten years. In addition to the estimated loss of \$1,000,000 in eight years on the free publications which the Government likewise failed to distribute. Therefore the total loss to the Government on publications printed for free distribution by Congress and the departments may be conservatively placed at not less than \$600,000 a year." Under the pending bill a large percentage of this waste would be prevented.

The latest available figures show that there are approximately 15,000 libraries of all sorts in the United States, used, at a conservative estimate, by 15,000,000 persons. At the present time Government printed matter is distributed to some 418 depository libraries, designated as such by congressmen. These institutions are privileged to receive one copy of each publication issued by the Public Printer except confidential matter, congressional bills and hearings. Congressmen now have also certain quotas of printed matter which they distribute as they see fit. Each of the various governments maintains lists of persons interested in certain subjects, and these persons receive anything on the subject published. If their request is approved by the bureau concerned, individual requests for documents may be granted, and the public may write to the superintendent of public documents for these documents, which are sold at a definite price.

Libraries not on the list cannot get Government printed matter unless it is known in advance what department is printing the information desired. Much valuable matter therefore escapes the eye even of the most watchful librarian. The bill calls for an annual appropriation of \$23,500, with a director at an annual salary of \$5,000, and an assistant director at an annual salary of \$4,000.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FEBRUARY 21, 1924

SARGENT PAINTING IS TARGET FOR INK

"The Synagogue" in Library
Long Subject of Controversy

Sometime Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, ink was thrown on, or more particularly at, the John Singer Sargent painting entitled "The Synagogue," which has been the subject of controversy ever since it was hung in the Boston Public Library, because some Jewish people objected to the treatment of their religion in the portrayal.

Only a small part of the liquid reached the picture, a few drops falling on the arm of the figure and others on the drapery, the remainder going over stone walls and stairs and balustrade. There is no clue to the perpetrator. The attempted destruction of the picture will be made the subject of discussion at the regular meeting of the library trustees next week.

A part of the decorations of which the frieze of "The Prophets" was the first and is still the most notable feature, "The Synagogue" has been objected to from the first by the Jews as being derogatory to their religion. Others have united in urging its removal from the library because religiously untrue.

Legal complications as to the right of the trustees to remove it have led to legislative action which as yet has failed to solve the problem. A proposition to place it with the State Department of Education has been met by a statement from the commissioner of education that it was not suitable for educational purposes, and so the situation stands. Another of Mr. Sargent's pictures, that of Henry James, was destroyed by suffragettes in 1913.

Boston Herald

Feb. 20, 1924

70 EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC TO RETIRE

Greatest Number on Any Day
to Quit on Pension Feb. 29

"Teddy," for 14 years operator of the south elevator at City Hall and a city employee since 1881, will retire with pension at the end of this month. His full name is Theodore Jennings and his home is at 1 Briggs place.

Seventy employees of the city of Boston or county of Suffolk will retire on that day. It will be the largest number of workers to be retired at any one time in the history of the city. Since the establishment of the contributory retirement system a year ago 355 members have left the municipal service, participating in its benefits.

Of the better known employees who will quit on Feb. 29, whose retirement has not been announced previously, are:

John Campbell, repairer in the water service, 34 years service; Thomas McCabe, laborer in the sanitary service, 21 years; Thomas Kelley, laborer in the paving service, 31 years; George W. Fogg, custodian of the Mechanic Arts high school, 50 years; Edgar H. Reed, inspector in the paving service, 40 years; Thomas Calman, stableman in the paving service, 48 years; William Dwyer, laborer in the paving service, 45 years; Richard A. Lynch, inspector in the building department, 45 years; George W. Currier, teamster in the sanitary service, 44 years; Alban S. Green, tax examiner in the assessing department, 44 years; William G. T. Rolfe, assistant in the library department, 42 years; James J. Nolan, deputy collector in the collecting department, 36 years.

Boston Transcript

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1924

PAINTINGS BY BITTINGER

Interiors, Such as Those of the Old North Church, Staircase of the Boston Public Library and Many Others of Especial Note in One-Man Show at the Guild

At the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury street, Charles Bittinger is holding an exhibition of his exquisitely made paintings, consisting for the most part of interiors, while a few landscapes appear for variety. It is the interiors that hold the centre of the stage and give especial character to the show, for some of the landscapes take the form of interludes—not always in keeping—to the main series of accomplished indoor performances.

It would seem that no one could carry a painting to a greater degree of minute perfection and verisimilitude than can Mr. Bittinger, therefore the reference, by way of dissimilarity, to Martin. Even the remarkable interiors by Walter Gay seem incomplete beside certain of these, say the one which shows a portion of the grand staircase of the Boston Public Library, where even the inscription on the base of the memorial with stone lions can be read, and the Chavannes murals in miniature seem more perfect than in their original state. Yet the exhibition as a whole is far from being uninteresting. As one glances around the gallery the general effect is not unlively. It would seem that this is due to the ability of the artist to match exactly the colors of the objects he paints, decorated wall, flowers, costumes and so on, and keep this same clarity and variety of color in his finished work. This in itself is a feat of considerable importance.

Whether the use of Professor Ames's color fringes to be noted more particularly, and only when one looks closely, in the painting of the interior of the Old North Church, has been conducive to a most realistic result from the photographic standpoint, or not, I shall not attempt to say. At any rate the distant object of the cross on the altar clearly and sharply defined, seems somehow more distant than the color-fringed lines of nearby pews and balcony pillars. One of the advantages of any theory in painting lies, with all respect to learned friends, in its presenting a new method of attack to the painter, and helping to keep him from becoming stale. But theory may be overworked, and then becomes both obvious and odious.

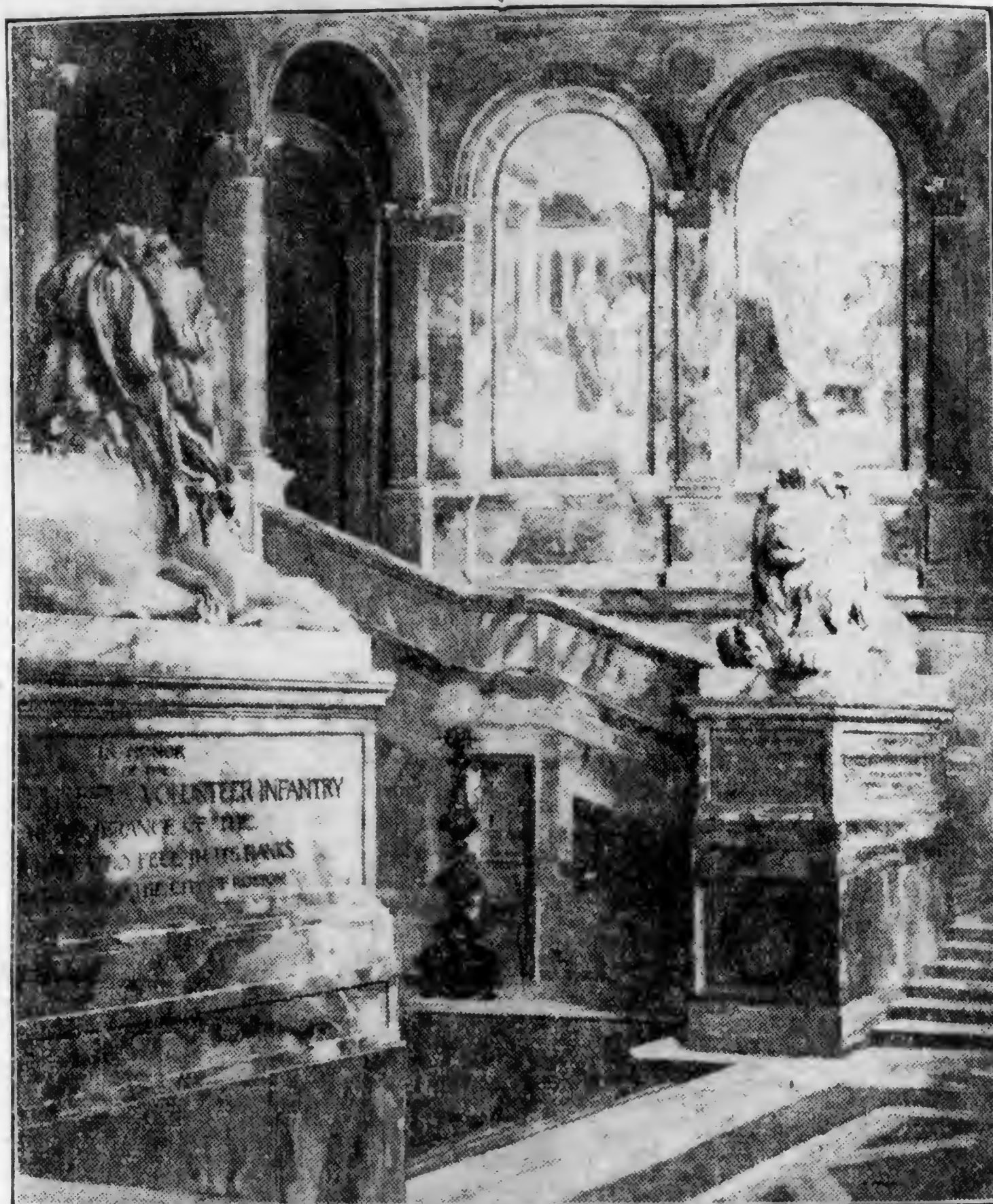
Such is not the case in the present exhibition. The two interiors of the Congressional Library in Washington are of much interest, each belonging to an entirely different time of day, and have consequently different color schemes. One is cool with pale blue and green tones and half shadows, while the other is warm and glowing from reflected sunlight. The scenes are practically the same, but, to borrow a musical expression, are played in individual keys.

"The Blue Room-White House" is another of the Bittinger interiors which are becoming famous since the "Athenaeum Reading Room" was bought by the Metropolitan Museum. Quite a remarkable blue has been obtained in the walls of this presidential room, a color which finds a full in the dull orange of polished floor. The library of the New York University has been reproduced in detail even to every one of the thousand and one volumes on its shelves, and another interior referred to in the catalogue as "Madame Dubarry's interior" takes its name from the bust on the mantel. All the rococo elegance of Louis, the magnificent, which takes form in gilt and gold, colored marble and garnet walls has been represented exactly, yet not tiresomely. Perhaps the artist has viewed with an amused eye these object d'art—fire irons, candlesticks and all—and likewise conveys something of this feeling along with the fidelity.

There are other interiors in which ladies in the habiliment of the sixties lounge in their satin gowns holding frilled bouquets, or playing a spinet, the settings being to every detail in keeping with the period.

H. P.

A Familiar Boston Interior



Staircase, Boston Public Library

A Painting by Charles Bittinger Included in his Exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1924

BOLD VANDALISM TO DISFIGURE THE SARGENT "SYNAGOGUE"

Black Ink Splashed on the Mural
Portrait at Boston Public
Library

DOZEN SPOTS ON PICTURE

Panel on the Left Side and
Balustrade Show Worst
Disfiguration

POLICE ARE NOTIFIED

Trustees Will Engage Experts to
Study Composition of the De-
facing Liquid

A despicable attempt to ruin the Sargent "Synagogue" painting at the Boston Public Library has been made. Acid liquid, which may be black ink, has been thrown on the picture.

When it was done is not known, but it was discovered by the library employees yesterday, and must have been done either yesterday morning or Tuesday night.

A motive for the attempt is not lacking. In view of the fact that the propriety of the picture is under discussion at present because of an attack upon it, but there is no clue as to the identity of the perpetrator. As soon as the defacing blotches were discovered the matter was reported to the Boston police department, and also to the library trustees who at present are in Boston.

There are at least a dozen black spots on the picture and some of them on the hand and arm, and some on the curtains; but the worst blotches are on the panel on the left side, directly over the end of the stairway. Much of the ink fell on the balustrade, and some hit the wall and dropped on the steps. Evidently the aim of the miscreant was bad, if the picture itself was the object of the attack.

The question which it raises immediately is what can be done to restore the picture. This will depend upon the chemical composition of the liquid which was thrown at it. From the surface appearance it was black, as it shows a deep black against the gray panel, and against the color of the arm in the figure, but it will have to be analyzed by experts. Undoubtedly the trustees will proceed at once to secure such an analysis.

The ink that fell on the stone balustrade has been painted over with an absorbent substance which may remove the spots.

Continued on Page Seven

Vengeful Attack Upon Sargent's "Synagogue" at Public Library



A Familiar Boston Interior



Staircase, Boston Public Library

by Charles Bittinger Included in his Exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists

ton Transcript

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Continued on Page Seven

Vengeful Attack Upon Sargent's "Synagogue" at Public Library



Black Ink Thrown at the Picture, Defacing Central Figure and the Panel to the Left. Spots Shown on the Crown, Hand, Arm, Table and the Drapery in the Lower Left Field

BOLD VANDALISM TO DISFIGURE THE SARGENT "SYNAGOGUE"

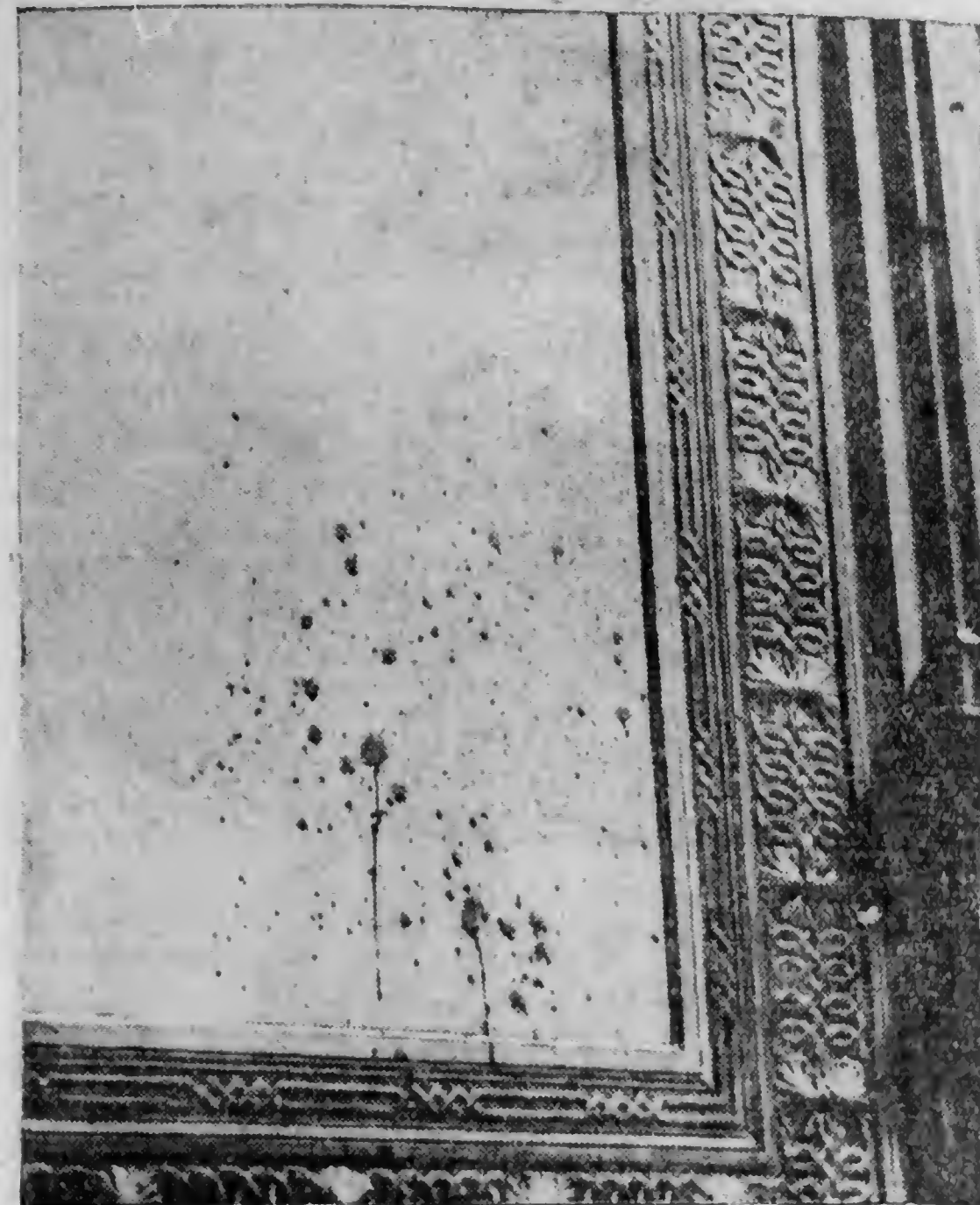
Continued from Page One
from the steps. The steps, of course, can be cleaned.
In the diffused light in Sargent Hall a casual inspection of the picture reveals only about a half a dozen spots, but a closer look on the table at its left, and less visible in the darker field at the lower left, which is filled with pictures, however, a great many more spots are visible. When a great many of these spots are found, a great many more are found.

public presentation of religion of old it is an insult to the Jewish race. They object to its presence in the Public Library, and to its being a public view. Representative Coleman E. Foss, asked for a plan by which the attorney general would be asked to grant a writ of habeas corpus to the trustees of the Supreme Court, and to the removal of the picture from the library. The plan is understood to be based on a provision that the trustees of that portion of the library should be given all upon which the painting hangs, in a public building, to private parties. As a result of the reported marring of the picture by vandals, the committee for the removal of the picture from the domain, for use in the library, is now working on the removal of the picture from the library. Dr. Pay, the commissioner of education, respects that there will be a great deal of work in the library, and that the removal of the picture will be a great deal of work.

Vandals Deface Sargent's Much Criticised Painting, 'The Synagogue,' in Public Library



The ink-bespattered painting of "The Synagogue," showing the vindictiveness with which some vandal tried to deface this famous work of art, at the Boston Public Library. The painting may be irreparably damaged.



Not only the painting but the walls beside it were splattered by ink-throwing vandal intent on destroying the painting which has been termed an insult to the Jewish race. Photo gives an idea of what was attempted.

INK HURLED ON SARGENT'S "SYNAGOGUE"

Canvas Has Long Been
Target of Bitter
Criticism

The famous painting of "The Synagogue," one of a group by John Singer Sargent, that hangs in the Boston Public Library, was splattered with ink by a vandal, it was discovered today, in what is believed to be an attempt to mutilate or destroy it.

CENTRE OF CONTROVERSY
The picture has been a subject of bitter, controversial dispute, and its removal from the library was sought by prominent Jews who held that it is insulting to their religious belief.

The trustees of the library are now deeply concerned to learn whether the ink contains any acid that would eat into the picture and mutilate or mar it. This is to be determined at once. Just when the act of vandalism occurred and who was the perpetrator is now of less importance than the extent of the injury done to the painting, which is part of a series depicting religious progress.

VANDALISM DISCOVERED
It is believed it was done late Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning.

(Continued on Page Nine, Column 3)

Fear Acid in Liquid May Seriously Damage Work

Continued from First Page

but the discovery was not made until today when splashes of ink on the staircase leading to the third floor gallery where the pictures adorn the walls, attracted the attention of library attendants. Then it was found that a malicious attempt had been made to injure the great painting. Ink was splattered over the stairs and balustrade as though it spilled out of a container in the hurry of the perpetrator to accomplish his act without detection.

40 BLOTS ON CANVAS
It must have been carried in a large bottle, for there are nearly 40 blots on the picture, some as large as half a dollar. Evidently when the top of the staircase was reached the ink was tossed like water out of a bucket, splashing the walls as well as the painting.

All precautions will be taken to save the picture, Charles F. D. Duggan, director of the library, said today. The trustees have been notified and will meet as soon as possible to take necessary action.

The synagogue is symbolized in this work of art as an old woman, with eyes blindfolded, on the steps of a ruined temple, a crown falling from her head, clasped to her breast are the tablets of the law and a broken scepter. Jews have interpreted this symbolism to mean the downfall of Jewish art contrasted with the triumph of Christianity pictured in other paintings of the group.

The treatment of the painting reveals Mr. Sargent at his best, and gives it rank among the most famous mural paintings in the world. Colors of red, pale blue and gold are in striking contrast in the background, in the garbing of the sole figure and in the folds of the heavy curtain.

Not only have Jews criticised the picture, but Christians as well, for its inadequacy to represent Judaism by weakness and agony.

ART CRITICS IN DEFENCE
But art critics, who rushed to the aid of Boston's painter of world fame, have said that it is in accordance with the rules of art as pictured in Europe, and that the scene represents the passing of theocracy and the loss of temporal powers by the Jews.

Judge Michael Murray, one of the trustees, declared the attempted mutilation was the despicable act of a spoiled mind and said that whatever might be the opinion of the majority which it represents Judaism it was unquestioned that it was a work of art.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. A. T. Connolly is president of the board of trustees and at present is out of the country. It is probable that a meeting of the trustees will be called by the vice-president, Louis Kirshstein.

It happens fortunately that Mr. Sargent is in Boston at this time and can do what is possible in restoring the painting should it develop that it has been harmed by the ink throwing vandal. One of the first things the trustees will do is have the ink analyzed to see if it contains acid. If not the task ahead is simplified.

CALLED SLUR ON JEWS
Shortly after the painting was completed in 1922 prominent Jews of Boston sought to have it removed as a slur on their race. The effort went so far as to engage the attention of the Judiciary committee of the Legislature, who gave public hearings on the matter.

The House passed such an order, but it was killed in the Senate. In the haste to have it taken out of the Public Library, the Greater Boston Federation of Churches took a prominent part. Its secretary, the Rev. Doremus Soudier, declaring the Protestant denominations had given this proposal their support as a matter of sympathy and respect for the Jewish faith.

Painter Whose Work Was Defaced



JOHN SINGER SARGENT

Boston Telegram
February 21, 1924

PICTURE SPOILED BY INK

Famous Sargent Work,
Attacked by Jews,
Is Destroyed

"The Synagogue," the famous allegorical painting by John Singer Sargent, in the Boston Public Library, which was condemned by Jews as an attack upon their religion, has been destroyed.

Sometime during the night, an unknown person hurled ink at the painting and experts called today are doubtful if it can be restored.

The Legislature last year passed a law permitting the authorities to remove the painting. Then it was found this could not be done legally, and now legislation is before the General Court permitting other disposition of the work.

Jews assailed the painting because it represented a broken woman weeping over ruined arches and columns, which, the Jews said, represented a broken, dead religion rather than a strong, living one.

This year it became evident that persons who admired Sargent's work had succeeded in defeating the attempt to have the painting hidden from public view and this aroused new opposition on the part of Jews.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, FEB 21, 1924

PUBLIC LIBRARY GETS IRISH WAR MEMORIAL

An Irish war memorial, in the shape of eight large, decorated folio volumes, recording the names of nearly 50,000 Irishmen who fell in the World War, has been presented to the Boston Public Library by the Irish National War Memorial Committee in Dublin. The list of those who fell in the Navy, the Air Force and the colonial regiments could not be made complete.

Harry Clarke, illustrator of the titles of Edgar Allan Poe and Hans Christian Andersen, designed the decorations. The roll of heroic dead is printed in double columns on handmade paper.

New York American
February 22, 1924

HUNT VANDAL WHO DEFACED A SARGENT

Stuff Like Ink Spattered on
Famous Painting in Boston
Public Library.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Chemical analysis of a black, ink-like substance spattered on John Singer Sargent's famous painting, "The Synagogue," in the Boston Public Library, was ordered to-night by Librarian Belden.

The police are trying to trace the vandal who sought to destroy the painting.

Library employees discovered the stains on the picture yesterday. But officials did not make the fact public until to-day.

While the painting is marred by a dozen spots, it is not destroyed and the Librarian expressed hope that it could be restored when the nature of the defacing material had been ascertained.

Sargent's painting has been a storm centre for more than two years. Jews objected to its presence, asserting that in its symbolic presentation of religion of old it is an insult to their race.

The Legislature was petitioned to have the painting removed from public view.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1924

LISTS 50,000 IRISH WORLD WAR DEAD

Public Library Gets Work in
Eight Volumes

The Boston Public Library has received eight large folio volumes containing the names of nearly 50,000 Irishmen who were killed in the world war which have been prepared and issued by the Irish national war memorial committee at the suggestion of Field Marshal French.

Only 100 sets were issued, and each volume is a work of art. Printed in Dublin on heavy hand-made paper, the binding and the elaborate decoration is entirely the work of Irish craftsmen.

All the illustrations were designed by Harry Clarke, and the title page and the symbolic borders are particularly striking. There are silhouettes of troops awaiting an attack, cavalry in steel helmets, barbed wire, a machine gun,

big howitzers, a seaplane, an aeroplane, a woodcock. And interwoven with these themes are suggestions from old Irish literature and tradition together with the arms of Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1924

SEEK VANDAL IN PICTURE INKING

Police Hunt for Person
Who Disfigured Sargent's "Synagogue"

While municipal officials, artists and the public in general yesterday were expressing their indignation at the attempt to disfigure John Singer Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue," at the Boston Public Library, police inspectors and executives of the library were working to discover the identity of the vandal.

It is believed the ink with which the painting was splattered was flung from a fountain pen, from which the tip had been unscrewed. An analysis is being made of the ink to find out if any acid that would eat into the picture had been mixed with it. Pending further action, an attendant will be on guard in the hall where the Sargent paintings are displayed, during the hours that the library is open.

TRUSTEES MAY MEET

The regular bi-weekly meeting of the library trustees is scheduled for next Friday, but it is possible that an earlier meeting may be called.

The painting is one of a group that adorn the walls of a third-floor gallery, and it has long been a subject of controversial dispute. Prominent Jews have sought to have it removed from the library on the ground that it is insulting to their religious belief. The effort to have the picture removed was carried to the State House, and two years ago the Legislature passed an act directing the state department of education to take the picture by right of eminent domain, for use in the teaching of art or for university extension work. Payson Smith, commissioner of education, recommended the repeal of the law in his report this year, stating that it was impossible to use the painting for the purpose specified.

A public hearing on the subject was held last Monday before the legislative joint judiciary committee at the State House and another will be held next Wednesday.

In "The Synagogue" is portrayed an old woman, with eyes blindfolded, on the steps of a ruined temple, a crown falling from her head, clasped to her breast are the tablets of law and a broken scepter.

Many black inkspots are on the picture—some on the hands and arms, and some on the curtains—but the worst blotches are on the panel at the left, over the end of the staircase. Also there were splashes on the wall, balustrade and steps, indicating that if a fountain pen was used the vandal must first have unscrewed the tip, before giving his arm a sweep to scatter the liquid.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FEBRUARY 22, 1924

"THE SYNAGOGUE" RESTORED

Ink spots thrown upon the John Singer Sargent painting, "The Synagogue" in the Boston Public Library, have been removed. Mr. Sargent and Herbert E. Thompson, who has specialized in the restoration of paintings, used soap, water and turpentine, after which Mr. Sargent went over the spots with paint.

8 Feb. 22 '24
New York Evening Post
 FOUNDED 1801
BOSTON ART VANDAL SOUGHT

Attempt to Destroy "The Synagogue"
 Made After Long Controversy

Boston, Feb. 22.—Chemical analysis of a black, ink-like material spattered on John S. Sargent's famous painting "The Synagogue" on the walls of the Boston Public Library will be made on the order of Librarian Charles F. D. Belden, in an effort to trace the vandal who sought to destroy the painting.

Library employees discovered stains on the picture and on the stone balustrade of the staircase yesterday. While the painting is marred by a dozen spots, it is not destroyed, and the librarian expressed hope that it could be restored when the nature of the defacing material had been ascertained.

Sargent's painting had a storm center for more than two years. Objections to its presence in the public library were made by Jews, who maintained that in its symbolic presentation of religion of old it is an insult to the Jewish race.

12 Feb. 22 '24
New York Tribune

**Boston Vandals Spray Ink on
 "The Synagogue," by Sargent**

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Attaches of the Boston Public Library discovered today that vandals had attempted to ruin the famous painting of John Singer Sargent, "The Synagogue," by splashing ink over it. Just when it was done or how the officials are unable to say. They have reported the vandalism to the police.

There are at least a dozen black spots on the picture. Experts will be put to work to determine how seriously the painting is damaged and to ascertain what can be done to restore it.

There has been objection to this picture being in the Public Library for several years, on the ground that in its symbolic presentation of the religion of old it is an insult to the Jewish race. The objectors have asked

that it be removed from public view. Two years ago, after an extended controversy, the Legislature passed an act directing the State Department of Education to take the picture by right of eminent domain for use in the teaching of art for university extension work. Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, recommended the repeal of the law, stating that it has been impossible to use the painting for the purpose intended by the Legislature.

A bill for the repeal of that law is pending in the Legislature. There is also a move on foot by which the Attorney General would be asked to bring action in the Supreme Court, which, if sustained, would result in the removal of the painting by the library trustees.

10 Feb. 22 '24
The World.

**SARGENT MURAL IN BOSTON LIBRARY
 SPLASHED WITH BLACK BY VANDAL**

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—An attempt to disfigure John Singer Sargent's famous painting "The Synagogue" in the Boston Public Library has been discovered. About a dozen black spots have been splashed on the mural decoration.

Librarian Charles F. D. Belden said the picture was not seriously marred. Most of the black liquid which had been hurled at it had splashed over the frame, the surrounding walls and the staircase and balustrade above which is the painting.

Mr. Belden said the police were notified, but he had little hope the perpetrator would be discovered. It was probable, he said, that an effort would be made to analyze the stain to determine what it is.

"The Synagogue" has been a subject of controversy in this city, protests having been made to the officials that the library was not a suitable place for it. As a result the Legislature in 1922 directed its removal and its taking over by the

State Department of Education by right of eminent domain "for educational purposes in teaching art or the history of art." The Department of Education, however, has made no move to take the picture.

Jews and Others Had Criticized Panel as Faulty Symbol.

"The Synagogue" is a panel showing the figure of a woman blindfolded, with a crown falling from her head, and the figure seems to be crouching in a confused mass of text.

In 1919, when it was first shown, Jews and others protested against it as symbolizing the wreck of Judaism, and a bill was offered in the Massachusetts Legislature for its removal. Nothing came of that attempt. Sargent declared that his design had been misconstrued. A companion panel of "Christianity" was also criticized as undignified and unworthy of the subject.

C Feb. 22 '24.
The New York Times

**Ink or Paint Is Spattered on the 'Synagogue,'
 Sargent Painting That Caused Row in Boston**

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—A black, inklike substance has been spattered on John Singer Sargent's famous painting, "The Synagogue," in the Boston public library, and a chemical analysis of the material used has been ordered by Librarian Charles F. D. Belden.

The police authorities have been called in an effort to trace the vandal who sought to destroy the painting. Library employees discovered the stains on the picture and on the stone balustrade of the staircase yesterday, but officials did not make the fact public until today. It was admitted that there was no clue as yet to the identity of the ink-thrower. While the painting is marred by a dozen spots it is not destroyed, and the librarian expressed hope that it could be restored when the nature of the defacing material had been ascertained.

Sargent's painting had been a storm

center for more than two years. Objections to its presence in the public library were made by Jews who maintained that in its symbolic presentation of the religion of old it was an insult to the Jewish race. Petitions were sent to the Legislature asking that the painting be removed from public view.

Two years ago, after a long controversy, the Legislature passed an act directing the State Department of Education to take the painting by right of eminent domain for use in teaching art for university extension work. Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, recommended the repeal of this law in his annual report this year, stating that it had been impossible to use the painting for the purpose intended by the Legislature. Hearings are again in progress on the question of repealing "The Synagogue" from the library.

Another of Sargent's paintings, that of Henry James, was destroyed by suffragettes in 1913.

New York Herald, February 22, 1924.
Vandal Stains Sargent's 'Synagogue' Painting

Canvas, Which Jews Called Insult to Race, Spattered With
 Inklike Material in Boston Public Library.

Boston, Feb. 21.—Chemical analysis of a black, inklike material spattered on John Singer Sargent's famous painting "The Synagogue" on the walls of the Boston Public Library was ordered to-night by Librarian Charles F. D. Belden. The police authorities are seeking to trace the vandal who sought to destroy the painting.

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Two years ago the Legislature passed

an act directing the State Department of Education to take the painting by right of eminent domain for use in the teaching of art from university extension work. Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, recommended the repeal of this law in his annual report this year, stating that it has been impossible to use the painting for the purpose intended by the Legislature. Hearings are now in progress on the question of removing "the synagogue" from the library.

Another of Sargent's paintings, that of Henry James, was destroyed by suffragettes in 1913. "The Synagogue" is a panel which depicts a blindfolded woman with a crown falling from her head, while her figure appears to be crouching in a mass of text. It was in 1919, when the painting first was placed, that protests were made that it symbolized the wreck of Judaism, and a bill was offered for its removal. Sargent said his design had been misconstrued. A companion panel of "Christianity" was also criticized.

Boston Daily Globe
 FRIDAY, FEB 22, 1924

**DOUBT VANDALS
 SPOTTED MURAL**

**"The Synagogue" Marked
 at Public Library**

**Theory Rain-Soaked Garment
 Stained Picture Is Held**

**Criticism of Work Gives
 Rise to Other Beliefs**

By A. J. PHILPOTT

Did some vandal try to ruin the Sargent mural picture, entitled "The Synagogue," in the Boston Public Library at Copley sq?

Or, did somebody inadvertently, while shaking Wednesday's rain from a dirty garment or hat, cause the spots that are on the blank panel and the picture beyond?

These are the two questions that are up to the library officials.

Picture Criticized

This picture has been the subject of so much adverse criticism and controversy for some time that the first thought suggested by the spots was that some overexcited individual had taken this means of expressing his or her displeasure and dissatisfaction with the picture.

That would be vandalism, but the vandal who did it should be ashamed of himself—because he's such a poor shot. He got most of the spots on the wrong panel—on the blank panel to the left of the picture.

To account for this, those who believe it to be the work of a vandal say he stood to one side and flung the liquid from a bottle and that naturally most of it got on the panel nearest the hand that held the bottle.

Some say it is ink such as students who work in a nearby room use. Others say it is nitrate of silver. Clearly it isn't the latter, and if it is ink it is a peculiar kind of dirty brown ink with more water than color in it. At least it is an ink in which the color does not flow evenly as it does in any of the indelible inks used by draftsmen.

Corridor Much Used

Now the question comes: How could anybody throw these spots from a hat or garment?

Well, in the first place Wednesday afternoon—when these stains were evidently put on the wall—was a very wet afternoon. On this third floor of the library where are the Sargent decorations a stone balustrade runs around over the stairway and ends at the point under the blank panel where most of the stain spots are.

Many of the people who use this floor are students who draw or write at tables in the rooms that open from the end of the corridor, just beyond the balustrade. Others come to study in the music room that opens off the centre of the corridor and the others come to see the exhibitions in the art gallery at the head of the stairway.

Many people come up especially to see the Sargent decorations.

Many Take Off Wraps

Not all of these people come up the stairway. Many come up on the little elevator which is just off the southeastern end of the corridor. These latter very often walk to the end of the stairway balustrade to see the first of the Sargent decorations—the frieze of the Prophets and the lunette containing the Confusion of Ancient Religions.

And when they get here they are apt to take off wraps and hats—especially on a wet day—and lay them on the balustrade. Some may even shake their hats or garments before laying them down—if the day happens to be as wet as it was Wednesday. Or a couple of boys might have been fooling with wet hats or caps at that point.

Any of these things are possible and are just as reasonable as it is to say that the stains were the result of a vandal's work. A dirty hat or cap when

it becomes soaked with rain is apt to give off something of a stain if shaken.

No Guards on Floor

There are no particular guards on this floor, so anything is possible. But if a vandal did it he did a queer job. Anyway, it isn't very serious and there is no doubt but the stains that are on both the panel and picture can be easily removed. Probably a little tepid water will do it.

That is how some people in the library feel about it and a prominent Boston artist, while looking at the stains with the writer last evening, gave it as his opinion that the stains were dirt-and-water stains that might have come from a very wet hat or cap. This artist also said:

"It is a curious thing about that picture 'The Synagogue,' how few people seem to understand it, and especially how so few Jews seem to understand it. To my way of thinking it is one of the finest bits of symbolism in the whole Sargent decoration.

Thinks Moment Dramatic

"Here Sargent has symbolized Jewish history and religion at one of its most dramatic points—when Rome smashed her temporal power completely and left her nothing but the Ten Commandments which this rolling figure hugs desperately to her breast. Her acquire of civil authority is broken; her crown is falling from her head; all the material glory crumbles about her but she still clings to her ancient faith and law.

"The temple has gone. It has been torn from the roots by the Romans, and henceforth the Synagogue becomes the center of the spiritual and social life of the children of Israel everywhere—their only hope.

"I can't for the life of me see anything wrong in a picture that so adequately symbolizes that dramatic moment in Jewish history when the temporal power of Israel was shattered and the Synagogue became the temple of her hopes.

"Some Christians might possibly take

exceptions to Sargent's idea of Hell on the opposite wall; but that is also a wonderful creation."

Boston Post: February 22, 1924.

TO RESTORE DAMAGE TO BIG CANVAS

Matching Coloring of
"The Synagogue"
Fine Task

PAINTING GUARDED
DAY AND NIGHT NOW

No Clue Yet Found
to Identity of the
Vandal

Guards, on duty day and night, are protecting the famous painting, "The Synagogue," one of the John Singer Sargent group at the Boston Public Library, as a result of two attempts—the second one successful—to damage the canvas by throwing ink upon it. The painting has for some time been the subject of bitter religious controversy.

Just how much damage the 47 daubs of ink have done will be established today or tomorrow, when plans for its restoration will be made. "Traces of removal of the ink are certain to show, which means new paint must be put over these spots, a difficult task in matching.

It is believed the vandal planned to deface the picture Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning, but in some manner his attempt at that time was frustrated. Library officials deduce that, fearing discovery, he fled from the building, only to return a few hours later to damage the painting.

Library trustees have engaged experts to study the composition of the fluid with which the famous painting was defaced, as a means of ascertaining the extent of the damage.

Mr. Sargent, who is in Boston, painted "The Synagogue" in 1910. Today or tomorrow he will inspect the ink-spotted picture which represents months of his best efforts.

"Just how much damage has been done to the picture is hard to determine," stated Charles Belden, the director, yesterday afternoon. "While the stains may only be ink and may not eat into the picture, they will certainly show traces of being removed. New paint will have to cover the old spots and it will be a difficult matter to make (the) match the old paint. Then again it is hard to say just how well the restored spots will appear some 15 years from now.

No Clue to Vandals

"No clues to the identity of the vandal have been reached so far. The theory that it may have been the work of some student who uses the reading rooms opening off the gallery, has no support from me. I have no theories as to who the miscreant may be."

The painting of "The Synagogue" hangs at the northeast corner of the third floor gallery. Opening off the north side of the gallery is the Barton-Ticknor Library. Opening off the west side is the Music Room and opening off the south end of the corridor is the Fine Arts Room. The two exits from the corridor are by elevator and by the stairs. Both of these are at the south end of the gallery and opening off the away from the position from which the vandal attacked the picture. How he was able on two occasions to throw such a large quantity of ink unobserved by readers in the rooms opening off the gallery or by persons using the stairway is a mystery.

Painter Is Silent

Sargent, when asked for his opinion on the damage to the picture, declared that he had "nothing to say." Judge Michael J. Murray, a trustee of the library, who yesterday spent several hours in conference with the director, stated that a meeting of the trustees would be called, probably today. The meeting has been postponed because of the absence of the president.

"The Synagogue" has been the object of controversy ever since it was placed in the library. The Jews have objected to this picture for several years, contending that its symbolic representation of the downfall of the Jewish religion is an insult to their race.

They have objected before the Massachusetts Legislature to its appearance in the library, asking that it be removed from public view. There was a public hearing on the subject Monday before the legislative joint judiciary committee at the State House. The hearing has been continued until next Wednesday. Two years ago the Legislature passed an act passing the picture over to the Department of Education. The latter organization refused the gift and it still stands in the library.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1924

SEEK VANDAL IN PICTURE INKING

Police Hunt for Person
Who Disfigured Sar-
gent's "Synagogue"

While municipal officials, artists and the public in general yesterday were expressing their indignation at the attempt to disfigure John Singer Sargent's painting, "The Synagogue," at the Boston Public Library, police inspectors and executives of the library were working to discover the identity of the vandal.

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TRUSTEES MAY MEET

The regular bi-weekly meeting of the library trustees is scheduled for next Friday, but it is possible that an earlier meeting may be called.

The painting is one of a group that adorn the walls of a third-floor gallery, and it has long been a subject of controversial dispute. Prominent Jews have sought to have it removed from the library on the ground that it is insulting to their religious belief. The effort to have the picture removed was carried to the State House, and two years ago the Legislature passed an act directing the state department of education to take the picture by right of eminent domain, for use in the teaching of art or for university extension work. Payson Smith, commissioner of education, recommended the repeal of the law in his report this year, stating that it was impossible to use the painting for the purpose specified.

A public hearing on the subject was held last Monday before the legislative joint judiciary committee at the State House and another will be held next Wednesday.

In "The Synagogue" is portrayed an old woman, with eyes blindfolded, on the steps of a ruined temple, a crown falling from her head. Clashed to her breast are the tablets of law and a broken sceptre.

Many black inkspots are on the picture—some on the hands and arms, and some on the curtains—but the worst blotches are on the panel at the left, over the end of the stairway. Also there were splashes on the wall, balustrade and steps, indicating that if a fountain pen was used the vandal must first have unscrewed the tip, before giving his arm a sweep to scatter the liquid.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1924

The Vandalism at the Library

"Always barbarism stands two steps away, ready to come in when civilization for a moment stands aside." So a philosopher Frenchman said, and the truth of the remark is proved again in the act of the vandal hand which projected the ink of the envenomed soul behind it upon the great Sargent decoration at the Public Library the other day. For the safety of our masterpieces it is evident that civilization, in the person of an officer of the law, must never be absent, at whatever cost, from the halls which they adorn and dignify.

The Sargent decorations are truly an immortal masterpiece, representing a broad conception of the history of religion. They were meant neither for glorification nor for odium, but for enduring record in the form of art. As such they are recognized, and as such they must be protected. If we have not the will or the power to guard them safely, the more shame to us all.

Boston Transcript—
Feb. 23, 1924.

THE INK-SPATTERED SARGENT "SYNAGOGUE" HAS BEEN RESTORED

Spots on the Painting at the Public
Library Removed by Herbert
E. Thompson

BALUSTRADE STAINS STAY

John Singer Sargent Observed the
Work of Restoration, Done
Yesterday

Efforts to restore the Sargent "Synagogue" painting at the Public Library, after the ink-throwing last Wednesday, have been substantially successful.

After the Public Library authorities had consulted John Singer Sargent, the painter, who is in Boston, it was agreed to engage Herbert E. Thompson of the Museum of Fine Arts to remove the ink spots. Mr. Sargent said that he regarded Mr. Thompson as the most dependable expert on this work, and Mr. Thompson spent the whole forenoon yesterday in the library, while the building was closed to the public, and cleaned the picture so well that remaining tinges from the spots are visible only when the picture is viewed from a certain angle. They cannot be seen when standing directly in front of the picture.

Mr. Thompson says that the spots were made with ink, and he will make his official report to the Library directors next Friday.

Both yesterday afternoon and today the "Synagogue" picture was exceptionally popular. Sargent Hall, where it hangs, was crowded with visitors, many of whom were visibly disappointed not to find the defacement on the picture. They had come to see the vandalism, and the only remaining evidence of it today was the presence of workmen who were trying to clean the sandstone wall which also had been spattered with ink. This appears to be more difficult than the cleansing of the canvas because of the absorbent character of the wall and balustrade. The ink has soaked into the porous sandstone and does not readily yield. On the balustrade one blotch as big as a man's hand was treated early last Wednesday, but it shows today a purple stain.

So faint are the remaining stains on the canvas that they may not call for further treatment, but the whole picture is much clearer, due either to better light today or a general toning up that has removed the dust accumulation of the past year or two. Mr. Sargent visited the library only for a few minutes yesterday to observe the process of restoration.

Before this started Charles F. D. Belden, the librarian, and Judge Michael J. Murray, one of the trustees, counted forty-two ink spots on the picture itself. Most of them were on the heavy drapery shown around the central figure, which is an aged woman sitting on the steps of a ruined temple and wearing a falling crown, clasping to her breast one of the tablets on which the Mosaic law was written, and with one hand holding a broken sceptre. The largest spots, however, were on the woman's arms and hands and on the sceptre and table.

Boston Herald—
Feb. 24, 1924.

SARGENT PORTRAIT EXHIBITION OPENS

Guarded Because of Ink
Throwing Here—Insured

(Special Dispatch to The Herald)
NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The exhibition of portraits and water colors by John Singer Sargent opened this morning at 10 o'clock in the Grand Central Art Galleries and continued with a steady stream of visitors until 6 P. M. in the afternoon, when the galleries were still crowded. There were between seven and eight thousand visitors, among them many of Mr. Sargent's friends from Boston, Philadelphia and other cities. Many artists and people well known in society were present.

The collection has been insured for \$1,000,000. It is estimated to be worth much more than that sum, but the insurance companies would issue no more than a \$1,000,000 policy.

Owing to the splintering with ink of Mr. Sargent's mural, "The Synagogue," in the Boston Public Library, Thursday, every precaution was taken to guard this collection. The paintings have been loaned at the personal request of the artist from owners all over the United States, from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, and they are valued at from \$600 to \$50,000 each.

Mrs. H. F. Hedden, who is depicted in the earliest portrait in the galleries, done in 1878, is now the grandmother of 12. The largest portrait, that of President Lowell of Harvard, was viewed in the galleries here the past week by Mr. Lowell, when he was in New York.

Members of the Architectural League and a number of distinguished artists were guests at the opening reception, but all others paid \$1 a piece for tickets and the catalogues were also \$1 each. These had not arrived until about 4 in the afternoon, but the 500 that came were sold before the closing hour.

Among those at the exhibition this afternoon were: Childs Hassam, Gardner Symons, Bessie Potter Van Ness, Richard Strong of Harvard, William Lyon Phelps, George Elmer Brown, ex-Senator Clarke, Prof. W. H. Burr, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Col. House and Mrs. House, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Edward Farnham Greene of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Brandegee of Boston, John Drew and George Bellows.

Boston Post—February 22, 1924.

Records of Heroic Irish Dead Given to Library

Eight large volumes, representing the records of 50,000 Irishmen who fell in the World War, have been presented to the Boston Public Library as a gift of the Irish War Memorial Committee. Only 100 sets were printed and a few days ago the set for the Boston library arrived. The printing is by Maunsel & Roberts, Dublin. The decorations, which are in black and white, were designed by Harry Clarke, the well-known illustrator. There is a short foreword by the Earl of Ypres.

MOVING OF STATUE TO END LONG DISPUTE

That of Phillips Brooks Going to North Andover—
Meant For Trinity Church—Now Stands in
Front of Art Museum

The statue of Phillips Brooks, in bronze, which has been standing in front of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on Huntington av for some years, is to be removed to North Andover to be placed on the Common in that town. This ends the recalcitrances and controversy over this statue which have been going on for years.

The statue is larger than life and shows the eminent preacher and Bishop in his episcopal robes. It was made by the late Bela Pratt and was intended for Trinity Church on Copley sq, where Phillips Brooks was rector during the great years of his preaching.

There was a strong opposition in Trinity Church to this statue from the beginning for the reason that the late Augustus St Gaudens had been given a commission for a statue of Phillips Brooks for Trinity. St Gaudens died before the statue was completed, but he left a model which included a Christ-like figure standing behind Bishop Brooks with a hand lightly resting on the latter's shoulder and which symbolized the call of the eminent divine to his life work as a preacher of the Gospel.

A strong group in Trinity Church decided that this model should be enlarged and under the supervision of Mrs St Gaudens the group was completed and set in place at the Boylston st side of Trinity Church. Mr Meade of McKim, Meade and White made the design for the panoply that surrounds the group. But this group became the subject of much criticism. It was stated that the or-

iginal model of St Gaudens had not been strictly adhered to and that the workmanship was not up to the St Gaudens' standard as evidenced in the Shaw Memorial opposite the State House.

A group in Trinity favored the model which Bela Pratt had made and had the model erected on the triangular space in front of Trinity Church, where it stood for some time until ordered removed. Then, for want of a site, it was placed in front of the Art Museum, temporarily, and there it has remained ever since.

It will be a noble figure and is undoubtedly a more impressive figure—by itself—than the figure of Phillips Brooks in the St Gaudens' group. But it has not been above criticism. There are many friends of Phillips Brooks who do not like it. Others believe it to be a masterpiece.

There is a marble bust of Phillips Brooks by Bela Pratt inside of Trinity.

St Gaudens had a commission for two groups of statuary in front of the Public Library, but the designs for these groups were not completed when he died. He had made full-size drawings for the groups which are now stored away in the basement of the Public Library.

Bela Pratt was given a commission by the Library trustees—after St Gaudens' death—to make the two female seated statues that are now in front of the Library and which have also come in for considerable criticism. A. J. Philpott.

PURSES ARE LOST DAILY AT LIBRARY

One Contained \$46,-
000—Leave Every-
thing But Books

The Lost and Found department at the Boston Public Library has a number of regular customers, according to Miss Maizie McDonald, who is in charge of the department.

LOSE THINGS REGULARLY

"It's a funny thing that the same people lose their belongings over and over," related Miss McDonald. "There isn't a week goes by that a certain girl student doesn't come to me, asking for her notebook. Another funny thing is that out of the 1000 or so articles lost here in a year there isn't a single library book lost or found."

"The most usual things lost are gloves. There is a woman writer who comes here a lot who invariably leaves her gloves behind. I guess she has so much else on her mind it is hard for her to remember everything. Next to gloves come purses. The largest amount of money that has ever been kept in this office was \$6,000. A lady made out in checks and money and left it and belonged to a woman who was just about to complete a deal. She came near never getting it because the purse looked so shabby and worn out it was thrown in a waste basket after it was picked up."

Left \$100 Bills in Books

"It was only through the janitor's quick wittedness that it was saved for the owner. Someone else left two \$100 bills in a book as book marks. Several weeks later one of the borrowers discovered the bills and turned them in. The owner, who had reported the loss, was greatly delighted at recovering it."

money and declared he had learned a lesson. "Strange things wonder into the Lost and Found shelves. I never will be able to understand why people remove their false teeth while reading and afterwards forget them. They do, though, in any number. The turning in of one overshoe amused me a good deal, and the owner hasn't missed it yet."

Earrings Easily Lost

"Earrings seem to be the most easily lost article of jewelry. Then watches are frequently forgotten by students who take them out to time their study period. It seems so queer to me how they can look at a watch to find out if it is time to go home and then leave the watch behind. It also seems strange that they don't lose their library books, but they don't. Once they borrow a book they are pretty sure to get it home."

SHAPING PLANS FOR HUB "MUSIC WEEK"

Local Artists to Concentrate on
Great May Program

Boston's reputation as a centre of music practise and teaching will be fully vindicated for local audiences, and by radio for audiences all over the country, when practically every musician, every voice and every instrument in the city will be heard during Boston Music Week, May 4 to 10.

For this supreme musical effort a committee of 100 music-lovers, musicians and public officials has already laid broad plans and is now working out the details. Though the local music week will mark a climax in the series fostered in several big cities by the Associated Music Clubs of America for the raising of musical standards and public appreciation, few, if any, outside musicians will be imported and most of the leadership will be by Bostonians.

Music in the Air Everywhere

If the plans of the committee materialize as expected, there will be music in the air everywhere—in schools, parks and even in factories and on street corners. The peak of musical endeavor will come, however, with a magnificent production of "Elijah" in opera form and with choruses aggregating many thousands of voices. Including bands of school children. This large undertaking will be in the care of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, assisted by an executive committee of 50. The Rev. E. J. Harper will be chairman of the executive committee for "Elijah" and George Sawyer Dunham will direct the singing.

The executive chairman of the music week executive committee is Mrs. William Arms Fisher. Among those on the committee of 100 are: Gov. Channing H. Cox, Mayor James M. Curley, Superintendent of Schools Jeremiah E. Burke, Director of Music John A. O'Shea of the public schools, Prof. John P. Marshall, director of music, Boston University; Librarian Charles D. Belden of the Boston Public Library; Postmaster Roland M. Baker; Joseph Lee, National Community Service; Courtney Guild, Harvard Music Association; George Sawyer Dunham, director, People's Symphony orchestra; the Rev. Ernest Graham Guthrie, Dr. Richard Cabot, Henry Gidson, Mrs. John L. Gardner, Mrs. William Z. Ripley, the Rev. Earle E. Harper, Robert A. Woods, James Shea, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Judge Frederick P. Cabot, Mrs. John Grandin and William Adams.

CITY FUND FOR PROJECT
Many of these and other music enthusiasts are responsible for the start of the undertaking, similar to those carried through with great success in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other large cities. Through Mayor Curley and the city council the city already has backed the project with a small preliminary appropriation of \$2500.

William D. Cheney of Springfield, a producer of the opera-oratorio and owner of scenery, costumes, properties and music, has been engaged by the federation to manage the production of "Elijah" and bring to it the same success it achieved recently in Kansas City. Mr. Cheney believes Boston offers the best material for his production of any city where he has given it, and he will be here for six weeks attending to details and directing the dramatic action and stage arrangements. He is anxious to enlist the interest of every minister with a musical voice in the hope that the cast may be partially, at least, clerical. A special effort will be made to arouse interest in church choirs everywhere, so that the large choruses will alternate on different nights should the opera run for four or five nights.

In explaining the purposes of music week in a city already exceptionally musical, the executive committee says:

"Music week is not a commercial en-

terprise and it will not be conducted by or for any business organizations. Music week emphatically is not to provide more concerts for the already vast or over-supplied 10 per cent, and it will, in fact, devote very little attention to that fraction of the community which already has music in plenty. There will, it is true, be more concerts in music week than in any other week of the year, but they will be of a different nature. They will be arranged primarily to interest the other 90 per cent, and to be within their means; and, most important, many of them will enlist the people not merely as audiences, but as performers.

"Community singing has shown many people the pleasure of producing music themselves, even though not of a professional quality, and also the good effect of doing it together. One of the chief purposes of music week is to stimulate the creation and co-ordination of every sort of musical organization (particularly non-professional) in which people can come together and make music for the joy of doing it. Many choruses are already functioning in schools, churches, factories and other industrial plants. More will be encouraged to organize, and will be asked to prepare numbers to present for the public and for each other during the week.

"The social value of this musical experience is obvious. Music week will emphasize the importance of music in every-day life—in lives of the 90 per cent, of the people who are not now patrons of concerts or opera. It will aim to develop a permanent organization for music in Boston, a civic music body to stimulate the formation of permanent music-making groups in every section of the community, and to provide annual opportunities for the participation of such groups in city-wide festivals and parades. The concentration of many musical events in a single week has for its purpose the awakening of the whole community to the importance of music as a factor in life, as a civic asset, and social stabilizer. It should be an annual event because educational work to be fully effective must be continuous."

A room in the Boston Public Library has been set aside for headquarters, where Mrs. Fisher and assistants are in charge.

'SYNAGOGUE' NOT FIRST SARGENT WORK DEFACED

Portrait of Henry James
Slashed in England

When, a few days or weeks ago, as the case may be, some mischievously-minded person "flipped" a fountain penful of ink over the face of John Singer Sargent's famous mural painting, "The Synagogue," in the Boston Public Library, he did not invent a new kind of vandalism. In all ages there have been malicious individuals who have seemingly taken delight in defacing or destroying works of art.

From the day when Cambysses overthrew the Egyptian monuments to that on which Herostatus set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus in order that his name should ever afterwards be perpetuated; from the time that the invading Goths destroyed the pictures and statues of Rome, down to the recent act of the thief who cut the Mona Lisa from its frame at the Louvre, such deeds have been perpetrated.

Religious Intolerance Sometimes the Motive

The motives for these acts have been as many. The Ephesian wrought through vanity. Religious intolerance has inspired some and jealousy others. Manacles and the feeble-minded have alike contributed to the tale of destruction and injury. It is surmised that racial feeling, inspired by the belief that the painting was a slur upon the Jewish people and their religion, led to the attempt to injure the Sargent picture in Boston.

Only a few months ago, in the Louvre, a painting by a celebrated French artist was found to have been viciously slashed by a knife in the hands of some unknown person. The cuts were "backed" and no harm was done, but the attempt resulted in the doubling of the guard which all the great galleries employ to keep watch against such attempts.

The curator of a Boston gallery remarked not long ago that it was the policy of the great European galleries to minimize and keep secret any such efforts to destroy pictures or other works of art. No public report is ever made and if a rumor gets about, it is strenuously denied.

The fact of the theft of the Mona Lisa did not leak out in Paris until months after Da Vinci's masterpiece had disappeared, and the mystery of its going and its subsequent restoration has never been satisfactorily cleared to this day.

KEEP THEFTS HIDDEN

"It is impossible to conceive of a picture being stolen from the Pitti Palace or the Uffizi or any of the other big galleries in Florence, for instance, so many precautions are taken," said the Sunday Herald man's informant; "but should the impossible actually occur and a painting be taken, we should be none the wiser. The authorities would never reveal the fact. They would even deny that any such thing had taken place, though it might be necessary to put a substitute in its place."

Nothing worthy of note in that direction has ever occurred before in Boston, so far as could be ascertained. A few years ago two pictures in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts were found to have been slightly scratched, apparently by the point of a pin, but the damage was inconsequential, after all. The episode of "The Synagogue" is really the most notable case of its kind that has ever occurred in this city. And this leads up to a rather significant and interesting fact: This is not the first time that a painting of Mr. Sargent's has been picked out for injury.

SLASH JAMES PORTRAIT

Several years ago, while the suffragette agitation was at its height in England, a painting of Henry James, the novelist, by the brush of Mr. Sargent, was found one fine morning to have been slashed after much the same way that of the French artist had been. The suffragettes were suspected, but they denied all knowledge of the act. As they usually were fond of proclaiming their deeds to high heaven, it seems likely that they were innocent on this occasion. Had they really been responsible, they probably would not have stopped with the gashing of one solitary picture when there were hundreds of others exposed to attack.

The motive for this performance must ever remain a mystery. Mr. Sargent's friends think that some crack-brained painter, jealous of the American artist's fame, was guilty, but there are others who feel sure that it was Mr. James's portrait which had excited the passions of the man who tried to injure it. In the Royal Academy exhibitions, as in all important galleries, spectators are prevented by means of a cord from approaching too near the paintings on display and argue-eyed guards watch the crowd continuously. Even umbrellas and walking canes are impounded at the entrance, for fear that they may be used to poke holes, wittily or unwittingly, through tempting canvases. A brass ferrule is capable of doing irreparable damage.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS

Whether the attacks on the "Synagogue" and the Henry James paintings are merely a coincidence is uncertain, but at any rate the management of the collection of Sargent portraits and wall paintings, now on exhibition in New York, is taking no chances whatever. The paintings have been loaned by owners all over America and great precautions have been taken to protect them. The collection has been insured for \$1,000,000. It is estimated to be worth much more than that, but the insurance companies would issue no more than a \$1,000,000 policy. Special police and detectives are constantly on hand and every possible effort is being taken to prevent a repetition of the destructive Boston incident.

A painting is a singularly vulnerable mark for a maliciously disposed person. The Public Library act seems to have been that of a boy or an individual of no great intelligence. A few splatters of ink were soon painted out and the picture was restored with no particular difficulty.

ACID WOULD RUIN FABRIC

But there are other agencies besides ink that might be employed—acids which would burn and stain and eat their way into the very fabric of the work.

A jagged slash or thrust, that tore the canvas irregularly, would be far more difficult to patch than a clean knife cut, especially if the painting were old and the oil in the paint had permanently "set." The Boston Public Library was fortunate in having Mr. Sargent on the spot, with brush and palette, to paint over the defacements. But many artists have passed away and anything like severe damage to their works would be beyond remedy. So, taking into consideration the number of cranks, grouchies and feeble-minded folk abroad in the world, a million-dollar policy and a regiment of guards seem none too adequate to protect such a priceless collection as that which has been gathered in the Grand Central Art Galleries in New York.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, FEB 28, 1924

Discovery of the sign at the Copley-Sy Central Library that "Only low conversation is allowed here" recalls another story about the establishment. John Bananas was telling his friend how he feared he'd lose his mental balance, because his office was next door to a machine shop, with terrible pounding noises. "I work in the noisiest place in Boston!" he exclaimed. "Wrong again!" his friend replied. "Bates Hall (the library reading room) and the magazine room on the Boylston side of that institution are far and away the noisiest places in town!" Then he quoted his word-picture of noise, from "Moby Dick":
The lion's roar, the howl of midnight wolves—
The scaly serpent's hiss, the raven's croak—
The purr of fighting winds that vex the main—
The widow's owl and turtle's plaintive moan—
With all the din of hell's eternal crew.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1924

THE "SYNAGOGUE" STAYS AT LIBRARY

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF LEGISLATURE VOTES AGAINST PLAN TO HAVE PAINTING REMOVED

By the unanimous vote the Judiciary Committee on the Judiciary, at the State House, has voted to report a bill recommended by the Department of Education, against the removal of the Sargent painting, "The Synagogue" from the Boston Public Library.

The bill calls for the repeal of the act passed in 1922 requiring the Department of Education to take that painting by right of eminent domain, so as to remove it from the library and use it in connection with educational work.

Boston Post. March 8, 19

WANT TO KEEP THE SYNAGOGUE

Education Dept. Would
Let It Stay in Library

"The Synagogue," Sargent's painting in the Boston Public Library, which has been the cause of much controversy because of its alleged reflection upon the Jewish religion, will remain in its present place if the Legislature follows its recommendation of the legislative committee on the judiciary.

The committee yesterday voted to report favorably a bill, recommended by the Department of Education, to repeal the act passed in 1922 requiring the Education Department to take the painting by eminent domain, remove it from the library and make such use of it as might be possible for educational purposes.

Boston Transcript -
March 9, 1924

POSTER COMPETITION

Prizes Offered to Students for Best Designs Announcing Music Week

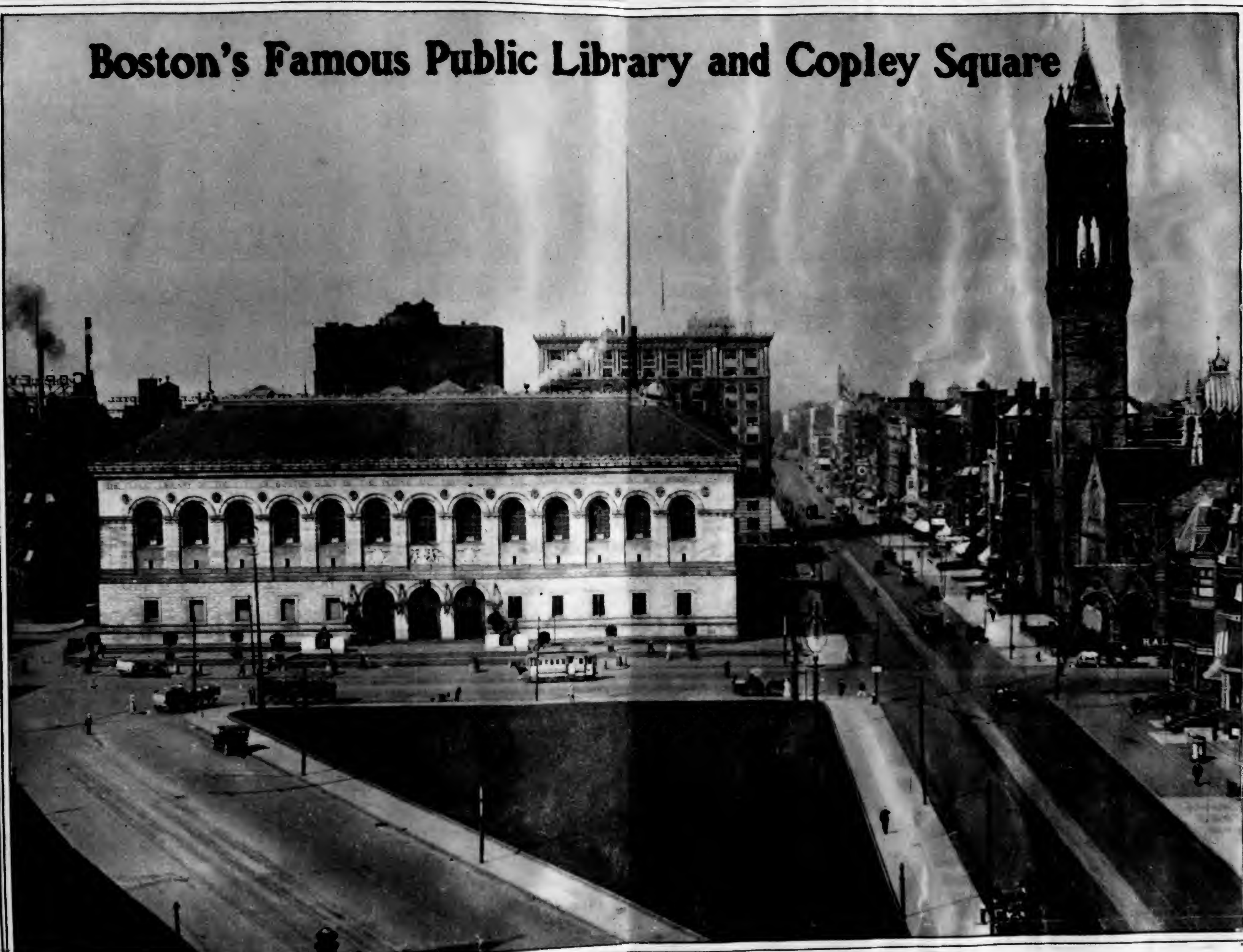
To aid in calling attention to the significance of Boston's first Music Week, the committee in charge want an appropriate artistic poster.

To select the best design, the committee will hold a contest for the oratorical. An artist in the field of the W. A. Mr. A. signer sent in. All artists or better may be selected. Each design will be accompanied by the name of the artist. The winner will receive a prize of \$100.00.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Sunday Herald. March 9, 1924

Boston's Famous Public Library and Copley Square



Picture of Library and Copley Square

THEM WAS
THE HAPPY
DAYS

CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS

BOYHOOD'S
THRILLS—AND
DILLS

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An exhibition of all the designs submitted will be made during Music Week in the gallery of the Boston Public Library. The judges of the competitions are: Mr. W. A. Dwiggins of the Boston Art Club; Mr. Adrian J. Lorio, the well known designer, and Mr. Franz Burgstaller, representing the Music Publishers' Association. All designs must be delivered to the Trustees Room, Boston Public Library, on or before Saturday, March 22. Students may submit designs for both poster and sticker.

Each design must be signed by the student. No designs will be returned unless accompanied by mailing cost.

The poster designs must conform to certain rules which may be obtained from Emma R. Fisher, executive chairman, Boston Music Week, Boston Public Library.

MICHELANGELO

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARCH 18, 1924

TECH PROFESSOR TO TALK ON SHAW

Robert E. Rogers, professor of English and American literature at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will talk on the works of George Bernard Shaw tomorrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock in the Boston Public Library lecture hall. This lecture is the second of a series of eight on modern English writers which the Massachusetts Department of Education is offering to residents of Boston and vicinity.

Among the English writers whose works will be discussed at later lectures are I. G. Wells, Gilbert K. Chesterton, John Galsworthy, Joseph Conrad, Arnold Bennett, and J. M. Barrie.

BOSTON POST, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1924

SHOOTING UP SACRED TRADITIONS



Boston Sunday Herald, March 9, 1924

Completed By Paine's Furniture Company

an feature of Paine Furniture Company service is the institutions.

nt is maintained for this purpose in charge of thoroughly

of the Paine plant, including design rooms, wood-working and upholstery shops, drapery workrooms, and iron- roof, offer obvious advantages in economy and conve-

reputation of over 88 years are assurance of satisfaction. obligation. The opportunity to offer suggestions is wel- ets are shown.



Picture of Library and Copley Square

Boston Daily Globe

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MICHELANGELO
John Wright - March 9, 1924

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1924

New "Synagogue" Preamble Offered by Senator Gibbs

It Carries No Emergency Provision as Did the One Which Was Defeated Monday

In the Senate this afternoon, Senator Gibbs of Middlesex moved that the Senate reconsider its action of yesterday whereby, by a vote of 5 to 9, it non-consumed in the adoption of the emergency preamble of the engrossed bill repealing an act providing for the taking for educational purposes, of the picture entitled "The Synagogue," now in the Boston Public Library. Senator Gibbs then offered this new preamble—which is not an "emergency" preamble.

Whereas, notwithstanding that it is the sense of the General Court that pictures or other works of art tending to excite religious or racial prejudices should not be placed in public buildings, the General Court is of the opinion that chapter 541 of the acts of 1922 does not embody a feasible or constitutional solution of the regrettable situation which said chapter sought to remedy, accordingly,

Be it enacted, etc.

Senator Gibbs's motion to reconsider prevailed on a voice vote, but, when the question came of adopting the preamble which Senator Gibbs had offered as a substitute for the one rejected yesterday, Senator Hartshorn of Worcester moved that further consideration be postponed until tomorrow so that the members might have opportunity to see the preamble in print. The motion to postpone till tomorrow prevailed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARCH 11, 1924

DIME NOVEL DISPLAY AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

A portion of the collection of "Beagle's Dime Novels" owned by Dr. Frank P. O'Brien, is on exhibition under glass in the Exhibition Room on the third floor of the Boston Public Library. Wonderful Basil, Buffalo Bill, The White Gladiator and all the other characters famous in another generation are catalogued. There are some 1500 titles present.

Discrimination is made among the 31 different types and series of the Beagle publications. "Type A" consists of the "original yellow backs," of which no fewer than 65 different examples are shown. Seventeen of the first 25 titles constituting this series are embraced in the collection. "The Pocket Novels" comprising "Type B" are the same tho' decline in size as their predecessors, but each cover has a multicolored illustration on a background of red, green, blue or brown. They deal almost without exception with historical pioneer conditions, events and personages.

Boston Sunday Herald. March 9, 1924

Completed By Maine's s, Clubs and Institutions

MAR 12 1924

BOSTON POST, TUESDAY, MARCH 18,

RRING PARADE SOUTH BOSTON

Than 75,000 View Great
ctacle Featuring Evacuation
ay Celebration in District



CHIEF MARSHAL JOHN T. CARR

South Boston Evacuation Day parade from the back of was given a great reception as he headed the line of marchers.

on came back into its
yesterday's march

MRS. HOOD'S NAME TAKEN FROM LIST

Federation of Women's Clubs in Strife Over Snub

Strife is brewing in the ranks of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, it was learned yesterday, over the proposal of the nominating committee to drop the name of Mrs. Wallace P. Hood of Danvers, third vice-president, from the list of candidates for re-election at the annual meeting in May.

GIVE REASON FOR REMOVAL

So intense is the feeling of indignation in certain quarters, that the news has become known prematurely. Already there are many loud whispers as to what the procedure will be, in the event of the nominating committee carrying out their plan, when they make their official report on candidates April 1.

"Mrs. Hood's removal is for the good of the Federation in the judgment of the nominating committee," was the brief way in which Mrs. Lona R. Wellington of Winchester, chairman of the nominating committee, disposed of the question.

Mrs. Frank H. Stewart of Newton Centre, another member, while refusing to admit that the nominating committee were dropping Mrs. Hood's name from the new ballot, said there was no reflection upon the incumbent of an office, in such an act.

Question of Fitness

"Women who give faithful service in one capacity may not seem fitted to advance to a higher office," said Mrs. Stewart. "Nor can a woman elected



Haven Hospital. Furniture, bedding, except bed clothing, supplied by and Copley Square

DIME THRILLERS OF OTHER DAYS ON VIEW AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Dead Shots, the Earl's Half-Breed
Daughter and Indian Scouts
in Beadle Series

OLD FAVORITES NOW "TYPES"

Heroic Tales of Revolution and the
West Are Preserved for
Posterity

A portion of the collection of "Beadle's Dime Novels," owned by Dr. Frank P. O'Brien, has reached Boston. The colored booklets, once the object of the adoration of thousands of boys and the despair of dutiful fathers, lie carefully arranged in the glass cases of the Boston Public Library. Beginning today, the collection will be shown to visitors in the exhibition room on the third floor.

Blundering Bill, Buffalo Bill, Blackhawk, the Bandit, the Heart-Eater, the Death Trapper, the White Chief, and all the other immortals are catalogued, according to venerable and accredited bibliographical order. From Abe Colt, the Crow-killer, to the mysterious Zoph, the murderer, there are some fifteen hundred titles. Dreadful outlaws and Indian savages are in the close neighborhood of Mosfoot, the Brave, and Kent, the Hunter, but the system, as modern bibliography requires it, has been preserved.

Discrimination is sagely made among the thirty-one different types and series of the Beadle publications. You learn that this group consists of the "original yellow backs," of which no less than sixty-eight different examples are shown. Seventeen of the first twenty-five titles constituting this series are embraced in the collection. Those over there are the "Pocket Novels." They were of the same duodecimo size as their predecessors.

Each cover has a multi-colored illustration on a background of red, green, blue or brown. They deal, almost without exception, with historical pioneer conditions, events and personages. The series is bibliographically known as Type B, while the original yellow-backed books belong to Type A.

"Whipping Out His Knife . . ."

The next two groups—Types D and E—have a common title, the "Boys' Library of Sport, Story and Adventure," and are distinguished from one another by the larger size of the D items. They are imperial octavo in size, whereas the Type E publications are ordinary octavos. Size is forgotten in the illustration of a hunter kneeling upon the huge body of a savage:

Kent had his eye upon him, and the instant he stirred, sprang like a panther toward him. One hand clutched his mouth, his knee pressed heavily upon his breast, and whipping out his knife, he forced it to the hilt in his body.

And the fight is going on between Tecumseh and McClellan at a span's distance.

Or the midnight flight of the beautiful Susan, chased cruelly by the fiendish Jim Cross, while the wind surged in the pine trees and ragged clouds fled over the sky, now concealing, now revealing the pale face of the half moon. The man with the bushy beard and long rifle in hand is no other than Seth Jones—Seth Jones of New Hampshire, himself. The hero, once the nightmare of deceitful Mohawks, is peacefully labelled as "No. 8," and marked as "rare specimen of the first edition." The catalogue informs us that the story was told in seven foreign languages and sold in 450,000 copies before 1865. It would with lines like—

Hurry forward. There are six Indians, and they have got to have with them. Make the noise of his whip-boorwh! when you want to do the business, and I will understand.

This collection is now considered as one of the fullest and rarest collections of Americana. It more than thirty years ago that Dr. O'Brien began his search after these booklets. And his work was not easy. In its day, published in millions of copies, the dime novel had not received anything like affectionate care from bibliophiles. Fine bookcases were not waiting to treasure them up for the edification of a reverent posterity. On the contrary, they were everywhere ruthlessly persecuted. Learned societies raised a cry of despair at their appearance, the clergy scowled them from the pulpit, and from straps to sticks parents employed all available measures to prevent the poisoning of the minds of their offspring. But persecution was of no use. The dime novel proved stronger than any parental vigilance. It proved triumphant.

Volumes Go to Europe

From the office on Williams street, New York, where the company of Beadle & Adams manufactured them, the little volumes irresistibly spread throughout the continent. They even went over to Europe. The deeds of the boy Captains on "The White Sealers" became living figures in the imagination of many a nation's children. But children do not store up books—at least not those which they like. And they did like these, they virtually "ate them up." Having read them, nobody so it happens that it is often impossible to find a single copy of a novel, printed fifty years ago in many thousands. Duplicates of some other titles bring now from ten to sixty dollars at the auctioneer's desk.

"When I was a boy," says Dr. O'Brien, "I had the most insatiable appetite for books about the West. I used to read the Beadle series in all my spare time, my average being six a week. I often sat up in bed until three or four o'clock in the morning, reading the latest one. I can even remember the plots of some of them."

"The basic idea of the dime novel was a stroke of genius itself. Erastus Beadle hit upon the idea of getting out dollar and a half novels for ten cents. That was a half novel for ten cents. That was enough to bring down upon him the wrath of the other publishers."

Beadle, originator and first publisher of the dime novel, was born in the village of Pierstown, N. Y., 1821. His grandfather, Benjamin Beadle, fought in the Revolution, and became later the happy father of twenty-three children. He lived at Weathersfield, Conn. Erastus himself had a hard life, moving around from one port of the country to the other. In 1852 he had a printing shop of his own, and in that year he issued his first publication, "The Youth and the Wolf." This was in Buffalo. Later he removed to New York city, and it happened in the summer of 1860 that the first of the original "Dime Novels" appeared in their orange covers. The success was great, and "Beadle & Company" grew rapidly in the course of the subsequent years.

American Pioneer Life

From the days of the Puritans to the death of General Custer, and from the Plymouth Rock to the wilderness of Oregon, there is not a historical event and not a spot, which escaped the pages of the dime novel. But, with the one exception of Robinson Crusoe, America is the sole subject of the novels. Beadle organized a whole group of writers around himself, all of whom possessed an ultimate knowledge of American pioneer life. Edward S. Ellis, Ann Stephens, Mary Denison, John Neal, Joseph K. Badger, Charles Dunning Clarke, Prentiss Ingraham, T. C. Harbaugh, Mrs. Victor and others were on the staff. Orville

J. Victor was the editor. For thirty years Victor personally studied and edited the thousands of publications of the company. He insisted, first of all, that the narratives depict the wilderness life and struggle as it was. The tales, therefore, had to be, in spirit, real portrayals of the pioneer times and people.

"It is a literature intensely nationalistic and patriotic in character," says the catalogue of the collection—"a literature obviously designed to stimulate adventure, self-reliance and achievement; to exalt the state of the pioneer men and women who settled the country; and to recite the conditions, under which those early figures lived and did their work."

"No serious student, who seeks to understand the history of this country and many of its present tendencies, can fail to obtain a better understanding of such matters by a study of the collection now on view. It is a clinic in the subject of mass psychology; as valuable to the university professor for its significant historical revelations as it is to the gray-haired man to whom it recalls memories of boyhood."

The first volumes dealt chiefly with the earlier life of the pioneer, with the Colonial and Revolutionary period. New England, New York, the South, and later Ohio and the Mississippi Valley were the scenes of the stories. The chief theme was the struggle with the Indians.

"It Is Oonomoo, the Huron!"

To wit:

Clubbing his rifle, Terrington raised it over his head, but ere the blow descended Annie sprang forward and, catching his arm, called out: "Do not strike him! It is Oonomoo, the Huron!"

After the Civil War, Beadle and Victor turned their attention to the Far West. Explorers, Indian fighters and plainsmen helped them in the portrayal of this part of the country. Many of them told their personal adventures. Buffalo Bill, Captain Taylor, Captain Whittaker, Major Hall (known as Buckskin Sam), Lieutenant Ma-noon, Lieutenant Hazeltine and numerous others were the authors of these stories, which present a more accurate and certainly more vivid picture of the appearance, manner, speech and habits of the pioneer Western characters than do the formal historians.

The stories of early New England life are most interesting. Can anything be more absorbing than the romance of Ruth Margery? "In a comfortable room of the

old Red Lion Tavern of ancient Boston sat a thoughtful-looking man, busily engaged with his pen," the story begins. It tells of the revolt of 1689 against Governor Andros. Undoubtedly it is full of historical events. But it is the simple romance of Ruth and Captain Cameron which enchants our interest.

"He!—Who? Kissed you, did you say?" Kiss you, Ruth—now, Ruth?" There was power like that of the heavy-toned thunder in the man's suppressed voice. He stood off at arm's length, looking at her from under his knit brows.

What reading! From the beginning to the very last chapter, where the truth comes out, the truth that Ruth was kissed in the darkness by nobody else than her own father. "Blessed Ruth!" murmured Captain Cameron.

Hurrah for Millicent!

And there is "The Squaw Chief, or The Earl's Half-Breed Daughter," a product of Frederick Whittaker, who surely was one of the most prolific authors of the House of Beadle. The story of the Squaw Chief, who turned out to be the legal wife of the Earl of Arundel, goes back as far as 1675, and leads into the village of Pocasset, Narragansett Bay, R. I. Here is "Eutawian, the Slayer," and the last words of the dying dowager countess are vigorously suppressed.

"Here!" cried a clear voice. "eager to meet you, pirate!" The villain caught Annie in his arms, and bore her toward the boat, but Millicent drew her knife and wounded him on the shoulder, while, from every side, rang out the thrilling war-cry of the Wampanoags, as they rushed, like tigers, on their prey.

But the Beadle publications were not confined to novels. The firm published different, specialized journals and useful textbooks, like the "Housewife's Manual" and "Ladies' Letter Writer." They issued several series of song books, the "Dime Song Book," "One Cent Song Book," "Dime Union Song Book," etc. Each number contained sixty or seventy of the popular ballads of the day. "Beadle's Singers' Library," of which forty-three separate numbers are known, embraces more than two thousand of the songs most popular in the seventies in America.

The Boston Public Library possesses many copies of the Beadle Novels in its own collections. The volumes which were issued in England, from 44 Paternoster Row, London, are the most interesting. Bibliographically they are little known and are very rare. The library possesses some fifty volumes of that series.

Boston Transcript—March 11, 1924.

Boston Daily Globe

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1924

DEADWOOD DICK PLACED BESIDE CLASSIC HEROES

Phantom Spy, Tiger Slayer, and Pals on Exhibition
at Public Library

"O, mercy! mercy! Edward!" she cried in a low voice. "Set me free! You know I can never be your wife; I would rather die."

"He! Who? Kissed you, did you say?" Kissed you, Ruth—now, Ruth?" There was power like that of the heavy-toned thunder in the man's suppressed voice. He stood off at arm's length, looking at her from under his knit brows.

"Kent had his eye upon him, and the instant he stirred sprang like a panther toward him. One hand clutched his breast, his knee pressed heavily upon his forehead, and whipping out his knife he forced it to the hilt in his body."

"One shot from his trusty rifle and seven Redskins lie the dust under circumstances far different from those under which their acquaintance was made, from 50 to 100 years ago."

at session in the woodshed by parents, the dime novel has at last come into its own. Not only that but is sitting with the aristocrats of literature in a specially arranged place in the Boston Public Library.

Blundering Bill, Buffalo Bill, Seth Jones, The Black Wizard, Deadwood Dick, the Indian Huntress, The Tiger Slayer, The Phantom Spy now are, as fine as you please, occupying high-brow quarters alongside their less hardy and less muscular, if more graceful and elegant, brethren of literature.

Dr. Frank P. O'Brien has spent a lifetime collecting this group of Beadle's Dime Novels and has made a gift of it to the Public Library. Beginning today visitors may renew acquaintance with their boyhood heroes and heroines in the Exhibition Room under circumstances far different from those under which their acquaintance was made, from 50 to 100 years ago.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 12, 1924

'DIME NOVEL' EXHIBIT AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Boston Public Library has placed on exhibition, on the third floor of the library building, the collection of "Dime Novels" owned by Dr. Frank P. O'Brien, and published by the firm of Beadle & Co., beginning in 1850. The collection is attracting much attention, containing, as it does, Deadwood Dick, Buffalo Bill, and other heroes of the time when father was a boy.

Mid-Week Book Notes by John Clair Munt

The fifth lecture in the series on "Modern American Poetry," given under the auspices of the New England Poetry Club, comes today at 4:30 P. M. at the Boston Public Library hall, free to the public. Miss Amy Lowell will speak on the poetry of Carl Sandburg. Miss Lowell has recently acknowledged the authorship of the anonymous "Critical Fable," which contains an excellent rhymed appraisal of Sandburg and of other poets.

THE BOSTON HERALD

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The Boston Public Library has placed on exhibition, on the third floor of the library building, the collection of "Dime Novels" owned by Dr. Frank P. O'Brien, and published by the firm of Beadle & Co., beginning in 1850. The collection is attracting much attention, containing, as it does, Deadwood Dick, Buffalo Bill, and other heroes of the time when father was a boy.

Old-time dime novels are on exhibition at the Public Library. Their contents would seem to indicate where many of the writers for the movies learned the trade.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1924

Those Thrillers

Dime novel thrillers of the kind exhibited at the Boston Public Library will always be important and interesting as symbols of an era that is gone. The "rush" for the gold fields around the horn and across the prairies, the "Pike's Peak or Bust" slogan, the brushes with the Indians, the anti-slavery movement, the civil war, the laying of railroads, the rolling back of the wilderness and the triumphant establishment of a great western empire at which the world still gazes in admiration—that is the sort of stuff that comes from in other days, and the deeds of that era would have been ascribed a couple of thousand years ago as achievements of the gods.

Bret Harte and Mark Twain saw much of the wild West at first hand. The dime novel writers, some seeing the show with their own eyes, others talking like Herodotus, with those who had seen it or had talked with the son of somebody who knew all about it, gave us ten thousand chapters, and they wrote with a vim and an enthusiasm which far out-paced their literary skill. Youth never quibbles about style, provided pistols bark, war whoops ring, scalps drip blood and a few Indians bite the dust before breakfast, and youth devoured those nickel and dime melodramas with an insatiable appetite. They mixed the real and the unreal. Deadwood Dick's exploits seemed as authentic as Buffalo Bill's. Diamond Dick, Jr., was as vital as Calamity Jane. Jesse James was a heroic, much misunderstood figure, of unblemished private life. Long after the cowboy began to retreat, and fences were cutting up the ranges, American boys read those tales and caught the spirit of frontier life. The West, as the dime novels showed it in their bungling way, will never be so picturesque to the upcoming generation as it was to the lads who squandered their hoarded pennies on that slap-dash literature.

Did those novels do any harm? A few boys ran away to bag Indians, dig gold, whirl a lariat and punch cows, but there is no accounting for boys in any age. The characters were impossible as literary creations, but right prevailed, the villain invariably "got his" and died with his boots on, the hero married the lady, and law and order always won on the recount. If the boys were not better in a literary way for that wild reading, they were surely no worse morally, and probably became better citizens from seeing even a distorted picture of the winning of the West.

Boston Herald
March 14, 1924

THE CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE
To the Editor of The Herald:
Not long ago (Feb. 2) I happened to notice in the book review section of your esteemed paper a comment upon a book named "Marriage and Syphilis, a Treatise on Eugenics" by Dr. George M. Katsalinos. . . .
Attracted by the comment I and a friend of mine decided to "take it" to the libraries, and see for ourselves this wonderful illustrated treatise which, indeed, in our laymen's opinion—together with an article appearing in the March issue (Page 64) of the Physical Culture Magazine, entitled "Syphilization Will Replace Civilization," by Lee Anderson Stone, M. D., Lt-Col. of the U. S. Army, are the only decent voices of warning to the public at large, as well as to the more responsible ones, on that dire scourge that threatens the race of man.
But the thing that made me wonder and keeps me wondering is the fact that I scarcely had access to that book, because in the public library they keep it under lock and key, while my friend, who went to the state library for it, was less fortunate, as he was told that they do not keep such a book! . . .
I became skeptical enough in my adventure toward the book when I found it under lock and key, but when I was told that elsewhere they do not keep it at all, then I went right straight to the telephone directory, and telephoned to the author about it, who replied to me that in the state library they thought it "dangerous."
"Dangerous?" . . . why, I might have stopped there, but the above mentioned article gave me a new impetus for inquiry, and I decided to write to The Herald on the incident experienced and of the disease about which—to quote from the article, "authors, editors, publishers, teachers, clergymen and even physicians are afraid of the subject"—and I will add: libraries, too, belong to the same category; or as this paper put it, to help "in breaking the conspiracy of silence!"
L. L. QUAMO.
Boston, March 16.

Boston Telegram March 13, 1924

A portion of the famous collection of Beadle's Dime Novels owned by Frank P. O'Brien are on exhibition at the Boston Public Library. It may be seen on the third floor in the exhibition room.
Blundering Bill, Seth Jones, Buffalo Bill, Deadwood Dick, The Phantom Spy, and numerous other old favorites are included in this, the greatest collection of its kind.
Once these volumes aroused the wrath of teachers, preachers, and parents. Today they are much sought after by wealthy collectors, who spend large sums to obtain rare copies and preserve them as specimens of a vanished type of reading matter.
The Boston Public Library itself possesses many copies of the rarer volumes. Those issued in London are the rarest.

Boston Daily Globe
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1924

DEADWOOD DICK PLACED BESIDE CLASSIC HEROES

Phantom Spy, Tiger Slayer, and Pals on Exhibition
at Public Library

"O, mercy! mercy! Edward!" she cried in a low voice. "Set me free! You know I can never be your wife; I would rather die."
"Hel! Who? Killed you, did you say?"
Kissed you, Ruth—you, Ruth?" There was power like that of the heavy-toned thunder in the man's suppressed voice. He stood off at arm's length, looking at her from under his knitted brows. . . .
"Kent had his eye upon him, and the instant he stirred sprang like a panther toward him. One hand clutched his mouth, his knee pressed heavily upon his breast, and whipping out his knife he forced it to the hilt in his body. . . .
"One shot from his trusty rifle and seven Redskins bit the dust. . . .
Denounced in tones of horrified warning in the pulpit and condemned often at session in the woodshed by parents, the dime novel has at last come into its own. Not only that but it is sitting with the aristocrats of literature in a specially arranged place in the Boston Public Library.
Blundering Bill, Buffalo Bill, Seth Jones, The Black Wizard, Deadwood Dick, the Indian Huntress, The Tiger Slayer, The Phantom Spy now are, as fine as you please, occupying high-brow quarters alongside their less hardy and less muscular, if more graceful and elegant, brethren of literature.
Dr. Frank P. O'Brien has spent a lifetime collecting this group of Beadle's Dime Novels and has made a gift of it to the Public Library. Beginning today visitors may renew acquaintance with their boyhood heroes and heroines in the Exhibition Room under circumstances far different from those under which their acquaintance was made from 20 to 50 years ago.

Boston Transcript March 14, 1924

ANNAPOLIS CURATOR TO SPEAK

Professor Herman F. Kraft Will Give an Illustrated Lecture on Ship Models Under the Auspices of the Copley Society

At the hall of the Boston Public Library tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock an illustrated lecture on "Ship Models" will be given by Professor Herman F. Kraft, curator of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and author of "A Short History of the United States Navy" and of "Sea Power in American History." This lecture is given in connection with the exhibition of models and portraits of ships under the auspices of the Copley Society of Boston at the Boston Art Club. Tickets are not required for admittance to Mr. Kraft's lecture.

Boston Traveler March 18, 1924

The literature department of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, directed by Mrs. Charles G. Perry and assisted by the Boston Public Library and Miss Carrie L. Morse, librarian of the local library, is about to introduce a series of book reviews to be held in the West Roxbury library. The object of the reviews is to increase the circulation by making the public better acquainted with what the library has to offer.
Although this plan has proved most successful in western cities, this will be the first time anything of the kind has ever been attempted here in the East. The first of the series will be at 3 o'clock on Monday, March 24, when Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branch libraries, will give an illustrated talk on books of travel. Printed slips of the books mentioned will be distributed. Other reviews will be conducted from time to time by members of the club on different subjects.

Boston Post
March 14, 1924

DIME NOVEL COLLECTION IN LIBRARY

Once Frowned Upon
"Thrillers" Now in
Great Demand

"Deadwood Dick," "The Diamond Dick" and "New York Nell" are now listed in the Boston Public Library but not just as the ordinary novels and best sellers. These and others of the yellow-covered dime novel collection so much frowned upon by teachers and parents of the past generation are on exhibition in the library, preserved under glass cases with the same care that a rare edition of Shakespeare or Milton would receive.

"RARE SPECIMENS" NOW

"Come on—straight on—direct to meet your doom, Marked Man. May the foul fiend desert you just this once. May your ears be deaf to his warning for 30 minutes longer. May you keep on without change until you run your black heart full against my lead, against the bullet that will avenge the noblest of all your victims. But die not until you know it is the hand of a poor, weak woman that lay you low, until—"
Such a passage which has thrilled hundreds of boy readers who devoured "Marked Man, the Mounted Detective," behind the covers of a geography or by the light of a flickering candle is no longer scorned as cheap melodrama. It is elevated to the position of "a rare specimen," classified and carefully numbered.

Sought by Book Collectors

And not only are these yellow-covered dime thrillers celebrated but they are being much sought after by book collectors. The ones on exhibition at the Public Library, owned by Dr. Frank P. O'Brien, required more than 30 years to collect and they are still seeking to make the collection complete. The indignant schoolmarm who confiscated "Hawkeye Harry" or "Blue Blazes Dick" and threw them into the fire of school stove has succeeded in making these books rare, hard to obtain, and worth a hundred times more than their original price.
To the men who 30 or 40 years ago saved his pennies in order to read the adventures of "Broadcloth Burt, the Denver Dandy, or Thirty Fards of Deadwood," these small, yellow classics with their lurid illustrations, must appear terribly lonesome as they rest, classified into Types A, B, C, D, E, in the exhibition room on the third floor.

Beadle's Idea Stroke of Genius

"When I was a boy," says Dr. O'Brien, the owner of the collection, "I had the most insatiable appetite for books about the West. I used to read the Beadle series in all my spare time. I often sat up in bed until three or four o'clock in the morning reading the latest one."

"The basic idea of the dime novel was a stroke of genius. Erastus Beadle hit upon the idea of getting out a dollar and a half novel for 10 cents. That was enough to bring upon him the wrath of the other publishers."

The catalogue issued with the collection, explaining the various classifications, declares that these stories were translated into seven languages and that 400,000 copies alone were sold before 1885.

Not only are there dime novels in the collection, but there are also other things from the press of "Beadle and Company"—song books, a housewife's manual, and books on how to write letters.

Boston Transcript
224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1924

OLD IRISH BOOKS SHOWN

Exhibit in Barton Room of Public Library Includes Parliamentary Matter of the Seventeenth Century, Songs, a Gaelic Bible and Facsimile of the "Book of Kells"

In recognition of St. Patrick's Day there is an exhibition of old Irish books in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library. Seventeenth century parliamentary speeches, acts and ordinances are shown, along with broadsides of popular songs. Collections of old Gaelic verse and prose lead back to the eighth and ninth centuries and contain hints of the pre-Christian era in Ireland.

A fine copy of the Gaelic Bible is the most valuable among the books on exhibition. The first edition of the Old Testament is bound together with the second edition (London, 1681) of the New Testament. The preface to the latter—by Andrew Sal—gives a concise and interesting account of the Gaelic Bible translations.

"Some worthy patriots of that Country," the preface writes, "out of a pious zeal, have taken great Care and Pains to have the Holy Scripture published in the Irish Tongue."

And now that Edition is being worn out with Time, and very few Copies thereof to be found, God has raised up the generous Spirit of Robert Boyle Esq., who hath caused the same Book of the New Testament Reprinted at his proper Cost. And as well for that purpose, as for Printing the Old Testament, and what other Pious Books shall be thought convenient to be published in the Irish Tongue, has caused a New Set of fair Irish Characters to be cast in London, and an able Printer to be instructed in the way of Printing this Language. And having appointed Five Hundred Copies of this New Edition to be bestowed on such as shall be thought to make the best use of them, he has extended his Charitable Zeal towards the Printing the Old Testament in Irish, giving both the use of his Characters for that purpose, and Fifty Pounds of his Money, for a Beginning of Subscriptions for the publishing of it.

The following will be a surprise to many: "Notwithstanding all the wise Statutes and Endeavours used to bring this whole Nation to a knowledge of the English Tongue, Experience shews, it could not be effected. And it is apparent, that in Ireland there are many Parishes, Barones and whole Counties, in which the far greater member of the Common People do understand no other Language but Irish."

Next to the Bible in the showcase is a pamphlet: "The Humble and Just Remonstrance of the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled in Ireland." It was printed in 1641. In the same volume is another pamphlet, "Sixteen years queres propounding to the Parliament of Ireland to the judges of the said Kingdom." And dozens of other small quartos, printed in London or Dublin. The volume belongs to the Prince Collection of the Library.

From the Prince collection there is another volume, "An Act for the Attainder of the Rebels in Ireland," reads the large type of the title page. It bears on the revolution of 1641. The book is well worth a glance. "Whereas, by this Commonwealth," begins the introduction, "the Rebellion begun in Ireland, the three and twentieth of October, 1641, is, and is hereby declared to be Appressed and Ended, and to have been Appressed and Ended, and the Rebels subdued on the 20th of September, 1653. . . . And to be sure that the Parliament was not slack in its actions, we find in the same volume, next to the above-mentioned, another Act "for the Assuring, Confirming and Settling of the Lands and Estates in Ireland"—dealing largely with the distribution of the confiscated properties. The title-page of another folio, with dig-

nified appearance, reads: "Act for importing from his Majesty's Plantations in America, directly into Ireland, Goods not enumerated in any Act of Parliament. . . ." (London, 1717). There are some others, of similar content. They are the first Parliamentary regulations of the trade between Ireland and America.

A collection of ninety Irish broadsides—printed in the seventies, by P. Bereton, Dublin—leads to other subjects. A few of the titles: "The Adventures of John Marks," "The girl I left behind," "Brother Bill and Jemima Brown," "The gal old hag," etc., give a fair idea about the themes of these poems.

The Boston Public Library also possesses many of the limited, facsimile editions of old Irish manuscripts. The Rawlinson collection of pieces in prose and verse in the Irish language, "The Book of Leinster" and the "Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland" are to be mentioned first. Their material, history and hardie fiction together, is the richest source of Irish antiquities.

To this group belongs "The Book of Kells" (often called the Book of Colum Cille), a facsimile copy of which is also in exhibition. With its weird, singular decorations, this is one of the most beautiful manuscripts of the world. In it Celtic illumination art has reached its very highest development. The date and place of its production are uncertain. In 1006 it already had a varied history, having been several times stolen and mutilated by that year. Nevertheless, the manuscript is preserved in fairly good condition. Today it is the most precious treasure of Trinity College, Dublin.

Boston Transcript
March 18, 1924

"MODERN ENGLISH WRITERS"

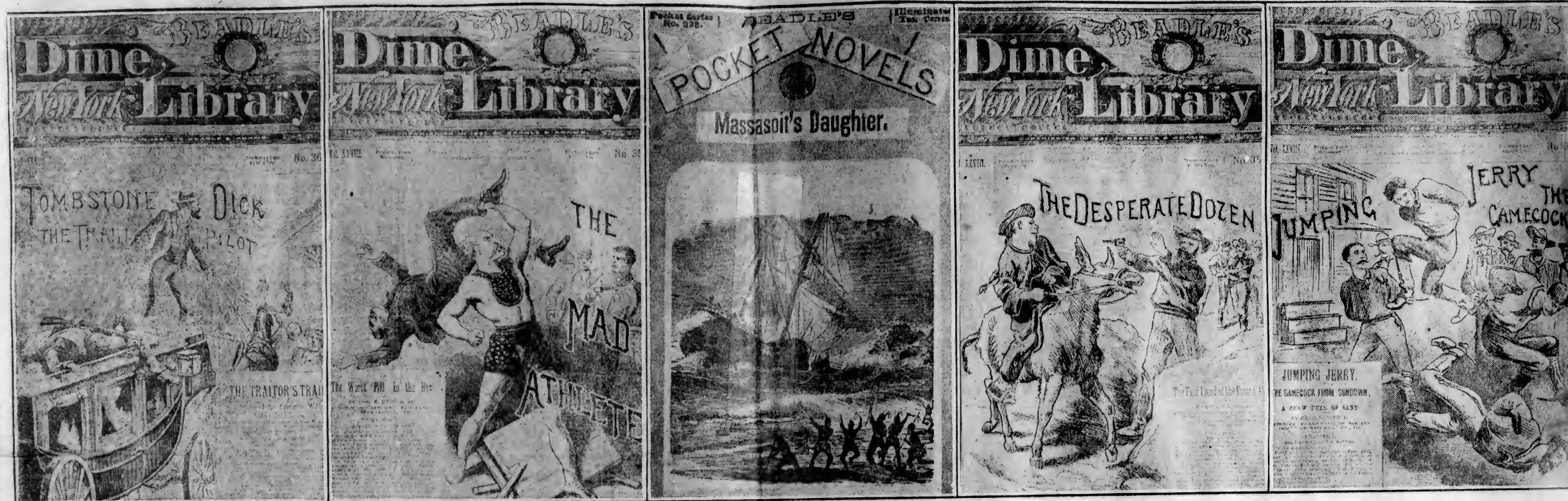
Persons Interested in Contemporary Fiction and Drama May Register for University Extension Course at Lecture Tomorrow

Robert F. Rogers, professor of English and American literature at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will talk on the works of George Bernard Shaw tomorrow evening, at 7.30 o'clock in the Boston Public Library Lecture Hall. This lecture is the second of a series of eight on "Modern English Writers" which the Massachusetts department of education is offering to residents of Boston and vicinity. Among the English writers whose works will be discussed at later lectures are H. G. Wells, Gilbert K. Chesterton, John Galsworthy, Joseph Conrad, Arnold Bennett and J. M. Barrie.

This course is planned so that it may be taken simply as a series of lectures, without outside preparation on the part of the student, or, if the student wishes, the course may be taken for credit. The required work for those who take the course for credit will include outside reading, a weekly paper, and an examination. Certificates will be granted by the State only to students who regularly and successfully carry out the work assigned.

Persons interested in contemporary English fiction and drama will be given an opportunity to register for this course at the lecture tomorrow. Only the usual nominal charge is made for the course.

"Cactus Joe" With His Pals, 'Idaho Tom' and 'Denver Duke,' Land in Hub Library Amid Classics After Rescued From Woodshed



(Above) "Get a doctor for Bill Melgs before you ask any questions. He's as full of holes as a sieve." (Above at right) "Even Billy Ullman turned a shade paler and looked uneasy as he watched the wonderful act of the mad athlete."

The dime novel thriller of other days has been vindicated in the eyes of the world.

From the hidden and secret recesses of woodsheds, attics, trunks and innumerable unobserved places "Deadwood Dick" and his gory pals have been triumphantly recovered and now repose prominently among the classics in some of the largest libraries of the country.

Even the conservative directors of the Boston Public Library have allowed an exhibit of these harrowing tales of pioneer days, with the vivid, attracting and meaningful front cover illustrations, from the famous house of Beadle & Adams, a collection by Dr. Frank O'Brien, a champion of these weird and exciting tales, who has the support and acclaim of scholars in his declaration that these stories are "ethically uplifting."

By J. C. Made

Oh, man! Don't you remember? Isn't it glorious to think back—

How, on a hot summer's day, after you had grumpily and complainingly struggled through the chores around the house during the morning and with arched brows and pouting lips thought there never would be an end to your mother's demands and requirements?

How you finally gave that rake, hoe or broom a quick chuck into the woodshed, leaped up two steps at a time to your bedroom, cautiously pulled something from beneath the edge of the carpet or from the old trap-door in the floor, and fairly flew out of the house to the corner where your "bunch" were waiting on the curbstone or stone wall?

Then the long walk through the dusty roads and over the new-mown fields to the swimmin' hole or the old shack in the woods? How, after a plunge or two, you showed the gang some new trick in the water, danced the aqua out of your ears, and untied the knots in your clothes, and then, filling your paunch with potatoes, which had been baking in a fire while you were swimming, you, with your chums, took up your individual and chosen positions under the shade of a weeping willow, or any other kind of a tree that ex-

cluded Old Sol from your midst, and anxiously prepared to spend a couple of hours in—literature? Oh, boy! Can you ever forget it?

"Red," "Shrimp" and "Ducky"

There, sprawled out on his stomach, his head like a duck on his hands and arms, lay "Shrimp," his wide-open and eager eyes actually riveted on the over-worked booklet spread out on the ground before him. Not far away was "Stubby," sitting in tailor fashion and emulating the avariciousness for reading shown by said "Shrimp." Then there was, besides yourself, "Red," "Skinny," "Ducky," all a-ready, not to speak of "Sleepy Dan," to whom reading, regardless of what it was, meant mental effort, and such a thing never did agree with him. While the others read, "Sleepy Dan" would sit whistling a whistle out of a piece of willow and casually scan the landscape to warn of any threatened intrusion of the busy circle of readers.

Could it be that these young lads have become so absolutely absorbed and oblivious to those around them; so eager and fervent to devour every word of these booklets in this reading, which may include such famous and sterling works as "Plutarch's Progress," "The History of Egypt," "Burke's Orations," etc., etc.?

"Hah!" I hear the old boys, the youths of yesterday say "Sevosh!" with a most pronounced accent on the "nev." Then, in a moment of ultra stillness, don't you hear "Skinny," who is starting a new chapter, speak up and say, "Red, what yer readin'?" "Oh, it's a peach of a story," comes back "Red." "Listen to this, and 'Red,' with meaningful gestures, cried out:



"Eutawan, the Slayer" was a blood-curdling tale of Indian days with right ever coming out victorious. (Insert) Erastus F. Beadle, founder of the house of Beadle & Adams, publishers of the original dime novel.

"Do not move!" ordered Major Harrington, from between clenched teeth. "My revolver is at your heart, and at the slightest evidence of treachery I will use it. You are dealing with a man now—not a weak, defenceless woman. With a snarl like that of a wild beast, Cactus Joe slunk into the night."

Catching Cactus Joe

"Tart that major some gent!" asked "Red," shaking his head. "If you know

about this Cactus Joe, you would agree he is about as bad as they come." "Oh, he's not so much," interrupted "Skinny," with a sneer. "The fellow I ever heard about is the 'Idaho Tom.' This is what he did. Listen." "Clutching a brava with each hand by the hair of the head, he sprang from the cliff a piercing, horrible yell shooting from his lips." "That's all right," chimed in "Shrimp," "but I like the book where

(Above at left) One of the early Beadle & Adams publications, the front page illustrations, like this one shown, being a riot of gaudy colors. (In center above) A Captain Holmes story in which one of the desperate dozen says

the hero rescues a lady, and this book is a corker for that. I'd lug water for this guy, for this is what he said to the villain when he caught him dead to rights:

"Hold! You scoundrel! One step beyond that line and you are a dead man! I have heard of your insults to this lady, and I give you fair warning that their repetition will result in your untimely end."

"Geel! That's a corker story 'Shrimp,' broke in 'Stubby,' who looked up from his novel for the first time since the argument began on the comparative merits of the pieces de resistance at hand. "So-called on that book, Shrimp, menace, which in the parlance of the 'bunch,' meant the next one to read it after the present owner had finished.

"Cheese it!" gasped "Sleepy," as he saw someone approaching. Instantly the booklets do a quick disappearing act under the blouses, into the pockets, any place, so long as they are out of sight. Likewise into oblivion went the smoking corned beef, sweet fern and grape vine.

Can't you picture in your memory the night you came home and there stood your father with one of these novels in his hand, the one he or your mother had found in your secret hiding place? As he pulled you toward him and said, "So you have been reading this pernicious and evil stuff," while your mother stood there saying, "To think that my boy should even notice such impish trash!" At that instant the glorious words of that novel came to your mind.

"Stormy Steve caught him by thigh and shoulder, twisting him from his feet, lifting him at arm's length above his head, threatening to dash him down to sure death on the rocky ground. 'Say your prayers, if you know any, whelp! Time is short and there may be others of your breed waiting for—'

Back to the Woodshed

"Hold! He is her father!" cried Milo Tyrwhitte, recognizing Jason Werner at last.

"Let's go to the woodshed," said father and son, and well, oh, well, arithmeticians might calculate that if all the switches, hickory sticks, straps, hair-brush whips and other instruments of torture which have been applied by angry parents to the readers of the dime novels in the Beadle Collection should be placed end to end they would reach from here to

Bangor, Me., and back. "A moan of horror broke from the lips of the maiden, and then her overtaxed brain gave way and she hung a lifeless weight across the stumpy right arm of the outlaw."

Lincoln Liked "Thrillers"

Regarding the preceding little excerpt from one of the novels, the late ex-President Wilson said: "Excellent literature."

It is declared that Abraham Lincoln always said Mrs. Victor's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as an exposition of slave conditions before the Civil war. And yet that volume of Mrs. Victor's, a dime novel, was religiously banished by all thoughtful parents.

Proudly the sponsors of these so-called obnoxious novels call attention to the words of Charles Harvey, who in the Atlantic Monthly declared: "Ethically, they are uplifting."

The words of Edmund Lester Pearson, in the Independent, are pointed out proudly by those who stand for the rights of the Beadle collection, when he says:

"There are at least three good reasons why a public library does well to care for and to exhibit such a collection. The first is that the dime novel, especially, as it was published by its originator, the firm of Beadle & Adams, formed an interesting by-path in the development of American literature, no less significant than the English chap-book of a century ago. It is intellectual snobbery to patronize one and neglect the other."

"Secondly, the exhibition is an object lesson, a pathetic display of a defunct generation to see how much unnecessary anguish has been suffered in the past over things which were really harmless. Dime novels began as rather good historical novels; at their worst they were no more than exciting stories written sometimes, but not always, in careless English. They were never immoral; on the contrary, they reflected of morality. Property rights were never confused, and when sexual ethics are concerned, their standard makes the modern two-dollar novel look foul as Vulcan's smithy."

Like Meeting Old Friends

"Indeed, there is reason to believe that many of the superstitious beliefs about the harmfulness of the dime novel

to the "Yellow Spy." "If you ar' a spy on the dozen, go an' tell 'em whar ar' ter be found. Be off! the heavy six-shooter covering the Chinaman." (right above) "The gamecock leaped high into the air, doubling up in a that shot direct for the faces of his taller enemies."

el were eagerly fostered and circulated by agents of the "respectable" publishing houses, to whom any book which sold for 10 cents was grossly immoral, for that very reason.

"Finally," says Mr. Pearson, "there are to be considered the pleasant recollections which an exhibition of this kind brings to the older generation. The old gentlemen, who slip in, look furtively about and go with increasing delight from one showcase to the next, as they recall one old friend after another."

The first prominent popularity of the dime novel, as published by Beadle & Adams, was among the soldiers in the Civil war. They fairly prayed for these books and their principal recreation in the hospitals or off duty while in active service was delving into one of these stories of wild pioneer life.

To them, "Quick as a flash his trusty rifle leaped to his shoulder. There was a report, a wild yell from the bare flanks of the Indian, Pete, and the intrepid trapper lingered by the ravine's edge yet a moment ere he heard the dull, shattering thud of the body strike the rocks below." was inspiring and took their minds in a consoling and forgetful manner off the trials and troubles around them.

In other words, the Beadle collection is saturated with the spirit of pioneer days, the struggles, trials, dangers, feats and dangers encountered in the daily lives of those hardy settlers, the nationalistic and patriotic literature exalting the feats and daring of the pioneer women and men, yes, and even children.

In speaking with Dr. Frank P. O'Brien of New York, whose collection of the Beadle & Adams house publications has been on exhibition at the Boston Public Library, he says: "For twenty-six years I have been collecting stories of the Beadle & Adams house and have toured the entire country in quest of rare volumes. I have hunted garrets, old trunks, and perhaps dozens, every place where I felt it might be possible to resurrect one of the supposedly lost books. In this quest I have recovered thousands of duplicate and after an auction sale of duplicate books I presented my collection of over 200 publications, together with a few hundred specimens from their followers and imitators, to the New York Public Library."

He insists and is ably supported by

scholars that the dime novel, such as he speaks about, is endowed with true literary merit and indicates pride some of the volumes which has been exhibiting at the Boston Public Library.

Among those to be found there are "The Sea Bandit, or the Queen of the Isle," "The Brazos Tiger, or the Man of Port Belknap," "The Pan-pas Hunter, or New York Boys in Blue," "The Desperate Dozen," "Don Dillon, King of Crosscut, or a Woman's Wild Work," "Denver Duke, the Man With Sand, or Centipede's Lie of the Buccaneers," "The Scalp Hunters, or Wiping Out the Score," "Dimmes, the Sea Diver, or the Coast Vulture," "The Gentleman Pirate, or the Hermit of Casco Bay," "Terrapin Dick, the Wildwood Detective, or Trapping a Traitor," "Old Cabs, the Tail Tramp, or the Tragedy of the Serted Camp."

In fact, Dr. O'Brien informs through certain data he had or that not a few of the authors of remarkable and harrowing novels New England men and women among those living today including H. Manning of Somerville wrote "Alkali Abe, the Game of Texas, or the Smash-up in world Kingdom," "Rustler I Round-up Detective, or the Valley Double Disaster," and others: Will S. Gidley of Springfield, Mass.; George W. Browne of Manchester, N. H.; William G. Patten of Maine.

Verily, the fact that this great collection now rests in the archives of the New York Public Library, where it is not a few of the authors of remarkable and harrowing novels among those living today including H. Manning of Somerville wrote "Alkali Abe, the Game of Texas, or the Smash-up in world Kingdom," "Rustler I Round-up Detective, or the Valley Double Disaster," and others: Will S. Gidley of Springfield, Mass.; George W. Browne of Manchester, N. H.; William G. Patten of Maine.

Roston Transcript — March 19, 1920.

THE LIBRARIAN

THE Hyde Park Public Library is this month celebrating its fiftieth birthday. At a town meeting held in 1871 (according to Miss Almsworth, for years the librarian), three years worth, for years the librarian, a committee was appointed to begin a movement in favor of a public library. Subscriptions were obtained, a fair was held, a course of lectures and several other entertainments were given, including one by the public schools, as the result of which more than \$8000 was raised as a library fund. The first meeting of this committee was held in the library of Alanson Hawley, who at that time presented them with over one hundred new and valuable volumes which may be regarded as the foundation of the library. Although in failing health at the time, no one, it is said, was more earnest or devoted to the cause, but he did not live to see the realization of his hopes.

In the report of the committee presented in 1872 at the annual town meeting a detailed account was given of the work they had done and they recommended that the board of selectmen, the school committee and the town treasurer and the town clerk be appointed a committee for the nomination of a library board, and the following named members, the majority of them on the committee, were appointed: Theodore D. Weld, Rev. Isaac H. Gilbert, Rev. Percival B. Davis, Rev. E. A. Manning, Edward M. Lancaster, Hobart M. Cable, Rev. W. J. Corcoran, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt and E. S. Hathaway. Mrs. Hunt declined to serve, and C. W. W. Wellington was chosen in her place. Upon them devolved the task of creating a library, of purchasing books, electing a librarian and finding a suitable room.

The library was first opened in March, 1874, in the westerly end of the second story of the brick block at the corner of West River street and what was then called Hyde Park avenue, now known as Harvard avenue. In 1883, it was removed to the westerly end of the second story of the brick block nearly opposite its first quarters and adjoining the Episcopal Church. These rooms, which seemed ample when they were secured, were soon outgrown, and the space required for books gradually encroached upon the reading room.

After long and patient effort on the part of the trustees and others interested in the welfare of the library, the town voted an appropriation of \$25,000 in December, 1898, and instructed the trustees to erect a building at the corner of Harvard avenue and Winthrop street. Subsequently, before the building had been begun, the town voted \$6500 more for the purchase of additional land adjoining the original site, and still later, \$2500 for furniture and fixtures. With this money and the library fund already in their hands, the trustees erected the library building, which is described later in this report. This was first opened to the public use in September, 1899.

The first librarian was William E. Foster, then a recent graduate of Brown University, who for many years past has been widely known as the efficient head of the public library at Providence, R. I.

Upon his resignation in 1876, after two years of service, the library was temporarily in charge of J. J. Reeves, who was followed later in the same year by Mrs. H. A. B. Thompson, who remained in charge for a little over twenty years. During her long service she was the library, whose interests she had so much at heart, nearly triple its number of volumes and greatly increase its circulation. She was a wide reader of excellent taste and judgment, who was able to render valuable assistance to the trustees in the selection of books, and to give good counsel to such patrons of the library as consulted her as to their choice of reading.

She was followed in 1896 by Miss Elizabeth Almsworth, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, who was recently retired from active work but whose heart hopes and interest are closely bound up with the progress of the library, which has been, however, a branch of the Boston Public Library since 1912, when Hyde Park became part of Greater Boston. Miss Grace L. Murray is the present librarian.

We were passing the Boston Public Library, a small boy and the Librarian, this morning, when the small boy stopped us suddenly. "What language is that?" he demanded. "What?" we queried, "listening for foreign phrases." "That," and the small boy indicated the words on the pedestal on which the arm of the art figure rests, on which is inscribed as follows: "Phidias, Praxiteles, Michael Angelo and Donatello." We explained as best we could and then remembered one day when, with a piece half way through college, we played a game around the main building of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology seeing who could be the first to describe the work of the men whose names are inscribed thereon. It's quite a feat, but bigger game stalks around the building in Copley square. Try some day to identify the names with their claim to fame. It is fun and also educational.

MEDFORD MERCURY

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1924

CORRECT ENGLISH

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Hundreds of questions like these are continually arising, which the Extension Service Committee on request will be glad to consider. Some questions on everyday English may be answered off-hand; others will require discussion and research. Time and experience, and very likely a series of bulletins, will be necessary before this feature of the Extension Service can be considered fully established.

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Christian Science Monitor
March 17, 1924.

RARE BOOKS GIVEN TO BOSTON LIBRARY

Opera and concert programs and plays of Boston performances dating between 1849 and 1923, together with a number of books and engravings have been given to the Boston Public Library by Mrs. Henry S. Shaw of Milton, 42, the West End Branch Library, she has presented a marble sculpture by Larkin Goldsmith Mead called "Echo."

Among the books are four printed in the sixteenth century and 10 in the seventeenth. They include sixteenth century editions of works by Flavius Josephus (Frankfort 1580); Ptolemy's "Geography" (Venice 1583); the first edition of Eusebius' "Garden of Agriculture" (Venice 1592); and Dolce's translation of the "Metamorphoses of Ovid" (Venice 1568).

Among the seventeenth century books are "Theatro del Mondo" by Ortelius (Venice 1689), with a description and map of America; "Della Fisiconomia dell'uomo" by G. Battista Porta (Padua 1623); a curious book illustrated with woodcuts of men and animals of similar expressions; and a Bible in German, printed at Dordrecht and bound in leather with emblems and figures in repoussé metal work.

The Republican

SPRINGFIELD, THURS., MARCH 29, 1924

An Exhibition of "Dime Novels"

Not only the small boy, who really ought to know better, but his wiser father or uncle, as the case may be, has been stealing glances almost of envy at the 1500 thin paper-covered novels that find themselves in rather uncongenial surroundings in the fine arts room of the Public Library. On late afternoons there is a constant procession of old and young passing through the room, reading the alliterative titles emblazoned in lurid colors against the less gaudy backgrounds. In the matter of art there is little choice between the dime and the half-dime volumes, except in the matter of size. The orange-covered Beadle books are there in numbers and among the 1500 books of the O'Brien collection now to be seen in the library are many of those most famous among collectors, and the best loved by readers of a generation ago who now come to the library to see them. Indians, cowboys and beautiful maidens adorn the covers.

But in spite of their lurid titles and sensational illustrations in all these books the young reader could learn much of the early days in the colonies and of pioneer life in the West in the years immediately after the Civil war. Many of the stories embodied a certain amount of personal adventure, which enthralled the youthful reader, even when it was told second hand. Whatever their quality, whatever their size, this valuable collection of "dime novels" brought together by Dr. Frank P. O'Brien may now be seen in the glass cases usually devoted to rare editions of Shakespeare, Browning and others of the great ones of the past.

Irish War Memorial

March 16, 1924

Boston Sunday Post.

(Above)—Most Versatile Twins

Proudly the people of Willimantic, Conn., point to the 10-year-old Mathieu twins, who challenge all-comers to contests in swimming, diving, rowing, canoeing, skating, singing, dancing, playing musical instruments, etc. Their proud father, Henri, hereby issues the challenge to all other twins in the country.

(At Right)—Greenwich Village Follies' Beauty

The many Boston admirer of Martha Graham will have the opportunity of gazing upon her exquisiteness again this year, for this remarkable show is coming to the Hub soon. And Martha will surely be with the company when it arrives.



Splendid War Memorial
Just Presented to Boston Library

Irishmen Who Died in World Conflict



The Harp and the Crown.
Badge of the
Royal
Irish Rifles



Supreme
Honor Conferred by
United
Kingdom—
Victoria
Cross

IRELAND'S MEMORIAL RECORDS






THE EUROPEAN WAR, 1914-1918, COMPILED BY THE IRISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE



THE EUROPEAN WAR, 1914-1918, COMPILED BY THE IRISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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GEOFFREY JULIAN BAL. Rank, Private, 1st Battalion, London Irish Rifles.

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Olive-Crowned One Who Welcomes Heroes to their Heavenly Rest and Glory.



A TO CAR



Irish National Committee Presents to City of Boston

Set of books in eight volumes, containing records of 40,000 Irishmen who were killed in action or died from wounds in the World War. The Post reproduces here the title page and certain of the splendid illustrations of trenches and warfare in France with which this book is decorated. Only one hundred of these sets were printed, and the Boston Public Library is the happy recipient of one of them.

They Died to Help Save the World

"Ireland weeps over the loss of so many of her gallant sons, but shining through her tears we see the pride and glory which she feels.

"I express the earnest hope that this memorial will appeal to generous Irish hearts and act as a beacon light, leading them to emulate the great deeds of their predecessors and maintain the glorious records of the soldiers of Ireland."

—From Foreword by Earl of Ypres, Governor-General of Ireland

19, 1920.

Christian Science Monitor
March 17, 1924.

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Among the books are four printed in the sixteenth century and 10 in the seventeenth. They include sixteenth century editions of works by Pliny, Josephus (Frankfort 1580); Ptolemy's "Geography" (Venice 1588); the first edition of Bussato's "Garden of Agriculture" (Venice 1592); and Dolce's translation of the "Metamorphoses of Ovid" (Venice 1643).

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MEDFORD MERCURY

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In a group of six, "The stock appreciation of value," they shipped the goods by sea. "John Smith," instead of "John Smith," on the envelope. To the stock market for stocks and bonds.

The Republican

SPRINGFIELD, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1924

An Exhibition of "Dime Novels"

Not only the small boy who really ought to know better, but his whole father or uncle, at the case may be, has been reading dime novels almost ever since the 1850s. The paper-covered novels that find themselves in the fine unassuming surroundings of the fine art room of the Public Library. On late afternoons there is a constant procession of old and young passing through the room, reading the stories.

March 19, 1920.

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Olive-Crowned One Who Welcomes Heroes to their Heavenly Rest and Glory.

Above Center—Infantry moving to attack at dawn; machine gunner in action amid barbed wire entanglements and bursting shells.

Below—Fac-simile of one of the pages in Memorial Book, showing names and records of Ireland's Heroic Dead.

Knight of Ireland in Symbolic Costume, Representing Irish Warrior of the Past.

The New Ireland!

The Four Angelic Figures in the borders bear on their shields the symbols of the Four Provinces of Ireland. The figure with the torch is Young Ireland, now facing her Fair Destiny at last.

Irish National Committee Presents to City of Boston

Set of books in eight volumes, containing records of 40,000 Irishmen who were killed in action or died from wounds in the World War. The Post reproduces here the title page and certain of the splendid silhouettes of trenches and warfare in France with which this book is decorated. Only one hundred of these sets were printed, and the Boston Public Library is the happy recipient of one of them.

They Died to Help Save the World

"Ireland weeps over the loss of so many of her gallant sons, but shining through her tears we see the pride and glory which she feels.

"I express the earnest hope that this memorial will appeal to generous Irish hearts and act as a beacon light, leading them to emulate the great deeds of their predecessors, and maintain the glorious records of the soldiers of Ireland."

—From Foreword by Earl of Ypres, Governor-General of Ireland.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1924

EMERGENCY PREAMBLE ON "SYNAGOGUE" BILL BLOCKED IN SENATE

Would Place Legislature on Record
Establishing an Ambiguous
Policy

NO ACTION TILL MONDAY

Preamble Unnecessary and Thought
to Constitute Abuse of
Its Use

The Senate today blocked the adoption of an emergency preamble on the bill to repeal the act of 1922, as amended last year, requiring the State Department of Education to take by eminent domain for educational purposes, the painting entitled "The Synagogue," now in the Boston Public Library, until further consideration can be given to the wording of the preamble. As the preamble now stands, the Legislature would place itself on record for the future, against the locating of any picture in a public building which would involve "possible religious discussions or controversies"—a policy as sweeping in effect as it is ambiguous, in the belief of many members of the upper branch.

It is probable that but few members of the Legislature were aware of the words used in the preamble, as it was adopted in the House yesterday without debate or opposition. When the question of adopting the preamble was reached in the Senate today, Senator John W. Haisig of Greenfield asked that further consideration be postponed until Monday, the next session, on the ground that there were several objections to the form of the preamble, which might constitute an abuse of the emergency preamble provision of the Initiative and referendum amendment to the Constitution.

Senator Walter E. McLane suggested that a copy of the bill in question be placed on the desk of each senator at the next session, in order that the members might fully understand what the preamble means. His suggestion will be followed and on Monday, the members will have an opportunity to study the preamble, which reads as follows:

"Whereas, it is the sense of the General Court that in the future no pictures involving possible religious discussions or controversies be removed to or otherwise placed in public buildings; and whereas the deferred operation of this act would delay the inauguration of the aforesaid legislative policy, therefore it is hereby declared to be an emergency law, necessary for the immediate preservation of the public convenience."

The history of the action against the Sargent painting in the Boston Public Library, is well known. The Jews of Greater Boston, declaring that it was a reflection upon their race, brought action in the Legislature to have the painting removed. In consequence, and after lengthy hearings, the Legislature enacted a law in 1922, providing that the painting be taken by right of eminent domain, by the Department of Education for educational use in the schools or in university extension work. In 1923 an act was passed extending to July 1, 1924, the time within which the painting was to be removed.

There is no necessity for an emergency preamble if the measure goes through this month and is approved by the governor, as it would then take effect in ninety days automatically—well within the time limit fixed for the removal of the painting in the act of last year. It is understood that an effort will be made in the Senate on Monday to strike out the emergency preamble or, at least, to change the wording in such a manner that the General Court will not appear to be made ridiculous.

It will be remembered that a short time ago someone attempted to disfigure the painting by throwing ink on the canvas.

Boston Transcript
March 22, 1924

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM OF BOSTON

Spring Extension Exhibits Placed in Boston, Newton and Somerville Public Libraries

The Children's Museum of Boston has placed spring extension exhibits in the children's rooms of the Boston, the Newton and the Somerville public libraries. Spring birds are on exhibit at the Boston Public Library.

The Newton library has been loaned a collection of native products from the Philippine Islands, clothing, models of a native boat and of a pottery stove, a child's hammock, a crinkled sword and scap and pieces of shell flattened and scraped and used as window panes. Toothpicks of soft wood have their ends carved in the form of flowers.

At the Somerville Public Library shoes of many countries are on display, from the hinged pattens of a century ago in America to the twisted-toed shoes of the Arabian.

LIBRARY TO EXHIBIT FINE STAINED GLASS

A stained glass exhibition will be held for two weeks, beginning March 24, in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library. The exhibits are loaned by Reynolds, Francis and Rohnstock of Boston and will include original full size cartoons, designs, photographs and panels, and in addition, a collection of water color sketches of 12th and 13th century windows, all done by Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., a member of the firm, during a tour of the ancient cathedrals of England and France.

Boston Herald
March 23, 1924

WEEK OF MUSIC COMING IN MAY

Series of Free Performances Planned for
Greater Boston

CONCERT COMPANIES WILL VISIT SHUT-INS

For the first time in the history of Boston, one week, that of May 4 to 10, will be officially dedicated to every form of music. The individuals and organizations that are promoting the plan are particularly eager to make the 90 per cent. of the population not ordinarily musically inclined either listeners or participants.

Accordingly, an elaborate program has been worked out. It will permit everyone physically able to attend concerts, and will take music to all those who cannot come to its sources. Each day of Music week, over all of Greater Boston, every club, hotel, theatre, school, studio, factory, association, and Girl and Boy Scout corps will be covered. Hospitals, jails, and asylums will be visited by group and individual talent, amateur and professional, adult and juvenile, under the direction of the committee in charge and its co-operating groups.

BEGINS MAY 4

The week will be formally opened at 2 o'clock on May 4 with addresses by Gov. Cox, Mayor Curley and the general chairman of the committee, Frank G. Allen, in what was the first music hall in Boston, the Orpheum Theatre. In the afternoon a band of 150 pieces donated by the Musicians' Union will play on the Common. The 15th Century orchestra will feature the first in Boston music at the St. James Theatre in the evening.

On May 5th, theatres, hotels and department stores will feature musical programs. On Wednesday, May 7th, the Vega military band, under the leadership of Carl Sandberg, will give a concert in the courtyard of the Boston Public Library, and in the afternoon Mrs. R. A. Woods will direct musical activities in the Municipal Auditorium in the South End.

Boston's Pop concert conductor, Agide Jacchia, will conduct the Boston Symphony orchestra in Symphony hall on Thursday night, May 8th.

On Friday, May 9th, the music departments of Harvard College will maintain open house. There will be studio recitals all over the city, and display of old and new instruments in the Art Museum and libraries. On this night, also, the New England Conservatory orchestra will give its annual concert in Jordan hall, with free distribution of tickets.

On Saturday, May 10th, there will be a series of concerts in the flag-room rounds of the State House. A South end settlement school benefit concert will be held in Steiner Hall, and that afternoon moving picture theatres will feature specialized musical programs.

On the afternoon of May 11 the People's Choral Union, with a chorus of 200 mixed voices under the direction of George Sawyer Dunham, will give a miscellaneous program in Jordan hall. During the entire week the Faneuil School of Music and other conservatories will feature pupils' recitals in their respective studios.

Then on the evening of May 16, the afternoon and evening of May 17 and the evening of May 18 the oratorio "Elitah" will be given in the Boston Opera House by a chorus of 1000, George Sawyer Dunham conducting. The Handel and Haydn chorus, the People's Choral Union and another chorus of 350 members will furnish the nucleus of this production. A rotating chorus of 200 school children will sing the juvenile chorus in conjunction with these adult voices.

The Republican

SPRINGFIELD, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1924

Art in Public Buildings

Whereas, it is the sense of the General Court that in the future no pictures involving possible religious discussions or controversies be removed to or otherwise placed in public buildings; and whereas the deferred operation of this act would delay the inauguration of the aforesaid legislative policy, therefore it is hereby declared to be an emergency law, necessary for the immediate preservation of the public convenience.

This is the astonishing preamble to "The Synagogue" repeal bill as it passed the House and is now pending in the Senate. The senators who have objected to it as too sweeping and inclusive should redouble their efforts to have it cut out of the bill. No painting of the Virgin Mary by Raphael or Michael Angelo or any other old master could be received as an art treasure by a public institution in this commonwealth, even in the form of a gift, under such a prohibition. A "religious discussion" could easily be started over the Sistine Madonna in these days of revived controversy over the virgin birth. The Legislature should get away from the feeling that art must be purged entirely of all possible elements that might arouse differences of opinion or conflicting emotions among different people.

Boston Transcript
March 24, 1924

Original Designs, Windows and Drawings Shown at the Public Library

An exhibition of stained glass loaned by Reynolds, Francis & Rohnstock, artists and craftsmen of Boston, has been placed on view in the Fine Arts Department of the Boston Public Library. The exhibit consists of original full-size cartoons, colored designs, photographs and panels of stained glass—the work of this group of artists. In addition there is a collection of water color drawings of twelfth and thirteenth century windows. These drawings were made by Mr. Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., a member of the firm of Reynolds, Francis & Rohnstock, during a tour of the ancient cathedrals of England and France, undertaken expressly for the purpose of studying the medieval masterpieces in stained glass.

The student and the lover of stained glass will find much of interest in this exhibition. Among the features especially worthy of notice is a reproduction in actual glass of the famous twelfth century masterpiece in Chartres Cathedral, called Notre Dame de la Belle Verriere, or, Our Lady of the Beautiful Window. In glass cases on one side of the room are a series of cartoons of medallion windows in the chapel of the Convent of Our Lady of the Cenacle at Newport, R. I. These medallions illustrate the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary. On the opposite wall are hung cartoons of two windows in the Church of St. John the Evangelist at Hingham. In a case near by, a group exhibit gives a clear understanding of the processes involved in the making of a window. Here the successive steps are shown, together with the tools which the craftsman uses.

Among the original colored designs of windows are those of the Lucy Brewer memorial in the Sunday-school room of the Arlington Street Church, Boston; and the Helen Hughes memorial (in memory of the daughter of the Secretary of State, the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes), in the Helen Hughes Memorial Chapel at Silver Bay, on Lake George, New York.

The exhibition, which will remain open for two weeks, is held in connection with a lecture on "The Bible in Stained Glass," to be given by Mr. Reynolds in the lecture hall of the Library on Sunday, March 30, at 3.30 P. M.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1924

TEN LECTURES ON MUSIC

Course Will Open in Public Library on
Saturday Evening — Preparation for
Music Week

In preparation for Boston music week, the division of university extension, Massachusetts Department of Education, has announced a new series of ten lectures on music appreciation to be held on Saturday evenings in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. The first lecture will be given on Saturday at 7.30 o'clock.

John B. Archer, A. M., of Providence, president of the alumni association of the Fontainebleau School of Music, Fontainebleau, France, will be the instructor of the course. Mr. Archer has announced that he has chosen national characteristics of music as the title for this series. He intends to lecture on the music of the border countries of Europe, which, cut off for many centuries from the influence of Italy, France and Germany, have steadfastly kept to their own musical habits, their strange scales, intricate rhythms, and characteristic phrasings.

The illustrations used will include much music unfamiliar in this country, from a collection which Mr. Archer made during summers in Europe. The following topics will be studied during the course: The Czech folk song, the German influence on Danish music, legendary folk song, the effect of the Norwegian atmosphere on folk music, Swedish music as affected by European history, Polish dance music, the music of the Maggars and gypsies, Greek church music, the music of the early church, and modern Spanish opera.

Interested persons are invited to attend the first lecture. Enrolments will be accepted at that time or previously, at the office of the division of university extension, Room 217, State House.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1924

As the World Wags:

Miss Lucy Jellaby had a wonderful experience when she discovered the notices in the reading room of the Boston Public Library: "Nothing but low conversation permitted here," and then found the reported culture of Boston a sham and a delusion. This Joosse story originated in the Women's College Club, 49 Commonwealth avenue, several years ago. I was a guest there, and my attention was called to the sign, which was removed a few days afterwards. The sign and the associated jest have been attributed to every library but the right one.

ZENOBIA HARLOW.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARCH 28, 1924

WORDS OF RUSKIN CITED AS IDEALS

Mrs. Black Urges Greater Intellectual Development of Youth

"If the young people today would live great thoughts, instead of being occupied with so many inconsequential things, they would make better citizens," said Mrs. Agnes Knox Black, Professor of Oratory and Advisor of Women, at the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, lecturing on "Browning and Ruskin," at the Boston Public Library. She added:

"Make spiritual culture keep pace with intellectual development, or the Nation will never gain the spiritual rebirth necessary to its well-being. Young people today should pay more attention to the simple words of great men such as Ruskin and Browning.

"Ruskin and Browning not only preached Truth, but they put Truth as the background of eternity. We can do without the smart writers, we can do without the clever writers, but we cannot do without the great thoughts given to us by such sincerely, humbly great thinkers as Ruskin and Browning."

Boston Transcript

Religion's Name Taken in Vain

It is impossible not to agree with the Springfield Republican that the preamble to the "Synagogue repeal bill," passed by the House of Representatives of this State and now pending before the Senate, is an astonishing document. This preamble declares that "it is the sense of the General Court that in the future no pictures involving possible religious discussions or controversies be removed to or otherwise placed in public buildings." It is as the Republican says:

No painting of the Virgin Mary by Raphael or Michael Angelo or any other old master could be received as an art treasure by a public institution in this commonwealth, even in the form of a gift, under such a prohibition. A "religious discussion" could easily be started over the Sistine Madonna in these days of revived controversy over the virgin birth. The Legislature should get away from the feeling that art must be purged entirely of all possible elements that might arouse differences of opinion or conflicting emotions among different people.

The Legislature, or at least the House, is in need of a fund of common sense and of homely American courage in dealing with this matter. It is nonsense to suppose that, in affairs of art, nothing that touches religion must ever be dealt with by artists whose work may be needed to distinguish or embellish public buildings. Of course, if nothing more than does touch upon religion in any way is to be admitted to any public building, in consistency everything that is now in them that does touch upon religion should be at once removed. This would reduce the Public Library very nearly to bare walls, and would play awful havoc with the Museum of Fine Arts, which is surely a public building. Our Pilgrim Fathers, who came here in order to be able to worship God according to their own consciences, could never in any public decoration be shown kneeling in the wilderness; nor could Christopher Columbus be shown making his landing under the shadow of the upborne cross.

It is inconceivable that the State Senate should put the seal of its approval on any such childish proposition as that contained in this preamble.

Der Welt Spiegel (Berliner Tageblatt)
März 23. 1924.



Praktische Hölerei.

Die amerikanischen Nationalisten (Kultur-Klan) haben das Bild des berühmtesten amerikanischen Malers Sargent, „Die Synagoge“, das in der öffentlichen Bibliothek in Boston hängt, mit Zinte besprüht.

Boston Post
April 1. 1924.

MUSIC WEEK IS DEFEATED

City Council Votes Against Granting Appropriation

Declaring that the proposal to create a Boston Music Week was in reality a scheme to foist a "Back Bay-Simmons College Music Week" upon the public at the city's expense, Councilman Moriarty, at yesterday's session of the City Council, led a spirited fight which defeated the project.

COMMITTEE MAKE-UP

Objection to the plan, which was submitted at the request of Mayor Curley and which carried an appropriation of \$2500, was raised because of the composition of the committee in charge of the affair, which was declared altogether "too much Back Bay and not enough Boston." The period named in the measure was May 4-10.

The committee, whose makeup deeply stirred five members of the Council, is headed by President Coolidge, as honorary national chairman, while Mayor Curley is honorary chairman of the local committee. Other officers are: Vice-chairman, Courtenay Guild, the Rev. Earl E. Harper, executive chairman, Mrs. William Ames Fisher, music chairman, Prof. John P. Marshall, financial chairman, W. Irving Bullard.

The committee comprises: Charles F. D. Belden, director of the public library; George E. Pheasant, director of the Robert White fund; James B. Shea, park commissioner; Frederick K. Boggs, chairman of the school committee; Miss Frances Curtis, member of the school committee; A. L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of schools; John A. O'Shea, director of music in the public schools; Richard C. Appel, music division of the Public Library; J. Philip O'Connell, Boston director of public celebrations; Miss Marion Hurlhy of the City Planning Board.

"Not Representative"

"This is not a representative Boston committee," said Councilman Moriarty. "I am not against the idea itself or the appropriation, but if Boston is going to have a music week let's have it and not a Back Bay Music Week. This committee savors too much of Simmons College to suit me. It's got so no girl can be employed at the Public Library who isn't a Simmons College girl, and I notice that the headquarters of this committee is in the library."

Councilman Lane declared it would be a disgrace for Boston, with its Symphony Orchestra and its music conservatories, not to fall in line with the other cities of the country in observing Music Week. Councilman Watson agreed, and added that it would be bad publicity for Boston to have it known the art of music was so little appreciated here. He urged adoption of the order, even though the committee might not be representative.

Councilman Gilbody pointed out that no member of the city council had been named on the committee, and this was held to be something of a slight, particularly to President Donoghue, who should have been included. "Let the school committee appropriate the money; it seems to be their affair," he urged.

Councilman Healy fought hard to have the matter laid on the table for a week and Councilman Moriarty countered by moving adjournment. The motion was lost, and the vote on the question of adoption was defeated five to four. For the measure: Councilmen Lane, Healy, Watson, Brickley. Opposed: Councilmen Moriarty, Gilbody, Donoghue, Walsh, Purcell.

THE BOSTON HERALD
TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1924

REFUSES FUNDS FOR "MUSIC WEEK"

City Council Rejects Mayor's Request for \$2500

The city council yesterday refused to appropriate any money for Boston "Music week," scheduled for May 4-10 in a nation-wide observance. The council's action came on a request from Mayor Curley for a \$2500 appropriation for the city's part in the program and followed Councilman Moriarty's criticism that the music week committee was not representative.

"Let the mayor send in a list of representative names," Moriarty declared, "and I would vote the money. As it is, this won't be a Boston music week. It will be a Back Bay music week. Not even the president of the city council is on the committee. All they want from us is the money."

Councilman Gilbody suggested that the school committee finance the musical festival since the schools were so well represented on the committee. Comment was also made that the expense should be met through the mayor's regular entertainment fund.

President Coolidge's name heads the list of committee members as national chairman (honorary), while Mayor Curley is honorary chairman of the city committee, the general chairman of which is Frank G. Allen. Other officers are: Vice-chairman, Courtenay Guild, the Rev. Earl E. Harper, executive chairman, Mrs. William Ames Fisher, music chairman, Prof. John P. Marshall, financial chairman, W. Irving Bullard.

The committee comprises: Charles F. D. Belden, director of the public library; George E. Pheasant, director of the Robert White fund; James B. Shea, park commissioner; Frederick K. Boggs, chairman of the school committee; Miss Frances Curtis, school committee member; Jeremiah R. Burke, superintendent of schools; A. L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of schools; John A. O'Shea, director of music in the public schools; Richard C. Appel of the music division, public library; J. Philip O'Connell, Boston's director of public celebrations; Miss Marion Hurlhy of the city planning board.

A score more persons are named on an advisory committee, an executive committee, co-operating groups and

councillors of the commonwealth. Councilmen Lane, Healey, Watson and Brickley rose to the defense by voting for the appropriation. Councilman Lane argued that, regardless of the council's objections to the composition of the music committee, Boston should not be disgraced by being one city out of more than 150 not to join in the celebration, particularly since Boston held such a high place in musical history. Councilman Watson suggested that it would be bad publicity not to appropriate the money. The councilmen who voted against the order were Donoghue, Gilbody, Moriarty, Purcell and Walsh.

After the vote was taken Healey made a vain effort to win reconsideration. Moriarty promptly moved adjournment, threatening to talk all night and tire out the council if he did not prevail. Adjournment failed, however, but Healey's move to reconsider also failed and adjournment was finally taken.

Councilman Moriarty objected, among other things, to the music committee's having chosen the public library as headquarters. That, he declared, labelled the observance as highbrow, charging that Boston's high school graduates weren't good enough apparently to get jobs at that institution, which gave all its positions to Simmons graduates.

Christian Science Monitor
April 2. 1924.

TESTS FOR LIBRARY ASSISTANTS

Examination of persons desiring employment as "extra service" assistants at the Boston Public Library or its branches will take place in the Barton Gallery of the central library on April 12 at 9 a. m. The examination is open to all persons who have successfully completed at least one year in high school.

Christian Science Monitor
April 4. 1924.

STATE LIBRARIANS COMING TO BOSTON

Cataloguing Will Head Practical Problems on Discussion List

Practical library problems will be discussed at the ninth annual institute for librarians called by the Massachusetts State Department of Education for April 22-25 at the Boston Public Library.

Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library and chairman of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners in Massachusetts is to open the institute. Problems of cataloguing, which are being studied by the state board at present with a view to having all libraries properly catalogued as a first essential to good service, will be discussed. Frances S. Wiggin, organizer for the state division of public libraries, will be in charge. Edna Phillips, agent for the division, is to speak on aliens and their reading.

Dr. Robert M. Gay of Simmons College is to open the afternoon session, to be held at that college, with a talk on "After College, What?" A poetry hour, conducted by Edith Small of Wellesley College, will close the session.

Other speakers at the three-day meeting will be:

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian at the Boston Public Library, on reference books and questions; E. Kathleen Jones, general secretary of the state division of public libraries, on books and the community; Florence Overton of the New York City Public Library; Edith Guerrier of the Boston Library; Mrs. Kate W. Barney of Springfield; Charles R. Green of Providence; Clarence F. Sherman of Providence; R. J. Alexandra Sanford of Brookline; E. Louise Jones of Boston; Cora A. Newton of Bridgewater; George H. Tripp of New Bedford; and Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, on the interdependence of school and library.

24 4/25/24

The Boston Post

MAY DIE FROM LIBRARY FALL

Man Severely Injured in Tumble Down Stairs

A fall down the main staircase at the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon may prove fatal for Weston E. Dudley, 25, of 501 Columbus avenue. He tripped on the marble stairs and fell down an entire flight, sustaining a fracture of the hip and possible internal injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital by police of Division 16, where his name was placed on the danger list.

C.S. MONITOR

4 April 1924

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COMING TO BOSTONCataloguing Will Head Practical
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THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1924

THAT "LOW" CONVERSATION
As the World Wags:

The ancient story about only low conversation being permitted in the reading rooms of the Boston Public Library comes to the front every little while. As your correspondent, Zenobia Harlow, makes clear, no sign carrying this notice was ever exposed there, notwithstanding the legend.

Some years ago in New York a ribald writer at Boston culture referred to it in my presence, but having just seen in their street cars this sign, "Notice: you are requested to leave at both ends of the car," such exits being difficult if one's anatomy were preserved, I expressed the opinion that, in the case of New York had nothing on Boston in grammatical culture at least, whatever might be thought of the rather questionable morals implied in the permission granted by the sign attributed to us.

HORACE G. WADLIN.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1924

"SACRE DU PRINTEMPS"
SUBJECT OF LECTURE

Radical Musical Score to Be Explained at Library Tonight

Stravinsky's "Sacre du printemps," one of the most daring and remarkable of modern musical scores, will be explained tonight in a free lecture in the Boston Public Library by Laurence V. Powell. Pierre Monteux and the Boston Symphony Orchestra introduced this music to New York and Boston this season. In each city it made such a vivid impression that it had to be repeated. The Boston repetition will take place at the symphony concerts next week, when the "Sacre du printemps" or "Rite of Spring," will be added as an extra number at the end of the program, so that any who may be unwilling will not be obliged to listen to this ultra-radical score.

Tonight Mr. Powell will elucidate its rhythmic and other complexities, finally performing the entire composition on a player-piano.

The lecture will be given in the lecture hall of the library, Boylston street entrance. No tickets are required.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1924

Paving the Way

A Lecture, Free and Informal, on Stravinsky's "Sacre"

AT the Public Library this evening, a week before the third and fourth performances of Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" by the Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Laurence Powell will describe the piece, informally rather than technically, and then run through it all on a piano-player. Mr. Powell is an English musician and writer about music, living and working for the while in Boston. He knows his subject and sets it forth agreeably. This lecture-concert is open to the public without price or tickets.

THE SUNDAY HERALD

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1924.

MAYOR REAPPOINTS
TRANSIT COMMISSION

Several Other Officials Named Again to Unpaid Posts

Mayor Curley yesterday reappointed the entire transit commission for another term of one year. Its members and their salaries are: Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman, \$7500; Louis K. Rourke, \$5000; Francis E. Slattery, \$5000.

He reappointed several other officials to unpaid posts as follows: Thomas A. Forsyth, City Hospital trustee, five years; Louis E. Kirstein, public library trustee, five years; Frederic H. Fay, planning board, five years; George A. Rockwell, Morris Bornstein, Joseph F. Peeney and Sophie M. Friedman, overseers of the public welfare, three years; Robert Dysart, trustee of the statistics department, five years.

Judge David A. Lourie was appointed a member of the unpaid commission on the marking of historical sites.

Boston Herald April 5 1924

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Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1924

COUNCIL STILL IN ANGER

Resenting Mayor Curley's Vetoes of Loan Orders, It Refused Playground in Forest Hills and Music Week Money

There is still anger in the city council over the mayor's vetoes of certain loan orders, in which the members were particularly interested. At yesterday's meeting the council refused the mayor's order for \$17,000 to provide a playground on Wachusett street, Forest Hills; failed to take up the mayor's loan for \$100,000 for extension of the William Eustis playground in Roxbury and tabled a new order from the mayor for the appropriation of \$25,000 for Boston observance of Music Week. Approval was again given the petition of Abraham S. Caplan to operate a bus line from Park square through the park-ways to Franklin park. The petitioner having amended his petition to eliminate the double-deck buses, to which objection was made by the mayor.

As another sign of the times and of the inclinations of a substantial public-fifteen minutes before Mr. Powell began his talk about "The Rite of Spring" at the Public Library last Saturday, it was necessary to close the doors, because not a foot of standing-room remained. And through an hour the lecturer held this close-packed audience.

THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1924

Gov. Cox yesterday signed the bill repealing "The Synagogue" act of 1922.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1924

BYRON BOOK EXHIBITION

For the centenary of the day (April 19, 1824) when Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, in Greece, the Boston Public Library exhibits the first and earliest editions of the works of the great English poet. The exhibition is arranged in the Barton room of the library, and comprises many rare and valuable volumes. The first Boston and other early American editions undoubtedly will be of great interest to visitors.

A first edition of the first two cantos of the "Childe Harold" (London, 1812) is bound in brown and gilt leather. The third canto of the "Romaunt," as well as the fourth, is represented in first-edition copies. They are printed in the same octavo form, and in the same large type. The second edition of the "Hours of Idleness" (juvenile poems and translations of Byron) bears the dedication to the Earl of Carlisle "by his obliged ward and affectionate kinsman, the author." One wonders at this inscription (in an edition of 1820) when one remembers how Byron ridiculed "the paralytic pullings of the Earl of Carlisle" in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."

"The Glaur, a fragment of a Turkish Tale" comes next in the show-case. This also is a copy of the first edition, published in 1813. Another copy of the same work, published a year later, bears the imprint of the 9th edition. But the "Domestic Pieces" with the famous "Fare thee well" gives the best record of the public interest. This was published in 1816, and of the same year the library possesses a copy of the 21st edition.

The first book of Byron printed in America was a small 16mo edition of "The Corsair," published by West & Blake, in Boston, in 1814. In the same year was published the first London edition of which the publisher sold ten thousand copies on the day of its publication. The American booklet, as the title-page informs us, was reprinted from the fifth London edition. C. Stebbins was its printer. The little volume is very rare today, and so is the other Boston edition of the "Domestic Pieces," published by J. Eliot in 1816, in the same small form. But the best proof of Byron's popularity is found, perhaps, in Glen's Falls, in 1820. J. Wright did the printing in quaint type and on yellow paper.

Christian Science Monitor April 10 1924

LIBRARIANS PLAN
UNION CATALOGUE

Meeting Called for April 29 to Consider Project's Adoption in Greater Boston

A preliminary report of progress in establishing a union catalogue for the use of libraries in the Boston district was made yesterday at a meeting of the extension service committee of Greater Boston at the Boston Public Library.

Frank H. Chase explained that the work now being done is experimental. It will serve the purposes, he said, of determining the cost of the undertaking and what material it will be most helpful to collect and file.

Miss Isabel F. Reed, who has been employed for three months by Stone & Webster to start the project, reported that she has visited 10 business libraries and in each of these has listed the outstanding features. According to Miss Reed, it is the best plan to visit a number of libraries quickly and get the main points rather than to spend more time on a complete list.

Best Features Selected

Catalogue cards have been made for sets of bound periodicals and for continuations, and the best features of each library have been noted by subject. On each card is listed the name and address of the library, and to avoid all possible delay, the telephone number. The words, "general courtesy" or "consultation" on the cards indicate whether the material may be borrowed or is for use only in the library.

"Economy of space by the co-operative use of bound periodicals was a more vital consideration to the librarians I visited than the saving in purchase price," said Miss Reed. "One library, for instance, requires a storage room for housing periodicals rarely used."

Mr. Chase explained that, because there is no likelihood of loss when loaned to responsible libraries, the Boston Public Library will lend to another library bound volumes of periodicals which could not be borrowed by an individual.

Greater Use of Periodicals

"Of course," he continued, "we might have calls for them at the Boston Public Library, but then again they might remain on the shelves unused, whereas, if we lend them we are sure that someone will use them."

Boston is not the pioneer in the union catalogue movement, according to George W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster. He says that he has heard through Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, that Indianapolis has a union catalogue in operation.

To give publicity to the project it was decided to send out 300 notices inviting those who might be interested in the union catalogue to attend a meeting of the extension service committee on April 29.

Christian Science Monitor April 19 1924

EARLY VOLUMES
OF BYRON SHOWN

Display at Library Contains Rare First Editions

Many rare and valuable volumes of the works of Lord Byron, including the first Boston and other early American editions, have been placed on exhibition in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library to mark the centenary of the passing of the great English poet at Missolonghi, Greece, on April 19, 1824.

A first-edition of the first two cantos of the "Childe Harold" (London, 1812) is especially precious. The volume is bound in brown and gilt leather. The third canto of the "Romaunt," as well as the fourth, is also represented in first-edition copies. They are printed in the same octavo form, and in the same large type. The second edition of the "Hours of Idleness" (juvenile poems and translations of Byron) bears the dedication to the Earl of Carlisle "by his obliged ward and affectionate kinsman, the author."

"The Glaur, a Fragment of a Turkish Tale," comes next in the show-case. This also is a copy of the first edition, published in 1813. Another copy of the same work, published a year later, bears already the imprint of the ninth edition. But the "Domestic Pieces" with the famous "Fare thee well" gives the best record of the public interest. This was published in 1816, and of the same year the library possesses a copy of the twenty-first edition.

The first book of Byron printed in America was a small 16mo edition of "The Corsair," published by West and Blake, in Boston in 1814. In the same year was published the first London edition, of which the publisher sold 10,000 copies on the day of its publication. The American booklet, as the title-page informs us, was reprinted from the fifth London edition. C. Stebbins was its printer. The little volume is very rare today. And so is the other Boston edition of the "Domestic Pieces," published by J. Eliot in 1816, in the same small form. But the best proof of Byron's popularity is found, perhaps, in another American edition of the "Domestic Pieces"; this was printed in Glen's Falls, in 1820. J. Wright did the printing at "The Patriot's Office" for L. Powers. The three small booklets, in quaint type and on yellow paper, must be especially precious to any book-lover.

Of perhaps greater interest to the bibliographer than any of the poetical works is the copy of the Parliamentary speeches of Lord Byron. Byron made three speeches in Parliament (two in 1812 and one in 1813), and his speeches, though they were not received with extreme warmth, were most learned and brilliant. The volume was printed in London in 1824, from copies "prepared by his lordship for publication." Bound in half morocco, it is perhaps the rarest piece of the exhibition.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1924
GIFTS TO DR. ELIOT
AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Vary From Student Tributes to
Decorations by Governments

Gifts rich in craftsmanship and intrinsically valuable, together with descriptions, are included in a collection of 125 items representing tributes paid to Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, which will be on view in the Exhibition Room of the Boston Public Library for two weeks.

The most prominent objects in the collection are the six decorations conferred upon Dr. Eliot by foreign governments, the latest being the star and jewel of the Order of St. Sava, conferred by the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1923, a beautiful example of goldsmith's work. Next in interest is the Japanese Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, a remarkable piece of enamel work, contained in a handsome box of gold lacquer. In addition there is the Jewel of an Officer of the Legion of Honor and orders of the crowns of Belgium, Italy and Prussia.

The written tributes are uniform in size, on beautiful parchment paper, many of them illuminated. They convey greetings of various groups and associations in different parts of the world. The first group contains the sentiments of the various faculties of Harvard, in each case signed by the dean.

Next, and perhaps even more interesting, is a series of sheets expressing the affection of representative groups of Harvard students. One, bearing 24 signatures contains the names of the managers of all the athletic teams of the university, the editors of the college papers, and the presidents of the leading college societies; others come from the students of the schools.

The next group conveys the greetings of associations of natural scientists, and educators, among them the General Education Board, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Academy in Rome.

Next in order comes a dignified procession of tributes from the leading colleges and universities of the country, signed in each case by the president. Beyond these march the sheets bearing the greetings of Harvard clubs all over the world.

Boston Transcript
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SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1924

ELIOT COLLECTION ON VIEW

Public Library Showing Tributes Offered to Harvard President-Emeritus on His Ninetieth Birthday

The Boston Public Library has on public exhibition the impressive collection of tributes offered to Charles William Eliot on his ninetieth birthday. The collection, which contains nearly 125 items, occupies the cases in the Exhibition Room, where it will be on view for a period of two weeks.

Perhaps the most prominent objects in the collection are the six decorations conferred upon President Eliot by foreign governments. Of these there are six, the latest being the star and jewel of the Order of St. Sava, conferred by the king of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in 1923, which is a beautiful example of goldsmith's work. Next in interest is the Japanese Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. This is a remarkable piece of enamel work, contained in a handsome box of gold lacquer. In addition to these there is the Jewel of an Officer of the Legion of Honor and Orders of the Crowns of Belgium, Italy and Prussia.

The written tributes are uniform in size, on beautiful parchment paper. Many of them are illuminated. They convey to President Eliot the greetings of various groups and associations in different parts of the world, which united to do him honor on his birthday. The first group contains the sentiments of the various faculties of Harvard University, in each case signed by the dean. Next, and perhaps even more interesting, is a series of sheets expressing the affection of representative groups of Harvard students. One, bearing twenty-four signatures contains the names of the managers of all the athletic teams of the university, the editors of the college papers, and the presidents of the leading college societies; others come from the students of the schools which compose the university.

The next group conveys the greetings of associations of scientists and educators, among them the General Education Board, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Academy in Rome.

Next in order comes a dignified procession of tributes from the leading colleges and universities of the country, signed in each case by the president. Beyond these march the sheets bearing the greetings of Harvard clubs all over the world.

Sunday Herald
April 20, 1924

PUBLIC MAY SEE
TRIBUTE TO ELIOT

Library Shows 90th Birthday Honors of Great Educator

The collection of tributes offered to President-Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University on his ninetieth birthday is now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library, where it will remain for two weeks. The collection includes decorations conferred by foreign governments and written tributes from universities and organizations. There are 125 items in the collection.

There are six foreign decorations, one of the most beautiful of which is the Order of St. Sava, conferred by the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. This is a fine example of a goldsmith's work. In addition there are the Japanese Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, the Jewel of an officer of the Legion of Honor and orders of the crowns of Belgium, Italy and Prussia.

The written tributes are uniform in size, on parchment paper, and many of them are handsomely illuminated. They convey to President Eliot the greetings of associations in different parts of the world which united to do him honor on his birthday.

The first group contains the sentiments of the faculties of Harvard, in each case signed by the dean. Next is a series expressing the affection of representative groups of Harvard students. One, bearing 24 signatures, contains the names of the managers of all the athletic teams of the university, the editors of the university papers, and the presidents of leading activities. Others are from students in the schools which compose the university.

Another group conveys the greetings of associations and scientists and educators. Still another contains tributes from leading colleges and universities and from Harvard clubs all over the world.

Little Walks
About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Boston Public Library has now on exhibition the greetings and congratulations sent to Charles William Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, on his 90th birthday, which has just been so fittingly celebrated. Rarely has such a tribute been paid to a living man. American universities and colleges are fully represented in these greetings, as well as all the Harvard clubs and many societies, boards and organizations.

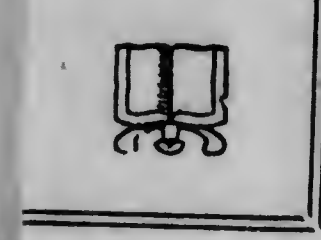
The Board of Overseers of Harvard University sent a greeting, in gold letters engrossed on parchment, commencing thus: "One thing America believes; only through education can a people rise to greatness. You, sir, looking back through three score years of rewarded effort, have lived to see your influence, which transformed the little college of Harvard into a great university, gradually transcend those ample limits and help to shape a nation's destiny."

Brown University sends from Providence its "greeting and reverence," containing this paragraph: "Throughout one hundred and sixty years our institution has received kindness and inspiration from her older and larger neighbor whose policies you shaped for a full quarter of that period. He who now presides over us turned to you for wisdom and guidance when called a quarter century ago to assume his present office. Many of our number received their training in Harvard University during the years of your administration. In some true sense the greeting of the Brown University faculty is thus a filial tribute."

One of the glass cases contains various orders or decorations conferred on President Eliot by foreign governments. One of them was from the President of the French Republic, another from the German Emperor, and others were sent by the King of Italy, the Emperor of Japan, the King of the Belgians, and the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Boston Post
April 22, 1924

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1924



Two Great Adventure Writers

SABATINI

"The Modern Dumas," of whose novels 500,000 copies have been sold in America during the last three years. Now ready:

MISTRESS WILDING
A story of the Monmouth Rebellion that will be enjoyed by everyone who has read "Scaramouche," "Captain Blood," "The Sea Hawk," "Fortune's Fool."

Ask your bookseller for

MISTRESS WILDING

\$2.00 at all bookstores

RALPH PAINE

Pre-eminent the American novelist of the sea. Author of "Roads of Adventure," "Comrades of the Rolling Ocean." His new novel

FOUR BELLS

"Takes one into a world of brisk action, full-blooded adventure, and tender passion."—N. Y. Times. "There are few better modern novels of the sea than 'Four Bells.'"—Phila. Ledger. Ask your bookseller for

FOUR BELLS

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY 2 Park St. Boston

DEFEAT

An English Officer's Stories of Post-War Germany

By Geoffrey Moss. New York: Boni and Liveright.

THESE was a time, not many years ago, when it was generally conceded that the publication of a volume of short stories brought little of fame or pecuniary profit to either publisher or author. It is apparent that there has come a great change in this matter for the number of volumes of short stories which have been published each recent year must have risen to a good sized figure. This means more than anything else that the public mind—always accustomed to short stories in magazines—has cultivated a taste for volumes of short stories. It is a logical development and one which we should not be surprised to see.

In a good many cases it is possible to perceive the way in which a writer has made the path easier for his volume of stories by embedding a common motif which gives to the diverse material a semblance of unity. This is what Geoffrey Moss, a major in the British army and the author of "Sweet Pepper," has done in this first volume of his short stories. Actually he has made a double effort toward unity, first, in that his title—"Defeat"—is the keynote of the entire volume, and second, that he has given a community of interest to very widely separated stories by making each one a poignant vignette of life in the defeated Germany of the present day. It must be admitted that this was a delicate material for an English writer to be using, even five years after the close of the war, but any possible semblance of political interest is removed from the volume by the choice he has made of material. Unquestionably the book has its political message but the message can only be gleaned from the entire book. Coming after the period of

Yet they are immensely pathetic because their lot is so pitiable. There are Hans and Inga waiting endlessly, it seems, to be married. Good kind Hans and Inga have cared for and helped along the combined families ever since the close of the war. They are hard working and immensely happy, and they are not selfish. The supply of potatoes which Hans has left for the two of them provides for only very meagre meals. They cannot slip beyond the allotment—ever. They are very happy with the hut which Hans has built and the potatoes he raised himself and then shared with his father and younger brothers. And just at the last moment the potatoes are stolen from them by a horde of starving men! Food in the post war Germany of these stories is the result of endless patience and sufficient money. Poor Aunt Elise stands two hours in line for bread, an hour for fat, more hours for meat—which she did not succeed in getting because the price was raised above her meagre resources before her turn to buy came.

So the stories go on, unrolling before us. They are small personal tragedies but this adds to their poignancy. The most intense poignancy is to be found in their small details. It is these details too which reveal the accuracy of the author's observation and of his interpretation of human nature. Take Mippou, the big African soldier who seeks to serve France by killing the only German he knows—and who afterward cannot bring himself to shoot the German's white mice. Or again the matter of the gold match box and the two men—one German and one French—who gave their lives for it. Or Freya, Lowenstein and the five gold marks. Major Moss possesses very keen artistic perceptions and he has grown immensely since he wrote "Sweet Pepper."

D. L. M.

Costa's Daughter

Costa's Daughter, a Gipsy Drama. By Ronald Hornell. Chicago: Conklin-Brown Co.

ANY reader of Berenice's gipsy stories will at once perceive how readily nay

THESE CHARMING PEOPLE

A Wide Range of Emotion in a Group of Short Stories

These Charming People. By Michael Arlen. New York: George H. Doran & Company.

READING of Mr. Arlen's books calls inevitably to mind the dictum of Robert Louis Stevenson that "literature, in many of its varieties, is no other than the shadow of good talk," for Mr. Arlen is much more of a " raconteur " than a story maker.

Now, conversation is as clearly stratified as is the surface of the earth—and may run deep to the Devonian shale of statistics or stir only the top soil of wit. Occasionally, through force of genius, perhaps, it may "fault" from one geologic period to another, but in general, it will follow the dips and bends of closely allied strata. Even laughter and tears are near kin, for has not the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table said: "Laughter and tears are meant to turn the same machinery of sensibility; one is wind power and the other water power, that is all." Mr. Arlen hardly dips even so deep as this, but confines himself to the gentler emotions of satire, wit, and now and then a small shiver or two at the supernatural.

"These Charming People" is aptly described by its author as a "tapestry of the follies, adventures, gallantries and general activities" of a group of London society folk in the year of our Lord 1922, or thereabouts. The tapestry made by these short stories is, as finely, ingeniously wrought as from the hand of some unimpaired, medieval craftsman. The characters in them are indeed charming people, who if they are not always wise nor good, are invariably entertaining. Dear, delightful ladies who play so delicately at passion, even as their men play so lustily with it. They are all so perfect, so complete, that there is something almost splendid about them. The book is much superior to "Piracy," largely because the sketch and the short story are more clearly this author's métier. One might put it

Amenities of Librarianship Lead American Antiquarian Society to Return to the University Books Which Were in the Harvard Library Before the Disastrous Fire of 1764

UNUSUAL significance attaches to the meeting of the American Antiquarian Society this afternoon at the Widener Memorial Library of Harvard University in Cambridge, instead of its own home in Worcester, as usual, for the event is significant by the presentation to Harvard University of several books from its original library. The gift is one of the most important in a sentimental way, which has been made to the Harvard Library in years, and but for a fortunate accident and the spirit of fellowship which exists between the members of the national society and Harvard University, it would not have been possible. Twelve volumes which were presented to Harvard today were originally given to it by Sir John Maynard in 1682, and after more than two centuries they find their way back to their old home, to be kept among the valued and historic volumes in the Harvard Treasury Room. An account of the proceedings will be found elsewhere in the news columns.

On the evening of Jan. 24, 1761, in the middle of a tempestuous night, with a snowstorm in progress and a high wind, Harvard Hall, built in 1672, was discovered to be in flames, and, to quote an old broadside of the time, "this venerable Monument to the Piety of our Ancestors was turned into a heap of ruins." Harvard Hall, ninety-seven feet long, forty-two feet wide and four stories in height, contained the entire college library of some five thousand volumes, the library records and all the scientific apparatus. The other buildings, including the new Hollis Hall, would have been destroyed, as it was in

the college vacation, "had it not been for the assistance of the Gentlemen of the General Court, among whom his Excellency the Governor was very active; who, notwithstanding the extreme rigor of the season, exerted themselves in supplying the town Engine with water, which they were obliged to fetch at last from a distance, two of the college pumps then being considered useless," as the contemporary narrative says.

Every book in the original college library was destroyed with the exception of a few which had been loaned out, and ninety-six duplicates which had been purchased by Cotton Mather in 1682. It is from these duplicates, in the possession of the American Antiquarian Society, that thirteen volumes which were presented to Harvard today were taken.

Early New England Libraries

Dr. Charles L. Nichols, speaking for the council of the American Antiquarian Society at today's meeting, called attention to the many books in the society's library which are valuable by reason of their former ownership. He said:

"Of the two great families which influenced, perhaps it were better to say governed, the colony in its early years, that of the name of Cotton is represented by thirty-five volumes, from the library of the John Cotton who came to this country in 1623, through all the generations and branches to that of Rosseter Cotton, who joined our society in 1814 and through whom many of these books came to us. There is no knowledge of the size of this library of 200 years ago and it must have been widely scattered, as this family had many subdivisions and the books have probably followed these. It would be of great interest, by examination of these books which formed his opinions, to follow the discussions which the first John Cotton had with Roger Williams and trace the development of his scheme of church government which he, in conjunction with Norton and Hooker, impressed upon the colony.

"Of the other family, however, the story is different, as both Richard and his son Increase Mather were careful collectors and retained the books they secured. Cotton, the son of Increase, not only collected his books for use but he lavished affection upon them, as does the bibliophile of today. His rugged words of sorrow when in 1724 he was threatened with their loss for debt

are far more affecting than the exquisite poem written by William Roscoe of Liverpool the evening before the sale of his own books.

"John Dunton wrote that Cotton Mather's library of that day, and in 1724 it certainly exceeded that of Harvard College, while an estimate in 1724 placed the number at about 4000 volumes. Of this library, the remains upon our shelves reach not far from 1200 books, and the collection is the largest gathering of these libraries in existence. In these books, as in the case of the others, are many inscriptions which show not only varied ownership but, that which is more interesting—the passage of some of these books from father to son through several generations.

"Another matter in connection with this collection is of considerable importance. The Donation Book of Harvard College records: '1682, Sir John Maynard, Sergeant at law, gave eight chests of books, valued at £400.'

"Sir John Maynard, born in 1602, was called to the bar at the age of twenty-three. He was a member of nearly every Parliament throughout his long life and, at the age of eighty-six, was chosen Keeper of the Great Seal by King William of Orange with the approbation of all the opposing parties of that period, a fact which proves their confidence in his judicial ability and nonpartisan character. His gift, like those of other eminent Englishmen, may be reasonably referred to the influence of that constant friend of the college, Thomas Hollis.

"When Cotton Mather, after graduation, began gathering his library, he was aided of the existence of duplicates among the college books in consequence of the gift of Maynard and secured several of these duplicates for his own collection. In 1716, Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, in a paper read before the Colonial Society, stated that there were in the American Antiquarian Society several books which were among the titles purchased by Mather and since that time several more have been located in our shelves, nearly all of which bear the library stamp of Sir John Maynard."

The Books Returned to Harvard

Working with the manuscript list written by Cotton Mather himself of the books

purchased from Harvard in 1682 as duplicates; with a copy of the printed catalogue of Harvard College Library in 1723 of Dr. Mather's library with its additions, as given in Mr. Tuttle's paper—all of which are in the American Antiquarian Society's library—the conclusion was reached that all books containing the label of Sir John Maynard must have come from the old college library. Of these there were in the American Antiquarian Society's library these books, which formed twelve of the thirteen volumes presented to Harvard at this meeting:

Bible, Basle, 1567. Two volumes bound in one folio with the name of Sir John Maynard on title page and on second leaf.
Josephus, Decemtabularum. Folio. The name of Sir John Maynard scratched out with ink and replaced by Cotton Mather.
Josephus, Decemtabularum. Folio. The name of Sir John Maynard scratched out with ink and replaced by Cotton Mather.
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Josephus, Decemtabularum. Folio. The name of Sir John Maynard scratched out with ink and replaced by Cotton Mather.

It must be remembered that forty years elapsed between the making of the manuscript list of Cotton Mather and the printing of the Harvard catalogue in 1723, which gave an opportunity for replacement of lost or worn books. The American Antiquarian Society has three of this class, but the only one which can with certainty be declared to have been in the original Harvard library, and which is therefore included in the gift, is one which appears in Cotton Mather's list of duplicates and which bears the library stamp of Sir John Maynard, scratched out, but still legible.

John Gerhardt, Locorum Theologicum, Geneva, 1623. Four volumes bound in one folio.

manuscript list and in the 1723 catalogue. It seems probable that these, with two others which are in Mather's list but not noted in the catalogue, once stood on the shelves of the Harvard library of 1682. Owing, however, to the chance of coincidence in these titles or the possibility of the purchase of later copies by Dr. Samuel Mather, the committee of the Council decided to present to Harvard, as part of its original library, only those books in which there was absolute certainty regarding their source.

Books from Famous Libraries

Possibly some of the other books on the shelves of the American Antiquarian Society will be found to have belonged to the original Harvard library, in which case, undoubtedly, they will be returned. Many volumes in the Worcester Institution have been early private libraries of note. There are fifteen volumes, for instance, containing the autographs of the Rev. Thomas Shepard, pastor of the first church of Cambridge, of his son Thomas of Charlestown and of his son, also named Thomas, who succeeded his father in the latter town. In 1703, Cotton Mather wrote in his diary: "I would not have mentioned a present of books made me this winter from the united libraries of our three famous Shepards; which enriched me not only with printed books, but also with manuscripts. These fifteen are worthy men." Among these fifteen are books which belonged to each one of the three, but whether or not they were in the gift to Mather is undetermined.

"Books belonging to the three Shepards the remainder could be listed much light might be thrown on the formation of their opinions and the development of their doctrines."

Thomas Prince's Libraries

The book label of Thomas Prince states that he began his collecting upon entering Harvard College as a student on July 6, 1703, and that he designed to gather books, pamphlets, maps, and papers in print or manuscript either published in New England or pertaining to its history and affairs. These books were deposited in the steeple room of the Old South Church in Boston, of which he was minister with his clerical mate, Joseph Sewall, from 1718, when he returned from England, until his death in

1758. The books were left by will to the church and there remained neglected in the steeple room from 1758 until they were loaned to the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1814. In 1859 they were returned to the church and in 1868 the remainder, after various plunderings, the most serious being that of the British soldiers in 1775, were deposited in the Boston Public Library.

It is not so well known that Mr. Prince had two collections, one called "The New England Library" and the other which he named "The South Church Library," each with its separate book label, the last containing books in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, mainly theological. When given to the Public Library the remains consisted of 1819 volumes with 3800 titles.

John Adams wrote in his search, in the autumn of 1772 for materials for a report on some lands contested by New York, he mounted up to the balcony of Dr. Sewall's church where were assembled a collection of books which Mr. Prince had devoted himself to make from the twentieth year of his age. "The loss of this library," he wrote, "can never be sufficiently regretted. Such a treasure never existed anywhere else and can never be made again." This was printed in the Boston Patriot in 1814 and may have suggested the removal of the books to the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1814.

Curiously enough the library of John Adams was presented to the Boston Public Library also and it was found to contain several books of Thomas Prince which had been borrowed and never returned. As is well known the books presented to the Public Library were largely from the collection known as the New England Library and the others were scattered. A portion of these were in the possession of Mrs. Moses Gill, of Princeton. Thomas Prince's only child, and when her husband died in 1804 these were sold at public auction. In addition to the book label, if present, these books are easily recognized as the owner put on the back of the title-page his name, with the place of purchase and the date.

Reconstructing Old Libraries

The reconstruction of these famous old private libraries has a fascinating interest for the antiquary. In 1910 Julius H. Tuttle of the Massachusetts Historical Society read a paper before the American Antiquarian Society on "The Libraries of

ILLUSTRATIONS

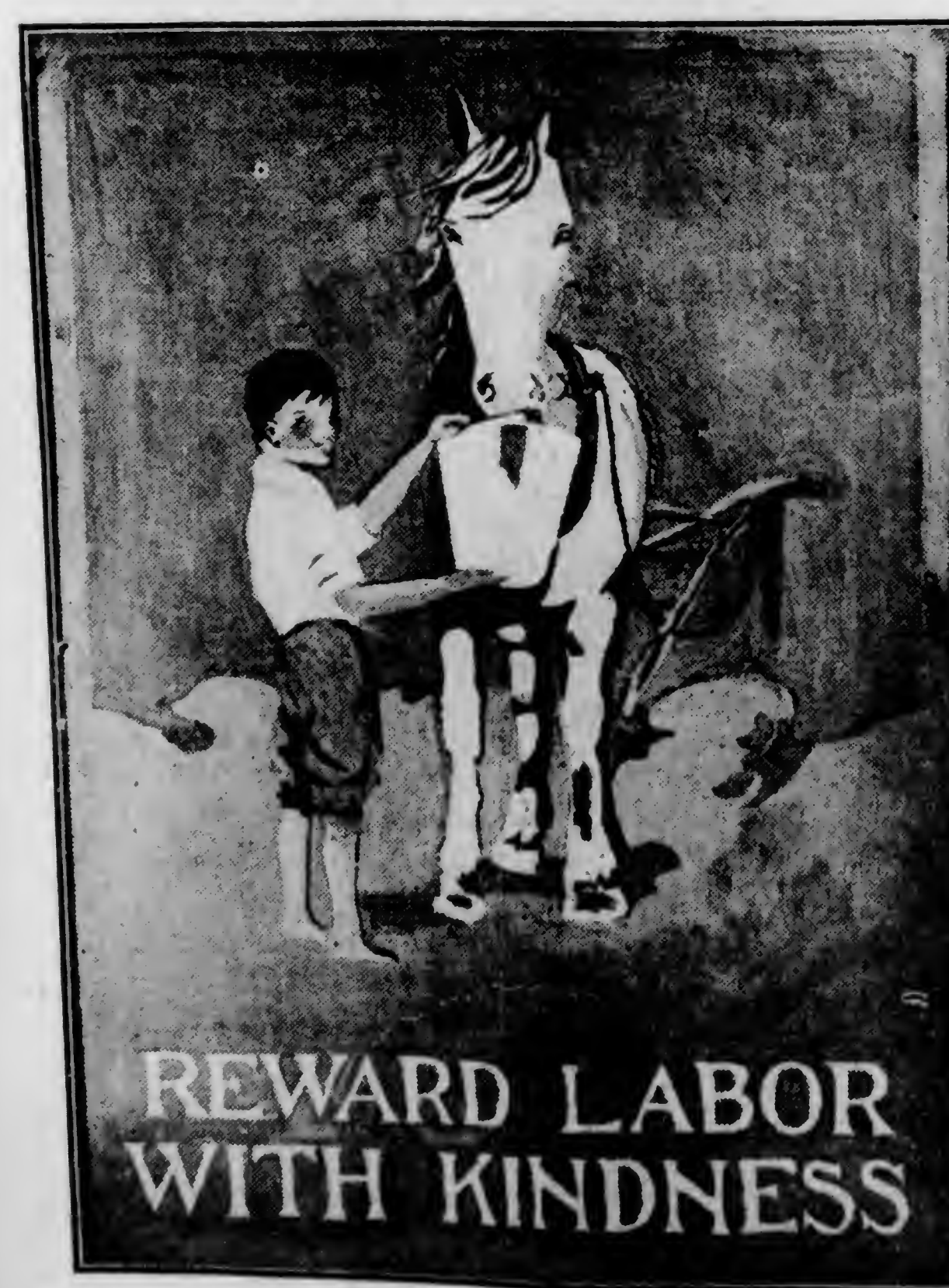
- 1—Title Page of Gasparis Sanctus Commentarii, Lyons, 1621.
- 2—Title Page of Ambrosius's Commentaries on the Bible, Basle, 1567. Two Volumes Bound in One Folio with the Name of Sir John Maynard on the Title Page and Second Leaf.
- 3—The Title Page of Josephus's History of the Jews, Orleans, 1611. Folio with the Name of Sir John Maynard on the Title and Second Leaf and Also with the Name of Charles Wheeler and the Book Label of the Worcester County Athenaeum.

(Photographs Reproduced by Courtesy of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.)



the Mather's" containing much valuable information regarding seventeenth century New England libraries, but it is apparent that a great deal of work is to be done in this line. Dr. Nichols, in his address, pointed out that the libraries of the Revolutionary period are little better known and should be studied before the hand of time is laid too heavily on them. George S. Eddy of New York is trying to reconstruct the library of Benjamin Franklin and finds it a work of great difficulty.

One of the interesting features of many of the books in the great libraries of J. Pierpont Morgan and Henry E. Huntington is that they bear the marks of previous ownership, either in the form of autographs, book labels, book plates or bindings. Had it not been for the thoughtfulness of Sir John Maynard, Harvard University would never have recovered the books which were in its original library and which have now been given it by the American Antiquarian Society after a lapse of more than two centuries.



Faith Coffin, Malden High School, 1st Prize, \$20

Dumb Animals Inspire Young Artists

THE Society with the long name—the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—is this week making its special annual effort to bring its work to public attention. It has set aside April 5-12 as "Be Kind to Animals Week," laying emphasis during that time by special lectures and exercises in the schools, mention from the pulpits and other observances, on man's duty of kindness towards animals.

Adopting its usual policy of beginning its work at the beginning, with the most impressionable material to hand, the society is making a point of arousing in children habits of thoughtfulness and humane treatment of the animals with which they come in contact, and for this purpose it has held this year as before its poster contest among school children all over the State, offering prizes for the best posters announcing "Be Kind to Animals Week" or exploiting some particular aspect of kind treatment of animals.

These posters, and there are hundreds of them as the response was even greater this year than usual, are on exhibition throughout the week in the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library and they are well worth seeing.

For several years now the society has held these contests and each year the quality of the work has improved and more posters have been sent in. This year thirty-three prizes were offered and the posters have been divided into eleven classes, ranging from the nine or ten-year-old child in the grammar school through the fourth year high school student.

As is to be expected, the posters cover a wide range of subject and treatment and there are constant delightful surprises in the way of originality of idea and naive sincerity of subject. Without evidence of too much sophistication the children are learning what makes a good poster and

are showing more decorative sense in their handling of subject matter. But in spite of this many entries untinted and sincere artists to whom subject is everything are still in evidence in bringing a feeling of refreshment and a sense of delight as the child's characteristic point of view is recognized.

A list of subjects was offered by the S. P. C. A. as suggestions only to contestants so we find several posters dealing with feeding birds in winter, hunting with the camera instead of the gun, kind treatment of the horse or rule by its driver, the stray dog, the unwanted cat, birds on hats and other protests against abusing animals. Some of them showing a strong dramatic sense and much righteous indignation present the abuses to which animals are subject, showing them suffering ill-treatment, while others, believing more in the benefits of good example, show the happy, care-free pet with its affectionate child-master.

One child with facility of mind combines two ideas in one poster. The upper part shows an enormous monster with a small boy, "Sharing his Cookie with Charitable," while the lower half of the poster lays forth a suggestion which seems to cover the ground more fully than all the other posters put together. A group of animals, a horse, dog, cat, cow and sheep are shown standing in front of a notice of "Be Kind to Animals Week," while underneath is lettered the animals' request: "Please make it 52 Weeks a Year."

The prize winners in the contest follow and so high was the average of work in several of the classes that the decision was very close and special honorable mentions were awarded by the judges for many of the posters. The judges were Walter Rowlands of the Fine Arts Department, Boston Public Library; Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, artist and art critic, and William E. Putnam, architect.

Class I, High Schools, Fourth Year
First, \$20, Faith Coffin, Malden High; second,

\$15, Priscilla White, Malden High; third, \$10, Philip Fox, Lawrence High; honorable mention, Seymour Corb, Malden High.

Class II, High Schools, Third Year
First, \$20, Mariette E. Root, Lowell High; second, \$15, Alice A. Ross, Commerce; third, \$10, Vera Ellis, Watertown High; honorable mention, Penner A. Chase, Jr., B. M. C. Puritan High, Fall River; Margaret F. Ford, Somerville High.

Class III, High Schools, Second Year
First, \$20, James C. Doherty, Malden High; second, \$15, Eliza Eisman, Malden High; third, \$10, Alma Davis, Malden High; honorable mention, Stella Porter, Salem High.

Class IV, High Schools, First Year
First, \$20, Betty Wade, Brookline High; second, \$15, Elise Moore, Brookline High; third, \$10, Anna Maleno, Brookline High.

Class V, Junior High, Third Year
First, \$20, Richard C. Finn, second, \$15, Elsie Reed, and third, \$10, Lillian Johnson, all of Western, Somerville; honorable mention, Rena Membrino, Martha Dunn, Adeline MacDonald, all of Western, Somerville, and Doris Carr of Swampscott.

Class VI, Junior High, Second Year
First, \$15, Caroline Crosby, Western, Somerville; second, \$10, Georgia L. Morey, Western, Somerville; third, \$5, Philip Santry, Swampscott; honorable mention, Marion E. Smith, Elvane Carroll and Ralph Clark, Western, Somerville.

Class VII, Junior High, First Year
First, \$15, Forrest Murray; second, \$10, Leonard Quail, and third, \$5, Joseph MacDonald, all of Western, Somerville.

Class VIII, Grammar, Eighth (or Ninth) Grade
First, \$15, Pearl C. Demault, Davis street, Greenfield; second, \$10, David Clark, Pleasant street, Greenfield; third, \$5, John Costa, Dearborn, Roxbury.

Class IX, Grammar, Seventh Grade
First, \$15, Tony Costa, Dearborn, Roxbury; second, \$10, Benjamin Karoff, Goodley, Woburn; third, \$5, Gladys Caraville, School street, Gardner.

Class X, Grammar, Sixth Grade
First, \$15, Frederick Everett, Dillaway School, Boston; second, \$10, Penny Jackson, School street, Gardner; third, \$5, Nina Bimbo, Bowditch, Salem.

Class XI, Grammar, Fifth Grade
First, \$15, Sylvia Calabro, Dearborn, Roxbury; second, \$10, Wilfred Walsh, Woman, Woburn; third, \$5, Martti Mattila, School street, Gardner.



BE KIND TO PETS

Frederica Everett, Dillaway School, Boston, 1st Prize, \$15

1110 Christ. Sci. Monitor. April 22, 1924.

LIBRARIANS STUDY FOREIGNERS' NEEDS

Miss Phillips Tells Institute Books in Various Languages Should Be Kept

Residents from foreign lands and their reading was the chief subject considered at the opening session of the ninth annual Institute for Librarians conducted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at the Boston Public Library this morning. These institutes, arranged by the Free Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, and the faculty of Simmons College School of Library Science, are intended especially for librarians in small towns and are designed to improve the service in those communities by giving some training to the librarians. Each year there are special guests to the conference whose expenses are borne by the State. This year there are 22.

Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the board of commissioners and director of the Boston Public Library, gave the address of welcome, who spoke of the wide opportunity the librarian has for real service to his country, his town and his fellow men. Miss Frances S. Wiggin, organizer for the State Division of Public Libraries, spoke on some cataloguing problems and Miss Edna Phillips talked on "Allens and Their Reading." Miss Phillips is agent for the work with foreigners for the library division.

As a necessary background for effective work Miss Phillips outlined the history of immigration in the United States and legislation concerning the immigrant. She touched on the Johnson Immigration Bill now before Congress, stating the facts regarding it without expressing opinion. It was usually necessary for the librarian to go to the foreigner, she pointed out, as most foreigners never had the advantage of such library service as is offered in America, and does not understand what it means.

The librarian should search out groups to whom she might go and talk, Americanization classes, national societies and church groups, she continued, adding, she should encourage them to visit the library and have ready for them small collections of books in their own languages. It is a happiness to the foreigner to find something in the language with which he is familiar, and it is an asset to a country to have its citizens know more than one language.

This afternoon's session at Simmons College will have a poetry hour conducted by Miss Edith Small of Wellesley College. Dr. Robert M. Gay of Simmons is to talk on "After College—What?" The institution will continue through Friday.

THE LIBRARIAN

MY LOWELL, Woodrow Wilson and Eugene Field are being investigated, we are told, by the educational department of the State of Vermont. Not, however, we believe, to prove ill-fitted, but to help club women prepare their papers. In addition to these three subjects the Free Library Commission of Vermont is also investigating the radio, women in politics, and the Japanese question. The commission is also busy at present sending out school libraries made up mainly of books chosen from standard lists, for the reading of which State certificates are awarded. At the present time the greatest demand is for books on gardening.

The Boston Public Library Ten Book List gives the following books on Gardens:

ALBAUGH, Benjamin Franklin. The gardenette, or city back yard gardening: the sand-wich system. Cincinnati, 1915. Plates. Part I. Vegetable gardening. Part II. Flower gardening. \$2.99.263.

BARDSWELL, Frances Anne. The book of town and window gardening. London, 1903. Plates. (Handbooks of practical gardening. Vol. 19.) Prepared for English readers, but useful for American gardeners. \$0.98.137.

BOLTE, J. Willard. The backyard farmer. Chicago, 1914. Making the back yard a garden spot. How to raise flowers, vegetables and poultry. A city year. \$2.99.255.

DAVIS, Mary Cadmus. School and home gardening: a text book for young people, with plans, suggestions and helps for teachers, club leaders, and organizers. Philadelphia, 1918. (Ilus. Plans. \$3.98.34; 2.50.20.1.)

DUNCAN, Frances. The joyous art of gardening: a book of first aid to the amateur. New York, 1917. (Ilus. Plans. Deals with flower gardens only. There are special chapters on gardening in the city, roof gardens, etc. \$3.99.322.)

DYER, Walter Allen. The humble annals of a back yard. Boston, 1916. (Ilus. Sketches on gardening, most of which first appeared in Macmillan. \$2.99.250.)

HAYWARD, Walter Brownell. The commuter's garden. New York, 1914. Plates. Suburban gardens, including flowers, fruit and vegetables. \$3.99.297.

HENNINGWAY, Herbert Daniel. How to make home and city beautiful. Prepared to help those interested in making attractive homes and beautiful cities. Northampton, 1911. (Ilus. Flower and vegetable gardening for city and suburban lots, as well as landscape gardening applied to small places. \$3.99.25.)

REHMANN, Elsa. The small place: its landscape architecture. New York, 1918. Plates and illustrations of actual suburban gardens. \$4.98.81.

TABOR, Grace. Suburban gardens. New York, 1913. Plans. (Outing handbooks.) Landscape gardening for small places. \$3.97.210.

At our request they have sent us a supplemental list of reading on this particularly timely subject as follows:

BAILEY, Liberty Hyde. Manual of gardening. A practical guide to the making of home grounds and the growing of flowers, fruits and vegetables for home use. New and revised edition. New York, 1921. \$3.99.213.

DURYEA, Charles. The garden. New York, 1922. With a foreword by Richardson Wright. New York, 1922. \$4.98.51.

HAMPTON, Mary. Town gardening. New York, 1922. \$3.99.330.

HENSLOW, Thomas Geoffrey. Wall, Garden construction. London, 1923. \$2.50.12.

HILL, Amelia Leavitt. Garden portraits. New York, 1923. \$2.50.12.

KING, Louise. Yeoman. Variety in the little garden. Boston, 1923. \$3.99.177.

PEARBODY, Henrietta Chandler. Outside the house. A collection of exterior views showing the surroundings of the home. Boston, 1923. \$4.98.213.

ROGERS, William Snow. Planning your garden. Garden City, 1923. \$3.99.340.

SINGLETON, Esther. The Shaker garden. New York, 1922. \$3.99.342.

WILDER, Louise Leach. Adventures in my garden and rock garden. Garden City, 1923. \$3.99.367.

For additional titles see, in the Bates Hall card catalogues, the headings: Children's Gardens, Flower Gardens, Horticulture, School Gardens, Vegetables, Window Gardening.

Many prospective gardeners eagerly sought such books last Friday, only to be disappointed, for at 1 o'clock in the afternoon all the patrons of the Boston Public Library, regardless of their religious affiliations, were driven from the main building and from every branch, and forbidden admittance again until 6 that evening. Many more were disappointed Saturday, their only day for reading—when again the main building in Copley square, and every one of the thirty odd branches, were locked and barred against the public during the entire day. In other words, from Friday noon until noon on Sunday the public libraries of Boston and its outlying districts were opened to the public for exactly four hours—from 6 to 10 Good Friday evening.

The Librarian personally profited by this prohibition. Unable to get from books the information that she wanted about the pascal fests of various people, she sought it at its roots, and found it transplanted though those roots may be. In the Jewish shops were cakes and macaroons made of

kosher flour; snow-white cones of sugar, brought from Russia and bearing the seal of the Russian rabbi, guaranteeing it as suitable for the Passover supper; and, of course, the unleavened bread. In front of the butcher shops hung lambs killed according to kosher rule, while live lambs frisked in some of the windows, down in this quaint old foreign street, as rabbits frisk in other sections of the city.

In the shops of the Italian quarter the lambs were made of sugar. Their candy wool was corrugated and in their spines were stuck large brass pins from which waved gay American flags. The bread in these shops was twisted into wreaths and baskets and flowers and in an immaculate Italian kitchen we watched a friend, surrounded by six pretty children, mix and knead and roll and bake pies filled with cream cheese and honey; and cakes with delicate crumbly crust all filled with nuts and raisins. It made us homesick for some of the ways of our long-lost youth, and we started out in quest of easter egg dyes, the finding of which is as hard as finding a Boston library open on a holiday. There are no such dyes, these days, we were told. Everybody uses candy eggs. But we did not.

Diamond dyes did the trick and on Easter morning our young callers found green and crimson and gold and deep blue eggs—the kind the rabbit lays.

We did get into the Library this morning, after all these days of dearth, and in the Jewish Encyclopedia read again with ever deepening interest of that first passage over feast, with which the Hebrews celebrated their liberation from Egyptian bondage.

FOR UNION LIBRARY CATALOGUE Subject Will Be Considered at Meeting at Boston Public Library on April 29

At a meeting of the extension service committee of Greater Boston, to be held in the staff lecture room of the Boston Public Library on Tuesday afternoon, April 29, at four o'clock, one of the subjects to be discussed will be a union catalogue of books, pamphlets and periodicals in libraries of Boston and its vicinity.

Collection of material for such a catalogue along lines approved by the Special Libraries Association of Boston has already been started, and it is hoped it will lead to the permanent establishment of the catalogue as a regular feature of the library system of Greater Boston.

Other matters to be considered will be information resources, aside from libraries; a "want list" linking up the wants of one library with the superfluous material which accumulates in others, and "everyday English," with arrangements for giving systematic publicity to the work of the committee formed last winter.

Boston Globe - April 23, 1924

TELLS HOW TO MAKE REFERENCE LIBRARY WITH A LITTLE MONEY

Valuable Points Given at Institute Session by Mr Chase of Boston Public Library

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, gave away the secrets of his mysterious and endless sources of information at the library this morning while telling small town librarians attending the Library Institute how to make a little money go a long way in supplying the intellectual needs of their communities.

The secret of success, he explained, is in the librarian's ability to use the telephone book, the community bibles and the neighbors.

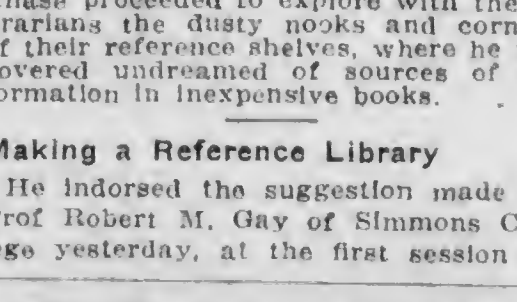
"The telephone book is the best reference book in the library," he declared. "Call up somebody who knows and ask when you have a troublesome question. Much of the best reference material is not in books, but in the heads of people's heads. The library is the best agency in town for promoting neighborliness."

"A neighbor is a person to whose back door you can go to borrow an egg. An intellectual neighbor of the library is a person to the back of whose head you can go to borrow a fact. It is a favor to any one who knows anything to let him tell about it. Nothing so expands him and fills him with pride."

"A bore, you know, is some one who meets to tell you about himself while you want to tell him about yourself. Every one is a potential bore if he gets hold of the wrong person. But every bore is a valuable reference if the librarian gets hold of him at the right time."

With these definitions as a basis, Mr. Chase proceeded to explore with the librarians the dusty nooks and corners of their reference shelves, where he uncovered untapped sources of information in inexpensive books.

Making a Reference Library He endorsed the suggestion made by Prof. Robert M. Gay of Simmons College yesterday, at the first session of



LIBRARIAN FRANK H. CHASE

the institute, that the librarians seek to organize library council or authorities in the community. "They are all delighted to be put on the expert list," he continued. "I find them disappointed only when nobody asks about their special fund of knowledge on Guatemala or atoms."

"The best way to develop a reference library is to let it grow," he said. "Don't get too many books. He stopped to find the answers to the most amazing list of questions in a 35-cent World Almanac. "You have to find out what your people ask for that you can't find. Then find out where to find it cheap, and buy the book," he said.

Mr. Chase argued for the popular as well as the musty reference books. He knew a picture book "from which I defy any child exposed to it, for 15 minutes, not to learn something." And he suggested other books from which old and young "learn in spite of themselves."

In this connection he called Wells' "Outline of History" "a book that has done more to popularize the reading of history than any ever written before it."

The idea of the outline book to cover a field of knowledge has been a great service to adult education. He called off other outlines, of science, literature and Carolyn Wells' "An Outline of Humor," "not to be taken seriously."

That he thought "the best general view of the development of our sense of the ridiculous that has ever been made."

"Just scraps of better books." The idea of using scraps, no matter how good, in this context reminded him of the two isolated verses of the Bible put together. "Judas went and hanged himself. Go thou and do likewise." He would be wary of scraps of information.

Digging Out Information And he distinguished between encyclopedias with culture and tradition and literary taste and others, "made up like the ebullient plate of a country newspaper, neither by nor for people of literary standards."

"The best carpenter is he who can make a few tools go farthest. So it is with librarians. None of us know our conference books." He began to run over the leaves of dry books and find such bits of knowledge as that there is a sequel to "Black Beauty," where to find out about electric boilers; who David Plunk was; where Emmanuel Missionary College is; what countries are in the League of Nations; where to find the flags of all the new Nations; what "respectable" encyclopedias you can get for \$10 complete.

He had catalogues "to enable you to speak with some small degree of intelligence about any novel, and a book of familiar quotations 'better than Bartlett's.' He showed them classified lists of no words that contained "Goonish" and "Aisquitable."

For two hours, with a question period that ran over the scheduled program, this human reference shelf gave a run and erudite and homely demonstration of how index learning turns no student pale.

Yet holds the seed of science by the tale. "The round table discussion conducted by Miss Edith L. Jones, field secretary of the State Division of Public Libraries, also had to do with making a little money go a long way. One question asked was how much should be spent for encyclopedias out of a library appropriation of \$300, of which \$50 was for books. The next question was "How much of the remaining \$250 is librarian's salary?" But that went unanswered.

The librarians spent the afternoon in a trip to Concord and Lexington. Tomorrow the subject are largely on the problems of the branch library.

Christ. Sci. Monitor. April 23, 1924

LIBRARIANS' ANNUAL INSTITUTE STUDIES REFERENCE SOURCES

Books Furnish Part; Persons, Pamphlets, and Periodicals Are Aids—Student Reading Lists Emphasized

All information a librarian needs to answer all questions he is asked is not contained in printed books; much is obtained from persons, organizations and corporations.

It is the librarian's business to gather such information for the benefit of patrons, declared Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, before the ninth annual Institute for Librarians, held by the State of Massachusetts at the Boston Public Library this morning.

Neighboring libraries are to be visited this afternoon, the usual session being omitted for that purpose. Tomorrow will be given over to a consideration of "Branches and Trivia," Florence Overton, the supervisor of branches for the New York Public Library, talking on "Branches From the Parent Stem."

Dr. Robert M. Gay of Simmons College, spoke to the librarians yesterday afternoon on reading to be provided for the college graduate. The library should supply whatever kind of books graduates might express interest in, he said. Librarians should have a list of experts who could be consulted for lists of reading to be pursued after college.

Miss E. Louise Jones of the state division of public libraries talked on books and the community, giving many helpful ideas for the selection of

VILLAGE LIBRARIANS MEET

Ninth Annual Institute at Public Library
Will Continue Through Friday

Open meetings for discussions of topics of general interest and technical sessions on the work of small town and village libraries through the State are included in the four-day programme of the ninth annual institute for librarians, which opened this morning at the Boston Public Library.

This morning's session, open only to trustees and librarians, was held in the staff lecture room. Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, welcomed the guests, who are invited from twenty-one towns east of the Connecticut river by the Division of Public Libraries, State Department of Education. A meeting to be held later in the year at Amherst will take in the libraries of the western part of the State.

Miss Frances S. Wiggin, organizer for the division of public libraries, conducted a discussion of cataloguing problems, and Miss Edna Phillips, agent for work with foreign-born, spoke on "Allens and Their Reading." With regard to attracting aliens to the library, Miss Phillips said they are not likely to come in large numbers unless they have had the service pointed out to them. "We believe the habit of reading well-selected books is one factor that makes for character, for good citizenship; that books are tools to fit every activity and that reading good stories is one of the most wholesome forms of recreation. How are we going to bring the people to the books?"

Miss Phillips advised the librarians to find out what proportion of the residents of the town are of foreign stock. The question then presents itself, can they read in their native language? In English? The latter should be encouraged by having books suited to beginners. The librarian should consider what groups the foreigners form in the town, whether Americanization classes, national societies or church groups. A brief talk given to these groups, said Miss Phillips, is more effective than written articles in bringing the library to their attention. The Division of Public Libraries assists in the foreign work in various ways.

"After College—What Reading?" was discussed this afternoon at an open session at Simmons College, by Robert M. Gay, Ph. D., professor of English at Simmons. Public health books were discussed by Professor Curtis M. Hillard of Simmons, and poetry by Miss Edith Small, assistant professor of reading and speaking at Wellesley College. A reception and tea followed.

At the technical session tomorrow morning at the Public Library a list of reference books will be presented by Frank H. Chase, reference librarian at the Public Library and recent "outlines" of history, science, etc., will be discussed. Miss Kathleen Jones, general secretary of the division of public libraries, of which Mr. Belden is director, will talk on "Books and the Community," dealing with principles governing their selection in small libraries and the library as a community centre. Tomorrow afternoon will be given to visits to neighboring libraries.

"Branches and Twigs," and Teachers

Thursday's meetings will be open to the public, which is asked to use the Boylston Street entrance to the Public Library Lecture Hall. The morning's programme has the title "Branches and Twigs." "Branches from the Parent Stem" will be discussed by Miss Florence Overton, supervisor of branches at the New York Public Library, and Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor "here in Boston." Mrs. Kate W. Barney, librarian of Forest Park Branch, Springfield City Library, will talk on "A Branch—How Like a Little Library?" and Charles H. Green of the Jones Library, Amherst, on "If Not a Branch, Why Not Twigs?" Two-minute talks on "Fruits of Our Branches" will follow.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., trustee of the Boston Athenaeum, will speak Thursday afternoon on "The Function of the Public Library," and Clarence E. Sherman, assistant librarian at Providence Public Library, on "Are Libraries Receiving Adequate Support from Their Communities?" Miss Alexandra Sanford, children's librarian at Brookline, will talk on "The Marionettes Perform."

Friday afternoon's public session will see an interchange of opinions between teachers and librarians. Dr. Payson Smith, State commissioner of education, will speak on "The Interdependence of School and Library." Miss Cora A. Newton, supervisor of training at Bridgewater Normal School, will state "What Teachers Expect from Librarians," and George H. Tripp, librarian of New Bedford Public Library, will give "Some Suggestions to Teachers from Librarians." After that anyone may talk for three minutes.

THE LIBRARIAN

AMY LOWELL, Woodrow Wilson and Eugene Field are being investigated, we are told, by the educational department of the State of Vermont. Not, however, we believe, to prove illicit trade in oil, liquor or light films, but to help child-women prepare their papers. In addition to these three subjects the Free Library Commission of Vermont is also investigating the radio, women in politics, and the Japanese question. The commission is also busy at present sending out school libraries made up mainly of books chosen from standard lists, for the reading of which State certificates are awarded. At the present time the greatest demand is for books on gardening.

The Boston Public Library Ten Book List gives the following books on Gardens: City and Suburban:

ALBAUGH, Benjamin Franklin. The garden, city or city back yard gardening: the sand-wich system. Cincinnati, 1913. Plates. Part I. Vegetable gardening. Part II. Flower gardening. 3999.203.

HARDENWELL, Frances Anne. The book of town and window gardening. London, 1903. Plates. Handbook of practical gardening. Vol. 1. Prepared for English readers, but useful for American gardeners. 3998.197.

BOLTE, J. Willard. The backyard farmer. Chicago, 1914. Making the back yard a garden spot—how to raise flowers, vegetables and poultry in a city. 3999.204.

HAYES, Kary Cadmus. School and home gardening: a text book for young people, with plans, suggestions and hints for teachers, club leaders, and organizers. Philadelphia, 1918. Illus. Plans. 3998.31. 2.50 291.1.

DUNCAN, Frances. The joyous art of gardening: a book of first aid to the amateur. New York, 1917. Illus. Plans. Deals with flower gardens only. There are special chapters on gardening in the city, roof gardens, etc. 3999.322.

DYER, Walter Alden. The humble annals of a back yard. Boston, 1916. Illus. Sketches on gardening, most of which first appeared in magazine. 3999.205.

HAYWARD, Walter Brownell. The community garden. New York, 1914. Plates. Suburban gardens, including flowers, fruit and vegetables. 3999.207.

HENSHAW, Herbert Daniel. How to make home and city beautiful. Prepared to help those interested in making attractive homes and beautiful cities. Northampton, 1911. Illus. Flower and vegetable gardening for city and suburban lots, as well as landscape gardening applied to small places. 3999.25.

HELMANN, Elsa. The small place, its landscape architecture. New York, 1915. Plates. Plans and illustrations of actual suburban gardens. 4098.51.

TALBOT, Grace. Suburban gardens. New York, 1913. Plans. (Outing handbooks.) Landscape gardening for small places. 3997.219.

At our request they have sent us a supplementary list of reading on this particularly timely subject as follows:

BAILEY, Liberty Hyde. Manual of gardening. A practical guide to the making of home grounds and the growing of flowers, fruits and vegetables for home use. New and revised edition. New York, 1921. 3999.213.

DUNN, Minnie. Back garden in about town. With a foreword by Richardson Wright. New York, 1923. 3999.31.

HARDENWELL, Mary Town. Gardening. New York, 1922. 3999.336.

HENSHAW, Thomas Geoffrey. Wall. Garden construction. London, 1923. 3999.26.

HILL, Amelia Leavitt. Garden portraits. New York, 1923. 3999.33.

KING, Louise Yeomans. Variety in the little garden. Boston, 1923. 3999.17.

PEARSON, Henrietta Cassel. Outside the house beautiful. A collection of exterior views showing the surroundings of the home. Boston, 1923. 3999.215.

ROBERTS, William Snow. Planning your garden. Garden City, 1923. 3999.349.

SINGLETON, Esther. The Shaker garden. New York, 1922. 3999.342.

WILDER, Louise Beebe. Adventures in my garden and rock garden. Garden City, 1924. 3999.397.

For additional titles see, in the Bates Hall card catalogue, the headings: Children's Gardens, Flower Gardens, Horticulture, School Gardens, Vegetables, Window Gardening.

Many prospective gardeners eagerly sought such books last Friday, only to be disappointed, for at 1 o'clock in the afternoon all the patrons of the Boston Public Library, regardless of their religious affiliations, were driven from the main building and from every branch, and forbidden admittance again until 6 that evening. Many more were disappointed Saturday—their only day for reading—when again the main building in Copley square, and every one of the thirty odd branches, were locked and barred against the public during the entire day. In other words, from Friday noon until noon on Sunday the public libraries of Boston and its outlying districts were opened to the public for exactly four hours—from 8 to 10 Good Friday evening.

The Librarian personally prodded by this prohibition. Unable to get from books the information that she wanted about the fabled feast of various people, she sought in the roots, and found a transplanted though these roots may be. In the Jewish shops were cakes and macaroons made of

kosher flour; snow-white cones of sugar, brought from Russia and bearing the seal of the Russian rabbi, guaranteeing it as suitable for the Passover supper; and, of course, the unleavened bread. In front of the butcher shops hung lambs killed according to kosher rule, while live lambs frisked in some of the windows, down in this quiet old foreign street, as rabbits frisk in other sections of the city.

In the shops of the Italian quarter the lambs were made of sugar. Their candy wool was corrugated and in their spines were stuck large brass pins from which waved gay American flags. The bread in these shops was twisted into wreaths and baskets and flowers and in an immaculate Italian kitchen we watched a friend, surrounded by six pretty children, mix and knead and roll and bake pies filled with cream cheese and honey; and cakes with delicate crumbly crust all filled with nuts and raisins. It made us homesick for some of the ways of our long-lost youth, and we started out in quest of Easter egg dyes, the finding of which is as hard as finding a Boston library open on a holiday. There are no such dyes, these days, we were told. Everybody uses candy eggs. But we did not.

Diamond dyes did the trick and on Easter morning our young callers found green and crimson and gold and deep blue eggs—the kind the rabbit lays.

We did get into the library this morning, after all these days of dearth, and in the Jewish Encyclopedia read again with ever deepening interest of that first Passover feast, with which the Hebrews celebrated their liberation from Egyptian bondage.

Boston Herald
April 24, 1924LIBRARY INSTITUTE
VISITS LEXINGTONTold Value of Telephone List
at Morning Session

Members of the Library Institute held a morning session yesterday at the public library and in the afternoon went to Concord and Lexington. They were given a reception at the Lexington Public Library.

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, was the speaker at the meeting at the Boston library, and he told the visitors where he found the sources of the information that citizens request from him. The telephone book, he said, was one of the best reference books in the library, for by consulting it he could communicate with someone who knew the answer to a troublesome question. The secret of success, he declared, lies in the librarian's ability to use the telephone book, "the intellectual neighbors of the library and the community bibles."

He described the "intellectual neighbor" as being one who has knowledge of certain facts and who lends the knowledge to the librarian; and the bore is someone who wants to tell you all about himself while you want to tell him about yourself. "But every bore," he added, "is a valuable reference if the librarian gets hold of him at the right time."

Alluding to the suggestion made by Prof. H. M. Gay of Simmons, that the librarians seek to organize a library council of authority in the community, he said he heartily endorsed that idea. A question period of two hours followed his talk.

A Strong Asset of Our State

THAT there are more books to the square mile in Massachusetts than in any other state was the declaration of Charles F. D. Belden, head of the Boston Public Library, in speaking to a group of librarians gathered in Boston this week.

It is a matter to be proud of, this accumulation of books in our commonwealth; the more so as the volumes are not all tucked within the walls of our two greatest repositories, the Harvard and Boston libraries, but are widely scattered throughout the towns and cities of the state. For, as Mr. Belden expressed it, Massachusetts people are born with a library at their back door.

The possession of books is, of course, no proof that they are utilized. While every library, whether public or private, probably contains a good deal of dead wood—books that are seldom or never consulted—the fact remains that the opportunity for enlightenment is within easy reach of nearly all our residents. More and more our wideawake librarians are studying the tastes of the public in relation to reading, and are endeavoring to lift those tastes by tactful suggestion and putting the better books within sight and easy reach. To every one librarian who complains, as one in this state did a while ago, of a falling off in patronage, there are a hundred who report increasing demands upon their resources. It is a gratifying index of the Bay state's intellectual status.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1924

LIBRARY CIRCULATION
TAKES JUMP IN CITYMiss Edith Guerrier Shows
Work of BranchesLibrarians Told Most Noted Books
Once Called "Trash"

During the past year, when library circulation all over America has suffered from the increasing inroads of radio, movies and automobiles, the book circulation of Boston's 31 branch libraries has jumped 100,000.

"This is due to the fact that Boston's branch librarians are the most intelligent and alert librarians in the country," their supervisor, Miss Edith Guerrier, told the Library Institute yesterday at its session on branch library problems.

Miss Guerrier could not say as much for the buildings and the appropriations for the Boston branch libraries. The money in Boston you have all the money you want to work with," one of the small-town librarians said.

"I have to get down on my knees to the City Council to get a new type of water," was Miss Guerrier's answer. The Dorchester branch library Miss Guerrier called "a disgrace to the library system and to the city of Boston." In the afternoon she took a few librarians and a Globe reporter on a visit to the Boston branch libraries. She showed what she called the best and the worst of the branches. The Dorchester library was the "worst."

Miss Guerrier's first objection is that that library is located in the Dorchester Municipal Court Building. The windows are rattling and the putty is falling out. I have complained of the gaslights until Sent of Buildings wanted a new building to carry on our important work. Dorchester is one of the most populous sections of the city and we could double our circulation if we had a decent place for the children to come.

When Miss Guerrier reached the handsome new brick library at West Roxbury, she said: "This branch is the best in our city."

Matthian branch shows what a librarian can do under difficulties. Miss Marion Kingman has doubled its circulation in six months by making the library pleasant and by using attractive window displays.

Miss Guerrier declared that the branch library system of Boston is doing one of the most important pieces of social service in the State.

"It has a total circulation of nearly 350,000 books a year," she said. "Three trucks are busy all day long carrying the resources of the central library to all parts of the city."

That such standard authors as Dickens, Cooper and Scott were dubbed writers of "trashy current fiction" in their own day was brought out yesterday by Miss Florence Overton, supervisor of branch libraries in New York City, who addressed the Library Institute and Simmons College library students, reading from the report of the Librarian of the Astor Library in New York in the year 1854.

Miss Overton brought to Boston the answer to Prof. Robert M. Gay's complaint, voiced at the first session of the Library Institute last Tuesday, to the effect that young people read little but modern popular fiction, putting the ratio of fiction to serious reading as about 40 to 2.

"The young fry of today," read Miss Overton from the report of the Librarian in 1854, "employ all the hours they are not in school in reading trashy current fiction, such as Scott, Cooper, Dickens, Punch and the Illustrated News."

Today, Miss Overton maintained, the great problem is how to interest the boys and girls of 1924 in such authors as Scott and Dickens.

An interesting description of the local extension library service which he has succeeded in building up in the neighborhood of Amherst for the little hill towns and village schools and churches, was given by Charles H. Green, Librarian of the Jones Library there. His second-century-old school, Mr. Green explained, was for the local fire department. In churches, books are now distributed from the pulpit after church service.

LIBRARIANS LEARN OF BRANCH WORK IN NEW YORK AND BOSTON

How a Small Vermont Library Made
Itself Known in Its
Community

EXTENSION OF INFLUENCE

C. R. Green of Amherst Shows Map
of His Town Dotted with
Bookcases

"The Extension of Library Influence" was expounded by four experts this morning before the Librarians' Institute at the Public Library Lecture Hall. Miss Donnelly presided. About three hundred persons were present.

Miss Florence Overton, supervisor of branches at the New York Public Library, herself many years a branch librarian, told of the quite different neighborhoods, of which the branches are becoming more and more community centers. There is the Greenwich Village district, with its Old Home Week, its artists and writers, and the Irish-Americans and Italians who have to be enticed to the library; while on the lower East Side at Chatham Square it is a question of buying enough books to meet the demands of twenty-six nationalities, from Chinese and Portuguese to Greeks, Russian, Jews and Italians. Kingsbridge is a rural district in the hills north of the Harlem ship canal; other libraries are on the West Side around Port Jervis street, "danger spots" the police called them before prohibition, but the settlements and the Y. M. C. A. are making them better so that shopkeepers no longer insure their plate glass windows.

There is a negro population of 125,000 or more around One Hundred and Fifth street, where physicians, lawyers, clergymen, artists and editors use the library; its assembly room is in constant use by forums, debating societies, dramatic clubs and literary meetings. It has colonies speaking French, Portuguese and Spanish. It has its radicals and conservatives who differ on issues like Eugene O'Neill's latest play. Here much tact is required. The negro members of the staff are all college graduates, some with library school diplomas.

On Staten Island a book wagon goes each afternoon to meet the commuters' train, and the members of the commuters' families who go to meet them.

The branch librarian, Miss Overton said, must be specially interested in the type of person who uses the branch; she must have common sense and a sense of humor. She is the medium by which the policies of the administration are worked out, and is the mouthpiece of the community. She has an allowance to spend to good advantage each year, knowing that she can draw on the central reserve for unusual books and duplicate requests, which makes her problem easier than in an individual library. The problem of staff is harder, because the strongest workers may be moved to other points of the system; she must make clear to them their relation to the whole system.

Children's work in New York is organized in relation to the children's work of the whole system. It has progressed enormously since 1854, when a librarian reported that there were one to two hundred readers daily, and complained that "the small fry come in at all times out of school hours and are reading trash like Scott, Cooper, Dickens and the Illustrated News."

As supervisor, Miss Overton has gotten together meetings for the librarians and special meetings for the workers with children and the Italian and Yiddish or Russian-Hebrew groups. Those interested in story-telling and club work meet once a month. A library, she said, is three-fourths the librarian and one-fourth books and building.

"Forelady in Boston"

Miss Overton was once called "overseer of a chain of libraries": Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches in Boston, said she had been called a "forelady." For some time she was librarian of the North End branch near Copp's Hill, where ninety per cent who use the books are children. As the proportion in all thirty-one branches is between fifty to ninety per cent, all the members of the staff have to turn to at children's work.

There were 241 regular and extra employees at the thirty-one branches in 1923, compared with 148 workers and twenty-eight branches in 1910. Miss Guerrier has committees of the branch librarians on (1) personnel, dealing with examinations, training classes and standardization of duties; (2) circulation and publicity, including advertising and posters, and unsuccessful applications for books; (3) registration, which checks up the number of library card holders among registered voters; (4) binding and repairs; (5) losses and mutilations; and (6) book selection, which co-operates with schools and last year received and added 105 fiction titles to the list.

Now is a good time to apply for staff positions, said Miss Guerrier, because the personnel book shows a number of vacancies.

In a Vermont Town

Mrs. Kate W. Barney, now a branch librarian at Forest Park, Springfield, spent the first third of her twenty years as a librarian in a small town in Vermont. When she began the desk was a counter barring the way to the stacks, which had 600 books and three or four shelves for children. The librarian got \$5 a week for afternoons and evenings. No records were kept of fines.

Then the librarian took down the counter, raised \$100 in the town for children's books and got a promise from the authorities of four bookcases. At the opening celebration a flower committee pinned bouquets on the children, each bouquet chosen by the child himself, and they all went home with new books and bookmarks supplied by a publishing company. Some Indian books were advertised by holding an exhibition of articles made by Indians and owned in the town; a professional story teller was invited to town when an announcement of some new children's books was to be made; the agricultural collection was made up to date, the indorsement of a Grange speaker obtained and a personal letter sent to every farmer. Town spirit was appealed to by a comparison of populations, so successfully that a non-user said: "I hear our library is one of the liveliest in the State."

Charles R. Green, librarian of the Jones library of Amherst, drew a map of his town and marked all the places where bookcases have been placed and filled by the library, including the fire department, the carbarn, until radio displaced the books, numerous schools, clubs and churches and schools in the neighboring town of Pelham as well. The Jones collection now occupies temporary quarters on the ground floor of the Amherst House.

Making the Communities Known to the Libraries

At the afternoon session J. R. Coolidge, Jr., trustee of the Boston Athenaeum,

speaking of "The Library and the Community," said that he found it easier to interest librarians in making their libraries known to their communities than in making the communities known to the libraries. Library workers and trustees are agreed as to the main functions of a public library, to collect as much valuable reading matter as possible, to circulate it and to interpret or commend it to the public. All these functions have been recognized in discussion and practice and have gradually built up a respect for libraries on the part of the public, with results in larger appropriations and individual donations and bequests.

On the other hand, making the community better known to the library is only beginning to be a part of the effort of librarians and trustees. Take any Massachusetts community and consider its communal life way from 1900 to 1920. The actual available figures in public records show the population for 1900, 1910 and 1920 from the Government census, and the population from 1905 and 1915 from the State census. These give a probable population for each year, 1900 to 1924, and a basis for an estimate of population for each year until 1950.

Figures of annual valuation town expenditures and appropriations for library purposes will show whether library appropriations have increased in proportion to population or in proportion to valuation, which does not always keep pace with population, or in proportion to total municipal expenditures year by year. Figures for library service on a per capita basis will indicate whether such service is well or poorly provided for, taking a considerable number of Massachusetts towns of approximately the same population to establish an average and a maximum for such service. Library service will greatly differ in quality if a community spends \$5 per capita, or \$1, or 27 cents. This latter low figure was for a recent year in one of the largest Massachusetts cities. The constant effort of all friends of public libraries should be to obtain such support by appropriation, gift and bequest as will raise the level of service by procuring better reading matter and commending it to a constantly larger reading public.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 3, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1924

Studies for Stage Settings

Water color, pastel and charcoal studies by Willy Fogarty, William Cameron Menzies and others, of stage settings are exhibited in the main exhibition room at the Boston Public Library.

Christian Science Monitor, April 25, 1924

LIBRARY MUST GO TO PEOPLE, DECLARE INSTITUTE SPEAKERS

Success of Book Wagon in "Selling" Service Emphasized
—Operation of District Branches Advocated

Modern, progressive libraries are to take the place of those that have been patronized only slightly, as a result of the Institute for Librarians, conducted by the Massachusetts division of public libraries, which closes its ninth annual session at the Boston Public Library this afternoon, if the plans of their respective librarians are put into effect by trustees.

One of the librarians said this morning that she would call a meeting of her trustees immediately to get their support in putting through some of the ideas gained at the institute. She also planned to call meetings of present committees and to form additional committees.

Small as her town was, she planned library branches—deposits in schools or factories or other points of vantage. She had many ideas for bulletin boards, posters and book displays and means of making the library rooms more attractive.

This morning was given over largely to a discussion of technical questions tending to make library service more efficient. The afternoon program calls for an address by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, on the interdependence of school and library.

George H. Tripp of the New Bedford Public Library is to talk to teachers from the librarian's standpoint. Miss Cora A. Newton of the Bridgewater Normal School, is to tell what teachers expect from librarians.

Taking the library to the people was the theme for discussion yesterday. Speakers agreed that it was not enough merely to establish a library, but that it must be taken to the people themselves. In other words, it must be "sold."

The people must be made to understand that it contains something they want and induced to go there for it. Sometimes, even, the books must be taken to the very spot where they are. This is accomplished through the book wagon. It is used successfully on Staten Island, a well-equipped wagon going to a given point at a given hour with a load of books which

the people of that section are likely to want. Thus the busy man will stop at the corner to see what the book-wagon has, and more than likely will take out a card and draw a book. He usually becomes a regular patron after that. Few men or women will pass the book-wagon repeatedly without patronizing it. By this means the New York Public Library has increased its service and the idea is spreading to other communities.

Florence Overton, supervisor of branches of the New York library, told about the book-wagon this morning and also of the effort made in New York to organize the branch libraries to meet the needs of the localities in which each might be established. Scarcely any two districts were alike, she said, and it was the business of the librarian to study her own and adjust her library to it.

Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches for the Boston Public Library, told of similar work in Boston. She points out that it is possible for New York to do more than Boston can do as New York has larger funds to draw on and therefore can employ more trained workers.

Mrs. Kate W. Barney, librarian at the Forest Park Branch, Springfield, before going to Springfield, had charge of a little rundown library in a small Vermont town. She told how she built it up to something that is very active, a civic institution in which the citizens take pride and have expressed that practically in increased appropriations.

First of all, she put the library in order, and made it as attractive as possible under the conditions. Then she went visiting, to find out what people were interested in, what kind of books they liked, what they were not reading. She also spoke before clubs and groups of children.

Charles R. Green said that although the Jones Library at Amherst is small, it has branches. It sends consignments of books to outlying communities and also to different parts of the town, thus increasing patronage and service. He is planning to have a bookwagon soon.

Boston Transcript, April 28, 1924.

AT THE BOSTON LIBRARY

Artist Contributors to "The Thief of Bagdad"—Togany and Others

The exhibition of the original sketches for the settings in Douglas Fairbanks' "The Thief of Bagdad," coming to the Colonial Theatre next week, is now in progress at the Boston Public Library. The artists represented are Willy Fogarty, William Cameron Menzies, Anton E. Grote and H. Ryle Hopps.

Willy Fogarty, painter and illustrator, was born in Szeged, Hungary. Awarded medals for his art contributions at exhibitions in Budapest, Leipzig, San Francisco, and the Medal of Honor of the New York Architectural Society. His early studies were under Julian and Colarossi. Among his decorations of the People's House in New York, the auditorium of the Heckscher Foundation in New York, his designs for the settings of "Le Coq" at the Metropolitan Opera House and his settings and costume designs for the Public last night "Sumurun." His poster work has attracted much attention, particularly his new poster for Douglas Fairbanks in "The Thief of Bagdad" now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library.

BOSTON TRAVELER, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1924

Books on Glands Now Popular with Flappers



Joe Toye Learns What the Girls Are Reading and Here's the Story

By JOE TOYE

When the late Mr. Noah Webster reached page 336 of that volume of his, which is long on words but short on plot, he encountered a problem.

The problem was this: He had come to the place where he must define the word "flapper." The word came at a bad time, at a time when Mr. Webster was all tuckered out after defining the word "flapjack."

"A flapjack," he wrote, "is a pancake that is deftly tossed in the air and turned when one side is done, leaving the other side down in the griddle."

"ONE WHO FLAPS"

You can picture Mr. Webster, of a rainy day, getting his umbrella and gum shoes and going down to stand in front of the window at the Cafe des Enfants while the window chef juggled flapjacks. Now he was home, attempting to define the flapper.

Which he did.

Thus: "FLAPPER—One who, or that which, flaps."

Which brings us with ease and grace to the subject at hand. The subject at hand is, "What is the flapper reading today?" You'd be surprised.

You'll not be surprised, of course, to learn that ever so many girls are reading the worthwhile books just as girls have done ever since books became books. Observation at the public library shows that, and it was there the reporter did his observing. There worthwhile books are called for by girls who are working for a living, girls who are studying, girls who are alone in the city, living in lodging houses, in fact, for most kinds of girls.

But there is an increasing demand for books that stress sex," said the man who knows all about it. "The demand is not met here, because we don't buy that type of book."

Until recently there was a great demand for stories of the West, but that seems to have fallen off.

"POLYANNA, GLAND BOOK"

"You'd be amazed at the demand for books on glands," the reporter was told. "On glands?"

Polyanna, the Gland Book, no doubt! Then, of course, we have many notable apply for books." He went on. "The mayor in a line quite regularly and he certainly knows what to read; never a book that isn't worthwhile. Professors from the colleges and universities visit us frequently, so there is plenty of demand for good books."

At this moment a fair young thing came in and said: "I have a list of automobile numbers?" "No," said the attendant. "You'll have to get that at Mr. Goodwin's office at Commonwealth place."

A NEW ONE

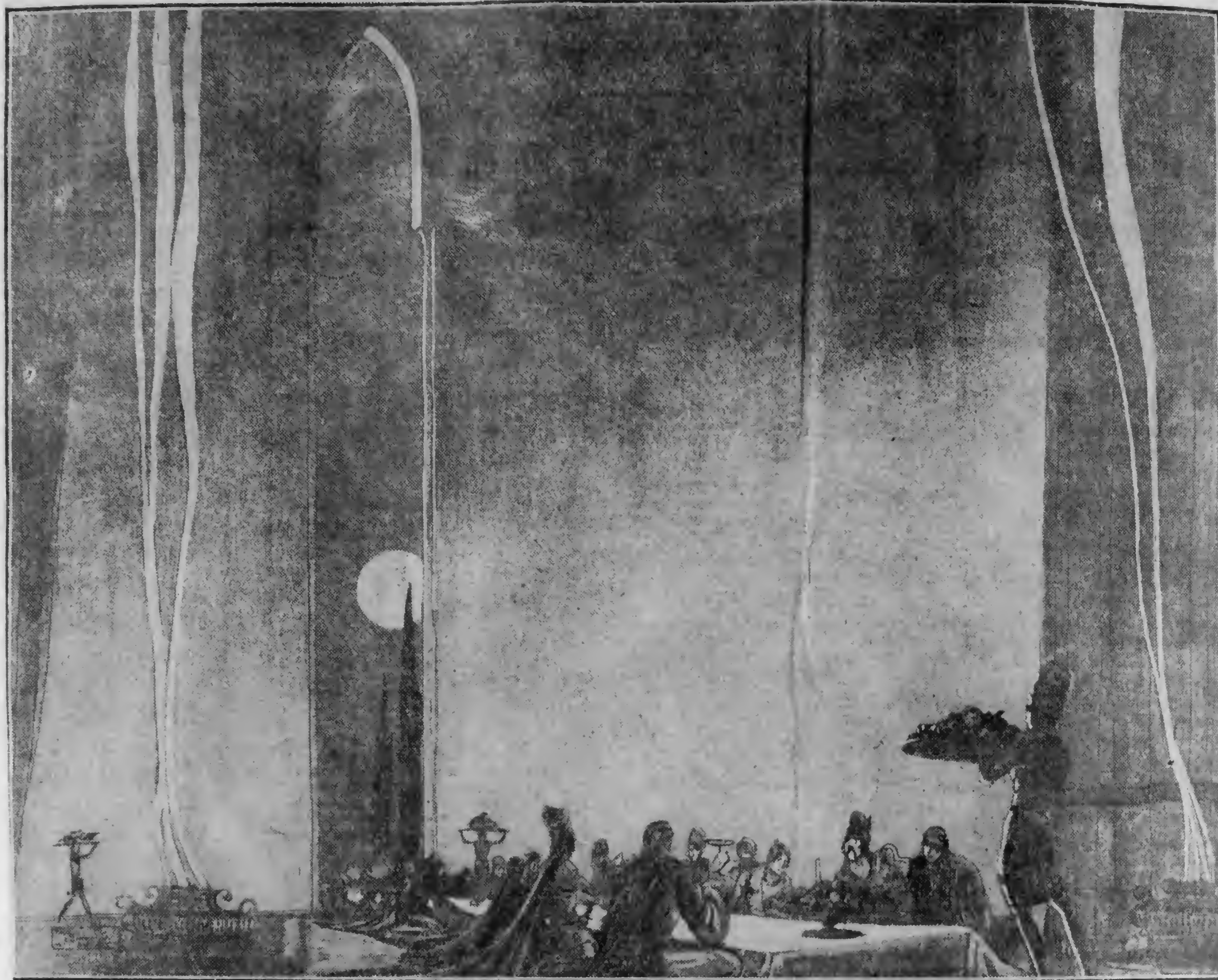
The "one who, or that which, flaps went out."

"That's a new one," suggested the reporter. "What did she want with the automobile registration list?" "Oh, we get that often," was the answer. "She was out riding with some know. Perhaps he told her some name. She got the number of his car and now she is going to look it up to verify or disprove what he said."

"Can you beat it?" exclaimed the little reporter.

"Certainly," he was assured, "you should see the bunch that comes in and asks for catalogues containing the names and addresses of students they have met."

"Myrrh and Aloes and Cassia, Out of the Ivory Palaces"



The Banqueting-Room of the Caliph

As Designed by William Cameron Menzies for Douglas Fairbanks's New Fantasy, "The Thief of Bagdad," and Now Included in an Exhibit of Designs for Settings on View at the Boston Public Library

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1924

UNION CATALOGUE SHOWS ITS MERIT

Practical Use Made of Library Plan at Its Start

Practical use is now being made of the "Union Catalogue" being prepared by the extension service committee working under the auspices of the Boston Public Library, according to Miss Mabel F. Reed, who has been in charge of the project for the last month. Although it is little more than begun, it has already proved its worth.

In the union catalogue material is enumerated in which the libraries of business firms and houses are specializing. Miss Reed finds that a wide range of subjects is handled in that way, such as the sciences, engineering, accounting, finance, and sociology.

Such things are recorded in the catalogue, as the fact that the Boston Chamber of Commerce has collected all available information on daylight saving in the United States, and that the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston is building up an extensive collection on the history of banking. This bank library contains a complete set of the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, dating back to 1839.

By showing what each library contains, the union catalogue will help among other things to solve the problem of linking up the wants of one library with the superfluous material in others. The undertaking should appeal to large libraries, for record of rare books; small libraries, for records of expensive serials, etc., and business libraries, for deciding whether to buy or retain this or that, accordingly as it can be borrowed conveniently in the vicinity.

THE SUNDAY HERALD

SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1924

NEW FIELD FOR ARTISTS

The showing of the Douglas Fairbanks "The Thief of Bagdad" is encouraging to the younger artists and art students, for Mr. Fairbanks in producing his film so artistically opens a new field for the American artist and for that matter for the American composer.

It was over two years ago that the idea of a film based on the Arabian Nights suggested itself to Mr. Fairbanks. It was a brilliant idea, but it must be brilliantly done. When it came to designing the settings he was fortunate in securing artists such as William Cameron Menzies, Anton F. Grole and H. Ryle Hopps. These men made careful studies in pastel, which are now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library. From these sketches, miniature models, accurately constructed to scale, were built and passed upon by Fairbanks. Then his army of carpenters and craftsmen set to work building and painting the old city of Bagdad. While the picture was being taken Fairbanks engaged Mortimer Wilson, whose overture won the New Orleans Conservatory prize, to compose and synchronize the score to suit the picture. Posters were designed by Willy Pogany, the Hungarian artist, and Anton Grole. Mr. Pogany's original poster drawing is on exhibition at the Boston Public Library.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1924

TO GIVE "THE MESSAGE OF MUSIC"

Madame Beale-Morey Will Repeat in Roxbury Her Lecture, with Vocal and Instrumental Illustrations, for Benefit of Roxbury Boys' Club

At the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Alcazar, at 72 Perrin street, Roxbury, use of which has been offered by Mrs. Alcazar, a lecture will be given tomorrow, Wednesday, evening at eight o'clock by Madame Beale-Morey, whose subject will be: "The Message of Music, or, Art Work of the Future." It will be well illustrated with musical numbers which the lecturer will play, on the piano, and includes also many vocal selections by competent soloists and a chorus. Some examples of the earliest music extant will be given, simple airs and chorales of historical interest. The lecture is to be given for the benefit of the Roxbury Boys' Club, and is open to the general public, although at a private residence.

This "Message of Music" is the lecture which Madame Beale-Morey gave in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, one Sunday afternoon, late in December last, and which was a repetition, by request, of the same subject matter given by her at the library in December of the previous year, 1922. On both occasions the seating and standing room capacity of the library lecture hall was tested by an exceptionally large attendance. Madame Beale-Morey has been invited to give the lecture again, next season, at the library.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1924

BROWNING EXHIBIT AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Display Commemorates 112th Anniversary of Poet's Birth

Autographed letters, at least one of which never has been published, character sketches, proof sheets and first editions of the works of Robert Browning, are gathered together in a Browning exhibition at the Boston Public Library, to commemorate the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of that poet's birth. The display is in the Barton room, where the library of the Boston Browning Society is deposited. The most valuable exhibit is an album of caricatures, sketched by the poet. There are 29 of these drawings, which are said to be characteristic of Browning's humor as revealed in many of his paradoxical poems.

There are the proof-sheets of "Sordello" (bound in a volume), containing all the corrections and interpolations in Browning's handwriting, and the first edition of the book itself (published in 1840). The proof-sheets of the "Agamemnon" (1877) also are with Browning's corrections.

The collection is rich in first editions. The "Paracelsus" (1835), "Strafford" (1837), the Poems (1849), "Christmas Eve and Easter Day" (1850), "Men and Women" (1855), "Dramatis Personae" (1864), "The Ring and the Book" (1868-9), all are represented in first editions, including the first American, and especially the first Boston editions.

Some of the more recent publications are illustrated richly. A selection of the poems, in an edition of 125 copies, is printed on Japanese vellum.

The clasped hands of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, cast in bronze by Harriet Hosmer in Rome, 1853, attract much attention, as do the portraits of the poet.

The Browning collection at the library, together with the works of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, comprises over 700 items and includes many rare copies, but its distinguishing feature is its wealth of reference works, in critical, biographical and expository studies.

THE LIBRARY

Editor of The Boston Telegram

Director Charles F. Belden of the Public Library, in answer to questions by Councilman Moriarty as to why library workers were not better paid, declared that very few of his employees were college graduates and that the personnel was not up to the standard of other large cities.

Is it necessary that the library workers be college graduates? The most of the work they have to do is only a matter of routine, not requiring high cultured brain work.

What need is there for a college education for card indexing, cataloging of books, working in the shelf department and doing so many of the common things as checking off and receiving books? The only need for a college bred man or woman at the Boston Public Library would be the one who selects and buys the books.

Let me say to Mr. Belden that the Boston Public Library has been the dumping ground for many college graduates who have proven failures in other walks of life, ones to find a sinecure in preference to other employments not college graduates.

In preference to some employees in the service for years, an alien was given a position in the Barton Ticknor Library.

MAX HENRY NEWMAN.

News of Death of Watson's Cat Ends Probe of Zoo Mortality

Shea's Responsibility for Decease of Divers
Denizens Almost Uncovered
at Budget Hearing

The budget hearing held yesterday afternoon by the Boston city council bore resemblance to the best of Washington investigations when Councilman William J. Walsh of Allston, brother of Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, undertook to uncover scandal in Boston's park department. For nearly an hour he cross-questioned James B. Shea, chairman of the park commissioners, craftily shifting from point to point until both inquisitor and inquisitee became so entangled in a web of insinuations, denials, reiterations and counter recaptulations that only Councilman Watson could end the ever deepening probe by informing the council that his mother's cat had just died from old age after 20 years in the Watson family.

The pertinency of Councilman Watson's contribution to the exasperation lay in the fact that Councilman Walsh had just reached his climax by charging Commissioner Shea with being personally, even though indirectly, responsible by negligence for the deaths of an undue number of animals at Franklin park. It was the idea of the councilman from Roxbury to hint that the principals in this phase of the investigation might have died at a good old age and though no instrumentality of the genial park commissioner, who would not harm a polar bear. His suggestion served, indeed, to close the investigation, but by no means satisfied the baffled investigator. Chairman Shea, encouraged by spectators' unsuppressed laughter to believe that an element of humor lay behind the cross-questioning, offered finally to shake hands with Councilman Walsh.

CAUSE OF 'SORENESS'

"No, sir," naively retorted the scowling councilman, "I'm sore at you." The cause of the animosity appeared during the investigation and was itself one of the matters concerning which Councilman Walsh thought the park commissioner owed the public an explanation. It seems that one of Councilman Walsh's constituents, for good reason or for no reason, lost his position in the park department some time ago and that persistent efforts of Councilman Walsh to have him reinstated failed, whereupon Councilman Moriarty entered the list's and in 15 minutes the man was back at work. Councilman Walsh began his investigation by asking Chairman Shea about an automobile accident in which the latter was said to have figured, but abandoned this line of questioning when accusing queries, many times repeated, failed to elicit from Mr. Shea an admission that he should have reported the crash to Mr. Goodwin in-charge of the police.

To Councilman Walsh's way of thinking, Mr. Shea's explanation as to why he had no permit to fill in hollow

places in the Chestnut Hill playground with ashes, was also unsatisfactory. Mr. Shea insisted that no permit was necessary.

"Do you know about disgraceful conditions at the Smith playground in Brighton?" asked Councilman Walsh, shifting to a new problem. Mr. Shea pleaded ignorance.

"You mean to say that you are chairman of the park department and don't know that they have to back the wagon up there every Saturday night and take away seven or eight drunks?" "Really, I can't stay up nights to watch hoodlums. I'm not hired as a policeman."

"Well, do you know that there are cows grazing on that playground?" "Yes, sir."

"You mean to tell me that you know that? And you say that that's all right?"

"Yes, I don't see what harm that is doing; the grass is good, it won't hurt them."

This damaging admission was almost more than Councilman Walsh could understand, and with growing confidence he advanced his final charge of negligence at the zoo.

MORE CRITICISMS

Police Commissioner Wilson received criticism from Councilman Moriarty for permitting a taxi cab company to have a stand at Summer and Washington streets, one of the busiest corners in the city. The former replied that the police department granted the permit only after a careful study which showed that the presence of cars there did not impede the progress of vehicles. With some heat he added: "You are making a lot of general statements. Put them in writing and I will investigate them." Councilman Watson asked Mr. Wilson to try to compel all taxis to carry insurance for the protection of pedestrians, of whom he was one who had recently been hit by a taxi and on top of that told to "Go to h—" by the driver.

Fire Commissioner Glynn was questioned as to the necessity for providing a chaplain, as proposed, for the fire department.

Director Belden of the public library, in answer to questions by Councilman Moriarty as to why library workers were not better paid, declared that very few of his employees were college graduates and that the personnel was not up to the standard in other large cities.

The budget hearing was adjourned to tomorrow afternoon. It is expected that the council will finish questioning the rest of the department heads at that session.

THE SUNDAY HERALD

SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1924

A DANGEROUS STAIRWAY

As the World Wags:

The fact that a man lately fell down the stairway at the Boston Public Library and fractured his hip calls attention anew to the dangerous character of that stairway. Being of marble, and having no railings, the stairway is a menace to the safety of everybody who uses it. The most of the danger could be obviated by adding railings to the stairway, and, as this could be done at little expense, it seems to me that it should be done.

BIBLIOPHILE.

AVERAGE CITIZEN WATCHES WASHINGTON

Interested in News of Legislators' Activities, Says Librarian

Are most Americans indifferent to what their government is doing at Washington? In reading newspapers and magazines, do they pass over the news of the capital and the White House for the comics, the scandals, the tragedies, the fashions, the fads of the day?

They do not, according to Francis J. Hannigan, head of the periodicals department of the Boston Public Library, who may rightfully be considered an authority on the matter.

Mr. Hannigan declares there is no foundation for the current notion that the American masses are ignorant and complacent and care for nothing outside the latest movie "super-production." Babe Ruth's home-run record, or the latest sensational divorce in "high life."

Keep Close Watch Over Acts of Congress

Mr. Hannigan was recently asked by a Sunday Herald reporter: "Does it appear to you that people in general are keeping a sharp watch on national affairs and national personages?" And he replied:

"Very much so. People know very well what Congress is about and what particular members of Congress are doing. They keep a sharp eye on their actions, read their speeches carefully and take notes of their votes on important questions."

"We have a file of the Congressional Digest. If you have an idea that it is a costly superfluity, to which no one ever gives any attention, you are mistaken. It is read, earnestly, from cover to cover, every day. Nothing in it escapes the keen-eyed citizens of both sexes who scan its finely-printed columns."

"The congressmen haven't a chance in the world to slip anything over on these watchful readers. They keep the closest of tabs on their particular record or representative, I assure you."

ALL CLASSES RUB ELBOWS

In the hundreds, it may be thousands, of persons who make use of the periodical department at the library every day, you get an interesting cross-section of humanity.

Ministers and prize fighters, milliners and radio fans, rub shoulders in the big room, all in eager quest of information pertaining to their respective interests.

For example: Not long ago Mr. Hannigan noted an inexplicable demand for a little publication whose principal function is to give advance notices of affairs to society, parties, dances and the like, including big hotel banquets.

The individuals who made their appearance on the day when this publication appeared, who studied its announcements with anxious care and made copious notes from its contents on the backs of old envelopes and other scraps of paper, did not, somehow, look as though there was much likelihood of their being invited to any of the parties and banquets written about. Their attire and appearance betokened their identification with a quite different stratum of society.

Later, when The Sunday Herald man's curiosity could resist the strain no longer, he sought out one of the men who habitually asked for the little magazine what it was that he found so interesting in it.

Simple enough. The man said he eked out a living by doing occasional work in the kitchen or dining rooms of hotels or with caterers. He was one of the small army of "extra hands" required at dinners and parties and he studied the advance announcements in order to make his application for a job at the earliest possible moment.

There is much competition and the first to "sign up" have an advantage.

Mr. Hannigan leaned back in his chair on a recent afternoon and touched on some of the high spots of life as manifested in the periodical department.

The department has on its shelves and racks some 1200 current periodicals, weeklies, monthlies and even quarterlies in all languages and from all lands. It also has more than 25,000 bound volumes of back issues of these same periodicals, going back a score of years or more. It is as complete a collection as human thought and care can make it.

And it is in constant use, from the moment the library opens at 9 o'clock in the morning until the doors are closed upon the last reluctant student at 10 o'clock at night.

VARIETY, AND LOTS OF IT

"You get variety here, at all events," suggested The Sunday Herald man.

"Indeed, we do," replied Mr. Hannigan. "That is what makes it so interesting. We never get the same thing twice alike. We never know just what to expect when someone comes up to this desk with an inquiry."

"What do they ask for, mostly?" "What don't they ask for would be better was of putting it," he replied.

"Literary people?" queried the newspaper man at a venture.

"Any number of them," responded Mr. Hannigan. "We have a host of short story writers, contributors to all sorts of publications and authors generally, who come in search of material."

There are several carefully compiled reference books which enable you to find any article you want, no matter how long ago it may have been published. Subjects and authors are carefully indexed and cross-indexed and a thorough job has been made of it.

Mr. Hannigan himself is the author of a volume entitled "The Standard Index of Short Stories," covering a period from 1900 to 1914, and has the material in hand for a second volume bringing the work practically down to date. It was a stupendous job to index every story of this type that had been published in a magazine of any standard whatever, with its title, the name of the author, the name of the magazine and the date of publication shown.

With these particulars, all you have to do, if you want to see this particular story, is to fill in a form slip, with the name and year of the magazine sought, hand it to one of the attendants and wait for it to be brought to your table. As it inevitably will be in due course, unless it happens to be "out" already.

"Do story writers look up these old tales for the purpose of adapting them?" "Why, knows? They may, of course. I can't tell, and, naturally, they not make any public announcement of the fact. I imagine a great deal of material has become common property and some technical publications and take notes until the lights go out."

"Do you have any scenario writers?" "Plenty of them. They are always browsing through the files in search of material."

Then there is a constant demand for straight-out information on every possible subject under the sun. They want plays, dramatic works and such things.

"This seems to be an era of debating. You would be amazed at the number of men and women, boys and girls, who come here to obtain ammunition for use in some sort of a debate. If there is any subject that has not been debated, I don't know it."

"Really, the biggest rush for information comes as a sort of follow-up of subjects which are prominent in the day's news. Whenever such a matter, or it may be a personality, gets into the public eye, there is always a great demand for further details concerning it."

"The old investigation, for instance?"

"Yes, indeed. I have been fairly besieged with inquiries for information with regard to Teapot Dome, where it is situated, who discovered it—in short, every imaginable particular."

"People want to know all about Daugherty and Denby and Wheeler and the other public men concerned in the affair."

"Others have been hungry for facts with regard to Muscle Shoals, and as for the Ruhr—why, we have been literally Ruhred to death."

"Prohibition?"

Mr. Hannigan held up his hands in token of mock surrender.

"Don't speak about it," he exclaimed in accents of despair. "It seems as though everybody in Massachusetts wanted to obtain the last, remotest fact which has to do with the prohibition controversy. Some want it for general information, to add to the sum of their general knowledge. Many others want to re-enforce their arguments for one side or the other."

"You would be surprised at the type of people who come in search of this controversial 'ammunition.' Some people you would be sure to classify as 'dry,' turn out to be 'wets,' whereas others, who have 'wet' written all over them, demand material which will support the 'dry' contention. You never can tell."

"Yes, and there are countless other developments in the day's news which always evoke an enthusiastic response on the part of people who desire more light on the subject, no matter what it may be."

Boston
Sunday
Herald
May 18
1924.

"Daylight saving" has been the subject of I don't know how many inquiries. Folks want the history of the movement from the very beginning. Then they want to know how it has worked out, all the pros and cons.

"Child labor has been a fruitful field of inquiry. The various education bills in Congress, starting with the Sheppard-Towner bill, attracted hundreds of investigators. "Let any man or woman get into the news, and it seems as though half the population immediately wants to know all about him and every possible particular regarding whatever it was that made him prominent. Cough, Conan Doyle, Rockefeller, Coolidge—I couldn't begin to enumerate them. The latest is Harry Thaw. There is a steady run on all periodicals, medical, social, legal and popular, dealing with the Thaw case and the personality of its chief character."

And so the story ran.

AFTER FASHION HINTS

Women come in for the latest tips in fashions, or to find out how their great-grandmothers made their hats and dresses a century ago. Boxers are interested in everything that pertains to "fastiana," from expert instructions in "method" to Whitman's stories of the squared circle.

Every man who owns an automobile, it would appear, has at one time or other come in to have some point regarding the motor vehicle, its history and operation, elucidated to him.

"Radio"

The Sunday Herald man's questions had by this time become monosyllables. They were the sparks which started a rush of reminiscences.

"Oh, yes. You ought to see the boys who come tearing in here after school, little chaps in knickerbockers, who discuss their latest book-ups hotly with one another. They talk the language like veterans."

"Technical matters?"

"Every sort, you can think of. Students of mechanics, inventors, inventors, with pads and pencils, will surround themselves with pyramids of technical publications and take notes until the lights go out."

REALTORS USE DEPARTMENT

Then it transpired that real estate operators and financiers are in the habit of patronizing the library for the purpose of collecting information in regard to their specialties. "The Banker and Tradesman" is in great demand. Periodicals containing information regarding mortgages, attachments and all that sort of thing are watched with hawklike vigilance.

"I suppose patrons come to you personally for information?" was asked. "They certainly do, and I have to be ready for them," replied Mr. Hannigan. "I cannot afford to let the impression go abroad that we don't know everything there is to be known."

"I have to read the Boston papers every day, and as many of the New Yorks as I find time for. I have to keep posted on every item of news and to know just where to look for it, prepared to answer the inevitable questions that will be fired at me. I have to be a jump ahead of them and to keep moving. It's a lively business. We have no time to sit down and be deliberate here."

"Any cranks with queer requests?"

Mr. Hannigan thought a moment. "I don't know that I remember any. Most of the inquiries come under such legitimate heads as I have just outlined. Of course, once in a while we get a drunk or a chap who is out of his head a bit, but we easily dispose of him."

"What has become of the hobo class of patrons, the fellows who liked to stay around, pretending to read and study, but really keeping in where it was warm and sheltered?" "I really don't know what has become of those old lingers-on. I remember them. They used to be regular nuisances, but they seem to have disappeared, especially since the war. Perhaps they've gone to work."

"There are some foreigners, are there not?" "Yes, French, Germans, Italians and people of other nationalities use the department freely. They come to read their own magazines and newspapers. They enjoy looking at the illustrated publications especially."

New Bedford Sunday Standard - May 18, 1924.

LIBRARY WORKER FOR 50 YEARS

**Librarian Rankin Observed
Golden Anniversary of
Connection with Fall River
Institution Friday**

"To live to serve usefully the community for 50 years is a record of which one may well be proud. It involves so much patience, perseverance, clearness of planning and of hewing to the line day by day in order that the line may be straight, that it is difficult to estimate its significance."

So writes H. P. Sherwood in extending as manager of that organization, the congratulations of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce to George William Rankin, who on Friday observed his golden anniversary with the Fall River Public Library as clerk, cataloguer and librarian. Those few words certainly convey a clear idea of the worth of Mr. Rankin's services to the city of Fall River. He has seen the growth of one of the city's most necessary public institutions from a little two or three-room establishment containing less than 3,000 volumes to its present size and capacity, and may well feel proud of a work in which he has played no inconsiderable part.

Born May 23, 1847, the son of the late George Rankin and Laura (Grant) Rankin, and early moved to Dorchester, George Rankin received his early education in the public schools of Boston and Dorchester. He came to Fall River as a young man, and resided there with his uncle, the late Howard B. Allen, of Allen, Slade & Company. In 1873, he was first employed in the library service in the preparing of a catalog, his position being that of clerical assistant. The library at that time was possessed of some 12,000 volumes, six times as many as it possessed when established in 1861 by a city ordinance with a nucleus composed of 2382 books, a valuable collection received for the purpose of founding a public library for Fall River, by the Fall River Athenaeum.

Assistant in 1874.

During the following year, (1874) Mr. Rankin was appointed assistant librarian and cataloguer, William Roswell Ballard being librarian. In the same year the alterations in the City Hall building being completed, the library was moved across from the old Pocasset hall on what was then Market Square, to the ground floor of the City Hall.

In March, 1888, the historic City Hall fire burned almost the entire interior, with a loss, among others, of

New Bedford Sunday Standard - May 18, 1924.
BOOK LOVER FOR HALF A CENTURY



George W. Rankin

3501 books to the library. The rest of the works were moved to Fleet's block pending the establishment of new quarters. For a while the old skating rink at the corner of Cherry and Danforth streets was used, and in 1887, the library was moved to the second floor of E. S. Brown's store on North Main street, where it was finally moved to its present site upon the completion of that building in 1899, from a design by Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue.

During the years of change and trial, Mr. Rankin served faithfully and well in his capacity of cataloguer, even inventing the index system today in use in many libraries throughout the country and when, in December, 1905, Mr. Ballard was suddenly stricken by death, the trustees at a special meeting at the home of Charles J. Holmes, the president of the board, who was then confined to his home by his, as it proved, last illness, elected Mr. Rankin unanimously as Mr. Bal-

lard's successor. Since that time Mr. Rankin has served in that capacity until today he sees the rewards of his labor before him in a flourishing institution with one established branch and two prospective branches and some 125,000 books in the stacks and on the shelves. The yearly appropriation, from \$5,364 in 1874, has jumped to \$65,000 in 1924, with \$10,000 more for the eastern branch at the Flint, and a special appropriation of \$15,000 for the new north and south end branches.

Congratulations from Tripp.

Truly Fall River can say to its librarian, "Well done, good and faithful servant," as now on the 50th anniversary of his first year of service Mr. Rankin sits among the floral tributes of library trustees and friends, receiving congratulations from all sides, not only in Fall River, but from his colleagues throughout New England, including Charles F. D.

Belden of the Boston Public Library, C. R. Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum, and Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library and for many years a high official in the American Library Association. Among those notes of congratulation none was more deeply appreciated by him than that of his old friend, George H. Tripp, librarian of the New Bedford Public Library.

In closing, Mr. Rankin said: "To all my girls here in the library, I give the same advice, which came to me through a newspaper editor, Mr. King, some years ago. Mr. King had been reading in the library quite late and in response to a question as to what he had learned there, said in his broad Lancashire dialect, 'Aye, come to know that it takes most men a long time to learn to know how little they know.' Learn to know how little you know after all, and you'll be near to knowledge."

Boston Herald - May 20, 1924.

VOTES 10-YEAR GAS CONTRACT

Transfer - 20 May 24.
Council Approves \$3,000,000
Arrangement—Healey
and Watson Oppose

The Hub city council has approved the \$3,000,000 contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for lighting Boston's 10,000 gas lamps for a 10-year period.

TWO VOTE NO.
Councilmen Healey and Watson were the only members to vote no in the rollcall which followed Healey's failure to win passage of an amendment giving the city the right to end the contract in five years.

At the same session the council also passed the budget bill exactly as submitted by Mayor Curley. The total of the appropriation bill is \$38,756,261, or \$2,819,073 more than last year.

IGNORES FIN. COM. REQUEST.
The council paid no heed to a request from the finance commission for delay on the gas contract until the Edison company could submit an estimate of what it would charge for replacing the present gas system with electricity. The ratification was also in the face of opposition from the chamber of commerce, which took the stand that a beginning at least ought to be made in the shift from gas to electricity, even if the Edison company could not extend its system all at once.

Councilman Lane, in advocating the gas contract, argued that it had been in effect for 10 years without complaint; that five years ago there had been a hearing on its termination, and no action taken, indicating that Councilman Healey's amendment would be needless in the present instance. He said that if the Edison Company were to take over the lighting system now, it would charge the city for the heavy overhead required to extend its conduits, whereas in 10 years it would be extended them at its own expense for private customers, and could take over the street lighting at small cost to the city. It was Councilman Healey's contention that it was not fair to residents of outlying sections now supplied by gas to be doomed to that lighting medium for 10 long years.

Councilman Moriarty voted for the gas contract only after repeating his charges that Chairman Sullivan of the finance commission was in the employ of the Edison Company, either indirectly or otherwise. He declared that it was ridiculous for the finance commission to slumber during the 10 years of the contract's existence and then at the last moment come to the council and ask it to postpone action. If any responsibility for possible fault in the contract existed, he said, it was with the finance commission.

CURLEY APPEARS PERSONALLY

The vote for the budget was unanimous after Mayor Curley appeared personally before the council to explain why he could not include increases in pay for draw tenders and transitmen as requested by several councilmen. He promised to transfer \$1600 from the reserve fund so that draw tenders would not be docked for absence on account of sickness as they now are. It was a matter of principle, he told the council, that the two classes of employees in question could not be given an increase of more than \$40 a year, for any more than that would bring their rate of pay over \$1800. He set the maximum raise to go no higher than this figure, he said, in order that the city's lower paid workers might all share in an increase. The higher paid employees would get raises in deserving cases next year, he said.

The mayor cited the case of Superintendent Fickett of Boston's fire alarm system as showing the impossibility of raises just now. Fickett, he said, had been offered private employment at a substantially higher figure than his city salary, but said he would stay in city employ if he could get \$500 increase. Mayor Curley told him that much as the city desired to keep him it was utterly impossible to give him any raise and he had advised him to accept the other position. It would not be fair to the great mass of employees, the mayor added, to give raises over \$1500 to the transit men, just because in the street lighting-out department there was an especially large number of persons with glib tongue and much influence. Councilman Moriarty complained that the library department spent the money allotted to it as it pleased, giving large raises to some and none to others, whereas it ought to submit a segregated budget as do other departments. The mayor replied that he agreed, but that the Public Library trustees occupied an unusual position and that the question would undoubtedly be settled in court. He would be glad to take the question to court, he said, if the council desired.

Christian Science Monitor - May 25, 1924.

RESERVE LIBRARY HELD BOSTON NEED

Would Allow Expansion Through
Storage of Books Not Used

Establishment of a reservoir library where the least-used books could be stored was advocated at an open meeting yesterday afternoon at the Boston Public Library held under the auspices of the extension service committee. One of the greatest problems is provision for growth, said Frank H. Chase, reference librarian.

Among the suggestions discussed were a new building to be erected on cheap land, utilization of the space under Winter Street, which is the property of the city, or of the storage room under the South Station. It was pointed out that the Elevated stores valuable records in the Washington Street tunnel.

Each library would be assigned space, according to its needs, and could have transferred here its less used books. A co-operative delivery system would make several trips daily. The reservoir library would serve the purpose, both as a depository for little used books and a clearing house for duplicates and discarded material.

Mr. Chase explained that there are two kinds of libraries. Large libraries, such as the Boston Public Library, are closed at the top and must keep indefinitely a vast mass of little used material. Business organizations, on the other hand, can discard from time to time accumulations which are not necessary.

The Union Catalogue, it is hoped, will help libraries economize space. Already the "wants" in some libraries, brought to light by the Union Catalogue, have been supplied by the surplus in others.

Mr. Chase said books are stored underground at the Bodleian Library at Oxford University, and that the dampness of the climate in Boston probably is no greater than in Oxford.

Boston Post - May 24, 1924.

Boston Folks Reading More, Figures Prove

Despite decreases in circulation of books in public libraries of New York and other large cities the past year, Boston's Public Library has shown an increase, according to Librarian Charles F. D. Beldin. Boston, he said, has shown an increase for the last three years, the figures being: 1921, 2,672,646; 1922, 2,768,984; 1923, nearly 3,000,000. The decrease in New York was attributed to the people's interest in radio and movies. Mr. Beldin, however, says that the situation there is due to the lack of money appropriated for new books, and not because people are reading less.

Boston Transcript -
May 26, 1924.
THINGS NOBODY SEES

A Serious Condition—A Revolt in Art as Laid by the Noted Calligrapher
"Art is a good thing. I believe in art—for the masses and all that sort of thing. We can't have too much of it," said Mr. Fittersheim the other day. "But did you ever think as you go about how many people are imprisoned in it—they are all over the city—done in clay, scraped in stone, or frozen into bronze effigies?"

The discerning gentleman and excellent calligrapher waxed explanatory. "Why I was down at the library the other Sunday morning—had a pass, and got in before anyone else—what do you think I saw? All Sargent's Prophets had gone down off the wall, as they do when no one is around, and were in a state of revolt. Wanted to put on wide-bottomed trousers and go to the movies with the rest of the fellows. Not to the 'Ten Commandments,' either, but to see Pola Negri in 'Man' or Douglas Fairbanks in 'The Thief of Bagdad.' Now what do you think of that? But that is only one instance of the sort of thing nobody takes any notice of."

"You know Abbey's paintings, the Grail series at the library? Remember the long picture in which all the ladies are holding out their hands to Sir Galahad and he doesn't take any notice of them? They are mad as anything and some of them say they never did like blondes anyway. Then there are the two fat women in home-made Grecian robes sitting out front. Don't you suppose they would like to lace up their stays and try on the latest millinery? The one who holds a cannon ball in her hand would like to throw it at some of the women who go by all dolled up. It's a shame about the little boys over the entrance. They have never been allowed to grow up. Ought to have boys of their own by this time."

"Now there is Dallin's Indian in that 'Great Spirit' statue up in front of the Museum. He's out there summer and winter with nothing on but his moccasins. They don't let him inside even in the coldest days. His horse never even had a bran mash. Ann Hutchinson's up there, too. She was an advanced thinker and look at the clothes she has to wear! They keep Leaf Ericson looking out Commonwealth avenue at Pat Collins on his monument that says—'Born in Ireland and always her lover.' He never did like the Irish either. How would you like to be in Philip Brooks' place beside Trinity with a continual hand-out?"

"They say the animals are all planning a frolic on the Public Garden some night soon. There are a lot of them around town, mostly lions and eagles. The big lion on top of the Kensington doesn't know how he will get down but he has semaphored with his tail that he will be there somehow. Recchia's 'Frog' hopes to be nearby on this occasion. General Hooker up by the State House and George Washington in the Garden are both worried about the party. They have sat so long on their horses that they can't be expected to walk around that night on foot as they will have to. There are lot of things in art even the artists never think of. Think of Lincoln at Park square not being allowed to crack a joke for years!"

Boston Herald
May 28, 1924.

FIND BOSTON NEEDS RESERVOIR LIBRARY

Would Afford Shelf Room for
Volumes in Little Demand

Foundation of a reservoir library where the least used books of the various libraries could be stored was suggested yesterday afternoon at a meeting in the staff lecture room at the Boston Public Library, held under auspices of the extension service committee. This suggestion followed the statement that the greatest problem facing libraries today is that of space.

Included among the suggestions were the building of a library on cheap land, utilization of the large space in the subway under Winter street, between Washington and Tremont streets; or the space under the South station, the last named being private property. It was announced that valuable records already are stored in the Washington street subway.

Miss Mabel F. Reed, employed by Stone & Webster, who is making a survey of special libraries as a practical step toward the pooling of library resources, stated that up to May 10 her catalogue of resources reached 1600

cards and covered 22 libraries. Her list is made under the heading of periodicals, society publications, public documents and directories.

Her work is now regarded as a modest beginning toward the long-projected Union Catalog of Boston Libraries. Frank H. Chase, chairman, presided, and told of the work that has been accomplished.

THE LIBRARIAN

"I am very glad to tell you," said Mr. Charles F. D. Holden, its Director, "that the Boston Library did not lose in circulation this year, as many other large libraries report, but that it gained over 150,000, and that I thought this gain was primarily due to the fact that we were able from our appropriation of last year to purchase books in larger numbers than we were able to do up to three years ago, and that it was probably owing to lack of appropriations rather than any failure on the part of the reading public that circulations throughout the country seemed to be dropping off."

June 2, 1924
18

The Boston Post

To the Editor of the Post:
Sir—In Boston's Public Library I find a painting by Sargent of "The Fall of Gog and Magog." Who were they?
In this particular case the reference is to Revelations xxii-9:

And when the thousand years are expired, Satan shall be loosed out of his prison. And shall go out to deceive the nations which are in the four quarters of the earth, Go and Make, to gather them together for battle: the number of whom is as the sand of the sea.

And they went up on the breadth of the earth, and compassed the camp of the saints about, and the beloved city: and fire came down from God out of heaven and devoured them.

Gog and Magog, in this case, symbolize the enemies of religion. Referring to Ezekiel xxxviii, it is believed Gog was a prince ruling over a country

Transcript June 3, 1924.

VICTOR HERBERT EXHIBITION

Works of Composer Share Interest with
Richly-Hued Posters of Foreign Travel
Resorts

A memorial exhibition of the works of Victor Herbert is being held in the Boston Public Library. It consists mainly of the vocal scores of his musical comedies, but some of his more serious compositions are included. Additional interest is supplied by portraits, clippings and pictures of stage settings.

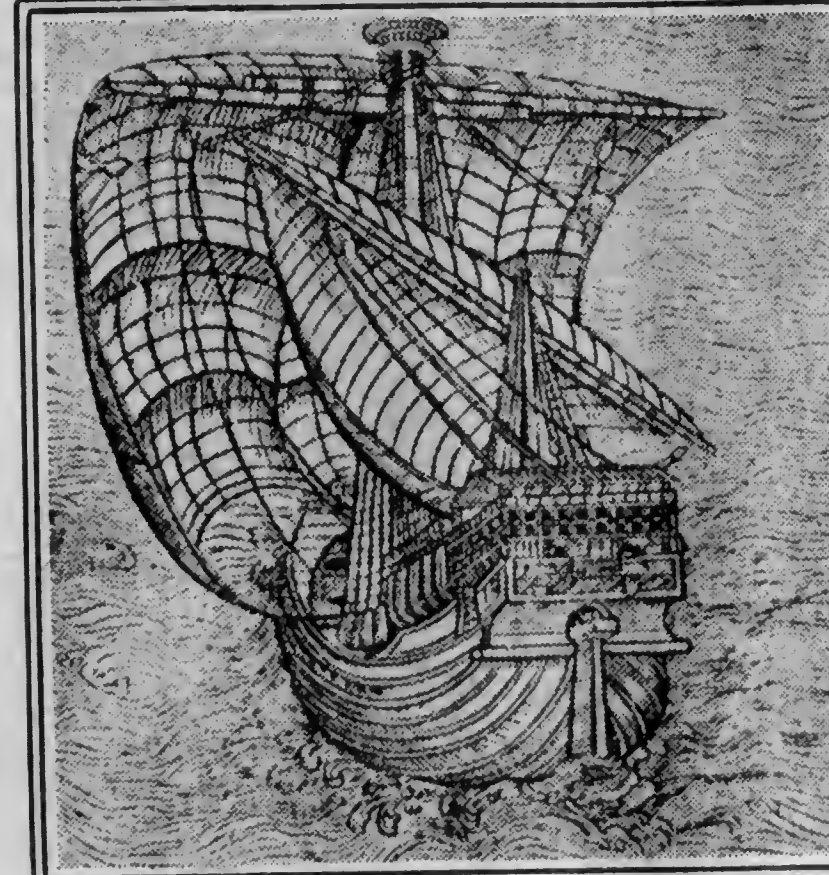
For three weeks, beginning today, the library will display in its lecture hall, under the auspices of the transatlantic steamship conference, a large collection of European travel posters. The walls are brilliant with the colors of more than 150 of these posters, which picture the beauties of Europe's resorts. Sweden, Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Italy are there. Here is an Alpine peak, there the noble aisles of York Minster open a suggestive vista, the Riviera is seen, or a feudal chateau lifts its turrets to the sky. Then Old World's history, its legends, poetry, romance and art summon the traveller through these, many of which are works of art.

SECTION in Transcript

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1924

The Literary World

His Westward Journey



An Ocean-Going Ship

(From a Contemporary Drawing
Ascribed to Columbus)

In the world than these. They love their neighbours as they do themselves, and their language is the smoothest and sweetest in the world, being always uttered with smiles. They all, both men and women, go totally naked, but your Highnesses may be assured that they possess many commendable customs; their king is served with great reverence, and everything is practiced with such decency that it is highly pleasing to witness it." A sorry day for them when our caravels rose over the horizon. After the wreck, they provide a place ashore for our sailors to live, and later we built ourselves a fort, not that there is any need of a fort, but "that the natives may understand the genius of the people of your Highnesses, and what they are able to perform so that they may be held in obedience by fear as well as love." So falls a shadow. They love their neighbors as themselves, these simple people; but let us impress them with our commanding genius by building a fort.

Once, however, there was a fight. We discovered an island where the Indians had bows and arrows and wooden swords. These were long-haired fellows, naked, but "the back part of their heads was adorned with bunches of the feathers of parrots and other birds." "The Spaniards finding themselves

about to be attacked, prepared for it . . . and as the Indians were running to the assault, fell upon them, wounding several in the breast with their cross-bows, and one upon the posterior with a sword." There were seven Spaniards and about fifty Indians, but the relative position of the wounds shows what happened when the opposing forces came together. Meantime the ships are getting in bad condition. Martin Alonso Pinzon (thorn in the Admiral's flesh from the beginning) may be

heavy sea," on the 13th they laboured exceedingly with a high wind and furious sea," on the 14th, "in the night the wind increased, and the sea was most tremendous, the waves crossing and dashing against one another so that the vessel was overwhelmed, and not able to get out from between them." At sunrise the wind was increasing, the foresail set low to carry them between the waves, the crew, under the Admiral's orders, drawing lots—they put peas in a cap and shook them together, one pea being marked with a cross—to determine which should go on pilgrimages if they survived the tempest. They provided more ballast by filling empty casks with sea water.

"Here," says Las Casas, making his abstract, "the Admiral states the circumstances which caused him to fear that our Lord would suffer them to perish, and others which gave him hope he would bring them safe to land, and not allow the important information they were carrying to the King and Queen to be lost. . . . And as he had made the service of God the aim and business of his undertaking, and he had hitherto favoured him in granting all his desires, he indulges a hope that he will continue that favour, and secure him a safe arrival. Especially he reflected that he had delivered him when he had much greater reason for fear, upon the outward voyage, at which time the crew rose up against him, and with an unanimous and threatening voice, resolved to turn back, but the eternal God gave him spirit and valour against them all. With these thoughts and the consideration of other wonderful favours he had experienced, he says he ought not to be in fear of the tempest; but he adds that his apprehensions and the anguish of his mind would not allow him to rest; besides, he continues, his anxiety was increased in reflecting upon the state of his two sons whom he had left at their studies in Cordova, these would be left orphans in a foreign land, and the King and Queen being ignorant of the service he had rendered them by the voyage, would not feel any inclination to provide for them." He took what precaution he could by writing an account of his discoveries on parchment, putting it in a cask, and throwing it overboard, "none of the crew knowing what it was, but taking it for some act of devotion."

So, you see, a living Columbus comes before the imagination, anxious in his enterprise, surprised at the new world, doing his best for the Lord (but not forgetting the gold mines and spices) and expecting the Lord to take it into consideration when the storm rages (but dropping his keg overboard), drawing the selected pea from the cap himself "for the selection of a person who should watch a whole night in St. Clara de Moguer, and have a mass said there"; and in the end narrowly escaping trouble with the Portuguese because he had succeeded in doing for Spain what he

of Columbus

of the Grand Duke of Tuscany at Florence)

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Boston 14
May 28.

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Transcript

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TWO

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1924

BOOK SECTION

NEWTON'S MANUSCRIPT ON THE CAUSE OF GRAVITY

His Own Copy of "Opticks," with the
Manuscript of Its Last Chapters,
Embodying His Latest Researches
and His View of the Deity Now
in the Boston Public
Library

By Zoltan Haraszti

NEWTON'S own story of his "Opticks," in the first English edition with his corrections, additions—and the original manuscript of his further optical researches are in the possession of the Boston Public Library. This copy served Newton as the basic text for the Latin edition; and this manuscript contains the new, concluding chapters of the book. They show Newton in the active prosecution of his experiments. He later elaborated, and with new examples elucidated this manuscript which, barring slight changes, is embodied in the subsequent editions.

The manuscript has very great intrinsic value. It is the conclusion of the "Opticks," and its last pages—like those of the "Principia"—give a summary of Newton's philosophy. Book and manuscript once belonged to Theodore Parker. It is very likely that no other book of Newton's of equal interest is extant, and that the manuscript is the only important paper in Newton's handwriting in America.

The object of this article is to describe this book and manuscript, and to show their bibliographical and scientific interest. The writer will try his best not to be over-ponderous. His honest effort, however, will be rather difficult. For, not being himself a mathematician, he can't help feeling overwhelmed by the solemnity of his enterprise.

Newton's optical researches date back to his very earliest years. In a memorandum written in his old age, he gives an account of his discoveries in the years of 1665 and 1666: "In May I found the method of tangents, in November that of fluxions, in next January the Theory of Colours, in May following the inverse method of fluxions; and the same year I began to think of gravity extending to the orb of the Moon. . . . and so on, one prodigious discovery after the other. The series makes one grasp. The old age himself finds it too much, for he adds: "All this was in the two plague years of 1665 and 1666, for in those days I was in the prime of my age for invention, and minded Mathematics and study Philosophy more than at any time since."

As this evidence shows, the optical discoveries precede the discovery of the laws of gravity. Even in his student years at Cambridge, he devoted his first experiments to the refracting telescope, and the study of colors. This was also the subject of his lectures, later in 1669, being then already "Lucasian Professor of the Mathematics."

His Theory of Light—if it can be summed up in a single sentence—declares that "the light is not homogeneous, but consists of rays of different refrangibility." And this discovery alone, as Herschel, the astronomer, said a century later—marks one of the greatest epochs in the annals of experimental science.

While working on the "Principia," he continued his researches on the theory of light also. But the controversies aroused by his discoveries embittered him to such an extent that from 1687 until 1704 he refused to publish anything on the subject. Then at last the "Importunity of friends," as he says, prevailed upon him, and he printed all his optical discoveries and experiments in one great volume, the "Opticks."

In the preface to the work Newton warns us that he left the third book imperfect, not



Sir Isaac Newton

From the Portrait by John Vanderbank at Trinity College, Cambridge

having tried all the experiments which he intended. "To communicate what I have tried, and leave the rest to others for further Enquiry, is all my Design in publishing these Papers," he says.

This Third Book is that which especially interests us in the present writing. For the manuscript in the Boston Public Library contains those researches which Newton intended "to leave for others," but which, nevertheless, he himself later attempted.

The subject of this third book is "The Reflexions of the Rays of Light and the Colors Made Thereby." Newton starts out from the observations of the Jesuit father, Francis Grimaldi. The learned father, having observed the intersection of rays, was the first who stated the paradoxical thesis that "a body actually illuminated may become more dark by adding a light to that which it already receives."

Newton saw the new, still undiscovered implications of the problem. The first English edition contains sixteen new questions on the subject, the Latin edition twenty-three. These additional seven questions are a part of the manuscript in the Boston Public Library.

One of these inquiries deals with the connection between the refractive powers and chemical composition of the bodies.

This seems curious now, but it led later to important chemical discoveries. Another question suggests the polarity in the rays of light. Question 21 expresses Newton's belief in the materiality of light, that is, that light consists of small material particles emitted from shining substances. Huygens's work, "De la Lumiere," proclaiming the undulatory theory of light, was published in 1690, but Newton's doctrine held the ground for nearly a century. Later it was discarded and Huygens's theory almost universally accepted—yet the controversy itself was one of the most fruitful discussions in the history of science.

This has been quite a stretch of science, and the writer thinks that he ought to pause here. Yet, this is only the merest preliminary to the main proposition which now follows:

In the preface to the second English edition of "Opticks," Newton remarks that Gravity for an Essential Property of Bodies, I have added one Question concerning its Cause, choosing to propose it by way of a Question, because I am not yet satisfied about it for want of Experiments.

This "one Question concerning the Cause" is also a part of the manuscript in the Boston Public Library. At the

eve of his life, Newton thought it necessary to emphasize in this preface (one of his latest writings) the crucial importance of this point. There is no exaggeration, therefore, in attributing to our manuscript a surpassing intrinsic value.

For this is the point where Newton's natural philosophy is linked to his moral philosophy. On the last page of the "Principia," he says: "Hitherto we have explained the phenomena of the heavens and of our sea by the power of gravity, but have not yet assigned the cause of this power (sed causam gravitatis nondum assignavi). And a few lines further: "Hitherto I have not been able to discover the cause of those properties of gravitation phenomena." (Ratiocinationem hanc non potui deducere.)

On the last page of the "Opticks"—and these are the last pages of our manuscript—Newton more largely elaborates his statement about the cause of gravity. He emphasizes his belief that "the Particles [of the bodies] have not only a Nis inertia, accompanied with only a Nis inertia, but also that they result from that Force, but also that they are moved by certain active Principles, such as is that of Gravity, and which causes Fermentation, and the Cohesion of

Bodies." And as he knows that "only the Phenomena, but their causes are not yet discovered," he comes to the conclusion that the whole Order in the world must have been arranged "by the Counsel of an Intelligent Agent," or again, that "it can be the effect of nothing else than the Wisdom and Skill of a powerful ever-living Agent."

And to discourse of God—he said—from the appearances of the things, does certainly belong to Natural Philosophy. For to quote the last paragraph of our manuscript—"If Natural Philosophy in all its parts shall at length be perfected, the Bounds of Moral Philosophy will be also enlarged. For so far as we can know by Natural Philosophy what is the first Cause, what Power he has over us, and what Benefits we receive from him, so far our Duty towards him, as well as that towards one another, will appear to us by the Light of Nature. And no doubt, if the Worship of false Gods had not blinded the Heathen, their Moral Philosophy would have gone farther than to the four Cardinal Virtues; and instead of teaching the Transmigration of Souls, and to worship the Sun and the Moon, and dead Heroes, they would have taught us to worship our true Author and Benefactor." (Students of Newton's moral philosophy must not forget, of course, his four letters, written to Doctor Bentley and "containing some arguments in proof of a Deity.")

Sir David Brewster, one of the most authentic exponents of Newton's theories, said: "That Newton was a believer, was justly regarded as a proud triumph of the Christian faith." But it would lead far and away to speak here in detail of Newton's religion. He was one of the most thorough students of the biblical scriptures in his time; yet, though a believer, he was anything but orthodox. Like Milton and Locke, he leaned toward Arianism and Socinianism. As William Whiston, his friend and successor in the professorship at Cambridge, wrote after his death: "Newton had early and thoroughly discovered that the old Christian faith, concerning the Trinity in particular, was in the fourth century changed; and what has been long called Arianism, is no other than old uncorrupt Christianity."

The "scientific" portion of our venture reaches its conclusion at this point; what further remains for us is merely a modest bibliography.

Newton's manuscripts and other papers, immediately after his death, came into the possession of his favorite niece, Catherine Barton, later the wife of a Mr. Conduitt. By the marriage of her child to Lord Lynton, the manuscripts passed into the possession of this family. In the eighties the Earl of Portsmouth—descendant of Lord Lynton—gave the whole collection of book and papers to the University of Cambridge, the institution where Newton studied, and taught for decades. Newton's papers are, therefore, by no means scattered, and few pieces of them can be found at other places.

This copy of the "Opticks," with the manuscript of the last chapters, was bequeathed to the Boston Public Library by Theodore Parker—and was received, after his death, with his library of over 13,000 volumes in 1861. The book bears Parker's inscription and his remark: "This volume contains corrections and additions in the handwriting of Newton."

How and when Parker came into the possession of the book and manuscript, nobody can tell. He spent the year of 1847 in Europe, and very likely he got hold of them at that time.

The University of Cambridge published in 1888 a complete Catalogue of the Portsmouth Collection of books and papers written by or belonging to Isaac Newton. From the catalogue we may conclude that the copy of the Boston Public Library, with its corrections and additions, is unique—it is the only volume which Newton used for the preparation of the Latin edition of his work. This needs to be emphasized, because of some of the later minor manuscripts there are several drafts extant. As the editors of the catalogue say, "The power of writing a beautiful hand was evidently a snare to Newton." He used a fine old English script. And he wrote and

rewrote his papers, changing words and expressions. He was one of the most fastidious of writers.

The Portsmouth Collection also includes a "Proposed Addition to Newton's Opticks." It is likely that this is the last, final text, embodying the new researches made in the two years which elapsed after the publication of the first English edition. The manuscript of the Boston Public Library is evidently the first draft of these last chapters. The final text runs to 49 pages in print; of that our manuscript covers nearly 20 pages, altogether 615 lines.

Comparing this manuscript, paragraph by paragraph, with the later printed text—following up the insertions and changes occasioned by the new demonstrations, examples, etc., we obtain a very close view of Newton.

One instance only—and this, too, for the sake of that Imaginary Reader who hasn't lost one single word so far:

Our manuscript says: "Inusitatum Christall Islandic Refractionem opti Præsum vel Motus propagati explicare nemo potest." In the printed text it reads: "Motus propagati explicare, nemo (quod sciam) usq; adhuc conatus est præter unum Hugonum."

(In English: "The unusual refraction of the Islandic Chrystal, propagated by pressure or motion, nobody can explain," which the printed text changes as follows: "the explanation, to my knowledge, has not hitherto been attempted, except by Huygens.")

And then follows some discussion of Huygens. Two or three lines of the manuscript and the printed text agree, and then new insertions come again in the printed text. Newton is here discussing and rejecting Huygens's undulatory theory of light, and he wishes to point out its weaknesses. Apparently these passages of Huygens's work, though published fifteen years before, escaped his attention at the time of writing our manuscript. Or, possibly, his own theory of the materiality of

light was fully conceived only later, during the time which elapsed between writing our manuscript and finishing the final, printed text.

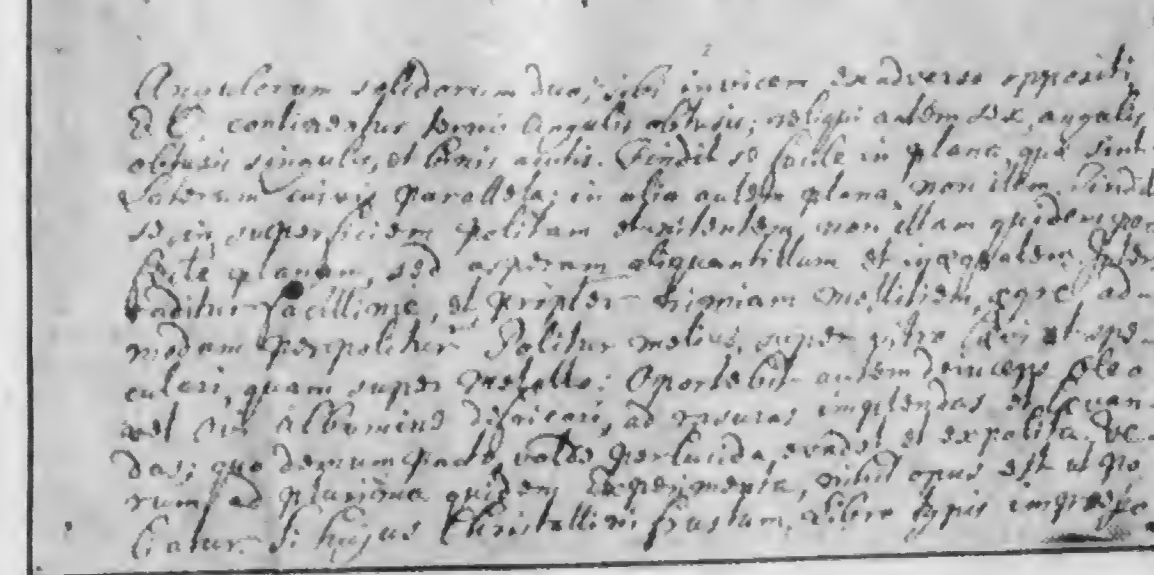
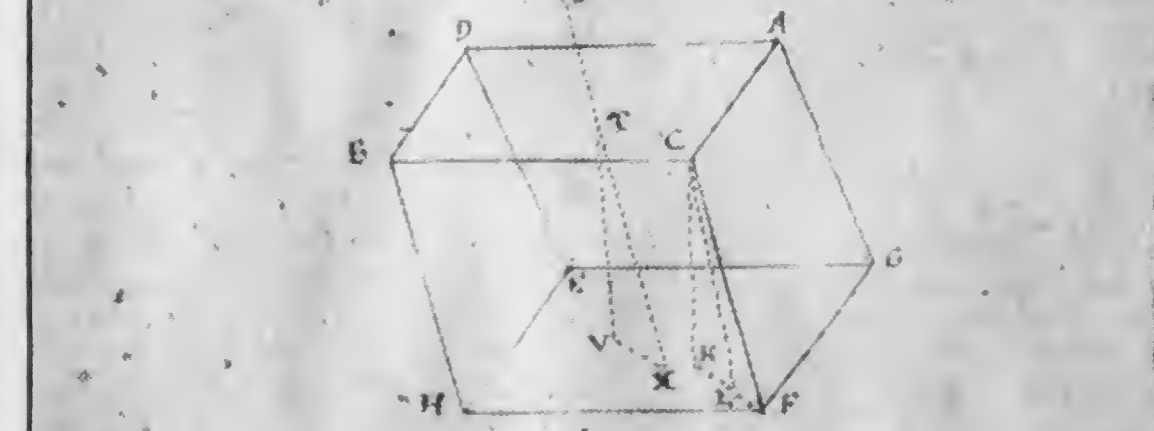
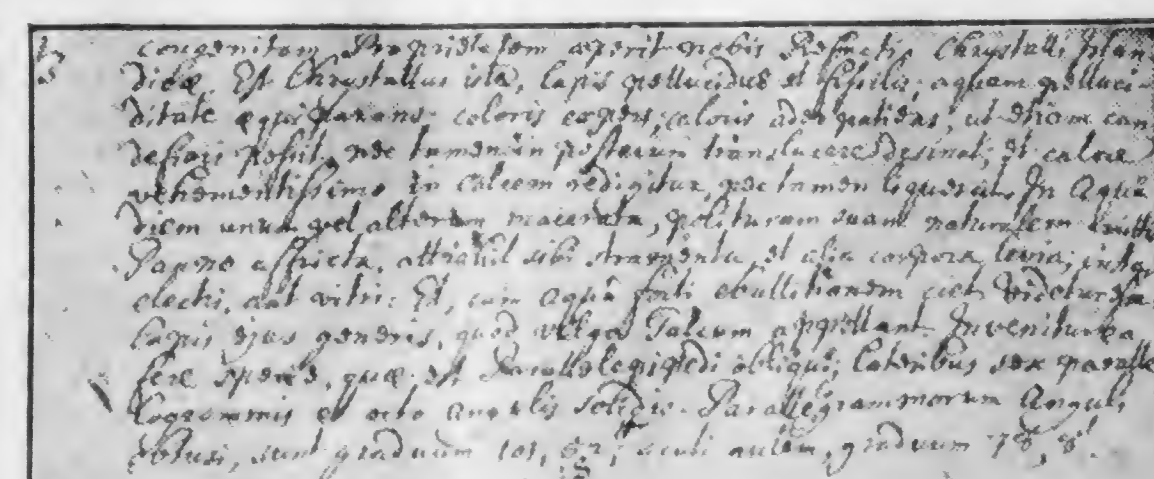
A few paragraphs, more to make our paper as complete as its subject requires: The corrections and notes in Newton's handwriting—scattered around in the chapters of the book—are of a different nature. Some of them consist of a few words only, some of them of whole paragraphs. Inserted later at the beginning of the Latin edition, they cover six printed pages.

The fact that they are separately inserted shows that these corrections and additions occurred to Newton when the Latin edition was already in print, and thus the translator could not make use of them earlier.

They were written by Newton in English, as was the original text of the "Opticks." One line only is in Latin, and it points to the new chapters, the manuscript of which we just described. This note reads: "Vid: De Magnetis Virtutibus et de Meatibus Corporum." (Of the Magnetic Properties and Motions of Bodies.)

The Latin translation of the book was made by Samuel Clarke, to whom Newton paid £500 (£100 for each child of Mr. Clarke). The Portsmouth collection possesses the first part of the "Opticks" in Newton's own Latin translation, but he early abandoned the task. He did not like to take over the whole burden of translation, or even that of editing the new editions. The second edition of the "Principia" was prepared, for instance, by H. Pemberton, who received £2000 for the work—a substantial sum, if we bear in mind that Newton himself received not one cent for the original.

This proves that Sir Isaac Newton, as "Warden of the Mint of his Majesty," was called upon quite a few times to assist with coin—Sir Isaac Newton, the mathematician.



A Page From Newton's Manuscript "Of the Magnetic Properties and Motions of Bodies"

PART THREE

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1924

THREE

Leading Foreign Artists Assist in Steam and Rail Publicity



An Exhibition of Colored Posters from Foreign Lands Shown This Month at the Public Library—Among the Artists the Inimitable Hansi, Alsatian Patriot, and Frank Brangwyn of International Fame

By Karl Schriftgiesser

ARIOT of color greets one's eye upon entering the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library these days. From the walls gleam nearly every imaginable shade and for a moment one stands confused. Then as one becomes accustomed to the glimmer one sees that every available foot of space is taken up with an exhibition of lithographic posters. From foreign shores they have been assiduously gathered until at the library is collected one of the most complete and interesting exhibitions of European poster art ever assembled.

To stand there in the hall is like boarding a magic carpet and being wafted from one corner of a strange land to remote corners of other stranger lands. From the quaintness of Alsace et Lorraine, where the queer buildings rise calmly above crooked streets of cobble stone, to the azure blue of the Mediterranean Sea, where in the often days romantic odd-shaped vessels prowl below the upstanding crags of the ragged coast, may one travel and for not a penny. Or, if the buildings of the Old World have more to please one's fancy, then among cathedrals and castles of the Rhine one may wander, carefree and unhurried. For in the large room at the library, in radiant colors and by artists unquestioned, is picture after picture of Europe. No book of travel has more to charm, nor has the geography of the school-boy more of educational value, than may be found among these posters.

Hansi and Brangwyn

It is commonly said, is possessed

and the result, in most cases, is of greater delight.

Perhaps the most striking of the posters, surely so to our mind at least, is the one done by Frank Brangwyn and reproduced here. The huge bridge towering above the ground, its arches architecturally beautiful, its effect striking and massive, makes not only a fine poster, but is a masterpiece as well. Frank Brangwyn's name is well known. His etchings and his lithographs receive deserved praise wherever viewed. Of him "Tis," whose criticisms are read in London by those who wish to be "up" in contemporary art, has said:

A Paradise of London

"Brangwyn takes the world as he finds it, as he sees, feels, and lives it. He endeavors to 'make Paradise of London' and the rest of the world, in distilling things as they are. He is a Realist if ever there was one; tremendously stirred by things as they are and yet making out of this pure realism decoration, showing his analogy with Rubens' place in his age."

Such unfeigned praise is hardly exaggeration. If work done to advertise a Scottish railroad is to be judged as typical of Brangwyn, his highest achievement in the poster work lies in his ability to combine lithographic methods with etching. Especially is this well done in the poster shown and mentioned above. Per-



haps the reason why he is as successful in his commercial work as he is in his out and out art achievements is best explained by the sidelight on his psychology as told by "Tis." In a monograph the critic relates that when Brangwyn had finished doing some decorative work for a noted and wealthy Britisher the latter ceremoniously and condescendingly invited the artist to appear at a dinner especially prepared for him and thereat meet some of London's most exclusive ladies and gentlemen of Society. Brangwyn gazed at his aristocratic benefactor, slowly shook his head, and replied:

"When you have called in a plumber to

mend your bath you do not invite him to your dinner table, do you satisfy yourself you have done his work? I've done my job, you are pleased, and I am well content." Search through the dusty, dust-covered volumes stored away in great profusion of the Fine Arts department of the library failed to throw any light upon the identity of another painter whose work is of more than ordinary merit and charm. Signing himself merely "A. L. O.," this modest craftsman hides behind the screen of initials and all one may do is admire and initiate and all one may do is admire and initiate without knowing upon whom he is bestowing his words of appreciation. It across the waters he is known, so much the

better. Here in Boston, as has been said, we must praise an unknown and be content. He who does not know the work of the Frenchman Hansi has missed a worthwhile treat. Although the natives of Alsace et Lorraine will not be too quick to admit it, the fact still remains that he is one of the greatest propagandists that country has ever known. Born among its quaintness, imbued with the life of that delightful eastern outpost of the republic, he loves it as he loves nothing and nobody else. To its welfare he early dedicated his life, its exalting, perhaps inwardly, that all his talent, all his effort and energy would go toward removing from it the stigma of German regime. His real name is Jean Jacques Walz but it is as "Hansi" that he is best known.

Tranquil Alsace-Lorraine

To every child of France and to many of America, his books which vividly and keenly tell of the life of that region are familiar. How often have we drawn over the contrast which he has drawn with the fat and unassuming German traveler with his thin and angular and painfully plain, frail and the beautiful girls and women, the delightfully simple children. At the happy scene of the Amstons. At the exhibition in the library his posters stand out from many of the rest. Simple in color and design though they are he has not failed to bring in detail and the buildings, the streets, the characters of that world-loved province intrinsically delightful who ever sees them. How much better are these posters than the one done by Hansi that some of the streets that invite us to some of the resorts. His urge us to go; our off-repud us.

This exhibition is staged under the direct auspices of the Royal Mail Steamship Lines. It will be open for the remainder of time. Indirectly it is advertising, but as Mr. Deaton, librarian, said to a Transcript representative, the fact that every poster on exhibition has a far greater artistic than commercial appeal gives it a right to its place in the Public Library.



ILLUSTRATIONS

Left to Right—The Poster Which Advertises the Steamship Margherita is One of the Most Striking Among the Many in the Exhibition of Foreign Steamship and Railroad Posters Now at the Boston Public Library. Both from Color and Design is It Attractive. The Centre Poster is by the Eminent Artist, Frank Brangwyn, R. A. and from a Purely Artistic Point of View is the Best Shown. Search in the Fine Arts Department Will Fail to Shed Any Light on the Identity of the Artist Who Signs Only His Initials Who Painted the Striking Poster on the Right. Below is a Poster by the Inimitable Hansi, Who Has Made Alsace and Lorraine Famous Throughout the World. In All These Pictures Much Value is Lost by the Inability to Reproduce the Vivid Coloring.



Munnings Turns to Victorian Fantasy



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By Karl Schriftgiesser

ARIOT of color greets one's eye upon entering the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library these days. From the walls gleam nearly every imaginable shade and for a moment one stands confused. Then as one becomes accustomed to the glimmer one sees that every available foot of space is taken up with an exhibition of lithographic posters. From foreign shores they have been assiduously gathered until at the library is collected one of the most complete and interesting exhibitions of European poster art ever assembled.

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Hansi and Brangwyn

Europe, it is commonly said, is possessed of a soul far too artistic to allow its artists of fame to exert their energies for commercial purpose. "That," says the Continental, "is prostituting one's soul for base gold and is not to be permitted. In America things are different. Your artists are none so good that they must spend all their time working for the advancement of art with a capital A, even if they starve in the attempt. Men such as Coles Phillips or Leydendecker or Rockwell are clever craftsmen but they are not men whose very souls vibrate with true art." One must be of European blood, the Continental will continue, to be that.

Yet it would seem that such an argument, heard over and over again, is at last exploded and can be advanced no more. The exhibition at the library will prove that. There such men as Hansi, the eminent Frenchman, of Frank Brangwyn, whose work is known from England to far Japan, have on exhibition lithographs originally done for railroad and steamship-line advertising purposes. Many other men whose names are on the tongues of those conversant with European art affairs are included. It can hardly be denied that in Europe such men as have made their names high in the annals of things artistic do work for advertising there as well as our own artists do here in America.

Out of the mass of posters that adorn the walls—some good, few bad, nearly all attractive—it is only by concentration that those outstanding in merit are easily drawn. European posterwork is far different from the average found in this country. Here we are more apt to dwell mostly upon mass effect. To our way of thinking a poster must be of few colors, few blends, few details, something that will strike the eye the moment it is glanced at, something that will crash into our sensibilities and make an instantaneous impression. Across the sea those engaged in this worthy art have the same idea but in lesser proportion. Instead of using the major colors they blend and run together their tones and shades

and the result, in most cases, is of greater delight.

Perhaps the most striking of the posters, surely so to our mind at least, is the one done by Frank Brangwyn and reproduced herewith. The huge bridge towering above the ground, its arches architecturally beautiful, its effect striking and massive, makes not only a fine poster, but is a masterpiece as well. Frank Brangwyn's name is well known. His etchings and his lithographs receive deserved notice wherever viewed. Of him "The," whose criticisms are read in London by those who wish to be "up" in contemporary art, has said:

A Paradise of London

"Brangwyn takes the world as he finds, as he sees, feels, and lives it. He endeavors to 'make' Paradise of London and the rest of the world, in distilling things as they are. He is a Realist if ever there was one; tremendously stirred by things as they are and yet making out of this pure realism decoration, showing his analogy with Rubens' place in his age."

Such unstinted praise is hardly exaggeration. If work done to advertise a Scottish railroad is to be judged as typical of Brangwyn. His highest achievement in the poster work lies in his ability to combine lithographic methods with etching. Especially is this well done in the poster shown and mentioned above. Per-

haps the reason why he is as successful in his commercial work as he is in his out and out art achievements is best explained by the sidelight on his psychology as told by "The." In a monograph the critic relates that when Brangwyn had finished doing some decorative work for a noted and wealthy Britisher the latter copiously and condescendingly invited the artist to appear at a dinner especially prepared for him and thereat meet some of London's most exclusive ladies and gentlemen of Society. Brangwyn gazed at his aristocratic benefactor, slowly shook his head, and replied:

"When you have called in a plumber to

mend your bath you do not invite him to your dinner table, however satisfactorily he has done his work. I've done my job; you are pleased, and I am well content." Search through the dusty, dust-covered volumes stored away in great profusion of the Fine Arts department of the Library failed to throw any light upon the identity of another painter whose work is of more than ordinary merit and charm. Signing himself merely "A. L. O.," this modest craftsman hides behind the screen of initials and all one may do is admire and praise without knowing upon whom he is bestowing his words of appreciation. If, however, his words are known, so much the

better. Here in Boston, as has been said, we must praise an unknown and be content. He who does not know the work of the Frenchman Hansi has missed a worthwhile treat. Although the natives of Alsace et Lorraine will not be too quick to admit it, the fact still remains that he is one of the greatest propagandists that country has ever known. Born among its quaintness, imbued with the life of that delightful eastern outpost of the republic, he loves it as he loves nothing and nobody else. To its welfare he early dedicated his life, swearing, perhaps inwardly, that all his talent, all his effort and energy would go toward removing from it the stigma of German regime. His real name is Jean Jacques Waltz but it is as "Léonolo Hansi" that he is best known.

Tranquil Alsace-Lorraine

To every child of France and to many of America his books which vividly and keenly tell of the life of that region are familiar. How often have we chuckled over the contrast which he has drawn of the fat and nonpious German traveler with his thin and angular and painfully plain frau and the beautiful girls and women, the delightfully simple children, and even the happy geese of the Alsatians. At the exhibition in the library his posters stand out from many of the rest. Simple in color and design though they are he has not failed to bring in detail, and the buildings, the streets, the characters of that world-loved province intrigue and delight who ever sees them. How much better are posters as the one done by Hansi than some of the atrocities that invite us to American resorts. His urge us to go; ours off to sleep.

This exhibition is staged under the direct auspices of the Royal Mail Steamship Lines. It will be open for the remainder of June. Indirectly it is advertising, but as Mr. Belden, librarian, said to a Transcript representative, the fact that every poster on exhibition has a far greater artistic than commercial appeal gives it a right to its place in the Public Library. Except where the wording of the railroad and steamship lines are necessary to the beauty of the posters all advertising has been removed. Among the steamship lines whose foreign representatives have collected the posters and brought them to Boston, and where for the first time they have been on general display for the public, are the following:

American Line, American Transport Line, Leyland Line, Red Star Line, White Star Dominion Line, White Star Line, Anchor Line, Anchor Donaldson Line, Cunard Line, Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, Fabre Line, French Line, Lloyd Saboudo Line, Transatlantique Atilia, Royal Mail Line, Navigazione Generale Italiana Line, North German Lloyd Line, Scandinavian Steamship Line, and the United States Lines.

The posters are mainly of railroads and steamship lines in Europe, especially in the central countries. Weibly finds its place of course, and beautiful fairy posters depict the joys of Scotland and Ireland. Some of the posters are reminiscent of our own Nantasket and other beach advertisements, but on the whole they are real works of art, well worth a visit. The exhibition will be open for the remainder of June.

A Ticket That Buys Britain's Beauty

The London, Midland and Scottish Railway Lines That Reach Many of England's Most Picturesque and Interesting Spots

WE have all spent years in learning of Great Britain, its history, literature, great men and great places, and it is not surprising that we should cherish the hope of visiting the country. A record number of visitors from the several States of the Union are expected in England this year in connection with the great Empire Exhibition and the International Advertising Convention, and preparations are well under way to extend them generous hospitality.

Special facilities, too, for visiting nu-

merous places of industrial, educational and historical interest are to be extended visitors by the largest and most important railway in the country, viz., the London, Midland & Scottish Railway.

Of the forty counties of England this line penetrates no less than thirty-two; North and South Wales are directly served; while the whole of Scotland's industrial areas and principal tourist resorts are, with few exceptions, similarly brought into connection with London and the inland centres of population in Great Britain. It also provides the principal means of intercourse with Ireland.

Travellers by London, Midland & Scottish Railway taking return tickets between London and towns in Scotland have the option of two routes, and the choice of returning by the alternative, with privilege of breaking the journey in either direction. This unique privilege appertains to the L. M. & S. Railway alone.

There are numerous places of great interest in England, without mention of Scotland, Wales and Ireland. To cite but a few, there is the locality known as the Chilterns, famed for St. Albans and its Roman remains—a corner of Britain set in sylvan loveliness; there is Bedford, the home and birthplace of John Bunyan, author of the immortal "Pilgrim's Progress." Northampton, with its wonderful Norman church and one of the beautiful crosses erected by Edward I. to Eleanor, his queen; this town is a good centre from which to visit Sulgrave and Washington's country. There is Stratford-on-Avon, the great Shakespearean shrine; close at hand is Warwick and Kenilworth, with their memories of Queen Elizabeth and the great "king-maker."

The ancient and picturesque cities of Chester and Shrewsbury have interests of their own, besides forming the gateways respectively to North and Central Wales.

Further north the tourist can visit Manchester, Liverpool and Preston the way to Lancaster. "Ghaunt's embattled pile" from here it is but a short step to the glorious lake district of Cumberland. The famous border city of Carlisle, the radiat-

ing point for all parts of Scotland, where the late President Wilson made his "pilgrimage of the heart" to the English home of his parents, is but a few miles farther north.

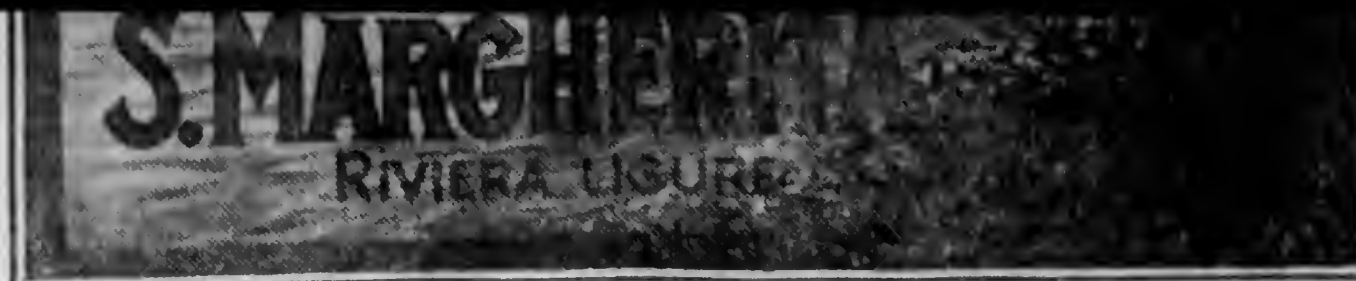
On the forward or return journey, according to route travelled, no visitor should fail to tour the fair county of Derbyshire; whose rock and dainty river scenery, old castles and abbeys, and rich pastures are without equal anywhere. Here you can walk, wheel or motor as you desire and be sure of finding good comfortable old-time inns wherever your fancy may lead you.

Without returning to London the traveller can proceed via Derby to Worcester, Gloucester, Bath, Bristol and Bournemouth.

Distances are short in Britain and it is possible to visit numerous places of interest in easy sequence and in an incredibly short time. Even the romantic Highland country of Scotland is well under a day's journey from London and of Ireland the same may be said.

Britain is essentially the land of the poet and novelist. Should he feel so disposed the traveller can make easy pilgrimages to the districts described by George Eliot, Dickens, the Sisters Brontë, Dr. Johnson, Sir Walter Scott, Robert Burns, and Tom Moore, nor must we omit the land of the Lake Poets, immortalized by Wordsworth, Southey and Coleridge.

The secret of including these and many other places of interest in a tour through Great Britain is to possess a properly arranged itinerary as this can be easily accomplished by travelling over the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, and obtaining copies of their travel guides.



ILLUSTRATIONS

Left to Right—The Poster Which Advertises the Steamship Margherita is One of the Most Striking Among the Many in the Exhibition of Foreign Steamship and Railroad Line Posters Now at the Boston Public Library. Both from Color and Design is it Attractive. The Centre Poster is by the Eminent Artist, Frank Brangwyn, R. A., and from a Purely Artistic Point of View is the Best Shown. Search in the Fine Arts Department Failed to Shed Any Light on the Identity of the Artist Who Signs Only His Initials Who Painted the Striking Poster on the Right. Below is a Poster by the Inimitable Hansi, Who Has Made Alsace and Lorraine Famous Throughout the World. In All These Pictures Much Value is Lost by the Inability to Reproduce the Vivid Coloring.



Mrs. F. H. Prince, Sr., in the Pyrenees at Pau

From the Romanticism of the Past Century Alfred J. Munnings, England's Greatest Equestrian Painter of Today, Makes the Most Unusual Canvas Which He Has Painted During His Present Visit to Boston's North Shore and One of the Most Striking Pictures He Ever Made at Any Time or Place

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 2, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1924

BUNKER HILL DOCUMENTS

The Resolve to Hold It, Notes Written on the Field to Battle, Broadside Published in Pennsylvania Nine Days Later, Engravings and Dramas Shown at the Public Library

To commemorate the anniversary of Bunker Hill Day, there has been arranged in the Barton Room at the Boston Public Library an exhibition of manuscripts, documents and broadsides relating to the battle. The resolution of the Committee of Safety to defend the Hill—drawn up two days before the battle, at the headquarters in Cambridge—is perhaps the most interesting among the exhibited papers. "Whereas it appears of importance to the Safety of this Colony, that possession of the Hill, called Bunker's Hill in Charlestown, be securely kept, and defended; . . . therefore Resolved Unanimously that it be recommended to the Council of War, that the above mentioned Bunker's Hill be maintained by sufficient force being posted there . . ." runs the manuscript, in the handwriting of J. Ward, secretary of the committee.

A letter by General Israel Putnam, written on the morning of the day of the battle, is the next piece in the exhibition case. The General notifies the Committee of supplies at Watertown of the sending to them of "Eighteen Barrels of powder which [he] received from the Gov. & Council of Connecticut for the use of the Army. . . ." This letter belongs to the Chamberlain autograph collection of the Library. Bound in the volume are many original notes by Colonel William Prescott, who shared the command at Bunker Hill with General Putnam. Some of these little notes were written during the actual fight containing orders or asking for more guns or powder.

Among the printed documents the broadside published by Francis Bailey at Lancaster, on the 26th of June, 1775, is of the greatest interest. "By an Express arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday evening, last we have the following account of the battle at Charlestown. . . ." begins the narrative. The account was taken and told in terse, crisp language, by Elijah Hyde, of Lebanon, who "was a spectator on Winter's Hill, during the whole action."

A large "Sketch of the Action," with the positions of the British and the revolutionary forces, and of their ships and batteries, gives a vivid idea of the strategic events of the day. It contains the map of the whole peninsula and seems to be drawn with technical accuracy. There is perhaps room for doubt as to its historical accuracy. The sketch was published in England and speaks of "his Majesty's troops" in distinction to the "Rebels." But an engraving published in the Pennsylvania Magazine, two months after the battle, shows "to the subscribers" the correct view of the late battle at Charlestown. . . . The engraving with its simple drawing of the hills, the troops, frigates, cannons, etc., is exceedingly charming.

Of the literary publications of the day—now on exhibition—"The Battle of Bunker Hill, a dramatic piece of five acts, in heroic measure, 'is the rarest. The drama was written 'By a gentleman of Maryland' (Hugh Henry Brackenridge), and was printed and sold by Robert Bell, in Philadelphia, 1776. John Daly Burk's 'Bunker Hill; or, the death of Gen. Warren: an historic tragedy' is of later date. It was published in 1797, by Greenleaf in New York.

Boston Post—June 16, 1924

Will Exhibit Original Bunker Hill Resolve

The original resolution of the Committee of Safety to defend Bunker Hill, drawn up two days before the great battle, at its headquarters in Cambridge, will be on exhibition, together with other historic manuscripts, in the Barton Room at the Public Library on Bunker Hill Day.

A letter by General Israel Putnam, written on the morning of the day of the battle, the broadside published by Francis Bailey at Lancaster on the 26th day of June, 1775, and a "Sketch of Action," showing the position of the British and Revolutionary forces, will also be among the many interesting exhibits.

The Boston Post

The Independent Democratic Paper of New England

(Issued daily by Post Publishing Co.)
JUNE 20, 1924. NO. 17; VOL. 43

Foreign Posters on Display at Library



"THE HIGH TOWER," A FRENCH TRAVEL POSTER

The poster is one of a collection of foreign productions now on exhibition in the Boston Public Library.

A gorgeous confusion of color greets one's eye on entrance into the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, where posters of foreign travel are being shown. This, the most extensive exhibition of its kind ever held, is attracting a great deal of attention and arousing much interest. The posters, individually and collectively, are brilliant

in color, but are not garish or crude and harmonize remarkably. From picturesque Scotland, the fascinating Land of the Midnight Sun, quaint Alaska, beautiful France, gorgeous Switzerland, the vivid Mediterranean ports, and many other European points of interest, come these striking travel posters.

The cathedrals of France, picturesque Swiss chateaux, quaint, irregular little village street scenes, enchanted vistas, moon-flooded, the gleaming white city of Tunis, majestic English buildings and landscapes, are only a few of the surprisingly varied subjects.

Many of these posters are the work of very eminent European artists. Hansi, the prominent Dutchman, has several striking posters in the exhibition. The name of Frank Brangwyn, R. A., the distinguished artist, appears on more than one of these artistic travel posters.

Christian Science Monitor—June 17, 1924

Original Order to Fortify Bunker Hill

Resolved in Council of War to take immediate possession of Bunker's Hill and Dorchester Neck.

In Committee of Safety.

Cambridge June 16 1775

Whereas it appears of importance to the Safety of this Colony, that possession of the Hill called Bunker's Hill in Charlestown be securely kept, and defended; & also some one hill or hills on Dorchester be likewise secured. Therefore Resolved Unanimously that it be recommended to the Council of War, that the above mentioned Bunker's Hill be maintained by sufficient force being posted there, and as the particular situation of Dorchester Neck is unknown to this Committee they advise that the Council of War, take and pursue such steps respecting the same, as to them shall appear to be for the security of this Colony.

Beng. Ward Chairman

Col. Joseph Palmer }
Capt. Bery. White } Committee from Committee of Safety.

Genl. Putnam }
Col. Ward } Committee from Council War.

Col. Gorrich }

The above Committees are appointed to consult with the Commanding Officers at Roxbury respecting the expediency of carrying the above Resolutions into execution.

Ward Secy

Boston Globe—July 23, 1924

Resolution to Defend "the Hill"

on Exhibition at Public Library

In connection with the Bunker Hill Day observances, the Boston Public Library has arranged in the Barton Room an exhibition of manuscripts, documents, and broadsides relating to the battle.

The resolution of the committee of safety to defend the Hill, drawn up two days before the battle, at the headquarters in Cambridge, is perhaps the most interesting among the exhibited papers. The manuscript, in the handwriting of J. Ward, secretary of the committee, reads, in part:

Whereas it appears of Importance to the Safety of this Colony, that possession of the Hill, called Bunker's Hill in Charlestown, be securely kept, and defended; . . . therefore Resolved Unanimously that it be recommended to the Council of War, that the above mentioned Bunker's Hill be maintained by sufficient force being posted there.

A letter by Gen. Israel Putnam, written on the morning of the day of the battle, is the next piece in the exhibition case. Among the printed documents is a broadside published by Francis Bailey at Lancaster, on June 26, 1775. The narrative begins:

By an Express arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday evening, last, we have the following account of the battle at Charlestown. . . .

The account was taken, and told in terse, crisp language, by Elijah Hyde, of Lebanon, who "was a spectator on Winter's Hill, during the whole action."

A large "sketch of the action," with the positions of the British and the Revolutionary forces, and of their ships and batteries, gives a vivid idea of the strategic events of the day. Of the literary publications of the day—now on exhibition—"The Battle of Bunker's Hill, a dramatic piece of five acts, in heroic measure," is the rarest.

BID FOR AUTOGRAPHED BOOKS

Auction Sale Tomorrow for Massachusetts Library Club Scholarship Fund

That non-commercial gathering, the Massachusetts Library Club, was eagerly discussing bids at the close of the annual business meeting this noon at the New Ocean House, Swampscott. "I don't know what to bid," one librarian was saying, and a glance over the list of autographed books showed such a wealth to choose from that many persons might also wonder what to bid for. They are to be sold at auction Saturday evening at Swampscott for the benefit of the club's scholarship fund. Those unable to attend may send bids addressed to the committee at the hotel. Forrest Spaulding has consented to be auctioneer.

Redstone Re-elected President

Edward H. Redstone of the State Library was re-elected president of the club today, and was also named as delegate to the American Library Association meeting. Howard L. Stebbins of the Social Law Library and Lydia W. Masters of Watertown Free Public Library were chosen first and second vice-presidents and William N. Seaver of Woburn Public Library was made editor of the club's new bulletin. George H. Evans of Somerville Public Library, treasurer; Bertha V. Hartzell of Dana Hall Library, corresponding secretary; and Galen W. Hill of Millicent Library, Fairhaven, recording secretary, were all re-elected. The incorporation of the club was ratified.

The speaker of the morning was R. R. Bowker of New York, editor of the Library Journal, who gave some personal recollections of Lowell, Browning, William Black, Wilkie Collins and other celebrities. He paid a tribute to Justin Winsor of Boston Public Library and the librarians of the Athenaeum, who provided the impetus for the founding of the American Library Association in 1876 at Philadelphia. Other charter members were the late Mrs. Minerva A. Saunders ("Maw Tuckett") of Pawtucket, who was one of the first to tell children to "wash their hands and come into the library." Miss Harriet A. Matthews, many years a librarian in Lynn, and long an invalid, is another pioneer; also Miss Whitney of Concord. In those days open shelves were considered a dangerous innovation, and the excitement about them became so keen in England that the disputants hurled, not epithets, but books at each other.

Mr. Bowker knew Bryant and Longfellow's daughter, Mrs. Edith Dana, when they summered at Stockbridge and Nahant. Longfellow, he said, called popovers "poetry puffs," because there was "something inside them." In London the speaker came to know Lowell very well, and served with Junius S. Morgan on a dinner committee which invited the poet to speak. Lowell tried in his speech to quote a Spanish quatrain he had just heard, and faltered twice, and afterwards was very apologetic, saying, "I made a fool of myself. I shan't sleep a wink tonight."

William Black, with whom the speaker made a houseboat journey, became so wrought up by the tragic endings that he wrote to his novels, in spite of the protests of readers, that on finishing one book he sent post-haste to his wife, "Bring the children to Brighton. I don't know what I shall do with myself." Wilkie Collins told him that as he went upstairs at night he would be set upon by a green woman with yellow teeth who tried to bite him. Dickens made all sorts of changes in his manuscripts. Thackeray wrote a clean-cut story. Black would take notes of the weather and sky, and would walk in silence, thinking out his next chapter. Bret Harte, comparing notes with Black, said he had the habit of thinking out only his climax; then he would sit down, and the story wouldn't begin. He would scribble figure eights and then go for a walk. Sometimes, however, in California, he wrote forty-eight hours at a time.

Book Lists for Library Publicity

Edward F. Stevens, director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, on Long Island, N. Y., gave a practical talk on annotated book lists for library publicity. They should be pocket size, he said, and not too long. Some bulletins kill themselves by being too pretentious and dull.

Professor A. H. Glimmer of Tufts College will speak tonight. Tomorrow afternoon excursions will be made to the North Shore, and in the evening Mrs. May Lamberton Becker of the Saturday Review of Literature will speak in place of John Farrar, previously announced. Sunday afternoon Miss Margaret Cummings of Waltham will speak on "Modern Fiction."

The resignation of Miss Katharine P. Loring of Beverly from the personal services committee was accepted, and a message of sympathy sent to her on the recent loss of her sister. Miss Loring will have a tea for members of the club tomorrow. Incidentally she was the proctor at the first Harvard examinations for women, held fifty years ago this week.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1924

THE LIBRARIAN

THIS morning Charles F. D. Belden, Director of the Boston Public Library, was again honored by the Italian Government. Some time ago he received, from the Ravenna Committee, a medal for his interest in the Dante celebration, and this morning Cavaliere Ufficialle L. Melano Rossi, former Acting Royal Italian Consul, conferred a still greater honor on Mr. Belden by presentation of another medal direct from the House of Dante. "In conferring it upon Mr. Belden, reads the letter addressed to Cavaliere Rossi by the Librarian in the Tower of Anguillara, Rome, 'please make yourself the cordial interpreter to him of the keen appreciation of our Institute, and of all scholars of Dante in Italy, for the vigorous and intelligent work done by him on the occasion of the Dante Centenary and for the sympathetic interest which he has shown in our literature and in our country.'

The presentation address by Mr. Rossi follows:

"The literary centre for the study and teaching of Dante's works in Italy has, since 1890, always been and still is in the Palazzo della Lana (the ancient Wool Guild Building) at Florence, where a series of lectures is usually delivered each year in the adjoining hall of Or-San-Michele.

"But since the celebration of the sixtieth centenary of Dante's death it was thought that another centre was needed in Rome. This was established under the auspices and through the generous gift of the late Baron Sidney Sonnino, a picturesque medieval castle-like building, called the Torre dell' Anguillara, on the right side of the Tiber.

"This building, owned by the city of Rome, was donated by the city to the new society on Feb. 27, 1920, when Senator Benedetto Croce, the minister of public instruction, in the name of the Italian Government, sanctioned its constitution with its laws and by-laws and the building was formally presented to the new society by Mayor Vaili on Sept. 21, 1921.

"Senator Corrado Ricci of Ravenna, far-



Medal Presented to the Director of the Boston Public Library

famed as an art critic and scholar, is the president of the Casa di Dante. The public spirit of intellectual Boston is familiar to all in Italy. The treasures which the Boston Public Library contains, and the splendid works of art with which it is decorated, were not unknown to him; but direct information from a reliable source regarding the remarkable activity displayed by this institution during the busy year of the Dante celebration was needed.

"Therefore, Senator Corrado Ricci and the Council of the Casa di Dante in Rome have gladly seized this opportunity to ask me to present to you, Mr. Belden, as director of the Public Library of the City of Boston, and as a representative of the City of Boston, this bronze medal struck by the society in 1921. It is given in recognition of the importance of the Dante collection in the Public Library of Boston, which holds a high rank among such bequests in the public libraries of America; and as a token of appreciation of the lively interest taken by you as director and by the Library in promoting not only the study of the great Italian poet, but of Italian literature in America.

"Therefore, while I rejoice in being instrumental in carrying out this duty for Italy, it will also give me pleasure to convey to the Casa di Dante the accomplishment of this most pleasant little embassy."

Mr. Belden replied: "I have come to look upon you as a hearer of delightful gifts to this institution of learning. From time to time you have given us many volumes and pamphlets, photographs and pictures of interest and value. We all remember the delight we had last December when you presented to the Dante medal from the city of Ravenna. This morning it is a real privilege and honor to accept as director of the Public Library of the city of Boston and as an official of the city this interesting and significant medal of bronze sent through you by Senator Corrado Ricci and the Council of the Casa di Dante in Rome.

"It may be of interest to you to know that the Boston Public Library has on its shelves about one thousand works by

I have often in effect done," says he, "write a glowing tribute to public libraries in general and show why they still flourish and are still admired." However, thinking it wiser to show the reverse side of the question he has spoken at length on some of the limitations of the public library hoping, by so doing, to wipe out some of the old and fixed traditions which nearly all librarians and most of the general public have about public libraries.

The main point in his suggestions he puts briefly thus:

"The amount of print produced and consumed by the people of this country is today so much greater than it was, say seventy-five years ago, that it puts the portion of that print which public libraries furnish in an entirely different position from that which it once occupied. This great change in place that a public library's books now holds in the world's reading should lead to drastic changes in library management; and before long will surely do so.

"Ayer's Newspaper Annual puts the total copies of newspapers in this country at fifty-two million daily. This gives us about nineteen billion annually. Of this grand total Newark may fairly be said to absorb such a portion as its population, compared with that of the whole United States, would give to it. This works out to about 70,000,000; about the same as a purely local paper estimate.

"In Newark," says Mr. Dana, "are published four daily papers with a total daily circulation of 216,000 copies. Multiply this by a year of 310 days and add to it 3,000,000 for three Sunday papers, and you have an annual consumption by Newarkers of seventy million copies of local newspapers. These figures and those which follow do not include the reading of many of these millions of papers by from two to five members of a family. This multiplex reading cannot be set down in definite figures; but it must add greatly to the use of newspapers."

"Some deductions should be made from this total; for not all copies of these papers are read, and a considerable number of them are bought and read by persons who do not live in Newark. But the total annual consumption of the twenty-eight other general publications of Newark, week-



Boston Traveler.
June 26, 1924.

KIRSTEIN HEADS
LIBRARY TRUSTEES

Louis E. Kirstein, Boston merchant, has been elected president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, on his reappointment as a member of that board by Mayor Curley. He succeeds the Rev. Arthur T. Connolly as head of the board.

Mr. Kirstein was appointed a library trustee by Mayor Peters on Aug. 7, 1919, for a five-year term and on April 13, 1923, became vice-president of the trustees. His reappointment by Mayor Curley is for five years. The position is unsalaried.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1924

KIRSTEIN HEADS
LIBRARY TRUSTEES

Elected on Reappointment to Board by Mayor Curley

Louis E. Kirstein, Boston merchant, has been elected president of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, on his reappointment as a member of that board by Mayor Curley. He succeeds the Rev. Arthur T. Connolly as head of the board.

Mr. Kirstein was appointed a library trustee by Mayor Peters on Aug. 7, 1919, for a five-year term and on April 13, 1923, became vice-president of the trustees. His reappointment by Mayor Curley is for five years. The position is unsalaried.

Boston Post. June 26, 1924

THE
Observant
Citizen

One of Boston's most charming spots in warm weather, is one of the least patronized, according to city library officials. The inner court of the library building at Copley square, with its fountain and its lawn, all shaded by the cool masses of masonry, is a delightful place to sit and read or rest. Even on holidays, however, it is infrequently that more than half a dozen persons occupy the big stone benches.

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1924

CHURCH MUSIC EXHIBITION
AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

An exhibition designed to show the evolution of church music is now open in the Boston Public Library. Manuscripts, facsimiles and printed scores reveal the course of music notation through the ages, including the earliest known Christian hymn, with notation indicated by letters of the Greek alphabet, dating from the third century. There are on exhibition the Bay Psalm Book, the first of its kind printed in America, and Wesley's collection, America in English. This exhibition is of interest to the general public as well as to the student. The Victor Herbert exhibition is still on view in the library.

"Assuming that these papers average only ten pages each—and they probably average twice that—then Newarkers who read newspapers, probably about three-fourths of the total population, are confronted each year with about a billion and a half of newspaper pages. They are not all read, of course, but they certainly form, as a whole, by far the larger part of 'What Newarkers Read.'

"They not only make up most of the reading of Newarkers; they also point clearly to the conclusion already mentioned—that the mass of print now consumed by the people of this country is so large as to make the reading which is done through public libraries seem an almost negligible quantity.

"The effect on us of all this newspaper print is impossible to define or describe. We can only say that it must be very great. It informs, instructs, stirs our emotions, and, most surely tends to make us more thoughtful, more hostile toward anything other than the current popular mode in all things—from collars, hats and skirts to feelings toward religious dogmas, social doctrines and alien races!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1924

Dante Medal Gift to Boston Public Library

BOSTON LIBRARY
GETS DANTE MEDAL

Presentation in Behalf of Casa di Dante Is Made by Signor Rossi

Recognition of the Boston Public Library's work in promoting an appreciation and admiration of Italian literature in America, especially of the writings of Dante Alighieri, was made this morning when a bronze medal was presented to Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, in behalf of the Casa di Dante in Rome. The presentation was made by Signor Melano Rossi, long a resident of Boston and acting Italian consul-general here during the war.

The medal, which was struck by the Casa di Dante during the Dante celebration in 1921, also recognizes the "importance of the Dante collection in the Boston Public Library." More than 1000 volumes by or about Dante Alighieri are housed in the library, 500 of which are works by Dante. Half of the latter are in Italian and include six editions published in the sixteenth century.

The Casa di Dante is the second center in Italy for the study and teaching of Dante's works. The original and most important center is the Palazzo della Lana at Florence, but during the sescentary celebration it was felt that another was needed in Rome. As a result, the Baron Sidney Sonnino bought the Torre dell' Anguillara, on the right side of the Tiber, and endowed it with sufficient money to make it a permanent institution.

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Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1924

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came to know Lowell very well, and served with Julius E. Morgan on a dinner committee which invited the poet to speak. Lowell tried in his speech to quote a Spanish quatrain he had just heard, and failed twice, and afterwards was very apologetic, saying, "I made a fool of myself. I shan't stop a while longer."

William Black, with whom the speaker made a houseboat journey, became so wrought up by the tragic endings that he wrote to his novels, in spite of the protests of readers, that on finishing one book he sent post-haste to his wife, "Bring the children to Brighton. I don't know what I shall do with myself." Wilkie Collins told him that as he went upstairs at night he would be set upon by a green woman with yellow teeth who tried to bite him. Dickens made all sorts of changes in his manuscripts. Thackeray wrote a clean-cut story. Black would take notes of the weather and sky, and would walk in silence, thinking out his next chapter. Bret Harte, comparing notes with Black, said he had the habit of thinking out only his climax; then he would sit down, and the story wouldn't begin. He would scrawl figure eights and then go for a walk. Sometimes, however, in California, he wrote forty-eight hours at a time.

Book Lists for Library Publicity

Edward F. Stevens, director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, on Long Island, N. Y., gave a practical talk on annotated book lists for library publicity. They should be pocket size, he said, and not too long. Some bulletins kill themselves by being too pretentious and dull.

Professor A. H. Gilmer of Tufts College will speak tonight. Tomorrow afternoon excursions will be made to the North Shore, and in the evening Mrs. May Lamberton Becker of the Saturday Review of Literature will speak in place of John Farrar, previously announced. Sunday afternoon Miss Margaret Cummings of Waltham will speak on "Modern Fiction."

The resignation of Miss Katharine P. Loring of Beverly from the personal service committee was accepted, and a message of sympathy sent to her on the recent loss of her sister. Miss Loring will have a tea for members of the club tomorrow. Incidentally she was the proctor at the first Harvard examinations for women, held fifty years ago this week.



Medal Presented to the Director of the Boston Public Library

famed as an art critic and scholar, is the president of the Casa di Dante. The public spirit of intellectual Boston is familiar to all in Italy. The treasures which the Boston Public Library contains, and the splendid works of art with which it is decorated, were not unknown to him; but direct information from a reliable source regarding the remarkable activity displayed by this institution during the busy year of the Dante celebration was needed.

"Therefore, Senator Corrado Ricci and the Council of the Casa di Dante in Rome have gladly seized this opportunity to ask me to present to you, Mr. Belden, as director of the Public Library of the City of Boston, and as a representative of the City of Boston, this bronze medal struck by the society in 1921. It is given in recognition of the importance of the Dante collection in the Public Library of Boston, which holds a high rank among such bequests in the public libraries of America; and as a token of appreciation of the lively interest taken by you as director and by the Library in promoting not only the study of the great Italian poet, but of Italian literature in America.

"Therefore, while I rejoice in being instrumental in carrying out this duty for Italy, it will also give me pleasure to convey to the Casa di Dante the accomplishment of this most pleasant little embassy."

Mr. Belden replied: "I have come to look upon you as a bearer of delightful gifts to this institution of learning. From time to time you have given us many volumes and pamphlets, photographs and pictures of interest and value. We all remember the delight we had last December when you presented me with the Dante medal from the city of Ravenna. This morning it is a real privilege and honor to accept as director of the Public Library of the city of Boston and as an official of the city this interesting and significant medal of bronze sent through you by Senator Corrado Ricci and the Council of the Casa di Dante in Rome.

"It may be of interest to you to know that the Boston Public Library has on its shelves about one thousand works by or about Dante, of which approximately five hundred are in Italian and the remainder in other languages. Of these thousand items a third or more consist of editions of Dante's works, complete or separate, in the original Italian or Latin, or in translation.

"The Dante books in the Boston library do not, of course, approach in number, variety or rarity the eminent collections to be found at Harvard or Cornell universities. The Harvard collection has been fostered since Longfellow's day by the Harvard Dante Society of which he was the first president. Cornell was the recipient of the splendid Willard Fluke bequest. It has been the policy, however, of the Boston Public Library for many years to acquire, as soon as published, the best modern editions and commentaries of the great poet, and facsimiles of the early editions and manuscripts, so that the general student seldom need to look beyond our shelves, while a specialist will occasionally find here a title missing elsewhere.

"The cordial relations which exist between this library and the Harvard College Library was shown in the publication of a joint list of Dante literature some years ago, by the delivery of a lecture on Dante by Professor Grandgent in the library's free lecture course on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary, and by the selected lists of works on Dante recommended to us from time to time by members of the Harvard faculty.

"The Boston Public Library's Italian holdings in general literature number between and twenty thousand volumes and of these some five thousand, published since 1900, are made available through the printed catalogue, *Libri Italiani Moderni*, issued in 1922, which has a steady and gratifying circulation among our readers.

"I wish to express my great satisfaction in receiving this recognition of the service rendered in making known the wealth of Italian literature and promoting its study. When you report the accomplishments of your mission, kindly express on my behalf the appreciation of the City of Boston and that of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library for the gracious courtesy bestowed by the Council of the Casa di Dante in Rome, and say that it will be my privilege to write a personal letter of acknowledgment to Senator Ricci."

Nothing makes more surely for sound and helpful management of an institution than a cool presentation of that institution's handicaps and of the obstacles to its effective work. It is the opinion of John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Public Library and director of the Newark Museum. "I could, as

they are read, and a considerable number of them are bought and read by persons who do not live in Newark. But the total annual consumption of the twenty-eight other general publications of Newark, week-



ly and monthly, and of the many weekly and monthly publications of the city which are issued chiefly for advertising purposes, surely round out the seventy million."

"The number of newspapers published elsewhere but bought daily by New Yorkers can be only roughly estimated. A comparison of piles of them on news stands and in the arms of newsboys, which are renewed several times each day, with like piles of local papers, justifies the conclusion that the consumption here of outside papers is at least as great as is that of the home supply. This conclusion is strengthened if one includes in his estimate the daily papers bought, by commuters especially, in other cities, notably New York, and brought to Newark. The annual local consumption of outside newspapers we may then put also at seventy millions, giving a total for all newspapers of one hundred and forty millions per year.

"Assuming that these papers average only ten pages each—and they probably average twice that—then New Yorkers who read newspapers, probably about three-fourths of the total population, are confronted each year with about a billion and a half of newspaper pages. They are not all read, of course, but they certainly form, as a whole, by far the larger part of 'What New Yorkers Read.'"

"They not only make up most of the reading of New Yorkers; they also point clearly to the conclusion already mentioned—that the mass of print now consumed by the people of this country is so large as to make the reading which is done through public libraries seem an almost negligible quantity.

"The effect on us of all this newspaper print it is impossible to define or describe. We can only say that it must be very great. It informs, instructs, stirs our emotions, strengthens or weakens our prejudices, and, alas! most surely tends to make us more and more alike each year, and each year, therefore, more hostile toward anything other than the current popular mode in all things—from collars, hats and skirts to feelings toward religious dogmas, social doctrines and alien races."

"The periodicals of this country other than daily papers number about 20,000; three-fourths of these are semi-weeklies. If the 14,515 semi-weeklies issue each a thousand copies, a modest estimate, then in a year they put out a total of a billion and a half. Of 3600 monthlies, at least twelve claim a circulation of over a million. Grant to each a million and a half, and these twelve monthlies alone issue two hundred and sixteen million copies each year.

"One may almost say that in estimating the output of periodical literature in this country the wildest guess is not too wild. The figures change daily, and daily grow larger. The appetite for print in our land at the present time is never satisfied, and the more effective are the efforts to satisfy it the more insatiable it becomes. Unlike most appetites—being fed—it wants more!

"Assume then that our annual national consumption of periodicals is two billion. Again assume also that Newark takes somewhat more than its per capita share of these, and the conclusion is reached that New Yorkers see, and read to some extent, each year, about ninety million journals other than daily papers, and of dailies and other journals combined, about two hundred and thirty millions."

The change, therefore, in the position of the public library, which this immense growth in periodicals and newspapers has brought about, is one of great importance.

Observant Citizen

One of Boston's most charming spots in warm weather, is one of the least patronized, according to city library officials. The inner court of the library building at Copley square, with its fountain and its lawn, all shaded by the cool masses of masonry, is a delightful place to sit and read or rest. Even on holidays, however, it is infrequently that more than half a dozen persons occupy the big stone benches.

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1924

CHURCH MUSIC EXHIBITION AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

An exhibition designed to show the evolution of church music is now open in the Boston Public Library. Manuscripts, facsimiles and printed scores reveal the course of music notation through the ages, including the earliest-known Christian hymn, with notation indicated by letters of the Greek alphabet, dating from the third century.

There are on exhibition the Bay Psalm Book, the first of its kind printed in America, and Wesley's collection, the first collection of hymns printed in America in English. This exhibition is of interest to the general public as well as to the student. The Victor Herbert exhibition is still on view in the library.

The French Huguenots and Puritans of New England are all to be seen here. The first book printed in America, the Bay Psalm Book, is shown together with Wesley's collection of hymns, the first original hymns printed in America in English. Then come James Lyon's "Urania" and the works of Billings, whose quaint "By the Rivers of Watertown" gives an insight into musical activities of Revolutionary days. Samuel Adams sang in the choir with Billings and Paul Revere engraved the plates for his books.

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Boston Transcript

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1924

BOSTON READS THE PAPERS

Has the Largest Per Capita Newspaper Consumption in the Country, Frank H. Chase of the Boston Public Library Says

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 2—

Speaking before the American Library Association at its convention last night, Frank H. Chase of Boston Public Library told something about what people are reading in Boston. He said: "Everyone in Boston wears glasses—and uses them for reading, but the reading of Bostonians is no longer on the traditional lines which used to make the city the Athens of America. Books are still sold in Boston, to the tune of \$1.50 annually for each inhabitant, as compared with an average of forty-five cents for the country at large; but the significant fact of the moment is that Boston leads the country in the per capita consumption of newspapers."

"Reading matter never was so plentiful or so cheap as today; but the public library, at least in the large city, has little to do with its selection. The Boston Public Library system circulated about 2,000,000 volumes last year; but the output of the daily press of the city reached 250,000,000 copies for the year. For the price of a cent and from the library the citizen can purchase reading-matter to keep him fully occupied—if his mind is of the twelve-year-old type which represents the average—for two days. The bulk of Boston's reading-matter is supplied by those who are primarily interested in the sale of advertising."

Serious Books Appreciated

"Serious books are, however, more expensive and more widely appreciated than ever before. The student, the business man, the industrial worker, all make an eager demand for books—books kept up to the minute—and they all depend on the public libraries, which here find a field capable of indefinite expansion. Here, and in the great work which it is doing with children, the library of the big city finds its real opportunity. It cannot hope to contribute largely to the insatiable thirst for ephemeral reading, for purposes of excitement or relaxation."

"It is of interest that Boston prefers Hugh Walpole and W. J. Locke to Harold Bell Wright and Zane Gray; that over the bookshop counter Papini's 'Life of Christ' has been the outstanding success of the year among serious books; and that Bishop Lawrence's 'Fifty Years,' an important document in the current religious controversy, has been selling at the subway news-stands. The worst novels never reach the Boston bookstores—to say nothing of the libraries—owing to the beneficent activities of the Boston Booksellers' Committee, which suppresses in advance books regarded as likely to make trouble."

Improvement in the Newspapers

"The rank and file of readers are at the mercy of the periodical press; and it is encouraging to note the gradual improvement of the newspapers. The literary supplement assumes a larger and larger importance. The hope of raising the level of taste in the great mass of readers lies in this direction, rather than in the circulation of library books."

"The light of the body is the eye. In the great realm of education and information, including the fields of business and technology, the public library will be more and more the chief source of popular enlightenment; the education of the Nation's adults is in her hands. But the formation of character through imaginative literature—aside from the library's rich and varied work for children—is and will continue to be in the hands of the publishers of newspapers and the cheaper magazines, and the purveyors of moving pictures."

Boston Transcript
July 2, 1924

JUNIOR RED CROSS EXHIBIT

Trade School for Girls Has Display at the Public Library, Which Is to Be Sent to Czechoslovakia

An exhibit of the work of the Junior Red Cross, Boston Chapter, is now on view in the Fine Arts Room of the Boston Public Library. This exhibit will continue for two weeks and is open to the public.

A special feature is a beautiful exhibit of regular class work in the Trade School for Girls. This is to be sent to a girls' trade school in Czechoslovakia, which has already sent specimens of its work to Boston.

Posters of the American Red Cross and several European countries, original sketches made by Anna Milo Upjohn called "Around the World with the Junior Red Cross," together with pictures of Juniors at work all over the world, are here.

The exhibit includes also a display of correspondence from foreign schools, sample portfolios, with foreign and domestic schools illustrating life abroad, which have been sent to this country in exchange for similar work, toys for children in hospitals, scrap books, dolls and sewing in variety.

Helps for Printers

"A Selected List of Books on Printing and of Specimens of Early and Modern Presses" has been issued in a little handsomely-printed brochure by the Boston Society of Printers. The pamphlet gives a description of the library, which itself is considered as giving an intellectual stimulus to the visitor, through its architecture and its special collections, and the list of books helpful to the printer is classified under Historical, Technical, Design and Lettering, Bookbinding, Type Specimens, Engraving Printers' Devices and Famous Presses.

Mr. Henry Lewis Johnson, who has compiled the brochure, is to be commended for calling special attention to the open shelf books in Bates Hall and the advantage to be derived from an intimate acquaintance with the material in the Fine Arts Department. Undue space, it seems, is given to the description of the "Anglo-Saxon Review" and while the list is intentionally brief, in the hope that it will lead the reader to deeper delving, other works on bookbinding or specimens of fine bindings (of which the library has many) might have been included to greater advantage. The immediate occasion for the publication is the opening of the course in Typographical Expression in the Massachusetts Normal Art School last spring, and the list should be of great value in stimulating that original search which is most profitable to the printer who would lift his work above the commonplace.

THE SUNDAY HERALD

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1924.

BELDEN ON COMMITTEE FOR ADULT EDUCATION

Also Member of American Library Association Executive Board

Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library yesterday was appointed a member of its commission on the library and adult education by the executive committee of the American Library Association at its 46th annual convention at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The object of the commission is to develop special departments for the aid of ambitious adults and youths who want to study independently, and to provide the attention and encouragement of competent educational assistants and an adequate supply of books for the thousands of persons who wish to continue their educations through the libraries.

In connection with the project, an investigation is to be made of the more important adult educational activities in this country and abroad, including university extension and correspondence courses and an intensive study of the adult educational service of university, public and special libraries. This study will be made by L. L. Dickinson, former advisory librarian in the United States army. Funds for the purpose have been provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Mr. Belden also was named as a member of the executive board of the association. Harriet E. Howe of the Simmons College Library school, was elected a member of the association council.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924

Newspapers Versus Books

Speaking about what Bostonians read, at the convention of the American Library Association at Saratoga Springs, Mr. Frank H. Chase of the Boston Public Library emphasized the fact that Boston leads the country in per capita consumption of newspapers.

Boston is still bookish, but only a small percentage of us, it appears, are bookish in the old, traditional Boston way, for the rank and file of readers are, says Mr. Chase, "at the mercy of the periodical press," so that the molding and feeding of character through the printed page have largely devolved on the newspapers. But what of that? Says Mr. Chase further:

"It is encouraging to note the gradual improvement of the newspapers. The literary supplement assumes a larger and larger importance. The hope of raising the level of taste in the great mass of readers lies in this direction, rather than in the circulation of library books."

The serious intellectual work of the library will go on, with increasing ardor in specialized or technical subjects on the part of serious readers. It is the general cultural field in which the public has ceased to find its wants supplied by books, despite the fact that books of all kinds are available. One can lead the horse to water, but one cannot force him to drink, no matter how pure the water may be; and so with the Merian spring of culture. Culture cannot be forced into any mind or soul. It must grow naturally. Yet it can be encouraged, and those to whom the direct, traditional media of inculcating high and fine thought and feeling do not appeal, may yet cultivate those things in another way, in a way more congenial, probably, to the modern American temperament.

It would thus seem that the newspapers of today are finding a new mission. Besides giving the news, they are dressing old thought in a new and attractive garb. They are cultivating the aesthetic potentialities of their readers, are introducing them to the historical and the critical casts of mind, and are broadening their vision of both past and present. Do they, in accomplishing this, intentionally camouflage culture in order to secure interest and thus to insure reading? Sometimes, perhaps; but rather have they sensed than created the new demand they strive to supply. It is, one conceives, a matter of journalistic instinct, a phase of the same instinct that tells one what is really news and what is not. For a new or special public craving can and should thus be sensed by the periodical press, be it newspaper or magazine. That craving is itself a psychic fact and a form of news to be recognized and then ministered unto.

In short, it is not the particular path to the spring or springs of culture that is so essential: it is the creating of as many paths as may be necessary to draw many minds. It matters less whether it be in books and histories or in the current periodical that readers read to high purpose, than it does that they do thus read.

Promote a More Intensive Use

By FRANK H. CHASE, Ph. D.

Reference Librarian, Boston Public Library

THE Public Library belongs to the citizen; but the citizen doesn't know it, in five cases out of six. The first step toward a wider usefulness for the library is to arouse the citizen to an appreciation of his own property.

The public library is free to all, it lays down no curriculum, it imposes no restrictions on its students, it asks no questions. It only knows that a human being who comes to it is in want of a book or a piece of information; its one function is to give it to him, promptly and with little fuss.

In every town and city of the Commonwealth is a public library, devoted to the free and willing service of the people. The goods are there, ready for use; if the people will not come, the library has failed. And no library has ever been used to its full capacity.

Books are inexhaustible. The answer to Everyman's questions are enclosed within their covers; the attendants are ready to help Everyman to find them; but Everyman must ask. How can he be induced to do it?

The current issue of the Library Journal contains the story of an attempt made by the library in Stockton, California, to demonstrate its usefulness. It offered a prize to every person who should, during a period of two weeks, propound a question which it could not answer. The library is not a large one, but of the 400 questions asked only four were beyond its power. This illustrates the resources which are present in every public library, waiting to be asked for, and capable of ten times the service which they give at present. If only the people would ask!

Every one in Boston knows of our Public Library and its beautiful building, but only one-seventh of the population hold library cards. The people are either ignorant or sceptical or afraid. Extension is a good thing—more libraries, more books; it is, however, not extension which the libraries really need, but a more intensive use. And publicity to this end—the successful "selling" of the library to those to whom it belongs—will do more than any other single means to increase its usefulness.

One point in addition. It must be remembered that complaints are noisy, appreciation is usually silent. One hears much of persons who "never can get what they want" at the library. A large percentage of those who make this complaint "want" fiction—of which no public library can maintain a supply sufficient to meet the demand during the first weeks of a novel's life; in some cases an attendant has been careless; in some, the library ought to buy more copies of a particular book. Of every person who is disappointed, the libraries make just one use.

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x 60 SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1924

EDITORIALS BY THE PEOPLE

On Saturdays, The Traveler opens its editorial columns to the discussion of interesting and timely topics through signed articles by representative citizens.

HOW MAKE OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES MORE USEFUL?

Adaptation to the Needs of a Given Community

By GEORGE H. EVANS

Librarian, Somerville Public Library

THE problem of the suburban library is to adapt its educational program to the needs of its particular community. It will leave to the well-equipped special libraries of Boston the collection of professional treatises on such subjects as law, theology and medicine. Expense and lack of storage space forbid the maintenance of completed files of public documents, reports and the less used periodicals. Inquirers in these fields must be referred to the Boston public library or to the state library.

The area of the town and the density and type of its population are essential factors. The compact plant and intensive service required for a city of small area and exceedingly dense population like Somerville is unsuitable for one like Newton, of large area and numerous separate, self-contained communities. A considerable element of foreign-born will radically modify the work of the library. A centralized industry, such as tanning in Woburn, will tend to make the local library a source of specialized information on this subject.

The library will come much nearer to its ultimate position of usefulness when it succeeds in bringing home convincingly to the individual that it exists not merely as an agency for recreation and culture, but even more emphatically is available as a workshop and laboratory for the solution of the daily problems of the bread earner whereby his earning power is increased and his standard of living raised.

community another. A library whose readers demand all the newest fiction must be prepared to sacrifice its educational work; one serving students must buy an enormous amount of reference material.

The question of town appropriation is all-pervading. Books cost. Trained service to make these books available costs. If a community demands the best in books and personnel, it must be prepared to pay the price.

The American Library Association suggests one dollar per capita as a minimum appropriation. Comparison of library statistics indicates that approximately 50 per cent. of the income should be spent in salaries, 30 per cent. on books and periodicals and 20 per cent. for maintenance, binding, supplies and incidentals.

Mr. Citizen, how much are you paying toward adequate service in your library?

Make the Library a Cultural Centre

By REV. ERIC I. LINDH

Former Lecturer Public Schools, Gary, Ind.; Minister Bethany Congregational Church, Quincy

OUR public libraries are frequently regarded as convenient sources for popular fiction, without the expense of buying. But this by no means measures the real possibilities of the public library system; and were this all, the authorities in the case would be most derelict in their duty. In truth, the public library—and just because it is a public, a community, affair, and not a private or a specialized library—should be the cultural centre of community life. We hear much of civic centres, and their desirability; but we need cultural centres as well. The cultural and intellectual currents of a community are many and diversified—historical, literary, social, economic, scientific, philosophical. The public library should be a clearing house for these currents, stimulating them, guiding them, enriching them, by adequate provision for them, by more effective appeals to a larger constituency, and by such contacts and agencies as may be devised. Every public library building should possess a sizable auditorium where cultural interests and organizations could find shelter from time to time. College club lectures, open meetings of literary and historical societies, memorial and anniversary occasions of famous men and women and other functions of the type and character indicated would be welcomed and their work enlarged and dignified. In every community there is a far larger body of potential students and scholars than is realized. These would increasingly avail themselves of the hearty co-operation of the library staff and its resources.

Branch libraries should be established at or near public school buildings. At the central library, through an articulated plan of school and library co-operation, talks should systematically be given to regular classes on the organization of libraries, the selection, care and uses of books and library resources.

A Sheaf of Suggestions

By JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY

Director Simmons College School of Library Science

HOW can we make our library pay bigger dividends in service to our neighborhood? That is what each person in a live library has to ask constantly.

Does our service reach out as far as it might? By branches, deposits of books in every convenient place, loans to schools, to spring houses, hospitals, jails, factories, and even to

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advantage to be derived from an intimate acquaintance with the material in the Fine Arts Department. Undue space, it seems, is given to the description of the "Anglo-Saxon Review" and while the list is intentionally brief, in the hope that it will lead the reader to deeper delving, other works on bookbinding or specimens of fine bindings (of which the library has many) might have been included to greater advantage. The immediate occasion for the publication is the opening of the course in Typographical Expression in the Massachusetts Normal Art School last spring, and the list should be of great value in stimulating that original search which is most profitable to the printer who would lift his work above the commonplace.

THE SUNDAY HERALD

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1924.

BELDEN ON COMMITTEE FOR ADULT EDUCATION

Also Member of American Library Association Executive Board

Charles F. D. Belden of the Boston Public Library yesterday was appointed a member of its commission on the library and adult education by the executive committee of the American Library Association at its 46th annual convention at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The object of the commission is to develop special departments for the aid of ambitious adults and youths who want to study independently, and to provide the attention and encouragement of competent educational assistants and an adequate supply of books for the thousands of persons who wish to continue their education through the libraries.

In connection with the project, an investigation is to be made of the more important adult educational activities in this country and abroad, including university extension and correspondence courses and an intensive study of the adult educational service of university, public and special libraries. This study will be made by L. L. Dickerson, former advisory librarian in the United States army. Funds for the purpose have been provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Mr. Belden also was named as a member of the executive board of the association. Harriet E. Howe of the Simmons College library school, was elected a member of the association council.

able. One can lead the horse to water, but one cannot force him to drink, no matter how pure the water may be; and so with the Florian spring of culture. Culture cannot be forced into any mind or soul. It must grow naturally. Yet it can be encouraged, and those to whom the direct, traditional media of inculcating high and fine thought and feeling do not appeal, may yet cultivate those things in another way, in a way more congenial, probably, to the modern American temperament.

It would thus seem that the newspapers of today are finding a new mission. Besides giving the news, they are dressing old thought in a new and attractive garb. They are cultivating the aesthetic potentialities of their readers, are introducing them to the historical and the critical casts of mind, and are broadening their vision of both past and present. Do they, in accomplishing this, intentionally camouflage culture in order to secure interest and thus to insure reading? Sometimes, perhaps; but rather have they sensed than created the new demand they strive to supply. It is, one conceives, a matter of journalistic instinct, a phase of the same instinct that tells one what is really news and what is not. For a new or special public craving can and should thus be sensed by the periodical press, be it newspaper or magazine. That craving is itself a psychic fact and a form of news to be recognized and then ministered unto.

In short, it is not the particular path to the spring or springs of culture that is so essential: it is the creating of as many paths as may be necessary to draw many minds. It matters less whether it be in books and histories or in the current periodical that readers read to high purpose, than it does that they do thus read.

Boston Transcript, July 9, 1924

TELEPHONE BOOK AIDS LIBRARIES

Speaking recently before the members of the Library Institute in Boston, Frank H. Chase, reference librarian, termed the telephone book one of the best reference books in the library. By consulting it he said he could communicate with someone who could give the sources of the information and the answers to troublesome questions that citizens frequently ask. The secret of success, he declared, lies in the librarian's ability to use the telephone book. Telephone Press Service.

library.

The area of the town and the density and type of its population are essential factors. The compact plant and intensive service required for a city of small area and exceedingly dense population like Somerville is unsuitable for one like Newton, of large area and numerous separate, self-contained communities. A considerable element of foreign-born will radically modify the work of the library. A centralized industry, such as tanning in Woburn, will tend to make the local library a source of specialized information on this subject.

The library will come much nearer to its ultimate position of usefulness when it succeeds in bringing home convincingly to the individual that it exists not merely as an agency for recreation and culture, but even more emphatically is available as a workshop and laboratory for the solution of the daily problems of the bread earner whereby his earning power is increased and his standard of living raised.

Promote a More Intensive Use

By FRANK H. CHASE, Ph. D.

Reference Librarian, Boston Public Library

THE Public Library belongs to the citizen; but the citizen doesn't know it, in five cases out of six. The first step toward a wider usefulness for the library is to arouse the citizen to an appreciation of his own property.

The public library is free to all, it lays down no curriculum, it imposes no restrictions on its students, it asks no questions. It only knows that a human being who comes to it is in want of a book or a piece of information; its one function is to give it to him, promptly and with little fuss.

In every town and city of the Commonwealth is a public library, devoted to the free and willing service of the people. The goods are there, ready for use; if the people will not come, the library has failed. And no library has ever been used to its full capacity.

Books are inexhaustible. The answer to Everyman's questions are enclosed within their covers; the attendants are ready to help Everyman to find them; but Everyman must ask. How can he be induced to do it?

The current issue of the Library Journal contains the story of an attempt made by the library in Stockton, California, to demonstrate its usefulness. It offered a prize to every person who should, during a period of two weeks, propound a question which it could not answer. The library is not a large one, but of the 400 questions asked only four were beyond its power. This illustrates the resources which are present in every public library, waiting to be asked for, and capable of ten times the service which they give at present. If only the people would ask!

Every one in Boston knows of our Public Library and its beautiful building, but only one-seventh of the population hold library cards. The people are either ignorant or sceptical or afraid. Extension is a good thing—more libraries, more books; it is, however, not extension which the libraries really need, but a more intensive use. And publicity to this end—the successful "selling" of the library to those to whom it belongs—will do more than any other single means to increase its usefulness.

One point in addition. It must be remembered that complaints are noisy, appreciation is usually silent. One hears much of persons who "never can get what they want" at the library. A large percentage of those who make this complaint "want" fiction—of which no public library can maintain a supply sufficient to meet the demand during the first weeks of a novel's life; in some cases an attendant has been careless; in some, the library ought to buy more copies of a particular book. Of every person thus disappointed, the libraries make just one request: that the unsatisfied applicant go to a responsible official and state his case fully; the library has a right to know where it has fallen short.

The library which does not serve is a failure. If its means are insufficient to enable it to give adequate service, an insistent public demand is the strongest argument for enlarged funds.

The Responsibility of the Public

By EDITH KATHLEEN JONES

General Secretary, Division of Public Libraries, Massachusetts Department of Education

FOR efficient library service two things are essential: a sufficient quantity of selected books and a capable librarian, with intelligent assistants to connect books and people. Each factor is useless without the other, and the lack of either occasions most of the criticism from the public.

Librarianship is a profession on a par with teaching. It requires equal education, culture, training. The salaries should be commensurate. If college men and women are to be attracted to library work, they must be assured of good salaries and opportunity for advancement.

In selecting books, the nature and tastes of the community must be considered. A factory city with congested population of all nationalities presents one problem, the scattered rural

community another. A library whose readers demand all the newest fiction must be prepared to sacrifice its educational work; one serving students must buy an enormous amount of reference material.

The question of town appropriation is all-pervading. Books cost. Trained service to make these books available costs. If a community demands the best in books and personnel, it must be prepared to pay the price.

The American Library Association suggests one dollar per capita as a minimum appropriation. Comparison of library statistics indicates that approximately 50 per cent. of the income should be spent in salaries, 30 per cent. on books and periodicals and 20 per cent. for maintenance, binding, supplies and incidentals.

Mr. Citizen, how much are you paying toward adequate service in your library?

Make the Library a Cultural Centre

By REV. ERIC I. LINDH

Former Lecturer Public Schools, Gary, Ind.; Minister Bethany Congregational Church, Quincy

OUR public libraries are frequently regarded as convenient sources for popular fiction, without the expense of buying. But this by no means measures the real possibilities of the public library system; and were this all, the authorities in the case would be most derelict in their duty. In truth, the public library—and just because it is a public, a community, affair, and not a private or a specialized library—should be the cultural centre of community life. We hear much of civic centres, and their desirability; but we need cultural centres as well. The cultural and intellectual currents of a community are many and diversified—historical, literary, social, economic, scientific, philosophical. The public library should be a clearing house for these currents, stimulating them, guiding them, enriching them, by adequate provision for them, by more effective appeals to a larger constituency, and by such contacts and agencies as may be devised. Every public library building should possess a sizable auditorium where cultural interests and organizations could find shelter from time to time. College club lectures, open meetings of literary and historical societies, memorial and anniversary occasions of famous men and women and other functions of the type and character indicated would be welcomed and their work enlarged and dignified. In every community there is a far larger body of potential students and scholars than is realized. These would increasingly avail themselves of the hearty co-operation of the library staff and its resources.

Branch libraries should be established at or near public school buildings. At the central library, through an articulated plan of school and library co-operation, talks should systematically be given to regular classes on the organization of libraries, the selection, care and uses of books and library resources.

A Sheaf of Suggestions

By JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY

Director Simmons College School of Library Science

HOW can we make our library pay bigger dividends in service to our neighborhood? That is what each person in a live library has to ask constantly.

Does our service reach out as far as it might? By branches, deposits of books in every convenient place, loans to schools, to engine houses, hospitals, jails, factories, we can extend it so that whosoever will may drink of knowledge from the book. Even a book wagon is possible, as Somerville knows.

Ought we to link up with a stronger system? New York faced that question by merging her independent libraries into the New York Public Library, Hamilton County, O., answered it by forming a county system to lend the strength of all to each. California makes the county a library unit throughout the state.

Counties are unthinkable library units in New England, so when the towns come to mobilize their library forces they must evolve a method more suited to their local genius.

Can we increase profitable service by putting in better librarians? The best library investment possible is well educated librarians, trained especially for the work, and vitally interested in giving the public the best assistance. It takes fewer of them to accomplish the same quantity of work. They can choose books, run the machinery smoothly, help persons who want to study up subjects, and advise about reading.

Shall we help the city fathers? New York has a municipal reference library in its municipal building; Detroit, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Seattle, have municipal reference rooms in their main buildings. We, too, must do something.

Do we advertise the library enough? Advertising "sells" the library as truly as it does soap.

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Spartanfield Republican July 6, 1924

Pleased With What Boston Is Reading

The 46th annual conference of the American Library Association was held last week at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. In an address on "What People Are Reading in Boston," Frank H. Chase of the Boston Public Library said:

"Everyone in Boston wears glasses—and uses them for reading, but the reading of Bostonians is no longer on the traditional lines which used to make the city the Athens of America. Books are still sold in Boston, to the tune of \$1.50 annually for each inhabitant, as compared with an average of 45 cents for the country at large; but the significant fact of the moment is that Boston leads the country in the per capita consumption of newspapers."

"Reading matter was never so plentiful or so cheap as today, but the public library, at least in the large city, has little to do with its selection. The Boston Public Library system circulated about 3,000,000 volumes last year, but each of two Boston newspapers sold over 2,500,000 copies weekly, and the entire output of the daily press of the city reached 550,000,000 copies for the year. For the price of a carfare to and from the library the citizen can purchase reading matter to keep him fully occupied—if his mind is of the 12-year-old type which represents the average—for two days. The bulk of Boston's reading matter is supplied by those who are primarily interested in the sale of advertising."

"Serious books are, however, more expensive and more widely appreciated than ever before. The student, the business man, the industrial worker, all make an eager demand for books—books kept up to the minute—and they all depend on the public libraries, which here find a field capable of indefinite expansion. Here, and in the great work which it is doing with children, the library of the big city finds its real opportunity. It cannot hope to contribute largely to the insatiable thirst for ephemeral reading, for purposes of excitement or relaxation."

"It is of interest that Boston prefers Hugh Walpole and W. J. Locke to Harold Bell Wright and Zane Grey; that over the bookshop counter Paderewski's 'Life of Christ' has been the outstanding success of the year among serious books; and that Bishop Lawrence's 'Fifty Years,' an important document in the current religious controversy, has been selling at the subway newsstands. The worst novels never reach the Boston bookstores—to say nothing of the libraries—owing to the beneficent activities of the Boston booksellers' committee, which suppresses in advance books regarded as likely to make trouble."

"The rank and file of readers are at the mercy of the periodical press, and it is encouraging to note the gradual improvement of the newspapers. The literary supplement assumes a larger and larger importance, and the serial publication in daily papers of such works as the letters of Walter H. Page and Maj. Butt—the latter in advance of book publication—marks a significant movement. The hope of raising the level of taste in the great mass of readers lies in this direction, rather than in the circulation of library books."

In a talk on "What People Are Reading in California," Milton J. Ferguson, librarian of the California State Library, said:

"Californians read everything. Through their 139 public libraries, through their 42 county libraries having 3,000,000 volumes, 4047 branches, 2100 of which are in schools; through their State library at the head of the system, they can readily, easily, quickly secure any book fancy or vo-

cation may require. The children of our state are growing up with books; they are learning, day by day, that education means the ability to use one's powers, to utilize the stored-up experience of the past as recorded in the printed page. Adult education is being practiced by us."

"It is no surprising thing to a country librarian to receive a request from the heart of the mountains, three days beyond the end of the wagon road, a place so remote that a Ford has never penetrated or a road estate sign reared its head, for the 10-volume edition of Nicolay & Hay's 'Abraham Lincoln.' No doubt you smile, thinking some ambitious teacher, procuring it for a term, is conducting her studies for a higher degree; but I tell you the set is wanted for a half-breed Indian miner who, though holed in the distant wilds, has a heart beating in harmony with the teachings of a great and kindly patriot. With such a plan is there not cause for hope that books may make their contribution to democratic stability, to human happiness?"

"Men move slowly down the avenues of time. Miracles may not be fashioned in a day. We shall not awake on the morrow to find all men made wise by reading, to find crime abolished through the wisdom of books, to find prosperity and plenty captured and confined, world without end, in the grass plot before the door. But people are reading in California, that we know; their opportunity to read is abundant and increasing. We are not exercised greatly over what they read. Let the state, the nation, read deeply, and we may face the future with easy conscience."

Libraries Should Seek to Books
The president of the association, Judson T. Jennings of Seattle, took his text from the English prayer book: "We have left undone those things which we ought to have done; and we have done those things which we ought not to have done."

In developing library service for the public, librarians have been obliged to overcome many obstacles and to acquire books and money in various ways. This experience has developed in librarians the spirit of the missionary and the welfare worker. Because of their keen desire to serve, librarians have taken over functions more or less foreign to literary work. An illustration of such services he mentioned the maintenance of art galleries, museums, and lecture courses, the collecting of lantern slides, music rolls and phonograph records, and the installation of pianos and phonographs.

"Mr. Jennings's thesis was that library work deals primarily with books and reading and that the legitimacy of any service that may be undertaken will depend upon the closeness of its relation to this primary function."

He claimed that there was still much to be done in the legitimate field of providing books and reading. One-half the people in the United States are without free library service. No serious effort should be made to provide libraries where none now exist.

He also argued for an active participation by libraries in the world movement for adult education. Mr. Jennings claimed that the success of our government depends on general education, that the great majority of children leave school with little more than the ability to read, that the chief tool in education is the book, and that librarians must work out plans by which these students may continue their education through reading.

He outlined a scheme by which libraries might render such service through readers' advisors, carefully prepared reading lists on a great variety of subjects, by systematic advertising, and especially by getting in touch with children leaving school.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1924

Noon-Time Browsing in Boston Library's Courtyard



Daily From 12 Until 2 O'clock Selected Books Are Available for Outdoor Reading

Library Courtyard Made Haven for Quiet Noon-Time Reading

Open-Shelf Selection Draws Many Visitors to Browse Among Varying Books and Escape Heat of Day

The columned, vaulting courtyard of the Boston Public Library, with its grilled windows vaguely suggestive of old Spain, and its pool in the center with the fountain, always has drawn visitors in the summer time. Some have come to sit; others to walk through the stone-floored corridor. The rim of jade tiling on the inner roof, the tawny awnings bowing out from the upper windows, the fat bay trees trimmed meticulously and standing straight and severe in their bright green tubs, the feathery flat tops of small trees of the sumac family, and the pigeons always have been things people came into the courtyard to contemplate in the quiet. The stone benches were never particularly comfortable but a globe of topaz light in an upper window, hanging like the burnished lamp of a fairy sometimes has been known to be compensation for their chary hospitality.

Now there is a new reason for visiting the courtyard. A week ago the trustees agreed upon it as an experiment—just for the noon hours, from 12 to 2. They arranged to send 50 books—travel, fiction, poetry, history, and some magazines down there and let people take them to read there in the courtyard during the two hours

She came out into the courtyard, smiling gently at the pool and the trees and the sunlight checkering the heights of the building. She smiled at the pigeons hurrying about the edge of the pool, pecking at the crystals spattering their iridescent plumage. She smiled at the girl sitting at the desk loaded with books. She sat down a few moments, taking off her black silk gloves and rolling them into a neat ball. Then she went to the desk. She tells the librarian:

"I saw in the paper that they were going to put some books in the courtyard. I thought I'd come in to see what it was about. It sounded so kind of nice and friendly and comfortable. I'm visiting my daughter in Malden. This morning it was cool so she let me come in town shopping. Not much shopping you know, but I like to look around. Our library at home is only open three days a week. Seems as if always those days were my busy days. So I thought I'd come in here while I was in town. You know there's a book I always wanted to see—I don't suppose it's here. It's . . ."

The rest was lost in the chatter of a half dozen girls dashing through the door, come, also, on a tour of inspection.

But a bit later there sat on one of the benches the little person with

Boston Herald, July 14, 1924

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The idea has become popular. In the week since Miss Margaret Lappen and Miss Mary Prim were appointed to divide between them the two-hour period and to preside each for an hour, over the collection ranged on the desk and the one portable rack, hundreds of people have come into the courtyard to get books to read there. They have brought with them the most diverse tastes and they have been of the most diverse types themselves.

The young woman of today, with sleek, bobbed hair, who moves so swiftly, is there, promptly at 12, and holding her literary selection until the last instant before 2. She occupies one of the more comfortable library chairs, brought down from upstairs. She reads the Atlantic Monthly with a sort of brisk manner, as one who would say: "Look here, I read you, but I am of this age. Nothing whatever about me is conservative, and don't forget it."

Many persons come into the courtyard, bringing their own. Newspapers, paper-covered books in French, a copy of Edna Ferber's "So Big," books on radio, all manner of books. Sometimes, having cast stern eyes over the collection on the desk, they discard their own for an hour with something else they suddenly find indispensable to them.

There was the little person who came in a day or two ago. A very little person she was—the sort who, at home, always has spice cookies in a brown jar for the children—with silver hair and gay blue eyes. There were gay rambling roses in her homemade bonnet and sprigs of roses in the dull blue muslin of her dress.

She came out into the courtyard, smiling gently at the pool and the trees and the sunlight checkering the heights of the building. She smiled at the pigeons hurrying about the edge of the pool, pecking at the crystals spattering their iridescent plumage. She smiled at the girl sitting at the desk loaded with books. She sat down a few moments, taking off her black silk gloves and rolling them into a neat ball. Then she went to the desk. She tells the librarian:

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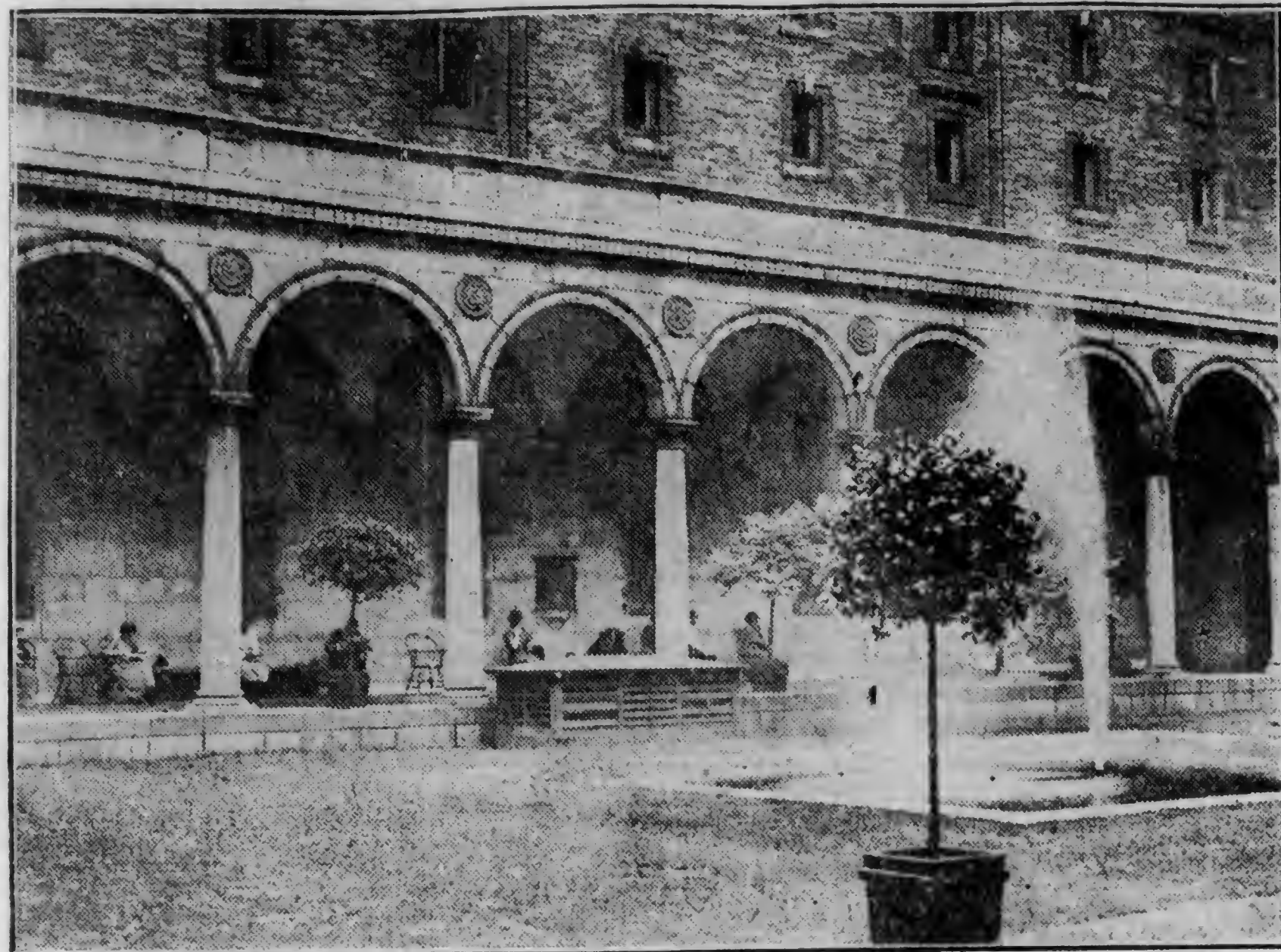
But a bit later there sat on one of the benches the little person with silver hair. Her black silk gloves lay in her lap carefully rolled. She was turning the leaves of a book in the stupid tan binding library use makes necessary. Now and then she paused to look at the pigeons. And always she smiled.

The transforming of the courtyard into a two-hour library each day is a measure which makes for pleasant occupation and amiability. For those who come to make a break in the pressure of the day, to read a paragraph or two in some book chosen at random, there is refreshment and inspiration and, frequently, entertainment.

Boston Herald, July 14, 1924

Miss Agnes C. Doyle has sailed on the S. S. Homeric for a visit in London and extended travel on the continent.

BOSTON POST, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1924
NOT A DOGE'S PALACE!



It's the courtyard of the Public Library, and it's the coolest spot in Boston these days. There is cloistered calm beneath the arches and good books to read within.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 4, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1924

Letters to the Editor

A MATTER OF GRAVE PUBLIC CONCERN

To the Editor of the Transcript:
At this "zoological moment," when our State House dome is so resplendently regilded and once again become a beacon light to our city, would it not be an appropriate gesture if our city fathers would see fit to restore the grimy features of our majestic Library lions to their pristine grandeur? Give their faces the once-over with a cleansing and efficient sand-blast? One is shocked to observe that their august expression is fast becoming indistinct, vacuous, positively subnormal; even a cat has its pride, and I have half expected to see a massive paw lifted to massage one of those granite jaws, after the manner of our harmless, necessary house cat, dear to our hearths and homes.

I sincerely hope our revered betters will concentrate upon this matter of grave public concern before those dignified and impressive whiskers become wholly obliterated.
Boston, July 14.
LAURA SIMMONS

Boston American - July 18, 1924

HUB LIBRARY BRANCHES IN BAD SHAPE

Annual Report Notes Unsanitary Conditions; More Books Being Taken Home

Boston is reading more library books than ever before. The home circulation from the public library system, for the year ending January 31, last, was 2,922,861 volumes, compared with 2,768,984 for the previous year. This was a gain of 153,877. Director Charles F. D. Belden notes in his report to the trustees, just out.

Curiously, there was a loss in direct home use from the central library of 16,142 volumes. The branch circulation, exclusive of the deposits of books sent from the central library to schools and institutions, showed a gain of 150,074, and there was an increase of 23,762 in these "deposits."

The city appropriation for book purchase for 1923-24 was cut from \$100,000, which it had been for the two previous years, to \$90,000, which, after setting aside the sums necessary for periodicals and newspapers, left the money available for books for the central library and its branches 15 per cent. less than in 1922-23.

Of the branches, the work done, says the director, is very satisfactory. Some of the branches are housed in fine, modern library buildings, some of the other branch buildings are fairly good, but a number of the older quarters, Director Belden states, are today entirely too small, and frequent complaints of serious inadequacy of these buildings are heard.

BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1924

CONDITIONS IN THE BRANCH LIBRARIES CAUSE CRITICISM

Examining Committee Calls Some of Them Wicked and Cruel and Blot on Library

FINDS DIRT AND DISORDER

Library Circulation Has Risen to Nearly 3,000,000, Says Report of Trustees

Conditions, which occasion the employment of such terms as wicked and cruel and a "blot on the good name of the library," exist in many of the branches of the Boston Public Library, according to the report of the examining committee, which is included with the reports of the trustees and the director in the annual report of the library to the mayor. The committee found dirt and disorder in municipal buildings occupied in part by the library, and in leased quarters it says the facilities are inadequate. Poor lighting in the libraries is called an evil crying for redress.

The circulation of the library has reached nearly 3,000,000 and the accessions last year were 75,334 volumes. The trustees show that the receipts were \$924,682, of which \$779,935 was the regular city appropriation, 50,000 a special appropriation for an addition to the central library, and the remainder income from trust funds, which amounted to \$698,313. The trustees favor the establishment of the business men's branch preferably in the Chamber of Commerce building, but lack funds to carry this plan in operation. Special mention is made by the trustees of the retirement of Otto Fleischer as assistant librarian, for more than thirty years connected with the service.

Examining Committee Criticizes Conditions in Branches

In its report the examining committee says in part:

The committee finds thirty-one branches of the library in operation. Of these, nine are housed in buildings owned by the library; nine in rooms in municipal buildings; and thirteen in buildings or rooms leased from private owners. Not one of the buildings owned by the library is unsuitable or unattractive. But the conditions of many of the other buildings are a blot on the good name of the library. The first recommendation of the committee is that the library should be given larger freedom in the municipal buildings—freedom, namely, to keep clean. At present, entrances are cluttered and dirty; staircases are defaced and ill-lighted; the janitor's service to the branch library is in many cases highly unsatisfactory; yet the library authorities are helpless to improve conditions because these matters are under the care of a separate city department. The branch at City Point is typical of these poor conditions. That at Dorchester is likewise so. Inadequate rooms, repairs sadly neglected, dirt and disorder reigning in rooms and halls—and the library not in the least responsible for the conditions. The difficulty can be remedied by the application of one of the fundamental principles of good housekeeping for public institutions. The library should be given by the city the money to do its own cleaning, when housed in municipal buildings. Divided responsibility is sure to stand for dirt and disorder. Let the united vote of the examining committee persuade the city to remedy this long-standing abuse. The standard of order and beauty held by the Public Library may well be above the standards of other municipal departments. Let it do its right share toward lifting the others up, rather than submit tamely to being dragged down to the lower level.

Of the thirteen branches occupying rooms leased from private owners, much the same report must be made. Only two or three of them are what they ought to be. Many are entirely unsuitable in their plan. A square room where children and adults must be seated near together, where the librarian has insufficient desk room, where books in the busy hours must be heaped on the floor where quiet is impossible—all these bad features have to be accepted as a matter of course in rented rooms. In many places the librarian has used the utmost ingenuity in making the best of inconvenience. But the city should certainly lose no time in providing better quarters at Roxbury, Mount Bowdoin, Warren street, Boylston Station, Jeffries Point, Orient Heights, Mattapan, Roxbury Crossing, Parker Hill and Andrew Square.

Finds Lighting Improper
Another evil crying for redress, is the poor lighting in many of the branches. The committee says that in many of the branches the lighting is so poor that it is impossible to read. The committee recommends that the city should provide for the proper lighting of the library buildings.

1923 it was 2,941,033. This is an extraordinary record. But it must give us pause when we discover that the amount of money allotted to the thirty-one branches last year for the purchase of new books was \$66,500. In purchasing power this is equal, perhaps, to 40,000 volumes, and must suffice for all branch replacements, new books, and deposits, a number wholly inadequate to meet the fast-growing demands of the public. It is only as we ponder on these figures that we begin to realize what is the responsibility of the city of Boston to meet a hunger of the mind as keen as any hunger of the body—to guard against a starvation more bitter and perhaps more dangerous than that of following a famine.

Needs of the Scholar
The call for "easy reading" for our little, foreign-born children is a loud one. So is the call for books in foreign languages. So is the call for all sorts of books supplementary to the work of the schools. Meantime, the great tradition of the past bids us not to forget that high scholarship has not asked in vain the help of the Boston Public Library. Learning does not stand still. We cannot live on the reputation of our noble "Special Collections." By our loyalty to those whose "plain living and high thinking" we put us in possession of our treasures, we are bound not to withhold our gifts for today's needs of the great scholars. The Public Library ought to find mention in the will of every man and woman who loves books and loves our City. But when bequests are few and far between, the demand for service must be met each year. "Books, books, and yet more books!" The cry comes from the scholar whose learning without the great books must go unfulfilled. It comes even as loudly from the little child, who, in this country, may in his turn become a famous scholar or a great inventor—and who, like the scholar, starves without the printed page. For men, women, and children, Carlyle's true words gain emphasis with the passing years—"In books lies the soul of the whole Past Time; the true University of these days is a Collection of Books."

One of the problems confronting the director of the main library is that of providing additional space for the accommodation of new departments and of departments that should be enlarged. The teachers' room is inadequate for its purpose. So is the children's room. More open shelf room is necessary. If increased space is to be provided, it must be gained either by adding at least two floors to the annex at a heavy expense, or by utilizing for the service of the public the area now devoted to printing and binding. We recommend that the trustees and director consider the possibility of removing the printing and binding departments to some other location, thus releasing for other purposes the space now employed in handling that mechanical work. If this is not feasible, we suggest that the work of printing and binding be done outside the library, at the city printing plant, or elsewhere.

In addition to the needs of the children's room and the teachers' room, the periodical and newspaper rooms both very widely used, deserve and require better facilities.

- 1.—That the increased demand for books be met.
- 2.—That the question of obtaining more space for new departments be considered.
- 3.—That the feasibility of the suggested plan of segregating the printing and binding departments from the main plant be debated.
- 4.—That larger appropriations and larger permanent endowment funds be sought.
- 5.—That the old linotype machines be exchanged for more modern ones.
- 6.—That larger freedom in overseeing the cleaning of libraries housed in municipal buildings be granted.
- 7.—That the lighting throughout the library be improved.
- 8.—That the salaries of heads of departments be raised to equal at least those given by other cities containing equally large libraries.
- 9.—That the opening of a business men's library be accomplished as soon as possible. This has been suggested several times by previous committees, and this committee hopes the repetition of the demand will emphasize the importance of the request.

Total Circulation Near Three Million Mark

The report of the director is in part as follows:
A gain of 153,877 in the home circulation of books during the year is a matter for satisfaction. The total circulation was 2,922,861 volumes, compared with 2,768,984 for the year previous. The branch circulation, exclusive of "deposits" of books sent to schools and institutions, shows a gain of 150,074 volumes and the Central Library a loss in direct home use of 16,142 volumes. There was an increase of 23,762 volumes in the number of books sent from the Central Library and branches to schools and institutions. The loss in circulation from the Central Library would seem to be in line with similar losses in circulation reported by many of the large libraries of the country. In Boston it is believed to be insignificant. Certainly the saturation point of books available for circulation from the Library system has not been reached, as it is estimated that a borrower falls six or eight times out of every ten that he tries to procure from the Library or its branches any modern

reports from many chambers of commerce, the Federal Reserve bulletins and other publications relating to banks and banking, surveys of current business and commerce, etc. Constant use is made of the large collection of school, college and institution catalogues, and the vocational service files.

Much Demand for Periodicals

The custodian reports that never have the periodical rooms been so crowded. Not infrequently all the available seats are occupied. The leading cause of the growing use of periodicals is the interest in current events shown by the general public and by the students from the various schools and institutions of higher learning.

The stock of children's books in the Central Library and the thirty-one branches has been replenished by the purchase of 33,763 volumes, which includes new books, additional copies and replacements.

Work Among Children

All the reports from the branch libraries discuss at some length the constantly growing work with children, which the librarians are sometimes unable to conduct in a systematic and orderly way in rooms of insufficient size or unsatisfactory location. Where quarters are large enough to accommodate considerable numbers, too often there is a crying need of assistants properly qualified to give the sort of personal attention which is the basis of sound and intelligent relations with boys and girls. The volume and importance of library work with children leaves no doubt as to the pressing necessity of unifying and coordinating the work by means of a more definite organization than exists at present. In twenty-one of the thirty-one branches the use of children's books constitutes more than fifty per cent of the total circulation. At the North End branch it reaches eighty-eight per cent, while in all the branches the demands for reference work with children are steadily increasing. Attention must immediately be given to building up an adequate body of trained assistants for the development of this important phase of the library's activities.

The total circulation of the branch system for the fiscal year was 2,394,033 volumes, compared with 2,424,014 the year before, a gain in branch circulation of 170,019 volumes. Twenty-five branches gained and six lost in circulation. The greatest gains were at Andrew Square, Mount Bowdoin, South Boston, Warren street, South End, West End and North End; the losses were at Upham's Corner, Roxbury, Parker Hill, Orient Heights, Charlestown and Mount Pleasant.

Conclusion

As was pointed out in the report of a year ago, "the time has come when the library either must lose its scholarly standing or must fail to serve the great reading public in its call for recreational reading and the less solid books of non-fiction," unless increased funds are at the disposition of the Board of Trustees. Instead of being among the three or four notable free public libraries of the United States, the Boston Library must be content to drop into the second class of these institutions of learning. There is need of money, not only for books of all kinds, but for extended service to the public through new branches, for equipment of a more modern nature, especially in the Central Library, and for a greater number of assistants, adequately trained for the professional positions in a great educational institution.

Boston Transcript

124 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1924

Letters to the Editor

A MATTER OF GRAVE PUBLIC CONCERN

To the Editor of the Transcript:

At this "zoological moment," when our State House dome is so resplendently regilded and once again becomes a beacon light to our city, would it not be an appropriate gesture if our city fathers would see fit to restore the grimy features of our majestic Library lions to their pristine grandeur? Give their faces the once-over with a cleansing and efficient sand-blast? One is shocked to observe that their august exequation is fast becoming indistinct, vacuous, positively subnormal; even a cat has its pride, and I have half expected to see a massive paw lifted to massage one of those granite jaws, after the manner of those harmless necessary house cat, dear to our hearths and homes.

I sincerely hope our revered betters will concentrate upon this matter of grave public concern before those dignified and impressive whiskers become wholly cluttered.

LAURA SIMMONS

Boston, July 14.

HUB LIBRARY BRANCHES IN BAD SHAPE

Annual Report Notes Unsanitary Conditions; More Books Being Taken Home

Boston is reading more library books than ever before. The home circulation from the public library system, for the year ending January 31, last, was 2,922,861 volumes, compared with 2,768,984 for the previous year. This was a gain of 153,877. Director Charles F. D. Belden notes in his report to the trustees, just out.

Curiously, there was a loss in direct home use from the central library of 16,142 volumes. The branch circulation, exclusive of the deposits of books sent from the central library to schools and institutions, showed a gain of 150,074, and there was an increase of 23,762 in these "deposits."

The city appropriation for book purchase for 1923-24 was cut from \$100,000, which it had been for the two previous years, to \$90,000, which, after setting aside the sums necessary for periodicals and newspapers, left the money available for books for the central library and its branches 15 per cent. less than in 1922-23.

Of the branches, the work done, says the director, is very satisfactory. Some of the branches are housed in fine, modern library buildings, some of the other branch buildings are fairly good, but a number of the older quarters, Director Belden states, are today entirely too small, and frequent complaints of serious inadequacy of these buildings are heard.

Of which \$719,555 was the regular city appropriation, 30,000 a special appropriation for an addition to the central library, and the remainder in some form from trust funds, which amounted to \$698,313.17. The trustees favor the establishment of the business men's branch preferably in the Chamber of Commerce building, but lack funds to carry this plan into operation. Special mention is made by the trustees of the retirement of Otto Fleischer as assistant librarian, for more than thirty years connected with the service.

Examining Committee Criticizes Conditions in Branches

In its report the examining committee says in part:

The committee finds thirty-one branches of the library in operation. Of these, nine are housed in buildings owned by the library; nine in rooms in municipal buildings; and thirteen in buildings or rooms leased from private owners. Not one of the buildings owned by the library is unsuitable or unattractive. But the conditions of many of the other buildings are a blot on the good name of the library.

The first recommendation of the committee is that the library should be given larger freedom in the municipal buildings—freedom, namely, to keep clean. At present, entrances are cluttered and dirty; staircases are defaced and ill-lighted; the janitor's service to the branch library is in many cases highly unsatisfactory; yet the library authorities are helpless to improve conditions because these matters are under the care of a separate city department.

The branch at City Point is typical of these poor conditions. That at Dorchester is wickily so. Inadequate rooms, repairs sadly neglected, dirt and disorder reigning in rooms and halls—and the library not in the least responsible for the conditions. The difficulty can be remedied by the application of one of the fundamental principles of good housekeeping for public institutions. The library should be given by the city the money to do its own cleaning, when housed in municipal buildings. Divided responsibility is sure to stand for dirt and disorder. Let the united vote of the examining committee persuade the city to remedy this longstanding abuse. The standard of order and beauty held by the Public Library may well be above the standards of other municipal departments. Let it do its right—ful share toward lifting the others up, rather than submit tamely to being dragged down to the lower level.

Of the thirteen branches occupying rooms leased from private owners, much the same report must be made. Only two or three of them are what they ought to be. Many are entirely unsuitable in their plan. A square room where children and adults must be seated near together, where the librarian has insufficient desk room, where books in the busy hours must be heaped on the floor, where quiet is impossible—all these bad features have to be accepted as a matter of course in rented rooms. In many places the librarian has used the utmost ingenuity in making the best of inconveniences. But the city should certainly lose no time in providing better quarters at Roxbury, Mount Bowdoin, Warren street, Boylston Station, Jeffries Point, Orient Heights, Mattapan, Roxbury Crossing, Parker Hill and Andrew Square.

Another evil crying for redress, is the improper lighting of many of the branches. Mere business economy would dictate that an expert on lighting should be employed to go with the Supervisor through the thirty-one branches and prescribe for the difficulties which he will find in eighty-five per cent of them. It is actual cruelty to tempt children to read in badly lighted rooms. Even the new South End Branch suffers from the lights being too high, and has no daylight—an almost incredible architectural blunder for the housing of a library. The Hyde Park Branch, one of the best branch buildings, has poor lighting in its children's room. The West End Branch—famous historic building that it is visited by many as a landmark of Old Boston—has a lighting system most inadequate, the lights being several feet too high and of too small lighting power. If these most important and modern branches must be judged faulty in lighting, what can we say of the Mattapan, East Boston, Orient Heights, Dorchester, and Lower Mills Branches? Every adult reader is needlessly annoyed by being compelled to work in semi-darkness, and every child is cruelly exposed to severe eye-strain which may involve impaired vision all through life. The city should give the library a sum of money to employ an expert, and he should have power to advise and install excellent electric lighting in every room belonging to the Boston Public Library.

The sub-committee on branches wishes to throw special emphasis in its report on just three matters. The first is that of improvement in cleanliness, and in the keeping up of repairs, by making it possible for the branches in municipal buildings, and so far as possible in rented quarters, to be themselves responsible for cleaning, painting, etc. The second is the problem of proper lighting of all rooms where reading is done. The third, and most important, is the old cry—"Books, books, and yet more books." The real test of the work of a great public library is the figures which tell of the growth in circulation. It is difficult to compile enlightening statistics as to the use of books in the library buildings. A great many books may be called for which are little used. On the other hand, with open shelves, large numbers of books are unused of which no record is kept. But the circulation is a tolerably reliable measure of the use of the library. During the past five years the branch circulation has increased more than 47 per cent. For the year 1919 it was 1,755,190; for the year

1923 it was 2,768,984. The regular city appropriation, 30,000 a special appropriation for an addition to the central library, and the remainder in some form from trust funds, which amounted to \$698,313.17. The trustees favor the establishment of the business men's branch preferably in the Chamber of Commerce building, but lack funds to carry this plan into operation. Special mention is made by the trustees of the retirement of Otto Fleischer as assistant librarian, for more than thirty years connected with the service.

One of the problems confronting the director of the main library is that of providing additional space for the accommodation of new departments and of departments that should be enlarged. The teachers' room is inadequate for its purpose. So is the children's room. More space is to be provided, it must be gained either by adding at least two floors to the annex at a heavy expense, or by utilizing for the service of the public the area now devoted to printing and binding. We recommend that the trustees and director consider the possibility of removing the printing and binding departments to some other location, thus releasing for other purposes the space now employed in handling that mechanical work. If this is not feasible, we suggest that the work of printing and binding be done outside the library, at the city printing plant, or elsewhere.

In addition to the needs of the children's room and the teachers' room, the periodical and newspaper rooms both very widely used, deserve and require better facilities.

Recommendations

1.—That the increased demand for books be met.

2.—That the question of obtaining more space for new departments be considered.

3.—That the feasibility of the suggested plan of segregating the printing and binding departments from the main plant be debated.

4.—That larger appropriations and larger permanent endowment funds be sought.

5.—That the old linotype machines be exchanged for more modern ones.

6.—That larger freedom in overseeing the cleaning of libraries housed in municipal buildings be granted.

7.—That the lighting throughout the whole library system be improved.

8.—That the salaries of heads of departments be raised to equal at least those given by other cities containing equally large libraries.

9.—That the opening of a business men's library be accomplished as soon as possible. This has been suggested several times by previous committees, and this committee hopes the repetition of the demand will emphasize the importance of the request.

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The total accessions for the year were 75,324 volumes, of which 42,190 were acquired by purchase; 11,134 by gift; 1959 by binding periodicals; 135 by binding newspapers; 14 by exchange; and 98 through the American Statistical Association. The purchases were distributed as follows: branches, 51,329 volumes, Central Library, 10,837 volumes. Of the sum spent for books, the amount expended for new fiction was \$11,090.79 for 7273 volumes, comprising 468 titles.

Gifts Received During Year

The gifts received during the year include 14,652 volumes, 12,005 issues of serials, 942 photographs, 75 lantern slides, 51 newspaper subscriptions, from 7135 givers.

On January 31, 1924, there were outstanding 117,119 "live cards," that is, registered cards available for present use in the custody of citizens and certain holders of "special privilege" cards. Through the Central Library and the branches 33,970 new registrations were taken and 26,927 cards renewed, making a total of 40,897 cards issued during the past year. In the same period 57,667 borrowers allowed their home use privilege to lapse. The net increase in cardholders, therefore, for the year was 3236, compared with 3953 in 1922-23.

Has 271 Newspapers

Of the 271 newspapers regularly received by the library, 194 are American and 80 come from thirty-three foreign countries. The daily papers number 214, the weekly 57.

The information office is now generally recognized by the public as a library direct- ing agency, a first aid to the inquirer. To this end there has been assembled on the shelves of the room such material as will be of most immediate use, including a few obvious books of reference, several hundred municipal and telephone directories,

Attention must immediately be given to building up an adequate body of trained assistants for the development of this important phase of the library's activities.

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Conclusion

As was pointed out in the report of a year ago, "the time has come when the library either must lose its scholarly standing or must fail to serve the great reading public in its call for recreational reading, and the less solid books of non-fiction," unless increased funds are at the disposition of the Board of Trustees. Instead of being among the three or four notable free public libraries of the United States, the Boston Library must be content to drop into the second class of these institutions of learning. There is need of money, not only for books of all kinds, but for extended service to the public through new branches, for equipment of a more modern nature, especially in the Central Library, and for a greater number of assistants, adequately trained for the professional positions in a great educational institution.

Year-Round ~ BOOKSELLING NEWS

The National Association of Book Publishers

July 15 1924

334 Fifth Avenue, New York City

California Bookseller's Summer Publicity

Letter from Paul Elder Describes Comprehensive Vacation Program

SAN FRANCISCO has been hearing a great deal about summer reading! The following excerpts from a letter written by Paul Elder, whose bookstore is famous in the West, to the National Association of Book Publishers, tell the tale.

"In anticipation of the close of school we made a special drive for several weeks preceding on graduation gifts. This was done by displaying a large poster in our street lobby and smaller cards hung throughout the store.

"In our main book room we arranged a suggestion table and had smaller cards referring to the different departments where more articles could be seen. This display of cards referred especially to the school and college memory books, miscellaneous books, novels, social stationery and objects of art in the different sections of the store. All of this was supplemented by attractive window displays of the different sections with small display cards. The result has been a considerable stimulation of business.

"We have distributed through the mail large quantities of imprint folders that have been supplied to us by the publishers, announcing the various new books issued by them. We enclose two or three of such folders, together with a card of our own in a mailing, and we have covered all of our mailing list comprising some 6,000 names and also supple-

mentary lists covering the entire Blue Book of San Francisco and vicinity and the important classifications in the telephone directory of professional and special occupations.

"We enclose a proof herewith of one of our advertising displays from a hand-lettered design of 'All the Best Novels at Paul Elder's.' We ran four insertions in the three morning papers through a period of three weeks. Our sale of new fiction shows an increase over the record for the same period of previous years.

"We are now about to run a four-inch advertising display in a number of papers for several insertions using your mat 'Take Along a Book' with this wording beneath it: 'Handy volumes for pocket or knapsack. The widest selection at Paul Elder's.' This is to be supplemented by an enlargement of the design on a board to be hung in our street lobby and a display of the smaller posters throughout the store."

The Oakland *Tribune* recently published an account of another feature of Paul Elder's summer publicity, the Vacation Reading Club, in which anyone under sixteen, who is interested in reading, is eligible for membership without cost. Each member receives a free copy of "Books I Have Read" in which to keep a record, and if he or she reads at least ten books, and writes

"Men move slowly down the avenues of time. Miracles may not be fashioned in a day. We shall not awake on the morrow to find all men made wise by reading, to find crime abolished through the wisdom of books, to find prosperity and plenty captured and confined world without end in the grass plot before the door. But people are reading in California, that we know, their opportunity to read is abundant and increasing. We are not exercised greatly over what they read. Let the State, the Nation read deeply, and we may face the future with easy conscience."

MILTON J. FERGUSON, California
State Library, in address before
A. L. A. Conference, July 2

Continued on last page

News and Suggestions for Book Dealers

Newspapers Using Book Feature

During the spring a series of articles by well-known authors on "Why I Wrote My Latest Book," was supplied to a number of newspapers by the National Association of Book Publishers. Several brief articles by prominent short story writers are to be released this summer.

Are the newspapers in your city giving as much space to book news as they should? Offer this series to one of them and send the name of the paper to the National Association of Book Publishers. This is original material, written in a manner sure to interest the general reader and to make him curious to read the volumes of short stories mentioned. Advance dates of releases will be sent to you, if your local newspaper publishes the series, in order that you may arrange to display the books featured in the articles.

The newspapers which used the series in the spring were the *Boston Transcript*, *Cincinnati Times-Star*, *Detroit Free Press*, *Nashville Tennessean*, *Deseret News*, *Salt Lake City Dallas News*, *Youngstown (O.) Indicator*, *Syracuse Post-Standard*, *Duluth Herald*, *Springfield (Mass.) Union*, *Indianapolis News*, *Atlanta Constitution*, *Idaho Statesman*, *Boise*, *Evanston (Ill.) News-Index*, *Manchester (N.H.) Union*, *Elmira (N.Y.) Telegram*, *St. Augustine (Fla.) Evening Record*, *Oakland (Cal.) Tribune*, *Manchester (Conn.) Evening Herald*, *Bloomington (Ill.) Daily Bulletin*, *Westport (Conn.) Standard*, *Pawtucket (R.I.) Times*.

Copies of the articles used in the spring can be supplied, if you can place them with a newspaper.

John Newbery Medal

On June 31, the Children's Librarians' Section of the American Library Association at the convention in Saratoga Springs awarded to Charles Boardman Hawes the John Newbery Medal for his book, "The Dark Frigate," as "the most distinguished contribution to American literature for children" during 1923. Mrs. Hawes received the medal in her husband's name, as Mr. Hawes died July 15, 1923.

Checking Mailing Lists

The first hour or two in the morning, before the shopping crowd has come downtown, is a good time to check over mailing lists. Lists are of no value to the bookstore unless they are constantly checked and reclassified from time to time, "live" names added and others removed from the files.

The person in charge of the store lists should clip newspapers every day. If a new manager is employed for a factory in town, he is a potential customer for business books and other books, and members of his family should receive your announcements and book lists at once. Brides may be sent suggestions for the home bookshelf, and their names added to your regular mailing list. Young people who have returned from college should be put on the list to receive announcements of new fiction. They will want to "keep up" with current books and continue the interests developed during their college years.

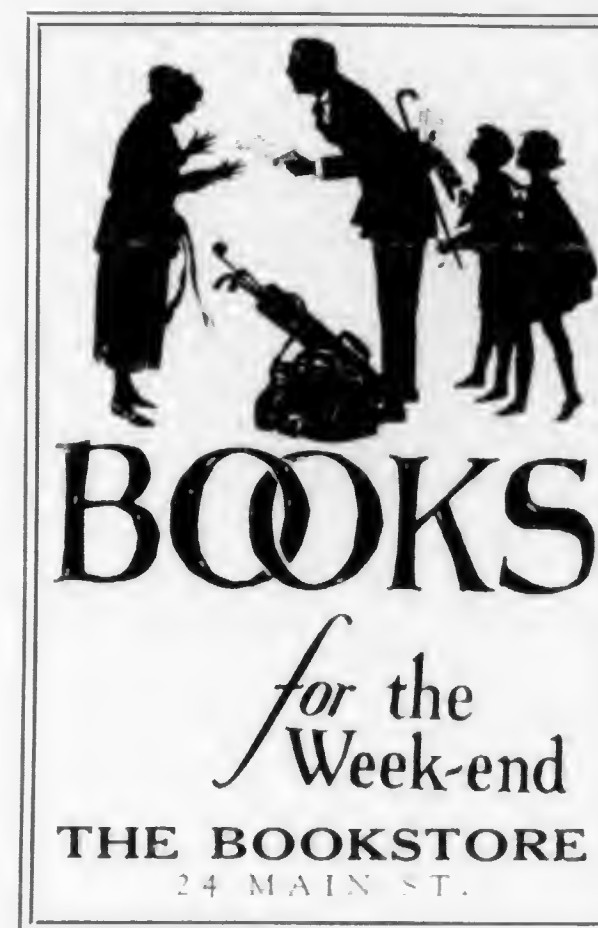
Sales-slips should be checked in order that new interests may be noted on your cards. Mr. Smith may have been buying only novels until recently, when he seems to be looking for books on modern science. Mrs. Jones has begun to buy books for her two children, and the new chairman of the Civic Club seems to be a probable buyer of books on politics and social welfare. Your sales-slips point the way to many future sales.

Classified lists in the telephone directory are always valuable sources for the bookseller. Fellow merchants and manufacturers frequently are glad to exchange lists, and many new names will be added to your lists through this exchange. Club lists are also very useful and should be carefully checked, whenever available. Members of church organizations are always interested in books and their names should be on your lists.

A series of home-study articles on the foremost English poets is appearing in the *International Book Review*. The writer is Hoxie Neale Fairchild, Supervisor of Home-Study Courses in English at Columbia University.

Advertising the Bookstore's Service

Suggestions for Copy for Newspaper Ads



Newspaper Mat, \$2.20

Book Publicity Material

Orders for newspaper mats of the posters issued by the National Association of Book Publishers are coming in daily. These can be supplied at cost, \$2 each. Use them to advertise books to your community.

Card reproductions of the posters are also available, \$1 a hundred, \$6 a thousand. The "Take Along a Book" and "Outdoor Books" designs are designed for vacation use, to be distributed in the store or by mail, with lists of books your store recommends.

Motion picture slides of the poster designs, with dealer's imprint, can be supplied at \$5 each. These slides offer you the means to place the name of your store before large "movie" audiences.

Are you discouraged because you could not go to college?

BOOKS will give you the culture you long for!

Let us help you plan an interesting reading course.

THE BOOKSTORE, 24 Main St.

Start Your Library Now

Every real home has books!

THE BOOKSTORE, 24 Main St.

Booklovers Like Our Store

because there's a friendly atmosphere about it that's different. Rather the spirit of helpfulness than of mere selling. Ours is a COMPLETE bookstore.

George W. Jacobs & Co.
1628 Chestnut St.

Philadelphia Public Ledger, July 6

BOOKS for your Vacation

Make your selection from a large assortment. The village store may not have the kind you like.

Jordan Marsh Company

Boston Transcript, June 26

Shall we send you fresh copies of your favorite posters? Send your order for summer publicity material to the National Association of Book Publishers, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York.

YEAR-ROUND BOOKSELLING NEWS

Books to the Fore

● *Readers' Ink*, published by the Indianapolis Public Library, quotes William Maxwell, vice-president of the Thomas A. Edison Company, "Were I twenty-one again, I should do a great deal of reading. Six hours each week of serious reading is not much, but it may mean the difference between the \$20,000 executive and the \$25 a week clerk."

This quotation printed under the heading, "Read About Your Job," will sell books for you.

Almost every issue of the *Motion Picture News* contains reports of display tie-ups made by the local bookstores and theatres exhibiting book films. Photographs of successful window and lobby displays are frequently used. The idea that books and "movies" are enemies seems to have disappeared!

"Newspapers Versus Books," an editorial in the Boston *Transcript*, July 5, mentions the interesting statement made by Mr. Frank H. Chase of the Boston Public Library at the A. L. A. conference: "It is encouraging to note the gradual improvement of the newspapers. The literary supplement assumes a larger and larger importance. The hope of raising the level of taste in the great mass of readers lies in this direction, rather than in the circulation of library books."

Unusual Article on Bookcases

House Beautiful for August, will contain a very interesting article by Lydia Garrison, "Bookcases as an Integral Part of Interior Architecture," with photographs of rooms in which bookshelves have been built in the walls, adding dignity and beauty to the rooms.

Dealers will probably wish to send reprints of this article to local architects and builders. They can be supplied after July 25th by the National Association of Book Publishers, 334 Fifth Ave., N. Y., through the courtesy of *House Beautiful*. Not more than ten copies can be sent to a bookseller or librarian. Write at once, if you wish to receive them.



The curious habits of "the little scorpion-like creature found in books" are described in an article by William R. Reinicke, "The Insidious Bookworm," in the July *Bookman*.

Ideas for Store Placards

"Advertising of imaginative quality" was urged recently by the *Dry Goods Economist* and a number of suggestions for bookstore signs were given:

"Good books make good citizens. The man who has a collection of books in his home, no matter how small it may be, is paving the way for his children to become useful men and women."

"The lives of great men all remind us."

"Visit Broadway, but read current drama also."

"Travel if you can, but travel anyway, in books."

Book Fairs

Has there ever been a Community Book Fair in your town? Cities which have organized book fairs have found that they arouse enthusiasm for books in every group in the community and reach people whom the library or bookstore, church or club, working singly, could never reach. When it is a community celebration, of importance enough to win headlines in the local newspapers, it interests every citizen and its effect is an increased interest in books for months to come.

The August 15th issue of the *Year-Round Bookselling News* will be a Community Book Fair number. If you have had experience in conducting a fair, or have special suggestions for other dealers, write to the National Association of Book Publishers, and your plans will be included in the *News*.

The Chicago Book Fair held annually in Marshall Field & Company's book department has become a great mecca for book lovers as well as people engaged in the trade. On a much smaller scale but almost equally interesting was the unique Community Fair held last summer in Lombard, Ill., a town of 1,500 people.

What has your town done?

California Bookseller's Summer Publicity

Continued from first page

a review of each, he will receive a diploma and may receive one of the prizes offered for the best lists. These lists and reviews are to be judged by a jury of writers and prizes will be awarded during Children's Book Week. Last year the club was very successful and brought many children and their parents into the Boys' and Girls' Book Room of the store.

LIBRARY REPORTS NEED OF MONEY

Declares Larger Appropriation Essential to Maintain Present Standard

Greater use of Boston's Public Library and its branches, greater demands upon it, and greater opportunities for service are noted in the annual report of that institution made public today. At the same time, it is declared that certain conditions of uncleanness, insufficient equipment, and lack of books, over which the library itself has no control, are so great that unless these are remedied the Boston Public Library, which now ranks as one of the three or four notable free public libraries of the United States, must drop into the second class.

Larger appropriations, authority to do its own cleaning of branches housed in municipal buildings and rented quarters, better lighting, and more books are pointed to as the great needs if the library is to be kept at a high standard.

The examining committee which has worked as a committee of the whole this year for the investigation of branch libraries reports as follows:

The committee finds 31 branches of the library in operation. Of these, 9 are housed in buildings owned by the library; 9 in rooms in municipal buildings; and 13 in buildings or rooms leased from private owners. Not one of the buildings owned by the library is unsuitable or unattractive. But the conditions of many of the buildings are a blot on the good name of the library. The first recommendation of the committee is that the library should be given larger freedom in the municipal buildings—freedom, namely, to keep clean.

Cleanliness and Lighting

At present, entrances are cluttered and dirty; staircases are defaced and ill-lighted; the janitor's service to the branch library is in many cases highly unsatisfactory; yet the library authorities are helpless to improve conditions because these matters are under the care of a separate city department. The branch at City Point is typical of these poor conditions. That at Dorchester is wickedly so.

Inadequate rooms, repairs sadly neglected, dirt and disorder reigning in rooms and halls—and the library not in the least responsible for the conditions.

The difficulty can be remedied by the application of one of the fundamental principles of good housekeeping for public institutions. The library should be given by the city the money to do its own cleaning, when housed in municipal buildings. Divided responsibility is sure to stand for dirt and disorder. Let the united vote of the examining committee persuade the city to remedy this long-standing abuse.

The standard of order and beauty held by the public library may well be above the standards of other municipal departments. Let it do its rightful share toward lifting the others up, rather than to submit tamely to being dragged down to the lower level.

Another deficiency is the improper lighting of many of its branches. Mere business economy would dictate that an expert on lighting should be employed to go with the supervisor through the 31 branches and prescribe for the difficulties which he will find in 85 per cent of them. Even the new South End branch suffers from the lights being too high, and has no daylight—an almost incredible architectural blunder for the housing of a library.

The Hyde Park branch, one of the best branch buildings, has poor lighting in its children's room. The West End branch—famous historic building that it is, visited by many as a landmark of Old Boston—has a lighting system most inadequate, the lights being several feet too high and of too small lighting power. If these most important and modern branches must be judged faulty in lighting, what can we say of the Mattapan, East Boston, Orient Heights, Dorchester, and Lower Mills branches.

The city should give the library a sum of money to employ an expert, and he should have power to advise and install excellent electric lighting in every room belonging to the Boston Public Library.

Reduced Appropriations

In 1922 the appropriation from the city for the purchase of books was \$100,000. Last year this was cut to \$50,000. Out of the sum were purchased:

1. All books for the 31 branches and the branch deposit collection which supplies reading matter to the 258 other agencies.
2. All the circulating books for the Central Library.
3. All the periodicals (costing nearly \$10,000 yearly).
4. Some of the newspapers (since the increased cost of these has made the established newspaper fund inadequate).
5. All photographs and lantern slides.
6. All books to replace worn-out volumes.

The amount of money allotted to the 31 branches last year for the purchase of new books and the replacing of old ones was only \$68,500. In purchasing power this is equal, perhaps, to 40,000 volumes, and must suffice for all branch replacements, new books, and deposits, a number wholly inadequate to meet the fast-growing demands of the public.

The importance of the establishment of a business men's branch has been for many years considered by the trustees as an imperative step which the library should take. The ideal location for such a branch, in the judgment of the trustees, would be in the new Chamber of Commerce Building. If up to the present this much called for and really necessary extension of the Boston Public Library system has not materialized, it is not the fault of the trustees. All that is required is the selection of a place for such a branch and the necessary appropriation by the city for its maintenance.

If a single room sufficiently large to contain selected material of particular interest to persons engaged in commercial and technical pursuits were secured, it would not be long before its utility and necessity would become so apparent that more extensive quarters would be demanded as a necessity.

Many Branches Blot on Good Name of Library, Says Report

Committee Finds Them Ill-Lighted—Entrances Dirty—Public Demand for Books Grows—Funds Needed

Boston is reading more library books than ever before. The home circulation from the public library system, for the year ending Jan. 31 last, was 2,922,861 volumes, compared with 2,768,984 for the previous year. This was a gain of 153,877. This gain, Director Charles F. D. Belden comments, in his report to the trustees, just out, is a matter for satisfaction. Curiously, there was a loss in direct home use from the central library of 16,142 volumes. The branch circulation, exclusive of the deposits of books sent from the central library to schools and institutions, showed a gain of 160,074, and there was an increase of 23,762 in these "deposits."

On the final day of the year reported, Jan. 31, last, there were outstanding 117,119 "live" cards. The net increase of cardholders during the year was 3236.

NEED OF INCREASED FUNDS

Unless increased funds are placed at the disposal of the trustees, the director states, the Boston Public Library, instead of being one of the three or four notable free public libraries of the United States, must be content to drop into the second class.

The city appropriation for book purchase for 1923-24 was cut from \$100,000, which it had been for the two previous years, to \$50,000, which, after setting aside the sums necessary for periodicals and newspapers, left the money available for books for the central library and its branches 15 per cent. less than in 1922-23. This resulted in more than 6,000 less accessions than in the latter year and threw on the trust funds the burden of purchasing many current books for circulation which are customarily bought from the city appropriation.

Of the branches, the work done, says the director, is very satisfactory. Some of the branches are housed in fine, modern library buildings, some of the other branch buildings are fairly good, but a number of the older quarters, Director Belden states, are today entirely too small, and frequent complaints of serious inadequacy of these buildings are heard.

VIEW OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE

On the same topic, the housing of some of the library branches, the examining committee, a body consisting of 15 prominent men and women, delivers its opinion in no uncertain terms. Of the 31 branches, nine are housed in buildings owned by the library; nine in rooms in municipal buildings and 13 in buildings or rooms leased from private owners.

"Not one of the buildings owned by the library is unsuitable or unattractive," says the visiting committee, "but the conditions of many of the other buildings are a blot on the good name of the library. The first recommendation of the committee is that the library should be given larger freedom in the municipal buildings—freedom, namely, to keep clean."

These matters are emphasized in the report of the examining committee to the trustees: first, an improvement in the cleanliness and repair upkeep in branch libraries housed in municipal buildings and rented quarters; second, an improvement in the lighting at such places, and lastly, a cry for more books. "The committee finds 31 branches of the library in operation," reads the report. "Of these nine are housed in buildings owned by the library, nine in rooms in municipal buildings and 13 in rooms or buildings leased from private owners. Not one of the buildings owned by the library is unsuitable or unattractive, but the conditions of many of the other buildings are a blot on the good name of the library. The first recommendation of the committee is that the library should be given larger freedom in the municipal buildings—freedom, namely, to keep clean."

Another evil crying for redress, this same visiting committee states, is the improper lighting of many of these branches. "Mere business economy would dictate that an expert on lighting should be employed to go with the supervisor through the 31 branches and prescribe for the difficulties which he will find in 85 per cent of them," says the committee.

"It is actual cruelty to tempt children to read in badly ventilated rooms. Even the new South End branch suffers from the lights being too high and has no daylight—an almost incredible architectural blunder for the housing of a library. The Hyde Park branch, one of the best branch buildings, has poor lighting in its children's room. The West End branch—famous historic building that it is, visited by many as a landmark of Old Boston—has a lighting system most inadequate, the lights being several feet too high and of too small lighting power. If these most important and modern branches must be judged faulty in lighting, what can we say of the Mattapan, East Boston, Orient Heights, Dorchester and Lower Mills branches? Every adult reader is needlessly annoyed by being compelled to work in semi-darkness, and every child is cruelly exposed to severe eye strain which may involve impaired vision all through life. The city should give the library a sum of money to employ an expert, and he should have power to advise and install excellent electric lighting in every room belonging to the Boston public library."

The story telling by library experts in the schools for children, and for adults in the evening schools, is highly praised by both the visiting committee and the director.

The importance of the establishment of a business men's branch is emphasized by both the visiting committee and the board of trustees, in their report. The ideal place for such a branch, in the judgment of the trustees, is the new Chamber of Commerce building.

INCREASED USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE CRY IS FOR MORE BOOKS

Trustees, in Their Report, Also Point to Bad Conditions in Many of the Branches

Satisfaction is expressed by the trustees of the Boston Public Library and its 31 branches at its growth and increase in usefulness during the past year. In the 72d annual report of the trustees just made to the city, a notable increase in the circulation of books, both in the Central Library and in the various branches, is recorded. But there are several specific recommendations and criticisms of the organization contained in the report.

The trustees again urge the establishment of a business men's branch library, and insist, as they have in the past, on the importance of the improvement in the cleanliness and repair upkeep in branch libraries housed in municipal buildings and rented quarters; second, an improvement in the lighting at such places, and lastly, a cry for more books. "The committee finds 31 branches of the library in operation," reads the report. "Of these nine are housed in buildings owned by the library, nine in rooms in municipal buildings and 13 in rooms or buildings leased from private owners. Not one of the buildings owned by the library is unsuitable or unattractive, but the conditions of many of the other buildings are a blot on the good name of the library. The first recommendation of the committee is that the library should be given larger freedom in the municipal buildings—freedom, namely, to keep clean."

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Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1924

The Needs of the Library

Conditions at some of the branches of the Public Library urgently call for remedy. The annual report of the visiting committee to the board of trustees directs attention to these conditions. Dirty approaches and insufficient lighting should not be tolerated. The committee speaks with justifiable emphasis concerning this lack both of cleanliness and light. Summarizing causes of complaint, the committee says that of the thirty-one branches, nine are housed in buildings owned by the library; nine occupy rooms in municipal buildings; the remainder are accommodated in hired quarters. "Not one of the buildings owned by the library is unsuitable or unattractive," says the report. "But the condition of many of the other buildings are a blot on the good name of the library."

In dealing with the situation, especially as it concerns the municipal buildings, the committee recommends that the library be given large power, and sufficient money in order than entrances, now cluttered and dirty, may be kept clean; that stairways defaced and poorly lighted may be put in proper condition, and that there may be adequate janitor service. It is a reproach to the city that such a demand should be necessary. Municipal buildings, whether or not they contain branch libraries, should be maintained in proper state of order and cleanliness. But in the absence of such care, the committee properly calls for the means of keeping clean its own quarters and the approaches thereto.

These are days in which much is said about Americanization. The public library, especially as it is reached through some of the branches, is a mighty agency in introducing newcomers among us and their children to American institutions. It is poor policy both to fail to keep library premises in good condition and to be over-economical in appropriations. The library is circulating more books than ever before. Its reading rooms are resorted to by more and more people, young and old, as the years go by. But Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, the director, in his report, calls attention to the cutting of the appropriation for books from \$100,000 annually to \$90,000, thus adding to the difficulty of making adequate accessions. Last year there was available to be divided among the thirty-one branches for replacement of old and purchase of new volumes, only \$95,000, or an average of about \$2150 for each branch.

Enlarged provision for the purchase of books is made the third of the recommendations of the visiting committee. The cry for books, books and yet more books, it says, "comes from the scholar whose learning, without the great books, must go unfed. It comes even as loudly from the little child who, in the country, may in his turn become a famous scholar or a great inventor—and who, like the scholar, starves for the printed page." Certainly here is a case where the expenditure of city money may be looked upon as a wise investment. It is also appropriate, as the committee suggests, that Bostonians who love their city and love books should remember the library when they make their wills. The institution is one of noble traditions. Its trustees, its directors and its associates are striving to give service in keeping therewith. But the library must have adequate quarters, suitably maintained, and sufficient funds, if it is to perform its maximum service for the community.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1924

It is to be noticed that the tall gentleman who presides over the Boston public library is not a librarian, but Director Charles F. D. Belden. An excellent man by any title.

Boston Sunday Globe

SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1924

LARGER USE OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

Trustees Cite Need for More Money for Books

Again Urge Establishment of Business Man's Branch

Point to Bad Conditions in Some of Buildings

Satisfaction is expressed by the trustees of the Boston Public Library and its 31 branches at its growth and increase in usefulness during the past year. In the 72d annual report of the trustees just made to the city. A notable increase in the circulation of books, both in the Central Library and in the various branches, is recorded. But there are several specific recommendations and criticisms of the organization contained in the report.

The trustees again urge the establishment of a business man's branch library, to hold books on commercial, financial and industrial subjects, in some central place in the downtown district, and for this purpose suggest quarters in the new Chamber of Commerce Building, but should this not be possible, ask that other quarters be found.

These matters are emphasized in the report of the examining committee to the trustees; first, an improvement in the cleanliness and repair upkeep in branch libraries housed in municipal and rented quarters; second, an improvement in the lighting at such places, and lastly, a cry for more books. "The committee finds 31 branches of the library in operation," reads the report on the first of these recommendations. "Of these nine are housed in buildings owned by the library, nine in rooms in municipal buildings and 13 in rooms or buildings leased from private owners. Not one of the buildings owned by the library is unsuitable or unattractive, but the conditions of many of the other buildings are a blot on the good name of the library. The first recommendation of the committee is that the library should be given larger freedom in the municipal buildings—freedom, namely, to keep clean."

Not Responsible for Conditions

"At present, entrances are cluttered and dirty; staircases are defaced and ill-lighted; the janitor's service to the branch library is in many cases highly unsatisfactory, yet the library authorities are helpless to improve conditions because these matters are under the care of a separate city department."

The branch at City Point is typical of these poor conditions. That at Dorchester is so. Inadequate chester, repairs sadly neglected, dirt and disorder reigning in rooms and hallways, and the library not in the least responsible for the conditions. The difficulty can be remedied by the application of one of the fundamental principles of good housekeeping for public

The library should be given by the city the money to do its own cleaning, when housed in municipal buildings. Divided responsibility is sure to stand for dirt and disorder. Let the united vote of the examining committee persuade the city to remedy this long-standing abuse. The standard of order and beauty held by the public library may well be above the standards of other municipal departments. Let it do its rightful share toward lifting the others up, rather than submit tamely to being dragged down to the lower level."

The conditions of which the committee complained in the municipal buildings also exist in much the same degree in the leased quarters. Those at Roxbury, Mr. Bowdoin, Warren st., Boylston Station, Jeffries Point, Orient Heights, Mattapan, Roxbury Crossing, Parker Hill and Andrew sq. were particularly bad and the committee commented that the city should certainly lose no time in providing better quarters.

Poor Lighting in Branches

"Mere business economy would dictate that an expert on lighting should be employed to go with the supervisor through the 31 branches and prescribe for the difficulty he will find in 85 percent of them. It is actual cruelty to tempt children to read in badly lighted rooms."

After stating that even the best of branches suffer from defective lighting, and the others to an even greater extent, the report goes on: "Every adult reader is needlessly annoyed by being compelled to work in semidarkness, and every child is cruelly exposed to severe eye strain, which may involve impaired vision all through life. The city should give the library a sum of money to employ an expert, and install excellent electric lighting in every room belonging to the Boston Public Library."

Coming to the need for more books the committee declares that the circulation of books in the branch libraries has increased more than 57 percent in five years, rising from 1,555,199 in 1918 to 2,494,033 in 1923, which it characterizes as an extraordinary record. To keep up the supply of needed books is the most important function of the library and the committee says that the appropriation last year of \$95,000, which is equivalent to about 4,000 volumes, is insufficient. "This money meets all replacement, new books and deposits," it says, "but we ponder these figures to realize what is the responsibility of the city of Boston, to meet a hunger of the mind as keen as any hunger of the body—to guard against a starvation more bitter and perhaps more dangerous than that following a famine."

Other Recommendations

There are several other minor recommendations made by the committee; to obtain more space for new departments, to segregate the printing and binding departments from the main plant, to have larger appropriations and larger permanent endowment funds, to change the old linotype machines for more modern ones, and to increase the salaries of heads of departments to equal those given by other cities with equally large libraries.

The total receipts and expenses of the library for the year were \$42,575.95. The estimates of the trustees for the coming year, sent to the Mayor in budget form, total \$95,614, of which \$82,421 is for personal services and \$276,193 is for general maintenance.

During the year the library added 62,166 volumes as against 68,074 in 1922, of which \$7,092 were bought from city funds at an average cost of \$1.35 a volume and 4602 from trust funds income at an average cost of \$1.14 a volume.

Expenditures for books and periodicals amounted to \$100,463.29, against \$122,816.07 in 1922. Of this amount, \$30,000 represents the amount spent from the city appropriation, as against \$109,096 in 1922. The cost of periodicals was \$3301, against \$3063 in 1922. The total circulation of books, including the branch exchanges, was 2,494,033.

During the year various improvements were made in the plant, and one branch was opened in the new Municipal Building in the South End. The report is signed by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur J. Connelly, president, and Louis E. Kirstein, Michael J. Murray, Guy W. Currier and William A. Gaston, trustees.

July 20, 1924 SUNDAY GLOBE

BOSTON LIBRARY CARD ENTITLES YOU TO TAKE BOOKS FROM ST LOUIS LIBRARY

When you move from one city or town to another it is necessary to go through a process of identification, involving more or less red tape, before you can become a regular library user in your new place of residence.

All this should be unnecessary, according to Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, who is advocating a plan of inter-library registration. Dr. Bostwick believes that a person who is a perfectly good user of the Boston Public Library, for instance, should be received without question in any other library in the country without the usual process of having to be vouched for by some old-time resident.

Already Dr. Bostwick has put this plan in operation in the St. Louis Public Library, so anyone with a Boston Library card can take it down to St.

Louis and get books without any delay of identification procedure.

To illustrate his point, Dr. Bostwick says: "A letter with a United States postage stamp keeps right on going when it reaches French soil, and so does a communication with a French stamp continue to travel in America. Now if France and America can honor each other's postage stamps, why can't we librarians honor each other's library cards? The good impression made and the feeling of reciprocity is worth the possible loss of a few books."

July 20, 1924 BOSTON TELEGRAM, NEW LIGHTS ARE WANTED AT BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mayor Curley has sent a letter to President Louis E. Kirstein of the Boston Public Library trustees, suggesting the library trustees consider the advisability of employing a lighting expert from the Institute of Technology, with a view to the installation of such lighting facilities as will best conserve the vision of the reading public.

What Is Modern Architecture?

By FISKE KIMBALL

A series of influential works quickly followed, the most notable being the Boston Public Library, for which McKim's uniform and majestic competitive design was adopted in 1888. Then came the marvelous phantasm of 1893 at Chicago, in which the unsubstantial realities of wood and plaster were bodied forth in an ideal splendor and harmony of form. Here McKim himself was rivaled and outdone by Charles Atwood in his two superb designs of the Peristyle and the Fine Arts Building, the latter a masterpiece which well deserves the promised resurrection from its sad decay. The effect on current practice was electrical. Almost overnight the whole public architecture of the country was turned into a monumental

Excerpt from "The Nation," July 20, 1924

Christian Science Monitor on July 23, 1924

BOSTON CHILDREN'S READING CALLS FOR LIBRARY ADDITIONS

Withdrawals Last Year Totaled 1,310,277 Volumes—Story-Telling Increases Book Demand

Children of Boston are reading and calling for books at the Boston Public Library at a rate that makes the director, Charles F. D. Belden, declare that the city must allow the library more money if it is to meet the demands. A total of 1,310,277 volumes classed as children's books were lent for home use by the Central Library and its 31 branches last year. During the same period, 60,913 volumes were sent as deposits to 171 grammar, five high and 13 private schools of the city. The stock of children's books was replenished by 33,763 volumes including new books, additional copies and replacements.

Of all the books acquired for the branches, 63 per cent were for the children, constituting a larger number for that purpose than the library ever before purchased in a single year. The circulation of children's books in the branch system was 1,236,999 out of a total branch circulation of 2,345,860.

Personal Work an Aid
More attractive ways of presenting the books, personal work of the librarians and assistants with the children themselves, co-operation of teachers and the story-telling all contribute to the children's desire to read good books, the director asserts.

Results obtained in the library story hour organized by experts who are equipped to meet the great opportunities of their work, continue to be most gratifying. All over the city can be felt the impetus to use the library and to read the finer types of books, traceable to the effective personal influence of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan and Mrs. Margaret W. Powers, Mr. Belden states.

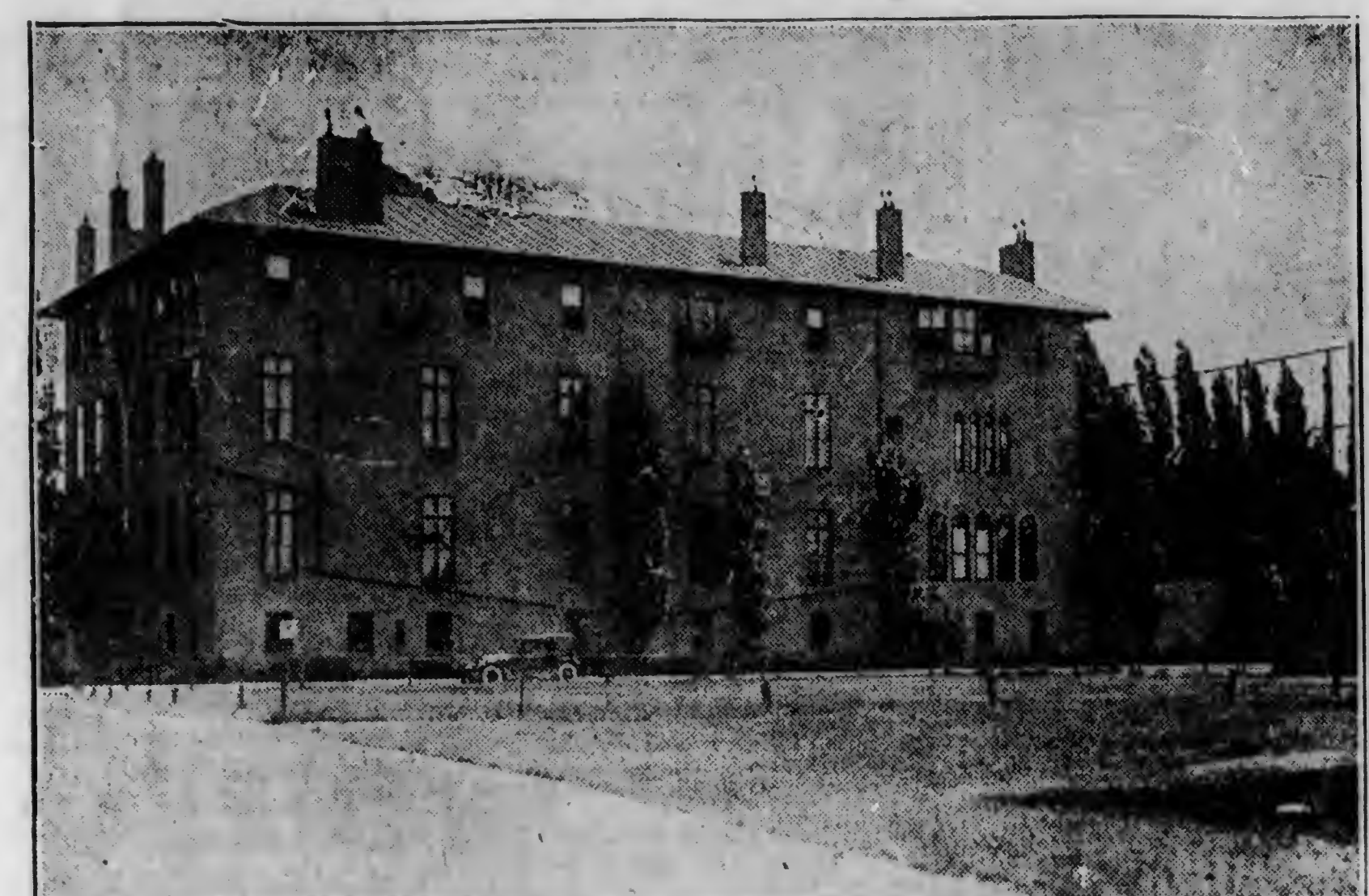
Story hours were held at 53 different points during last year. In all branches where space permitted there have been groups for longer or shorter terms within the library and there have been only four branches which have lacked a story hour, held either in their own buildings or a neighboring school. Two of the four are to receive attention this year.

Reporting on the situation, Mrs. Cronan said: "There is much in the present day to excite children and distract them from reading books which require any concentration. For this reason it is more difficult for the story hour to produce readers, but we rejoice to see that many of the children go from listening to the story to the reading of the book. Those who do not read are surely benefited by hearing the stories of idealism, patriotism, delicate fancy, quaint humor and those which give a better understanding of children of other countries."

Unlimited Extension Work
To meet the requests of the children who do respond, the libraries need to be supplied with the books used by the story-tellers in sufficient quantity to prevent repeated disappointment, which tends to discourage children from further attempts to obtain the books, Mr. Belden says. It would be impossible for the story-tellers to cover the city in out-of-school hours with library groups alone, and the welcome accorded to them by teachers and masters of public schools has opened a door for unlimited extension work of the most fruitful kind. Throughout the winter months the

NOTED FENWAY PALACE TO BECOME PUBLIC MUSEUM

Mrs. Gardner's Will Turns Her Art Treasures Over to
Trustees, With Maintenance Fund of \$1,200,000
---Personal and Public Bequests Made



HOME OF MRS. GARDNER TO BECOME PUBLIC MUSEUM

Fenway Court, which under the will of the late social leader and art patron, is left to a board of trustees who will conduct it as a public museum. The building is one of the finest of its kind in America and it contains priceless art treasures.

Mrs. Isabella Stewart Gardner, more familiarly known during her life as Mrs. John L. Gardner, created a public museum out of her palace in the Fenway and of her treasures in pictures, statuary, bric-a-brac and books, under the terms of her will, filed yesterday.

SEVEN TRUSTEES NAMED

Seven trustees, Harold J. Coolidge, Grafton D. Cushing, William C. Endicott, Francis L. Higginson, Jr., and Arthur F. Johnson, all of Boston, and Arthur Pope and Henry D. Sleeper of Gloucester are named to hold the land and objects of art and the fund of \$1,200,000 which she established to maintain the museum.

Apparently none of Mrs. Gardner's own relatives, of whom two first cousins and four second cousins are named in the petition for the allowance of the will which was filed in Suffolk County yesterday for probate, are given anything.

Many grand-nieces and grand-nephews of her husband, the late John Lowell Gardner, are given \$40,000 each by Mrs. Gardner from her husband's estate by virtue of a power of appointment which she had under his will.

The cousins named are Adella S. Hudson of Brooklyn and Theodore F. Hicks of New York, first cousins, and Harry S. Hudson of Brooklyn, Cornelia T. Hudson of Bloomfield, N. J., Adella H. Benson of Locust Valley, L. I., and Mary Bennett Perkins of Glen Cove, L. I., children of deceased cousins.

Several women described as Goddaughters by Mrs. Gardner are generously remembered. Among these are Evelyn Appleton, daughter of R. M. Appleton, \$500; Katherine Foote, daughter of Arthur Foote, \$10,000; Lois Smith, daughter of Joseph Lindon Smith, \$20,000, and the three children of Professor Arthur Pope of Harvard College, \$500 each.

Other personal bequests are: Maude Howe Elliott, wife of John Elliott, \$10,000; Allison Haughton, \$10,000; Mary Winslow, wife of Dr. Frederick Winslow of 255 Clarendon street, \$10,000; Dodge MacKnight of East Sandwich, \$5000; Church of the Advent, \$5000; town of Brookline for the public library, \$5000; trustees of Boston public library for the Brown musical library as a memorial to B. J. Lang, \$5000; Pablo Casals, the violinist now in his possession, and the sum of \$10,000 to be distributed among such present and former employees of Mrs. Gardner in such sums as the executors deem best.

Only Own Pictures to Be Shown

Mrs. Gardner provided that if the trustees exhibited any paintings or works of art other than those collected by her or contracted for by her prior to her death, then the land, Museum, pictures, statuary, works of art, bric-a-brac, etc., together with the \$1,200,000 trust fund to maintain the museum, shall pass to the president and fellows of Harvard College in trust to sell the land, Museum and works of art and to use the income of the proceeds and of the \$1,200,000 fund for the increase of salaries of professors in Harvard or in sustaining scholarships—no scholarship to receive less than \$1200.

In creating a public beneficial trust of her Museum and art treasures, Mrs. Gardner uses these words, "In trust as a Museum for the education and enjoyment of the public forever, but no works of art shall be placed therein for exhibition other than such as I, or the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in the Fenway, Incorporated, own or have contracted for at my death."

She names Morris Carter as the director of the Museum at a salary of \$5000 a year and gives him the use of the fourth floor and attic in the Museum, rent free. Mr. Carter is not to be removed by the trustees except for incapacity or declination to serve.

Wishes Memorial Services

She expressed a wish for memorial

services in these words, "I direct that on the 14th of April in every year the trustees shall have a Memorial Service conducted by the Society of St. John, the Evangelist, otherwise known as the Cowley Fathers, in the Chapel at the end of the long gallery in the building now occupied by the Museum."

Persons who have attended Christmas mass in the same chapel are to continue to enjoy that privilege if they so desire, and this is to apply to the descendants of such persons.

In the event that the whole of the income of the trust fund may not be needed to maintain the museum, and she expressly directed that there should be no extravagant expenditure in maintaining it, she provided that if at the end of any five-year period there should be a surplus, such surplus is to be paid to the Boston Lying in Hospital and to the Massachusetts General Hospital in such proportion as the trustees deem best—that to the Massachusetts General Hospital to be used for a free bed.

All her personal furniture, books, pictures, plate, clothes, furs and lace, jewelry, are given to her husband's niece, Olga Eliza Monks, if she survive her; if not to Mary, wife of J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr. Olga Eliza Monks is also given the Warren House in Brookline if she cares to pay \$5000 for it to the trustees.

Bequests to Institutions

The residue of the estate, both real and personal, is given in equal shares to the Industrial School for Grippled and Deformed Children, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Animal Rescue League and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"I hereby intend the gift to the Animal Rescue League," the will says, "shall be in memory of the dogs Foxey and Rowley." The gift to the S. P. C. A. is on the condition that \$75 in each year shall be spent for a free stall in memory of three horses, Dolly, Pluto and Lady Betty, and \$35 in each year for a free kennel in memory of the dogs Kitty Wink and Puffy Boy.

Arthur F. Johnson and Harold J. Coolidge are named as executors in the will, which was executed on May 9, 1921. Henry W. Swift, for many years reporter of decisions for the Commonwealth, drew the will and was named as executor, but he has since died.

The Boston Post

The Independent Democratic
Paper of New England

(Owned daily by Post Publishing Co.)
JULY 24, 1924. NO. 21. VOL. 454

DINGY BRANCH LIBRARIES

The evidence as to the condition of our branch libraries in various parts of the city is all in, and it appears to verify the charges that most of them are dingy, ill-lighted and poorly equipped. This is all wrong. A city like Boston ought to feel sufficient pride in its smaller institutions for the dissemination of education and culture to keep them in ship-shape order.

Mayor Curley promises to obtain money enough from next year's budget to pay for the installment of first-class lighting facilities for such of the branches as need them. Likewise, he believes he can get funds sufficient to replace what are termed "the broken-down, rickety, squeaky chairs now provided at the central and branch libraries" by chairs better suited for use at reading tables.

Here is one form of increased appropriation to which nobody can take any exception.

CURLEY WANTS MORE LIGHT IN LIBRARIES

Also Hopes to Replace Old
and Squeaky Chairs

One of the hardest things on the eye in cultured Boston, in Mayor Curley's opinion, is the reading of books at night in the poorly lighted Central Library at Copley square or in various branch libraries over the city, and he has written to Pres. L. E. Kirstein of the Library trustees about the matter.

Suggesting that a lighting expert of the M. I. T. staff be engaged to make a study of the matter, the Mayor implies that he will somehow find sufficient money in next year's budget to conserve the eyesight of those who use the municipal libraries at night.

After he gets this lighting deficiency corrected, the Mayor says he will take up with these same trustees the question of replacing the broken-down, rickety, squeaky chairs now provided at the Central and the branch libraries by chairs really suited for use at reading tables.

WOMAN WOUNDED BY STOLEN GUN

Two Boys Take Revolver and Escape From Police Station and Discharge It While Playing

After stealing a patrolman's revolver from a locker in City Point station and dropping 15 feet from a

window to freedom, Stephen Polaski, 7, of 208 F street, South Boston, and his fellow desperado, Joseph Gorman of 82 Tudor street, 8 years old, shot Miss Alice Murphy, librarian of the South Boston Municipal Library, in the shoulder as she was conversing with a friend at the junction of H and Fourth streets, yesterday afternoon, according to the police version of the affair.

Miss Murphy was on her way to the library and was talking with Miss Mary Dawson of 327 East Eighth street when she felt a burning pain in her left shoulder. Two trucks passing at the time muffled the report of the revolver and it was not until she felt blood flowing down her sleeve that she realized she had been wounded. She saw the two boys playing with the gun. She was taken to the office of Dr. Hamilton C. Perkins at 536 E. Broadway where she was treated and allowed to go to her home at 576 East Eighth street.

The boys were detained yesterday noon by Probation Officer James Gleason on complaint of their parents that they were delinquent children, having stayed away from home since last Saturday night.

They were taken to the station and as is the police custom were allowed to stay in the guard room instead of being placed in a cell. This was done in regard for their tender years. Patrolman Patrick Tahaney was in the guard room eating his dinner and had removed his revolver and belt and placed it in his locker closing the door.

The two youngsters asked for a drink and while drinking were temporarily out of sight of the policeman, the water cooler being located in an ell. Closely in the space of a few seconds and after securing the gun dropped 15 feet into a back yard on K street and made their escape down East Fourth street.

Shortly after their disappearance Patrolman William J. Morrow was sent in search for them and met them shortly after the shooting. They were not conscious that they had shot anyone. After their parents were notified they were released in care of the probation officer who may petition for their confinement.



MISS ALICE MURPHY
Librarian in South Boston, who was shot by two boys who were in possession of a revolver claimed to have been stolen from a police officer.

Boston Daily Globe

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1924

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXHIBITION PLANNED FOR SUMMER VISITORS

Rare Documents, Books and Other Matter Pertaining to Local History Shown

The Boston Public Library, rich in manuscripts and old prints, has arranged a special exhibition with regard to the interests of hundreds of summer visitors.

Documents in the history of old Boston, Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth Colony, the discoveries of Capt. Smith, the Indian Wars, are being shown. Students, tourists and whole families with their children come to the library. They don't want to miss seeing the "Sargents" and the "Holy Grail" if they chance to pass through Boston. At certain hours of the day the upper floor of the library is crowded with people searching out the meaning of the different groups of decorations. These visitors are not easily satisfied. They want to see the library itself, the building, with its stairways, reading rooms and book collections is one of the strongest attractions to the visitors. The letter of Columbus to Raphael Sanchez, treasurer of King Ferdinand, announcing the discovery of America, is the first item in the first showcase. The letter, in the Latin translation of de Cosco, was printed at Rome in 1493. It treats, as the address says: "Of the islands of India recently discovered be-

yond the Ganges to explore which Christopher Columbus had been sent eight months before under the auspices and at the expense of their Majesty.

The copy belonging to the library is known as the Aspinwall-Barlow copy; which only a few are in existence. The library bought it in 1890 at the sale of the Barlow collection.

Next in the showcase is the "Bay Psalm Book," the first book printed in America (1640). It is a translation of the book of psalms into English by Richard Mather, John Eliot and Thomas Welde.

The first edition of Eliot's "Indian Bible," printed in 1663 by Samuel Green at Cambridge, is the third volume. The translation is in the dialect of the Natick Indians and it was done entirely by Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians."

Several important new acquisitions, manuscripts and broadsides of the pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary era, are now for the first time on exhibition. One of them is a Minute Book of the meetings of Boston tea merchants on Dec. 21 and 23, 1773, at the Royal Exchange Tavern. These meetings followed the Boston tea party, which took place Dec. 16. A list of the merchants who attended the meetings is attached to the minute book.

Boston Transcript July 25, 1924

A Library for Business Men

In the annual report of the trustees of the Public Library, recommendation that a branch be established for the use of business men is renewed. The trustees say that for many years they have looked upon the creation of this added facility as a step that should be taken. In their judgment, the best location for such a branch would be in the new building of the Chamber of Commerce. They state that, as far as the library is concerned, all that is needed is for the city to provide quarters and make an appropriation for maintenance. The library is ready to do the rest, as it has been ready all along. "If, up to the present," says the report, "this much called-for and really necessary extension of the Boston Public Library system has not materialized, it is not the fault of the trustees."

Boston appears to be behind the time in not extending this aid to its business men. We read that "a sister city in the State of Rhode Island has taken this step with other cities, and quite recently the city of Pittsburgh, following the good example, has appropriated \$10,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a downtown branch of the Carnegie Library."

When is Boston to get into line and keep up with the procession? Numerous agencies are now engaged in effort to extend New England business. Here is practical measure of assistance to the business

man. It has been tested in other cities. Certainly the expense is not prohibitive. The library trustees say that, if necessary, a beginning could be made in a single room with arrangements for the delivery of books daily from the central library to supplement the information on file in the branch. Argument is not needed to show that access to such information would, in many cases, be of material assistance to business men, and, by aiding in the success of their transactions, would be reflected in the general prosperity. The repeated recommendation of the trustees should no longer go unheeded.

Boston Herald
July 27, 1924

EARLY BOOKS OF AMERICA SHOWN

Library Conducting Special
Exhibit for Visitors from
All Over Country

"INDIAN BIBLE" IS INCLUDED IN LIST

A special exhibition of old books, broadsides and manuscripts connected with the early history of America has been arranged at the Boston Public Library for the benefit of persons from all parts of the country who visit the institution.

The collection of rare manuscripts and old prints owned by the library is famous, particularly those illustrative of the history of old Boston, Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth colony, the discoveries of Capt. Smith and the Indian wars.

The first item in the showcase is a letter from Columbus to Raphael Sanchez, treasurer of King Ferdinand, announcing the discovery of America. This copy is known as the Aspinwall-Barlow copy and is one of the very first impressions taken.

FIRST AMERICAN BOOK

The "Bay Psalm Book"—the first book printed in America (1640)—follows next in the showcase. The first edition of Eliot's "Indian Bible" is the third volume. The translation is in the dialect of the Natick Indians, and it was done entirely by Eliot, the "Apostle of the Indians." Surely, it would be difficult to find three items of Americana of greater interest than these three volumes. And few are the libraries which can boast of all three!

Several important new acquisitions—manuscripts and broadsides of the pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary era—are now for the first time on exhibition. Perhaps the most interesting among these is a minute book of the meetings of Boston tea merchants, held Dec. 21 and 23, 1773, at the Royal Exchange Tavern. These meetings followed the Boston tea party, which took place Dec. 16. A list of the merchants who attended the meetings is attached to the minute book.

Another broadside, also a new acquisition, sets forth the final preparations for an advance of the revolutionists against Boston. "Whereas, Gen. Washington has applied for a temporary reinforcement . . . that the army investing Boston should be of strength sufficient to act offensively as well as defensively" . . . reads the document. It was printed Jan. 19, 1776. There are about 30 or 40 other manuscripts and broadsides on exhibition relating to the early history of Boston and New England.

A row of books and maps tells of the voyages of Capt. Smith. The earliest printed account of the settlement of Jamestown (April 26, 1607—June 2, 1608) is to be found in a small volume written by the captain, who called himself "the Coronell of the said Colony." The book was printed in 1608 in London.

Of the books relating to Plymouth colony, now on exhibition, a "Description of Plymouth Plantation" (London, 1624) is of special interest as it belonged to the library of John Adams. A manuscript, written about 1667, contains the laws of the colony, then in operation.

Copies of the series of "American Tales" give the literary side of the Indian wars. There is even a tragedy in verse (London, 1768) about no less a personage than "Pon-teach, the Indian emperor" himself. The collection could not be complete, of course, without the novels of James Fenimore Cooper. An early edition of the "Pathfinder" is here, as well as "The Last of the Mohicans," with the rest of those wonderful heroes who have thrilled the imagination of so many of the young in America and throughout the world.

Christian Science Monitor July 26, 1924

RARE DOCUMENTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY SHOWN AT LIBRARY

Letters of Christopher Columbus, Telling of Discoveries,
Included in the Collection

Rare and unique documents, famous in American history, such as the letter of Columbus telling of the discovery of America, the discoveries of Captain Smith, the Indians Wars and pertaining to Old Boston, Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colony, have been placed on exhibition at the Boston Public Library. Many of them are recent acquisitions, adding to a collection that was already a rich one. The exhibition has been prepared with special regard for the interests of summer visitors.

The Letter of Columbus

The letter of Columbus to Raphael Sanchez, treasurer of King Ferdinand, announcing the discovery of America, is the first item in the first showcase. The letter, in the Latin translation of de Cosco, was printed at Rome in 1493. It treats, as the address says, "of the islands of India recently discovered beyond the Ganges to explore which he [Christopher Columbus] had been sent eight months before under the auspices and at the expense of their Majesties."

The copy belonging to the library is known as the Aspinwall-Barlow copy; it is of the very first impression of which only a few are in existence. The library bought it in 1890 at the sale of the Barlow collection. The catalogue of Colonel Aspinwall's library (printed in 1831) contains this note about it: "The earliest edition of the first document ever published concerning the discovery of the New World."

The "Bay Psalm Book," the first book printed in America (1640), follows next in the showcase. "The whole book of Psalms faithfully translated into English metre," reads the title-page. The translation was chiefly the work of Richard Mather, John Eliot and Thomas Welde. Stephen Daye printed the book.

The first edition of Eliot's "Indian Bible," printed in 1663 by Samuel Green at Cambridge, is the third volume. The translation is in the dialect of the Natick Indians, and it was done entirely by Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians."

New Acquisitions on Exhibition

Several manuscripts and broadsides of the pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary era are now for the first time on exhibition. Perhaps the most interesting among these is a minute book of the meetings of Boston tea merchants, held on Dec. 21 and 23, 1773, at the Royal Exchange Tavern. These meetings followed the Boston Tea Party which took place on Dec. 16. A list of the merchants who attended the meetings is attached to the minute book.

On exhibition is a broadside of April 19, 1770, in which "merchants are desired to meet at Faneuil Hall to receive the report relative to the most unaccountable conduct of several persons who have imported goods—contrary to the agreement—particularly a quantity of tea."

The "Boston Port Bill" broadside was printed in May 12, 1774. "The committee of correspondence for Boston notifies the neighboring towns that 'An Act has been passed by the British Parliament for blocking up the

harbor of Boston with a Fleet of Ships of War. . . . 'The answer of the committee of Medway is worthy of reading. Says the letter, now attached to the broadside: 'As you have merited the Character of Sagacious and unwarlike Leaders for us, through a Torrent of difficulties So, while and as Such, we are Volunteers in your Service and wait (God willing) that time should prove us your unsigned and faithful followers. . . .'

Governor Gage's "Amnesty Proclamation for an advance of the Revolution in His Majesty's name 'most gracious pardon to all who shall lay down their arms excepting only . . . Samuel Adams and John Hancock."

Another broadside—also a new acquisition—sets forth the final preparation for an advance of the Revolutionists against Boston: "Whereas General Washington has applied for a temporary reinforcement . . . that the Army investing Boston should be of strength sufficient to act offensively as well as defensively" . . . reads the document. It was printed on Jan. 19, 1776.

A Manuscript Letter Book, 1783-85, which belonged to S. Codman, a Boston merchant, tells about his business relations after the Revolution. This is another important item recently acquired by the library.

There are about 30 or 40 other manuscripts and broadsides on exhibition relating to the early history of Boston and New England. The Massachusetts Court Records (1626-48) already have considerable bibliographical fame. This manuscript copy of the early records of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay was written in or about 1653. It belonged to Edward Hutchinson, son of Ann Hutchinson. In 1774 Governor Hutchinson carried the volume to England, where later Colonel Aspinwall found and purchased it.

The "Report on the British American Plantations," presented to George I. in 1721, is a manuscript of 222 pages which was never published.

Broadside, long antedating the outbreak of the Revolution, tell about the seething discontent of the people in America. "Against the late illegal and Unwarrantable attack upon the Liberties of the Colonies. . . ." reads one of them, printed in 1747. Another speaks of "the melancholy and very alarming circumstances to which this Province as well as America in general, is reduced. . . ." Samuel Adams's "Vindication of the Town from the Aspersions of Gov. Hutchinson. . . ." is a broadside published in 1773.

A row of books and maps tells of the voyages of Captain Smith. The earliest printed account of the settlement at Jamestown (April 26, 1607—June 2, 1608), is to be found in a small volume written by the Captain, who called himself "the Coronell of the said Colony." The book was printed in 1608 in London.

Another "description of the country" (printed in 1612, by Joseph Barnes, in Oxford) follows. Then a booklet (printed in 1616) Humphrey Lownes speaks of the "Further observations and discoveries of the Capt. taine." He styles himself "Admirall" by that time. "The successe of six ships, that went in the year 1615, and the accidents that befell him among the French men of Warre," etc., are narrated in this book "with the proofe of the present benefit this country affords, whither this present year, 1616, eight voluntary ships are gone to make further tryall."

Of the books relating to Plymouth Colony, now on exhibition, a "Description of Plymouth Plantation" (London, 1624) is of special interest as it belonged to the library of John Adams. A manuscript, written about 1667, con-

tains the laws of the colony, then in operation.

The most comprehensive description and history of the Indians is to be found in E. S. Curtis' 20-volume publication, "The North American Indian." This work, with its wealth of original ethnographic material is said to be a real monument to the Indian race. The collection, published in 500 sets, contains hundreds of beautiful, whole-page photographs. Some of these plates are also on exhibition.

A small volume: Thomas Morton's "New English Canaan" has a chapter about the Indians as early as in 1637. Next to it is an "Account of the Bloody Indian War from March till August 1676," published in the same year in London. There are other booklets which urge the bringing about of an understanding with the Indians. Cotton Mather's "Hortatory Drifts against the Selling of strong Drinks to Indians" (Boston, 1706) is of peculiar interest. Big broadsides and tiny booklets alternate in the cases; one of the latter is the first Indian primer, "by which children may know truly to read the Indian Language. . . ." (Boston, 1720).

Copies of the series of "American Tales" give the literary side of the Indian Wars. There is even a tragedy in verse (London, 1768), about no less a personage than "Pon-teach, the Indian Emperor" himself.

THE GUIDE POST to Good Books for Children



CHOOSE one of these books to read each week. Keep a record, and at the end of the year if you can show you have read at least one of these books every week you will be given an Award of Honor. Your year starts the week you begin to read. Perhaps you had better cut the list out each time and take it with you to your city library. It is prepared for the Happyland boys and girls by Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of children's work, Boston Public Library. This week she suggests: Burroughs, John, "Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers." Cobb, Ernest, and B. B., "Clematis." Molesworth, Mary, "Cuckoo Clock." Schultz, J. W., "Sinopah, the Indian Boy." Wiggin, K. D., and N. A. Smith, "Magic Casements."

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Boston Post. July 28, 1924

TREASURE HUNT IN CITY LIBRARY

Queer Finds Made by Inspectors
as They Go Over Books
Returned to Shelves

The world wide army of treasure hunters, numbering in its ranks the delvers of gold and the seekers after strange things, has some new recruits these days, enlisted from what many folks think is one of the city's most prosaic places, the Public Library.

In dusty alcoves and endless shelves, City Librarian Charles T. D. Belden and his corps of assistants, inspecting the hundreds of thousands of volumes that go in and out of the institution annually, unearth a collection of curiosities and valuables which heaps a special storeroom and mounts into large yearly figures of worth in dollars and cents.

MANY STRANGE FINDS

Some of the recovered objects were used as bookmarks by bygone borrowers and others were left between the printed leaves in lieu of a better hiding place. Absent mindedness or unexpected chance caused the return of the books to the library and the varied contents of their pages stayed concealed until the staff of inspectors brought them forth to the light of day.

Love letters and laundry checks, sticks of gum and diamond pins, horn rimmed glasses and kodak pictures, all are included in the things that folks forget. Other books brought back bring with them pressed flowers, squashed bugs, queer butterflies and the remnants of picnic meals.

Sometimes the librarians laugh at the loot they discover, and sometimes they find a tale of tragedy at their hand. Often they are able, by reference to the files, to learn the identity of a book's last reader and arrange the return of a valuable keepsake.

Letters are among the most frequently forgotten bookmarks, and among the most interesting. Some are sealed ready to be sent and others are folded and worn with long re-reading. Many an ingenious sultor has copied his passion-laden paragraphs word for word from the chapter he was reading.

More than one tale of romantic life in the days of bold knights and ladies fair contains a first or sometimes final

draft of a note of dismissal to a modern lover who failed to measure up to the ideals of a sweetie whose heart is with Galahad or Lancelot.

Return Letters If Possible

Novels of the divorce-studded careers of 20th century society seem to spur unhappy wives to write their husbands that "all is over" and a new start is "best for everybody."

When the forgotten letters contain a name or address which identifies their writer, they are returned to their absent-minded author. If they are properly stamped and addressed, they are forwarded. Otherwise they are destroyed and the love story or the tragedy they contained is never told.

The summertime literature which so often accompanies its borrower to lakes and streams and other distant vacation places, comes back well filled with picture post cards and photos of "Me and Mary," arms entwined, on the shores of this place or the porch of that hotel.

Maybe there is a real sob story back of a forgotten block of street car tickets, costly loss to some lunchless shop girl or thrifty young husband saving money for a family slyver.

Youthful borrowers often betray themselves by the candy wrappings, cake crumbs or chewing gum which slipped between lurid pages while the wide-eyed reader fortified the inner man to withstand the emotional ravages of Treasure Island or the Last of the Mohicans.

Auto licenses, bank notes and jewelry are among the things most frequently called for and identified. One young woman spent nearly two days, however, in her search, finally successful, for a dried and withered pansy, pressed in the leaves of one of a large collection of books she had been using. She never told why she wanted that flower so badly, and the tactful librarian never asked.

Altogether, say the library inspectors, it's a romantic job they do, and ambitious young news hounds, hunting human interest, needn't ask expense money to the wilds of Abyssinia or the Himalayan hills. A ten-cent car fare to Coppley Square will land him at the hunting grounds of Mr. Belden and company, and nobody knows what they'll find to-day.

How do you spend your noon hour during the hot summer days?

The Boston Public Library is issuing an invitation to every one to come to the Public Library at noontime and read a good book in the cool, quiet courtyard. For the noon hours—from 12 to 2—the colonnaded courtyard is transformed into an open-air reading room. A charging desk and book truck, with more than 100 books and magazines, have been transferred here and are presided over alternately for the two hours by Miss Margaret Lappen and Miss Mary Prim. Not only have books been brought into the courtyard, but the somewhat hard benches have been supplemented by armchairs from the reading rooms.

Always the beautiful courtyard, with its pigeons and the rhythmic splash of its fountain, has attracted visitors, but the advent of the noontime book collection, which has been in operation since July 1, has many times increased its popularity. "Last Monday every chair and every bench in the courtyard was occupied," said Miss Lappen. "We have circulated as many as 20 books and magazines in one day, but the average number is 13."

Posters Are Up

"The very first visitors we had," said Miss Prim, "were two girls who had hiked all the way from New York. They were rigged out in sweaters, knickers and knapsacks. This was the first place they struck in Boston, and I think the courtyard library made a good first impression."

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1924

COLONIAL LOG CABIN SHOWN IN MINIATURE

Within Is "John Alden," Rebuked by "Priscilla" for Not Speaking for Himself

A picturesque small log cabin of colonial era design, with one side open showing John Alden standing before Priscilla when she curtly asked why he did not speak for himself and take her as his bride, has just been received at the Public Library from the Branger Studios of Los Angeles.

The cabin, a perfect reproduction of one of the homes of the first white settlers in the colonies, is on exhibition in the children's room at the library. The interior also contains a Bible and a spinning wheel, which further give colonial atmosphere, and in a far-off corner is a cat contentedly, as it were, surveying the romantic scene between John and Priscilla.

Other new exhibits include two mummies of baby alligators in a show case with material from Egypt, and loaned by the Children's Museum. There is also a landscape painting of the Gates of Yosemite in relief by G. C. Curtis, land sculptor, of this city. It is described as a first example and is exhibited by the Harvard Geological Museum.

Boston Globe. July 27, 1924

Courtyard of Boston Public Library Has Become Open-Air Reading Room

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The prevailing idea that libraries are frequented mostly by women is dispelled by a glance at the noontime crowd in the courtyard, for there men are as numerous as women.

A blue-overalled workman, who has come not to read but to rest, sits placidly content in the peaceful surroundings. Equally serene is a colored man who sits a tone end of a bench contemplating the fountain and the pigeons, to whom a more energetic occupant of the bench is scattering peanuts. In a remote corner, with feet propped against a bench, is a serious-looking young man, really intent upon his reading.

Reading and contemplation are not the only pursuits indulged in in the courtyard. There are people who are writing—some letters, others scribbling in notebooks. Women bring their fancy work and sit in the courtyard and embroider.

Posters of invitation to come at noon and dip into a good book have been placed in neighboring stores and offices. It has been suggested that these posters likewise be exhibited in street cars and subways.

"Do you know," said Miss Prim, "that there are some people who live in Boston who don't know that the Public Library has a courtyard?"



Proof from Mr. See
about July 14, 1924

Broadway (Mass.) Enterprise July 25, 1924

BOOKMARKS FOUND IN BOOKS BY LIBRARIAN ARE AMUSING

Articles Include Love Letters, Snapshots, Street Car and Meal Tickets, Sticks of Gum, Small Bugs and Other Numerous Markers, Which Sometimes Are Claimed by Readers.

WHAT'S a book without a bookmark? Ask the librarian. He knows. To the layman, the life of a library attendant appears to be a dull, dry and dusty affair; nevertheless, the said librarian gets a bunch of fun and many a laugh in his daily work among the seekers after knowledge, and not a few of the laughs are caused by the ludicrous collection of trophies salvaged from books which have been returned to them.

In the Brockton Public Library, Librarian Frank H. Whitmore and his corps of assistants have gathered in, as bookmarks, letters of all descriptions, picture postcards, snapshots, street car and meal tickets, union membership cards, checks, currency, bankbooks, sticks of gum, matches, pins of all kinds, a fine-tooth comb, spectacles, varieties of small bugs, yarn, string, samples of dress goods, pressed flowers, candy wrappings and, occasionally, the remains of a meal.

Love Letters Found.

Not the least of a librarian's duties is that of assisting in the fulfillment of the plans of the little winged God. The work is thrust upon him when, tucked away in the middle of a best seller, which has been returned, he finds a lengthy epistle written by a love-lorn swain to his beloved and forgotten. Not infrequently, the billet doux is couched in eloquent phrases gleaned from the pages of the book. Often the letter is sealed and addressed, and the stamp affixed to signify, "Do you love me?" and "I love you."

The weird assortment of relics used to mark the "jumping off" place, sometimes valuable and sometimes bringing a grin to the face of the finder, are held at the library or sent to the owner, if he can be found, according to the value. And as the nature of each bookmark is revealed, it brings to mind many scenes.

The worthy John Smith, middle-aged, bald headed and with a growing propensity toward rotundity, finds himself rapt in the glowing passages of a story of the desert, with its stern-visaged, masterful sheikhs and beautiful English girls in distress. The worthy John begins to mop his shiny brow and finger his wilting collar, when—slam—into the midst of his mental wanderings comes the voice of friend wife from upstairs: "Jawn, put out the light and come to bed. You know you've got to get up early in the morning."

And "Jawn," nearing the climax at page 286, sighs resignedly and places in the book, to mark his page, the letter he had been ordered to mail in the morning. Before he gets a chance to resume his literary work, friend wife returns the book to the library for him—plus the letter.

Colorful Picture Cards Used.

Colorful picture postcards often are used as "keepers of the place." Just about this time, they are the usual flamboyant ones picturing "Town pump at Avon-on-the-Salisbury," or "Boating at Lake Teewacumyatchumum," and on the back, "Having a gorgeous time. Wish you were here. Getting a fine sun-burn."

Between the leaves also go the week-end snapshots, with Harry and Mamie posing ludicrously, fatuous grins, arms wrapped around each other "n" everything; Mrs. Prosperous at the wheel of her new Rolls-Royce; Carrie and Tille in year-before-last's bathing suits; and Ma and Pa riding the witching waves at the park.

Alas! Tragedy enters, when street car and meal tickets peep forth from the covers. Some unfortunate young man—perhaps saving up for a "Lizzie" to take the girl riding—is bemoaning their loss.

Cookie and Bread Crumbs Also.

The frequent cookie and bread crumbs, candy wrappings, etc., substantiate the fact that some youngster found himself in need of physical fortification in order to digest the import of his literature, while burning the midnight oil. Only recently, sticks of Beeman's Peppin gum have appeared.

The forgetful gentleman, who lost his fine-tooth comb, evidently required its soothing influence while reading a tale of thrilling escapades and the busy housewife, who has to interrupt her reading, is represented by samples of yarn, string, dress goods and pins.

Occasionally, valuables left in books are not discovered by the library attendant, and the books are put away on the shelves. It may be a week, a month or a year afterward that some absent-minded Abner will enter hurriedly and demand: "Say, didja find that bank-book of mine that I left in a book I was readin'?" Half the time, the negligent person forgets when he had the book and its title. Then ensues a merry hunt, resembling the search for a needle in a haystack, with the librarians scurrying thither and yon.

Small Bugs Not Missing.

Where the small bugs in the books come from is beyond their ken. They declare that the practiced reader needs no bookmark. He automatically finds his place upon resuming his reading. Nevertheless, they say the salvaging and restoring of other people's property is all in a lifetime.

Boston Transcript
July 30, 1924

IF you seek sanctuary from the heat and burden of the day, drop into the Boston Public Library between twelve and two. Pass across the golden signs of the Zodiac, turn to the right and again to the left and before you reach the end of the the corridor you hear the tinkle of a fountain and see the edge of green leaves moving in the breeze. A few steps more and you are on the gallery that runs around the courtyard. It is broad and shady, and here, if you do not smoke—once upon a time you could—you may sit and read anything you have chosen from the outdoor desk which offers a goodly supply of fiction, biography, travel, nonsense, poetry and all the current magazines. If you find something you especially like and that you cannot finish in the time you have to spare, you may have it charged on your card here at the desk in the court, and walk away with it—a simpler process than is usual in the rooms upstairs. If you find not what you desire, in the collection outside, you may go in and get your own book, or read one you have brought with you, or just rest, here where the shadows of the building make for coolness, the green of the trees for prettiness and the soft plashing of the fountain for peace.

Once upon a time a Bostonian, we think it was John Macy, spoke of the Boston Public Library as "that old mausoleum in Copley Square, that ought to be kicked into the Charles." It was in a story in a New York magazine and he called it "The One



A Summer Noon at the Boston Public Library

Bright Spot in Boston." What that bright spot was we cannot now recall, but we think that even Mr. Macy would find the courtyard and its new summer service an exceedingly bright spot in the public library system of our old city.

We give below the schedule of the Hours of Service (their own words) throughout the Public Library System of Boston, during the summer, exactly as we received it in our morning's mail:

Week days Sundays		
A.M. P.M. A.M. P.M.		
Central Library (June 15 to 2 to 9		
Branch Libraries		
(July 1 to September 15)		
Allston	2 to 8	Closed
Andrew Square	2 to 8	Closed
Boston	2 to 8	Closed
Brighton	2 to 8	Closed
Charlestown	2 to 8	Closed
City Point	2 to 8	Closed
Codman Square	2 to 8	Closed
Dorchester	2 to 8	Closed
East Boston	2 to 8	Closed
Faneuil	2 to 8	Closed
Hyde Park	2 to 8	Closed
Jamaica Plain	2 to 8	Closed
Jeffries Point	2 to 8	Closed
Lower Mills	2 to 8	Closed
Mattapan	2 to 8	Closed
Mt. Bowdoin	2 to 8	Closed
Mt. Pleasant	2 to 8	Closed
Naples	2 to 8	Closed
North End	2 to 8	Closed
Orient Heights	2 to 8	Closed
Parker Hill	2 to 8	Closed
Roslindale	2 to 8	Closed
Roxbury	2 to 8	Closed
Roxbury Crossing	2 to 8	Closed
South Boston	2 to 8	Closed
South End	2 to 8	Closed
Tyler Street	2 to 8	Closed
Uphams Corner	2 to 8	Closed
Warren Street	2 to 8	Closed
West End	2 to 8	Closed
West Roxbury	2 to 8	Closed

* Wednesdays and Saturdays until 9 P. M.
† Mondays and Fridays until 9 P. M.
‡ Between June 15 and September 15.
§ Closed at 6 P. M. on Saturdays. Open until 9 P. M. on Mondays.
Nothing is said about holidays, but the word that appears thirty times out of thirty-one possibilities for summer Sundays applies on all holidays throughout the year to the entire public library system of Boston.

Three Letters by George Fox Treasured in a Boston Library

A ZEALOUS housekeeper, preserving fruit a hundred years or more ago, is responsible for the fact that no one knows the day on which George Fox was born, the lady having used the pages of the parish register to cover her jam jars. It was in July, however, 300 years ago at Drayton-in-the-Clay, as he himself called the little town in Leicestershire, near the hills of Atherstone, that the English lad was born of "honest and sufficient parents," as William Penn describes them. Many boys destined to be famous were born in the first half of that same century—John Dryden, John Locke, John Milton and Sir Isaac Newton. William Shakespeare had passed away only a few years before Fox organized his followers into The Children of Light, as the first Friends—the oldest Quaker community—called itself.

The Gift of Petty's House

The literary events of his day, however, seem to have had as little influence on George Fox as had the seething politics of Laud and Strafford and the military tactics of those who waged the Thirty Years War. "Keep out of all and be a stranger to all," he tells us the Lord said unto him. And yet he is the man whom Bickley calls: "the grandest specimen of the seventeenth century socialist." None of his social activities, however, among prisoners, widows, children, laborers, seems to give as much food for thought as his attitude toward a bride and groom. He attended no weddings to which he was invited but, soon after the couple had taken up the burdens of their new life, he called and offered such assistance as they might require.

He believed in material as well as spiritual comfort. When he gave Petty's house and land forever "for the service of the Lord and the people called Quakers," he gave not only the house and houses, barn, kiln stable, and all the land with the garden and orchard, in order that the ministers might have a meeting house, but in the same document he donates, "Also, my ebony bedstead with the painted curtains and the great elbow chair . . . and my great sea-case or cullerage with the bottles in it. These do I give to stand in the house as heirlooms when the house is made use of for a meeting place; so that a friend may have a bed to lie on and a chair to sit in, and a bottle to hold a little water to drink."

Thus he wrote, at Kingston on Thames, in 1687, to Thomas Lower, who, one hopes, was able to decipher the writing.

Three original manuscript letters of Fox are in the Boston Public Library. One is on paper of a very fine texture, and begins, "Friends: A servant of the Lord, Thomas—" the name that follows seems to be Mayhew—"was by ye—" but we could read no further, as the writing is infinitesimal and the lines set re-

markably close together. The letter is addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Bath.

Another letter in which the lines are spaced, is easily readable. "Ye" and "it" are spelled throughout with "e" and "i" over the "y."

All my deare friends keepe in ye faith in God above all outward things and in His power it has given you dominion over all ye same power and God is ye same with you to deliver you as form (the page is torn here) and God and his power is the same and his seede is over all and before all and will bee (torn page) that makes to suffer is gone and see bee of good faith in it (a "t" or cross over a "y" which we suppose is intended for the word "it" which changeth not, and what-soever any doth against ye truth it will come upon themselves and fall as a millstone on their heads the had spelled heads first without the "a" and then inserted the letter) and if see bee at ye Lord doe suffer you to bee tried Let all he given up and look at ye Lord and his power which is over ye whole world and will bee when ye world is gone and in ye Lord's power, and Truth rejoice friends over on "p" over which are the letters "ch") makes to suffer in ye seede which was before it was for ye Life and truth and ye power of God is over all and all

Keepe in that and if you doe suffer in that it is to the Lord. G. F.

London, ye 12th of ye 4d month, 1679.

Left copies hereof bee truly taken and sent into all countyes in England.

A line is drawn across the page, and below it is written, again in Fox's line script: "Friends, the Lord God that had blessed you in outward things and new friends of ye Lord may try you whether your minds bee in ye outward things or in— with 'th' above it) the Lord that gave you them and there fore keepe in ye seede by which all outward things was made and is over them all what shall I not I pray and speak to God (nub) my face towards heavenly Jerusalem, according to my wonted time and lett one one dalliah shave his head leat they loose their strength neither to rest in its lap least the phillistines bee upon you for your rest is in Christ Jesus. G. F.

The capital letters are not written with the assurance that his small letters show, and the G is particularly weak, as though the forming of the curve may not have been easy, and there are no periods.

An Attack on Fox

There is also, in the Boston Public Library, a book written during the lifetime of Fox fiercely attacking the man, his creed and his followers. We have found nothing, however, quite so interesting as the "Warning Against the Quakers," issued by Antonia Bourignon, done out of French and printed at the Sun and Moon in Cornhill in 1708, now in the Zion Research Library in Brookline, Mass.

Many will disagree with Madam Bourignon in the opinions and the terms in which she expresses them. But many an author, regardless of creed, will be able to appreciate the motive from which her attack springs.

Fox had severely criticized the lady's writings. It is written "with a Smartness, Vehemence and Plainness of Words and Language which she

hopes will not offend those who need the most smarting Eye-Salves to awaken them, and to cure their Blindness." Fox himself is not accused of actual blindness, but of having such clear eyes that he cannot see the beauty of the things she has written, "and would turn into poison the little he perceives. . . . For as soon as he saw a small beginning of these writings, immediately he fell a barking at them as Dogs do." She feels that she may have been faulty in some things which, however, it was her own business to correct, not the Quakers, yet "my writings should not be rejected or despised on that account . . . which plainly shows that they [her critics] are led by an Evil Spirit instead of the Divine Light . . . these Quakers will needs think Evil of me that they may the better cover the Jealousie they have conceived because God has given His divine Light to me and not to them."

The book which the Quakers wrote against Antonia and her several treatises she says "plainly appears to have proceeded from black, rufel and melancholy Thoughts, expressing themselves in bitter, fretful and offensive Language."

Ah! How the critics tempt us all to make the same accusations.

"He saw," she continues, speaking of her critic, "that the Light which appeared was very clear but . . . feeling that he could find no deformity in it, he betook himself to Calumny, designing to entangle and perplex the Minds of Men by telling them that there are Contradictions, Lies and Errors in my Writings. . . . If he had had a mind to discover any errors or mistakes which had escaped me in my printed writings, I should have been obliged to him for it."

After more than 200 pages of accusations against the Quaker and all his works, Antonia makes this statement: "I have never conversed with them nor read any of their books, nor knew what they professed." She is emphatic, however, in her belief that whatever are their tenets, they would do well to forsake them as soon as possible. "For they shall not have this excuse at the tribunal of God, that they died in Ignorance, and knew not that all their Fashions were evil; since . . . I have set that matter in a due light in this Warning." After which remark she signs herself, a Most Humble Servant, dating her epistle at Near Gottorp, Castle in Holstein, Dec. 16, 1671.

SATURDAY, AUG 2, 1924

COURTYARD "READING ROOM" AT PUBLIC LIBRARY OFFERS ESCAPE FROM HEAT DURING LUNCH TIME

Outdoor Circulation Branch, Open Daily From 12 to 2, Enables Copley-Sq Folk to Spend Few Moments With Books



BOSTON'S OUTDOOR "READING ROOM" AND SCENES AT CITY'S LUNCH HOUR.

"You are invited to read a good book in the courtyard of the Public Library. On pleasant days books will be found available in the court between the hours of 12 to 2 in the afternoon," says a neat poster, copies of which have been placed in office buildings, hotels and other public places around Copley square.

No matter how stifling the temperature may be in other places the atmosphere in the garden which the Public Library of the city of Boston encloses is cool and refreshing.

When you enter the library through the main doorway, turn right and at the first corner, turn left. You will come into a soft light of greenery-sifted sunshine under the colonnade. And you will see many people seated comfortably on benches or chairs.

They are reading newspapers or magazines or books and every once in a while they'll look dreamily out into the central dazle of high spraying fountain, playing rainbows above a wide pool imbedded in fresh velvety

grass. There are permanent and potted trees effecting a coolness within the imposing architectural structure of that courtyard seclusion.

Special Arrangements Made

Until this year people who had discovered the peaceful retreat from a great and busy city, had not frequented the place, brought their own reading matter or had merely sat and watched the fountain's rise and fall, the endless splash, splash of its rain into the tranquil basin, the fascinating glints and shadows, the library boys glancing from windows onto balconies above and the coming and going of folks strolling through at lunch hour.

There were possibilities for more service than Charles F. Hayden, librarian, realized. At the beginning of Summer's heat in July he began to send 50 books or so out in a truck rack to a table where Miss Margaret Lappen or Miss Mary E. Prim of the regular staff dispensed them—tried and popularly approved fiction, poetry, biography, history, drama—to those who desired something with which to while away a few moments left over after lunch before they returned to their jobs.

The use of the two-hour outdoor library extended expectations. Steno-graphers, clerks, executives of insurance offices, publishing houses, business concerns where the grind is most wearisome, sought the quiet of the library courtyard, there to read. If they began a story one day and wanted to continue it the next and the next they left a sign in the book when they returned to the outdoor desk. Other volumes were changed. A variety of other books was sent out from day to day.

Escape From Heat

As the heat grew more and more oppressive to business folk they appreciated more and more the peace of the shaded courtyard. Some of them may choose to read, others to rest. The majority patronize the library's perfect escape for temporary use of "terra firma" for a few moments. "Working Life," "The Lighter Side of School Days," "The Lighter Side of a Week," "The Lighter Side of a Year," "The Lighter Side of a Decade," "The Lighter Side of a Century," "The Lighter Side of a Millennium," "The Lighter Side of a B.C." and "The Lighter Side of a P.M." are among the books that are sent out.

word. He could get around town and cross the street without being struck by an auto but his vision balked at deciphering print. This Spring he screwed up courage to have an operation. Now he can and must read. His favorite position is back to the sunlight and feet against the library stone. Thus he drives at leisure into the contents of an A. S. Monthly.

Yesterday Miss Anna E. Chase of 170 South St. came on their first stroll of exploration to the courtyard. They had heard about it and thought they would find out what it is like. After inspecting some electrical work at Boston City Hospital—they are both nurses—they found their steps to Copley sq's hidden garden. They are coming to it often, they say.

Joseph Shea of 15 Hancock st., Boston, a studious young man, recently graduated from Tufts, has been coming to the courtyard every other day.

A couple of girls were reading and intermittently comparing notes on the qualities of the heroes in their stories. Over in the corner a tall, brawny and round Boston youth was writing. It wouldn't have done to disturb him. He might have been writing to a heroine who for 20 years was unable to read a

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1924

WEST END LIBRARIAN HANDLES MORE INFORMATION THAN BOOKS

Miss Goldstein Gives Household Hints, Finds Lost Children, But Declines Match-Making Job

What the public wants to know at the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library is more often than not irrelevant to books, authors or literature.

Yesterday someone called the librarian, Miss Fannie Goldstein, to the phone to inquire what she uses for dusting. Miss Goldstein was not surprised. She expects the unusual.

"Do you use cloths?" her questioner asked.

"Yes."

"What kind, cheese cloth?"

Miss Goldstein admitted it. Miss Goldstein says she is often requested by phone to find a missing boy or girl.

"You can tell him; he has a light blouse and dark shoes," or "O, you'll know her. She has a Jersey dress with a Peter Pan collar," the parents say. There may be 300 children reading at the branch, the majority of them dressed according to the description. "I try to be obliging but I draw the line at girls calling me up to get a boy friend on the phone so she can make a date with him," said Miss Goldstein.

A TENNYSON ANNIVERSARY

First Editions are Exhibited at the Boston Public Library in Commemoration of the British Poet

To commemorate the 115th anniversary of the birth of Tennyson (he was born on the sixth of August, 1809, in the rectory of Sommersby, Lincolnshire) an exhibition of his works has been arranged in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library. All the books exhibited are first editions and with the books several manuscripts are shown.

It is interesting to note that most of the volumes—from the first edition of the "Poems" to that of the "Ballads"—were simultaneously published in London and Boston. In many cases it is printed on the titlepage of the American edition that the book was published "from the advance sheets of the author." The courtesy of the author was not without its reason: It was a reply to the courtesy of the Boston publisher—William D. Ticknor—the first among his American confères to adopt the habit of paying a royalty to an English poet. There was then no copyright, but Ticknor paid of his own accord.

Copies of the first edition of the "Poems" (1842) are now quite rare. To many a lover of Tennyson's poetry it will be likewise a pleasure to see the first edition of "In Memoriam" (1850) or of "Maud" (1855). The copy of the Boston edition of the latter volume already bears the imprint of "Ticknor and Fields," successor of the single house of William D. Ticknor. The "Idylls of the King" (1859) achieved perhaps the greatest popular success among all the works of the poet. "Enoch Arden," published in 1864, contains the domestic pieces, "Aylmer's Field," "The Northern Farmer," and others. "Gareth and Lynette," "The Last Tournament," etc., preceded his dramatic experiments, the "Queen Mary" (1875), "Harold" (1877). His seventh play, the last volume published during his life, was "The Foresters" (1892). The drama did not bring much success to Tennyson; his plays are almost wholly forgotten today, but they are interesting to the student, for these valiant efforts help to complete the portrait of the poet. Some of the volumes are finely illustrated, among them the "Song of the Brook" and the poem, "Come Into the Garden, Maud."

Among the manuscripts, the short fragment of a first draft of "The Miller's Daughter" is the most valuable. Three stanzas are in the handwriting of Tennyson. He crossed out all three but later restored the second and third. The first, though completed, was never published, and runs as follows:

I met in all the close green ways,
While walking with my line and rod,
The wealthy miller's mealy face
Like the moon in an ivy-dod.
He looked so jovial and so good—
While fishing in the milldam water
I laughed to see him as I stood—
And dreamt not of the miller's daughter.

The last stanza of the "Lady of Shalott" also was changed. The manuscript in the possession of the library differs entirely from the printed lines—perhaps not to the advantage of the latter. And there is the short poem of "1865-1866," with the opening line: "I stood on a tower in the west." The poem was published in March, 1868, in the short-lived magazine, the "Good Words."

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1924

LIBRARIANS' UNION ATTACKS CARNEGIE CHAIN LIBRARIES

Tells A. F. of L. Council They
Are Not for Benefit of
Public

DECRIES ANY CENSORSHIP

Urges Federation to Demand Full
Municipal Control and
Civil Service

(By the Associated Press)

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 6.—The administrative system of the great public libraries founded by philanthropists, and specifically the Carnegie Foundation chain of such institutions, was assailed in a report submitted today by the Librarians' Union of the American Federation of Labor to the executive council of the Federation.

It is charged that: "Carnegie libraries are not controlled by the municipalities in which they exist and to which they have been given. Such libraries are controlled by boards of trustees in no sense responsible to the people but appointed instead by the Foundation themselves or subject to their approval. Such control is perpetual. "Public moneys, appropriated by cities and States, pass out of the control of the givers immediately and are administered by the Foundation or their trustees.

Censorship Intended

"There is rapidly coming into being a system under which only books approved in a certain manner may be placed on the shelves of public libraries administered by Foundations. This amounts to a censorship and is so intended. An unjust certification of librarians has come into being and is being urged generally as a law of the future. The system already exists by law in three States."

Submitting its report at the annual conference of the executive council, at the Ambassador Hotel, the Librarians' Union urges, among other things, that library employees become subject to the Civil Service.

Belongs to All

It urges further that the A. F. of L. seek and promote some means of restoring full municipal or local control over public libraries, no matter by whom such institutions were founded or financed. The Librarians' Union says it is satisfied, after a thorough investigation of the administration of public libraries that they the public utilities which must not be controlled by any agency that is not constantly responsible to the public.

"We shall go into these charges most thoroughly," said Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L. and spokesman for the executive council. This indicates a condition of most serious character, intolerable in a free country, among free people.

"We have stood for absolute freedom from censorship of what the people read as well as of the plays they see. We have found that the advocates of censorship miss few opportunities to forward their dangerous ideas.

"We believe that freedom to think and to know is a real right which belongs to all men and women and not to a restricted favored few."

Public Library Exhibition in Honor of the G. A. R.

Large Collection of Civil War Manuscripts and Pictures Are Being Shown During the Boston Encampment

In honor of the Grand Army veterans, an exhibition of Civil War manuscripts, old prints, colored lithographs, engravings, photographs, etc., has been arranged at the Boston Public Library. Hundreds of veterans visit the library daily, and their curiosity—as they bend over the show-cases—is not less than that of their grandchildren who are with and around them.

From the "View of Fort Sumpter" (a pale lithograph) to the "Surrender of General Lee," many a battle is commemorated on these quaint old colored prints. On the engraving of the "Surrender," with the figures of Grant and Lee under the big apple tree, and with the long lines of their respective armies stretching away in the background, the publisher modestly announced that "This memorable event terminated the Great Rebellion."

The battles of Bull Run, Spottsylvania, Antietam, Chattanooga, Gettysburg, the Battle of the Wilderness, etc.; the Siege of Atlanta, Capture of New Orleans, Sheridan's Ride—all the memories of those stirring years are here depicted in the good romantic fashion, with white horses and tasseled saddles, flying banners, glittering sabres, and here also are the bodies of the slain lying in the fields. There are other pictures showing the drills and exercises in the camps. Evidently, at the "Encampment at Napoleon—Dorchester" a great many Massachusetts volunteers got ready for the Southern fields. The "Independent Boston Fusiliers," in their red jackets and blue trousers, seem to us so far removed in the past; and yet, perhaps, some of these very soldiers are with us today.

The naval battles also are commemorated. An engraving depicts the first conflict between iron-clad vessels. The "Merrimac" and the "Monitor" are in the foreground; the other ships (with the "Rebel Tugs") are only half shown. The "Merrimac" itself is fully described on another print, showing the engine room, the wheel house, the ward room, the turret machinery. In addition are prints of gunboats, the "Eutaw," "Manhattan," etc.

In the exhibition there are also to be found many posters ("Fall in, Men! Recruits Wanted, Fifty Good Men!") and photographs. The Public Library possesses hundreds of original photographs of the scenes and events of the Civil War. The Brady collection, which contains a large portion of them, is especially valuable today. Battlefields, photographed almost before the smoke had cleared, headquarters, tents, groups of officers and men, generals and their staffs. Above a small tent, one reads the sign: "General Post Office."

Letters by Lincoln and His Wife

The Lincoln photographs themselves amount to hundreds. One especially catches the eye. Lincoln on the battle-coat and tall hat, which made still taller his gaunt figure, and with the necktie simple and humane and touching in the whole picture.

The manuscripts are exhibited in the Barton Room. The letter of Lincoln to the Honorable House of Representatives' first attracts the attention. It was written on June 12, 1858, and informs the House on a matter of the California Circuit Court and its judge. Also little notes and autographs of Lincoln are shown. Next in the case is a long letter by Mrs. Lincoln (signed "Mary Lincoln"). "I am in need of two right on: I do not wish expensive ones, but I desire them very fine quality and stylish. One, I wish—for, very fine, black silk, to be trimmed with black love ribbons, perhaps mixed with the bow on top, some black sprays would not be amiss."

And so follow the directions, one after the other. Pearls, rubies, fan flowers, ribbons, through four full pages. And then it closes in the characteristically feminine way: "I am sure, I need not direct you—you will send me something 'comme il faut.'"

In the same case are photographs of Grant, Sheridan, etc., together with a letter of Grant written to his father. In the next case are photographs and manuscripts of Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens, and others. The letter of Davis (written on Sept. 23, 1863, in Richmond, Va.) transmits to the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of War "in further answer to the resolution of Aug. 21, about the reports of engagements with the enemy." A most interesting document is a manuscript of five pages: "Instructions of the Department of State (Montgomery, March 16, 1861) to the commissioners sent over to the European Governments on the part of the Confederate States of America."

Battle Songs Included

Perhaps, the collection of war ballads reveals best the spirit of the time. From "Marching Along" to "Soldier's Farewell," hundreds of songs speak of the hundreds of moods of the people. It is enough to read the titles: "Stand by the Flag," "Rallying Song," "When this cruel war is over," etc. "Maryland, My Maryland," with its gallantry and tinge of sadness cannot fail to move one even today. The Confederates were disappointed in Maryland, but the poem remains one of the most beautiful among all the songs of the period. The songs about "Honest Abe" and "Jeff Davis" rest peacefully side by side, on the same page of the book.

Out of the Report of the meeting of the Lib. Council. Boston Transcript August 12, 1924

Councilman Moriarty again displayed his animosity to the Public Library management by obtaining an order aimed at the library department requiring that subdivision of the city's administrative force to submit segregated budgets as do other departments. He read a clipping from the library's own newspaper complaining that library workers did not receive raises in pay which they should. This he said was written by Frank H. Chase of the library staff, who had just received an increase in salary from \$2100 to \$4000, although many other employees there were receiving insignificant advances.

CIVIL WAR PHOTOS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Large Exhibit in Honor of Grand Army

An exhibition of Civil War manuscripts, old prints, colored lithographs, engravings and photographs has been arranged at the Boston Public Library in honor of the Grand Army men. Hundreds of the veterans visit the library daily and show great interest in the exhibition and in the library itself.

Many of the most famous battles of the Civil War are commemorated in the quaint old colored prints. An engraving, "The Surrender of Gen. Lee," and a pale lithograph, "View of Fort Sumter," are included in the collection. The battles of Bull Run, Spotsylvania, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, the capture of New Orleans, Sheridan's ride and other memorable events are depicted in stirring fashion.

Some of the prints are dedicated by the publisher to "the gallant officers and men whose valor and skill secured the victory." There are other pictures showing the drills and exercises in the camps. Among the latter are "The Encampment at Neponset-Dorchester" and "The Independent Boston Fusiliers."

The naval battles are not forgotten. One engraving depicts the first conflict between ironclads with the *Merrimack* and the *Monitor* in the foreground. There are also many posters. One reads, "Fall in, men. Recruits wanted, fifty good men!" In the possession of the Public Library are hundreds of original photographs of the scenes and events of the Civil War.

Lincoln Photographs

In the exhibition are many Lincoln photographs. One shows Lincoln on the battlefield of Gettysburg. A letter written by Lincoln to the "Honorable House of Representatives," dated June 12, 1862, and relating to a matter connected with the California Circuit Court and its judges, is on exhibition.

There are also shown little notes and autographs of Lincoln. Next in the case is a long letter by Mrs. Lincoln, signed "Mary Lincoln."

"I am in need of two bonnets," she writes. "I do not wish expensive ones, but I desire them of very fine quality and stylish. One, I wish—fine, very fine, black Neapolitan straw, pretty shape. This I desire to be trimmed with black love ribbons—with pearl edge. I cannot have it without the latter. I send you a bonnet which I think would be a pretty style—perhaps mixed with the bow on top, some black sprays would not be amiss."

In the same case are photographs of Grant, Sheridan and other Civil War heroes. There are also on exhibition photographs and manuscripts of Jefferson Davis and others. Then there is a collection of war ballads.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, AUG. 16, 1924

Square Dancing

They danced a quadrille on the wide stone platform in front of the Public Library the other evening. The old fiddler sawed away with right good will at an old-fashioned series of figures and "called off" in a voice that once may have filled a large hall but that would fill only a small room today. And the dancers, four couples, duly performed the evolutions of the old-time "square dance." They "saluted their partners," they "balanced all," they "swung the corners," they executed the "ladies' chain," they ambled "forward and back," and they "chassezed." A big circle of spectators looked on and wondered where in the world that style of dancing came from.

It was a throwback to the past. The Grand Army veterans brought it with them. Not one of the dancers could have been less than 75 years of age. Their steps swayed a little at times, but they kept smiling and withal they manifested a certain dignity of decorum that was pleasing to the spectators and becoming to themselves. It was not horseplay on their part. It was done in the simplest manner, as though it were the most ordinary thing for them to dance an ancient quadrille in Copley square. The dancers came from the West and they expressed their pleasure in the reunions of the encampment by demonstrating the kind of dancing that was universal in the West of sixty years ago.

Just what they may think of the fox trot and the one-step there is no means of knowing. In their youth in the West even the waltz was looked upon with doubt as to its propriety. But the waltz then was making its way into every part of the West along with the schottische and the polka and the galop and some other "round dances." In those times a dance program contained a great variety of dances. The quadrille alternated with these "round dances," but of the quadrille there was a variety of figures, and the "lancers" was rather complicated. Frightfully monotonous must a modern dance program seem to these aged merrymakers. The card for a junior prom nowadays usually contains nothing but two or three "modern" dances of the "round" variety. The announced revival of the waltz is good news. Perhaps in time even the "square" dance may come back to favor.

International Press-Cutting Bureau,

Extract from
NEWSPAPER WORLD.
LONDON.

Date

UNITED STATES ITEMS.

What is claimed to be the biggest one-story printing plant in the world is being erected in Chicago for the W. F. Hall Printing Co., at a cost of \$2,000,000. The space occupied will be approximately 300,000 square feet, and there is additional ground available for later extensions when necessary. The work of the company lies chiefly in the production of magazines and commercial catalogues.

The Boston Public Library is making a special exhibition of old books and MSS. connected with the early history of America. Among these are copies of the "Bay Psalm Book," the first book printed in America (1630), and Eliot's "Indian Bible." Amongst the MSS. is a letter written by Columbus to Raphael Sanchez, treasurer to King Ferdinand, in which the explorer announces the discovery of America.

The time rapidly approaches when New York master printers will have to enter into a new agreement with their operatives, and it seems certain that complications are about to arise. The compositors, through their union, have already formulated a demand for an increase of \$5 per week, the basic wage being at present \$53. The other unions will naturally follow the lead thus given. The masters will find it a hard matter to concede such an increase, even if they were willing, as the existing high costs have driven a great deal of magazine and periodical printing out of New York, and the New York printers have now to rely mainly on jobbing work. Work is, therefore, scarcer and more earnestly competed for. The newspapers will probably be able to pay the men more, but the jobbing printer will find it difficult. An exodus of master printers from New York is, therefore, not unlikely as time goes on.

THE LIBRARIAN

THOSE who did not get to Saratoga Springs this summer, and those who do not read the *Library Journal* will, we feel sure, be deeply interested in what Frank H. Chase, reference librarian in the Boston Public Library, has to say about what the public is reading in Boston. First, he discovered that the people here have broken loose from all traditional bounds and standards. His second discovery was the overwhelming bulk of reading matter supplied by daily newspapers. "All other sources of reading are completely dwarfed," said he, "by the output of the daily press, in the per capita consumption of which it is worth noting that Boston leads the country. The nine important Boston dailies publish 10,500,000 copies each week, as against the Public Library's circulation of 3,000,000 books in an entire year. The annual consumption of these nine daily papers amounts to 550,000,000 copies, and it must be remembered that this mountain of newspapers is bought by the people, one paper at a time, for real cash.

This sum, however, Mr. Chase makes charge, is not paid primarily for news but for excitement, the most imposing sales being made by papers whose first appeal is to the imagination. "This engrossing power of the sensational was recently illustrated in an examination for employment in the Boston Public Library. To the question, 'What article of news in the papers of the past week has most interested you?' a large proportion of boys and girls, all of high school age, gave an account of the details of the suit-case murder."

Mr. Chase did not confine his research to examination papers, however.

"In the course of my inquiries," he says, "I also gleaned some items about the reading of Boston, from the standpoint of the bookstores. I learned, for example, that Papin's *Life of Christ* has been of late the best seller, aside from fiction. Another fact of interest is that 7500 copies of Robinson's *The Mind in the Making* were sold in Boston, as against only six thousand copies of Zane Grey's *The Call of the Canyon*, prior to the issue of the cheap reprint of the latter book. At the moment, Edna Ferber's *So Big* is the most widely read novel in Boston, judging from the sales; as a matter of permanent taste, however, Hugh Walpole is the most steadily popular of living novelists among the better class of Boston readers. The circulating libraries report that the subjects of never-falling interest to their borrowers are, for men, mystery and adventure, and for women, love; though one suspects that now and then, by way of exception, a rare woman may read a detective story, and that once in a while a love story may get into the hands of a stray man. The chronic novel-reader, man or woman, demands excitement—anything with power to distract him and absorb his attention.

"If there were time, it would be of interest to speak of the fashions in novel-reading—to tell how war-stories were succeeded by tales of the psychic, and of the immediate prospect of a wave of novels tending toward a better understanding among the races and the nations, books expressing the international spirit and the desire for peace. I should be glad also to touch on the valuable work of the Boston Booksellers' Committee, made up of three representatives each from the Booksellers' Association and the Watch and Ward Society, which for ten years past has kept the worst books out of the bookstores—for their own protection.

"But I must hasten on to my real revelation, which came very recently, as the result of a visit—my first—to the establishment which is the distributing centre for the newsstands and periodical dealers of Greater Boston. We all see unfamiliar magazines in trains and on news counters, and wonder, just as we might wonder where all the chickens on a poultry farm came from. If we once saw the big incubator in action, we should know. I've seen the incubator!

"In the News Company's store I saw a case of perhaps 250 samples of periodicals, all large sellers, most of which are unknown to the public libraries. I saw hundreds of bins, in which the daily shipments to retailers are collected. I heard of the nineteenth of the month, the great day on which, each month, this company sends out 100,000 magazines to its dealers. I saw a wall fifty feet long, on which were displayed in solid ranks the 1500 titles of Street & Smith's *Fifteen-Cent Series*, from Nick Carter to Laura Jean Libbey.

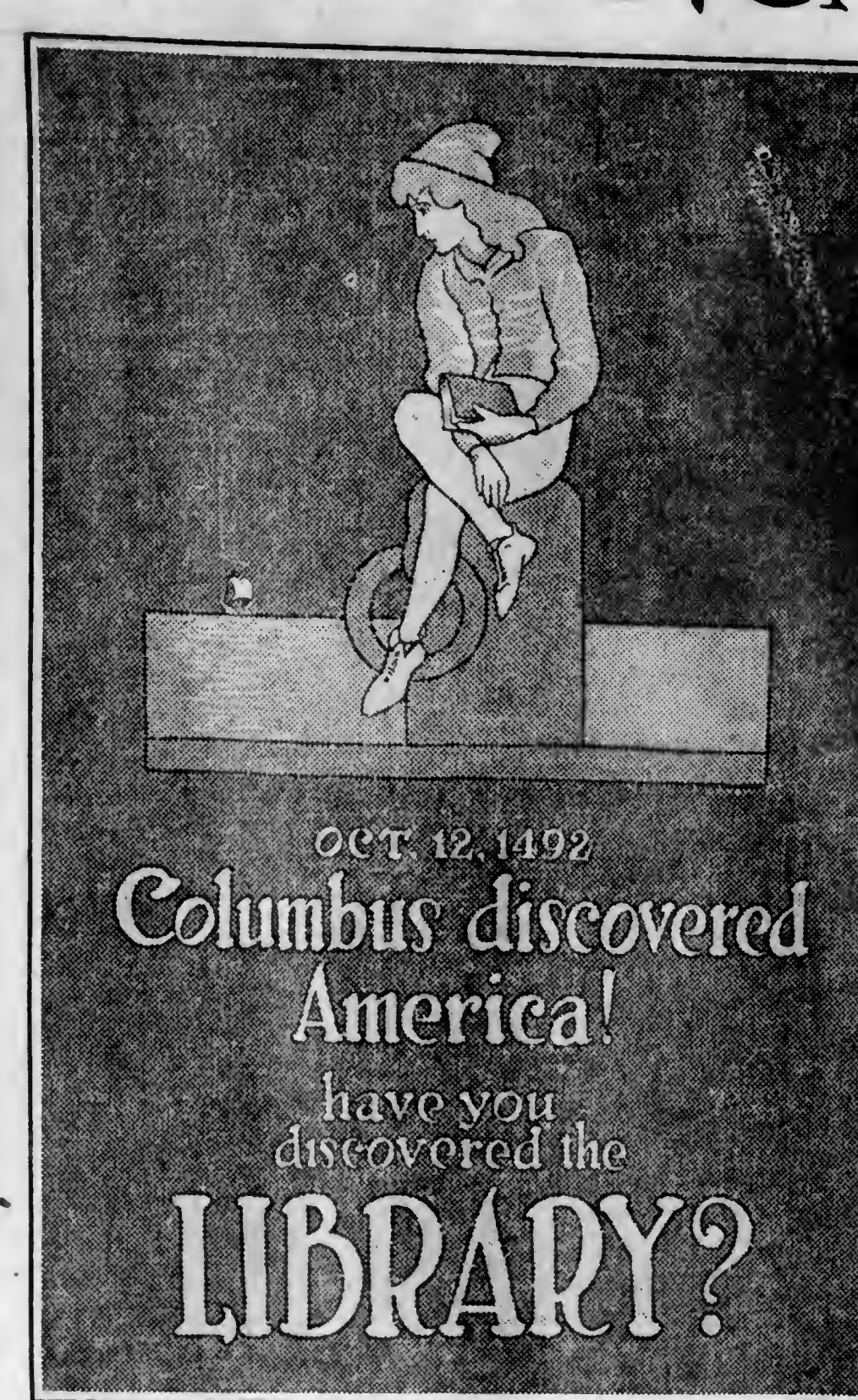
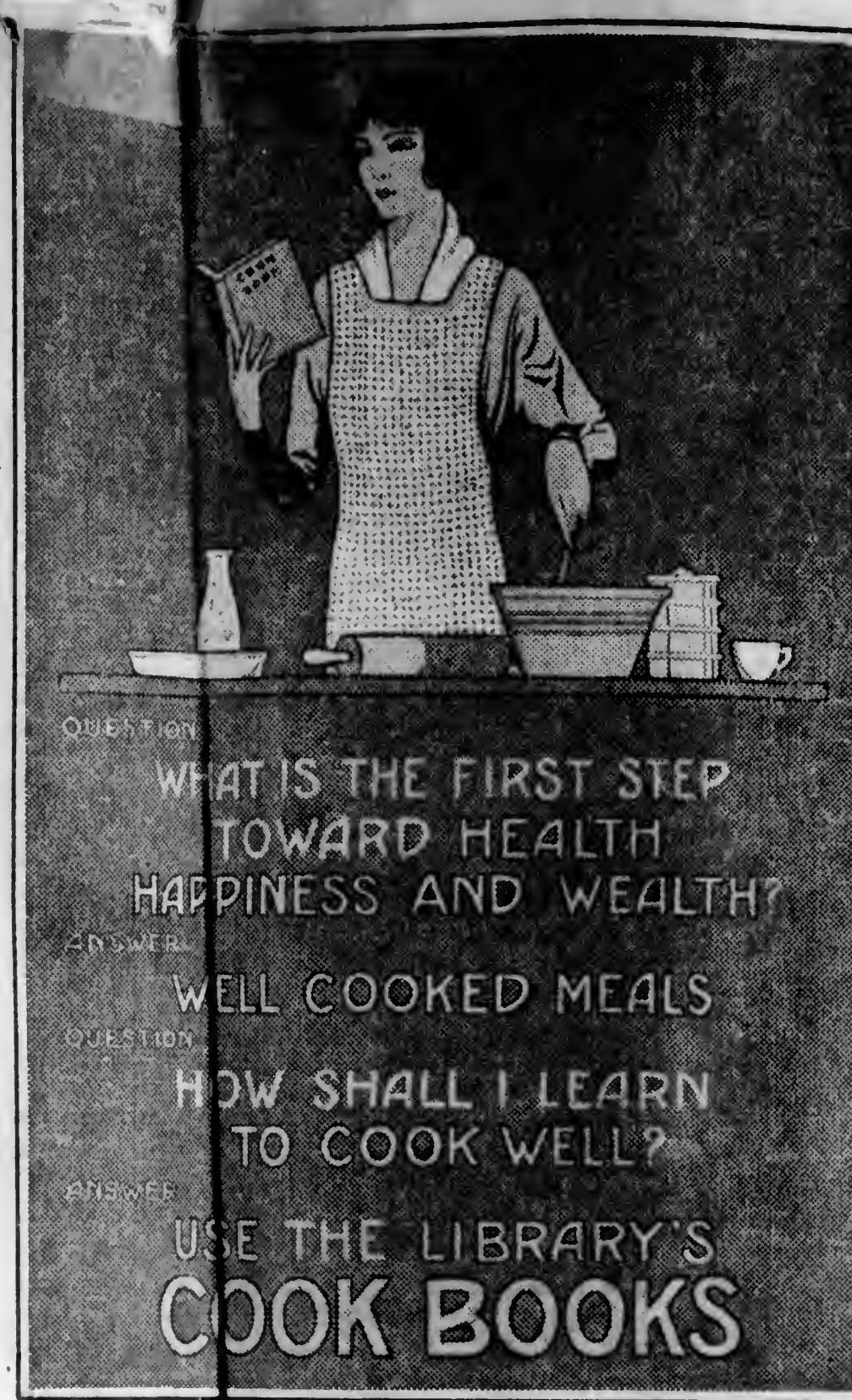
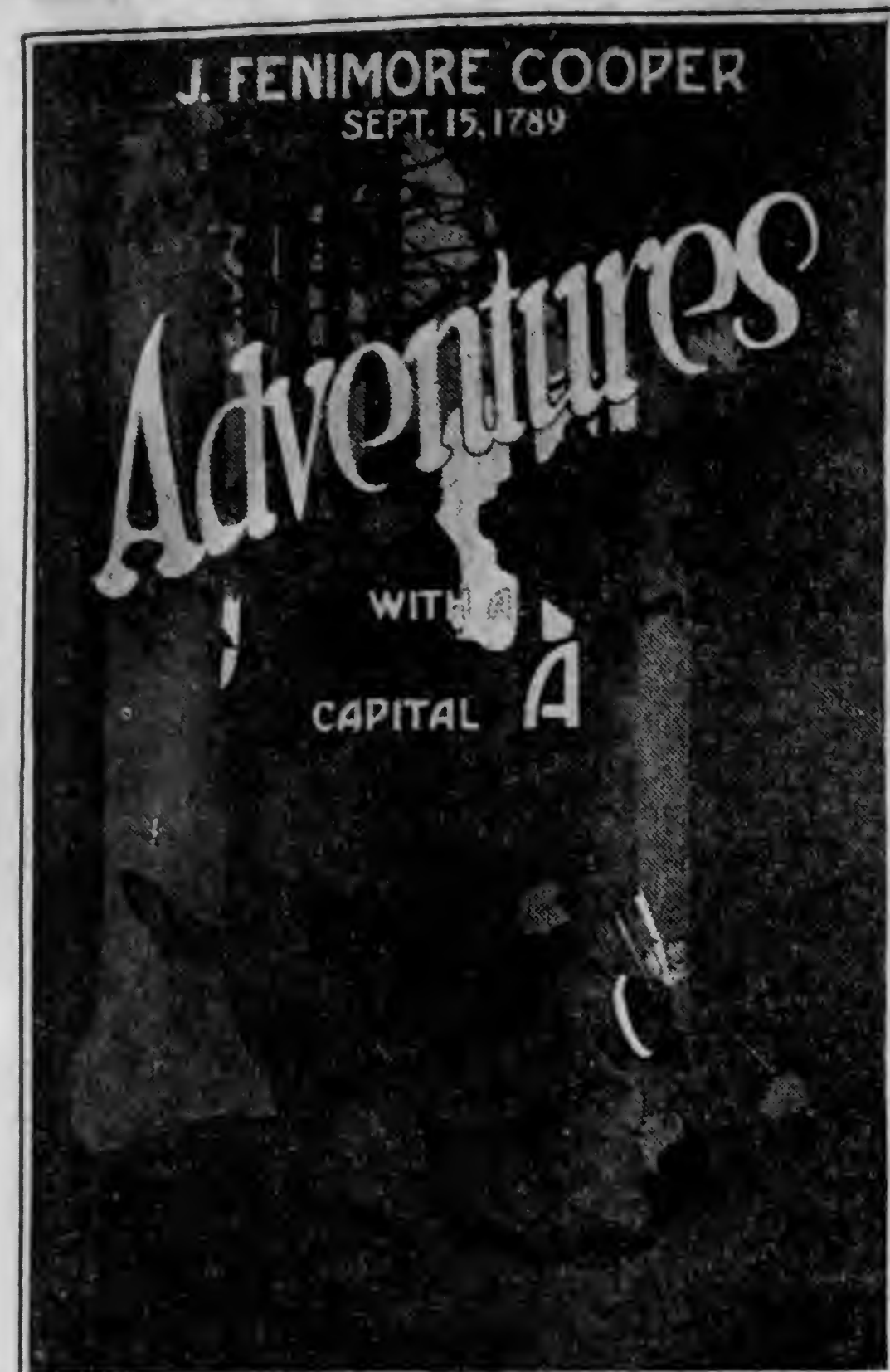
"How many librarians, I wonder, are familiar with the *Western Story Magazine*, a fat issue each week, full of new adventure stories? Boston consumes 19,000 copies of this publication weekly—76,000 a month, 912,000 a year. Of the magazine which is Boston's peculiar pride, on its annual subscriptions, are sold monthly in the city—in a whole year about one-half the number sold by the *Western Story Magazine* in a single four weeks; yet this 3900 is a fine sale, and we rejoice in it. A newsdealer in Saratoga Springs tells me, by the way, that it is exclusively men who buy the *Western Story Magazine*.

"The magazines of great sale are not chiefly made up of rot. The appeal of romance and sentiment is far stronger and wilder than that of mere physical sex; but the strongest appeal of all seems to be that made by adventure. The same thing holds true of the novels, both original issues and reprints, handled by the News Company; the men want Zane Grey, the women Ethel Dell. The elect clientele of the bookstores differs subtly in its tastes from the larger public of the News Company; it wants adventure, but prefers the manner of Sabatini to that of Zane Grey. So far as I can learn, Harold Bell Wright has never been a prime favorite with either stratum of Boston readers.

"People will pay whatever it costs for excitement, for mystery and adventure, for romance; Papin's *Life of Christ*, the Boston best-seller, owes its position to its emotional quality, not primarily to its religious subject. Parenthetically, the people will also pay for instruction in etiquette. It is an open secret that Emily Post's excellent book stands immediately behind Papin; it is probably not so well known that of a recent ten-cent treatise on etiquette, 1700 copies were sold in two days in a New York cigar store. Whatever our responsibility in regard to promoting good manners, we are certainly not called on to feed the flame of excitement; and we ought to say so with conviction.

"What are the people reading in Boston? The answer depends on who 'The People' are. In every community there are at least four distinct reading publics; the children, the foreign-born and those handicapped by circumstances in the race for education, the students, and the great mass who turn to books for excitement or relaxation. The first three of these classes read for growth, and are ours; the fourth is inert, and, as a whole, we cannot touch it. We should bend to our honorable task, and leave this mass to those who can reach it. Our path of service lies elsewhere.

BOSTON'S LIBRARY TREE SPROUTS A NEW BRANCH



Our Branch Libraries Are Calling Attention to Books That Guide Readers in Their Search for the Right Kind of Literature

By Sadie Alison Maxwell

THE fact that some of Boston's branch libraries are housed not in regular library buildings but in rented quarters, which formerly did service as retail stores, is a cloud that is not without its silver lining. The show windows of these one-time stores where vegetables, groceries and dress goods were once displayed, are proving an asset to branch librarians in advertising their library wares of books and magazines. Show windows, too, help in letting it be known that here is a library, for often the inconspicuous lettering on the branch library fails to catch the eye of the passerby.

For the Adults

These displays are not so much for children as for adults, and grown people are really just as much interested in these exhibits of posters, cut-outs and wooden dolls as are the children.

In every case the window display is linked up with the books in the library. If, for instance, a person sees in a library window an alluring sail boat, and underneath some such caption as: "All aboard! Do you long to go a-journing to some foreign land or clime? Why not take the trip by boat route? You can start most any time," he can feel pretty sure that inside that library will be found books aplenty on travel in foreign lands. Often the books and magazines are displayed in the show window.

"Aimless publicity, which merely arrests attention, is what we most want to avoid," said Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library. "It is irritating and a person resents being

led to believe that certain books can be had in the library and then to find them not there."

A Hot Weather Appeal

During the hot weather reading of Arctic adventure and exploration has a peculiar appeal, and in the windows of the Mount Bowdoin branch is displayed an Arctic scene. On a snowy ground of cotton batting, cut-outs of Eskimos are busily appearing walrus and seal. Flanking the scene are Eskimo igloos, while in the middle is an isinglass lake and thereon disports a polar bear.

What is it all about anyway, one might well ask if it wasn't for the books in the background and the enlightening poster which runs: "Keep cool, read about the Arctic regions."

It takes a bit of ingenuity to conceive the idea of taking advantage of the coming of a circus to a community to get people interested in reading books about animals, such, for instance, as those written by Fabre, Beebe, Olive Thorne Miller, and John Burroughs. This was what was done in Dorchester at the Andrew square reading room.

Noah's Ark

A regular Noah's ark assemblage adorned the window—camels, elephants, horses, zebras, seals, and birds of paradise, with here and there a circus leader and a clown. Back of this motley concave was a poster which read: "The Circus has gone, but the Animal Books are Still Here. Ask for them."

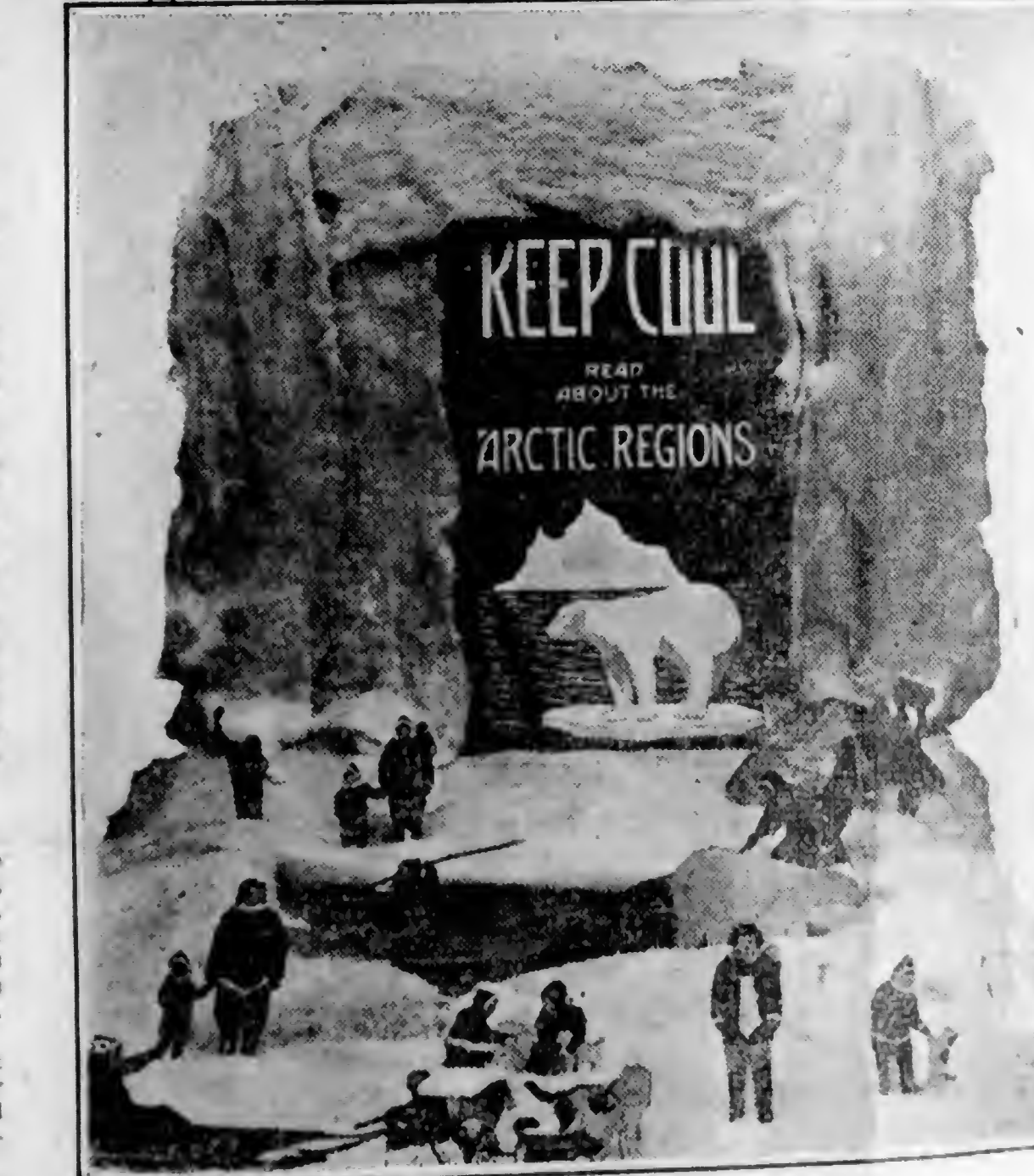
The newest animal poster, which has not yet made its first appearance in library show windows, is an artistically designed placard of Dr. Doherty teaching the animals.

From Andrew square the circus exhibit has gone on to the Mattapan reading room, carrying there its message of reading good animal books.

A Polish exhibit is now being featured in the Andrew square branch, and card-board cut-outs of the great men of Poland are displayed in the show windows. Henryk Sienkiewicz sits at his desk, pen in hand, while Ignace Jan Paderewski fingers the keys of the piano, as does that other great Polish musician, Frederik F. Chopin. John Sobieski stands alert with sword and shield, and the patriot Kosciuszko is a picturesque figure on horseback. There also is the thoughtful astronomer, Nikolaus Copernicus.

"We have books about Poland and also books by Polish authors in Polish, and also in English," reads the poster. And in the background of this window as well as in another display window are lined up the Polish books—plenty of them.

The idea behind this exhibit is that these new Americans of Polish descent should be



encouraged to know about and take pride in the great men of their native land, as well as those of America.

Andrew Square

The most elaborate window display that has been staged at the Andrew Square reading room was one designed to stimulate interest in window gardening. Through the courtesy of Congressman Tinkham, one hundred Government bulletins on annual flower plants were obtained and distributed at the branch during the time of the display. The window was transformed into a garden scene. A wooden farmer doll was intent upon hoeing lettuce, while a more eschetic youth stood drinking in the beauty of the tulips, and a little wooden girl doll was delicately sniffing the perfume of lilies.

Real dirt covered the floor of this garden landscape. The fact that this dirt

had been brought for the purpose by a North End librarian from the roof of her own library building shows that in this district dirt is not the ubiquitous material it is generally supposed.

The desert sand which covered the floor of an Egyptian display put on at the Orient Heights branch library, is an equally valuable substance. To add color to a scene where figures of an Egyptian boy assistants at the Great Pyramids brought desert sand from the nearby seashore. This sand, when after having served its purpose had for some time encumbered the library's soil, was to be transported with the exhibit from the library to the library. Linked up with the display are books of adventure, travel in Oriental countries, and ancient Egyptian history.

While branch libraries competing rented



quarters, with their expanse of show windows, lend themselves most readily to window displays, the experiment of exhibiting and poster advertising is not being neglected in the other branches which are housed in regular library buildings and in principal buildings.

In such cases posters in the windows attract attention to the books and exhibits within. The East Boston branch has a open fireplace and here exhibits are placed, the protruding mantel serving as a display shelf for the collection of books. In fact the outstanding feature about this branch library advertising is the way that makeshifts have been turned to advantage. From an unused newspaper rack in the Andrew Square reading room a collection of out-door scenes, reaching always the gospel of books on the out-of-doors or taking a good book with you into the open. In the Tyler

Street reading room a collection of books, with an overhanging poster, was featured on an empty umbrella stand—a procedure hardly feasible in rainy weather.

Of Old Nippon

The Tyler Street branch, by the way, is in a Chinese section, and just now a Japanese display is on exhibit there, the fact being that this was the only one available in this library is a glass display case in which are miniature Japanese figures in their characteristic costume. But the Japanese exhibit is no more purely decorative than are the others, and ties up with the literature of Japan. On a nearby placard advises: "Read a book about the people of Nippon and their Fujisama. Surely it is well for the Chinese to read of Japan, or the Japanese of China." The posters have been designed to

awaken interest in a wide variety of subjects—in fact, just about everything.

"If you want to be a Big Business Man, Use the Library. If you want to remain a little business man, Keep Away," is the advice on one poster; while another invitation towards self-help reads: "After School, What? Make the Library Books your own Continuation School." The mechanician is urged to Learn More, Earn More. For the housewife are displays of attractive cook books and books on housekeeping. "Books about Birds and Flowers. Now is the Time to Read Them," is the legend on a delicately tinted poster adorned with birds and flowers.

Featuring the Author

The month in which a writer was born is often selected as an occasion on which to feature the works of that author. A poster, for instance, announcing that Amy Lowell was born on Feb. 9, is followed by this caption: "If a poem a day doesn't appeal to you, read just one poem today." Another message designed to inspire the reading of poetry is: "There is Poetry in your life and in mine, but it takes a poet to make us see it."

A poster bearing the name of Harriet Beecher Stowe, born June 13, 1812, is suggestive of Civil War literature, and invites the passerby to read about Uncle Tom and his time.

Mystery stories are featured by a sketchy outline of Wilkie Collins's "Woman in White." Constant use and circulation among the thirty-one branches of the Boston library system means, of course, wear and tear on the posters. To provide against this as far as possible, envelope containers have been fashioned for the posters, the front consisting of a transparent gelatine sheet, passed partouted to a pressboard back.

But who makes and designs all these posters? The librarians themselves originate the ideas, and the person who does the poster making is Miss Hilda Baker. Miss Baker, by the way, didn't come to the Boston Public Library with the idea of designing posters, but for the purpose of typing the missing pages of books. When her talent for poster design was discovered, a certain number of hours a day were set aside for this work. Now she has a little improvised shop by a window at the end of one of the book stacks, where is her desk and working materials.

The supervisor of branches likes to fit in jobs and people, and here was someone doing routine work who was well qualified for the more creative task of poster design.

So it is in its entire advertising campaign, the branch library system has turned to advantage the resources already at hand.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 5, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1924

WATERMAIN BURSTS IN COPLEY SQUARE; FLOODS BASEMENTS

Crack in 42-Inch High-Service
Pipe Creates Much
Damage

LIBRARY WITHOUT LIGHTS

Hotels Westminster and Ludlow and
Neighboring Stores Suffer
from Water

A forty-two-inch high-service watermain burst at 3.30 o'clock this morning in Copley Square, at the Huntington Avenue corner of the Public Library. Before the flow was shut off forty-five minutes later several million gallons of water had flooded the square and overflowed into the basements of the library, Hotels Westminster and Ludlow, the S. S. Pierce Company building, Liggett's drug store and others. While there was considerable damage, it will not be nearly so heavy as at first feared.

The main is one of the largest type. It cracked at the bell joint, probably because of a settlement, and sent out a great volume of water without bursting forth in geyser style as frequently occurs. The bitulithic pavement buckled under the great pressure of the water until it developed large fissures from which the water poured. The break was discovered by an employee of the Public Library, who reported it and two emergency crews from the Public Works Department yards on Albany street were quickly set at work. The main comes from the Fisher Hill reservoir and the water was shut off on Huntington Avenue at Gainsboro street. It also was necessary to shut off several smaller feed mains to prevent back leakage.

Before the water was shut off, it surged across Copley square and down St. James Avenue like a small river, nearly two feet deep at the source. At the Pierce Building the water rose to about twelve inches in depth along the Huntington Avenue front, flowed in through the basement windows and under the sidewalk and rose to a depth of several inches in the basement. Very little bother was caused at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, but at the Westminster, some five hundred feet from the break, the flood poured down the stairs to the basement and did considerable damage. There were two or three feet of water in this basement. At the Ludlow the water was five feet deep at one time. At the Public Library it also rose to about five feet.

The water in working its way to the basement of the Westminster overflowed to a depth of three inches the floors of the grill room of the winter garden. It extinguished the fires in the boiler room at the Westminster as well as at the Ludlow. This morning guests of the Westminster were without hot water for their baths, which proved particularly inconvenient to the hotel owing to the convention delegates now quartered there.

No Lights at Public Library

Charles F. Belden, director of the Public Library, said that it would be easy for the library to secure the water it required for heating purposes but that the generators had been put out of business and patrons would need to use pa-

tiences while the attendants secured their books from the unlighted stack rooms. Mr. Belden said that he was trying to secure temporary service from the Edison Company but if this should not be ready by night the doors would have to be closed for the first time in thirty years during the regular hours.

Mr. Belden said that it is not uncommon to have basements flooded at Copley square and vicinity, as the drainage system installed when the square was filled and the surface drains are inadequate to take off an unusually heavy rain. Sometimes, he said, the Library, the Hotel Victoria, the B. A. A. Building, the Westminster and others suffer from heavy rains.

The engineer at the Public Library, after the water had receded more than a foot, was able to go about with the aid of a pair of rubber boots with extension tops, but even then the water was within an inch or two of the tops. This was in the engine and boiler room in the basement of the library annex, built a few years ago. In the old coal pocket, under the steps at the front of the Library Building, the water was several feet deep.

Eggs "Scrambled" in Lunchroom

At Gannon's lunchroom at 19 Huntington Avenue the damage was considerable. In the basement were two gas ranges, a boiler and a baker. The water entered with so much force that it picked up a 300-pound refrigerator, banged it against a doorway and wrecked it. Several cases of eggs were strewn about the basement and "scrambled" with an assortment of fresh vegetables.

At 27 Huntington Avenue the Sills-Chevrolet Sales Company had some loss on goods in the basement. The same is true of J. H. Fiske, dealer in automobile accessories, next door.

Liggett's drug store in this block suffered considerable damage to goods that were kept in the basement. The amount of this loss has not been determined.

Firemen, Police and Water Men Busy

All the morning firemen, water division employees and policemen were busy in the vicinity of the break. The firemen and water division men were occupied in pumping and siphoning out the water in the basements, several pumps of various types chugging for hours at the task. The police corded off a considerable area around the fifteen-foot hole into which the pavement had fallen to keep the curious away. The hole was about ten feet deep.

At the Ludlow a siphon in the basement drew out water only to have more water flow in from unknown sources and take

its place. After a short time, however, the inflow stopped because the supply was exhausted and then the siphon completed the work it set up to do.

Another crew of Public Works Department employees was engaged in cleaning the streets and sidewalks. Sticky mud made walking unpleasant in many places and, to get rid of this, it was necessary to use several lines of fire hose and thoroughly wash the streets and walks.

No time was lost after the water had been shut off to clean a way to the damaged section of main. Public Works Commissioner Bourke, who was on the scene soon after the accident and took charge of operations, said early in the afternoon that he hoped to have the cracked section of pipe out and a new one installed early tomorrow.

Fortunately the hole in the pavement did not extend under the trolley car tracks in Huntington Avenue, although it did go almost to them. It also was most fortunate that the great flow of water kept away from the nearby corner wall of the Public Library, because if its force had been directed against this wall it might have caused many thousands of dollars of damage in a few minutes.

In fact, one of the most striking features of the accident is the comparatively small amount of damage that resulted. Commissioner Bourke attributes this to the fact that the water had excellent opportunity to flow off in the large square and the adjoining streets and that comparatively few of the flooded buildings had valuable goods in their basements.

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, SEPT 26, 1924

COPLEY-SQ FLOOD LOSS THOUSANDS

Burst Main Pours Water
Into Buildings

Hotels' Lighting and Heating
Plants Are Damaged

Copley-Plaza and Trinity
Alone Escape Harm

Cellars of many buildings in the vicinity of Copley sq were flooded with muddy water early yesterday when a big water main at the Huntington-Avenue corner of the Public Library burst. The total damage will amount to thousands of dollars.

Many buildings lost the use of their elevator service, electric lighting and heating plants as the result of the flood. The cellar of the Ludlow Apartments on St. James av, next door to the Hotel Westminster, was flooded, the fires were put out and electric light service was cut off. The city pumps had to work for a long time before ridding the cellar of the muddy water which had accumulated there to a depth of five feet.

Water also poured down the steps leading to the basement and cellar of the Westminster, putting out the furnace fire. It was not until mid-morning that the elevator service could be restored. The electric light service was out for a time, but workmen soon managed to switch on the circuit of the Edison system. No damage was done at Trinity Church, just across the street, nor at the Copley-Plaza, both of which stand above the street level.

Water to the depth of two inches invaded the cellar of the S. S. Pierce Company, on the corner of Huntington av and Dartmouth st, but no damage was done. Three feet of mud and water invaded the basement of the Public Library, putting out the fires. The fact that a number of books had been removed from the basement a few days ago saved them.

Liggett's Drug Store, at the corner of Blagden st and Huntington av, suffered a quantity of clears and clear-ates being ruined. Toledo Tire Company at 23 Huntington av feared that the flood damaged many tires and inner tubes. The management places the loss about \$500. J. H. Fiske Company, also a tire store, at 21 Huntington av, also will lose several hundred dollars' worth of material.

The force of the geyser tore a hole at the place of breakage nearly 10 feet deep, split the pavement up considerably and presented a yawning mouth at the surface of the street.

Great Hole Torn in Copley Square by Water From Broken Main



(Transcript Photo by Colby)

Basements of the Public Library, Ludlow and Westminster Hotels and Other Buildings Flooded When 42-Inch High-Service Pipe Bursts at Corner of Huntington Avenue



Boston Daily Advertiser
Sept 26
1924

COPLEY SQUARE FLOOD CAUSES A LARGE LOSS

Workmen are busy engaged repairing the damage, totaling thousands of dollars, caused yesterday in the Copley sq section when a 42-inch high-pressure water main burst, flooding cellars of buildings with four feet of water.

Quick work on the part of Foreman John Dougherty and Patrick Donohue of the Public Works Department in shutting off water got away averted further ruin.

The cellars of the Boston Public Library and the Hotel Westminster suffered the heaviest damage. Thousands of dollars worth of stock in the basement of the Pierce building, along from the Library, were ruined.

The Copley Plaza Hotel, directly across the street from the flooding main, was saved from damage by the quick work of Night Manager Howes, who ordered a crew of 20 porters who swept back the flood of water. Only the sleep room of the hotel was damaged.

The Boston Elevated Railway and the city of Boston were among the heaviest sufferers. The break occurred at the junction of Dartmouth and Blagden sts and Huntington Ave.

ERUPTING MAIN FLOODS COPLEY SQ. AND CAUSES \$100,000 DAMAGE. Thousands of tons of water spouted geyserlike out of this excavation and turned Copley Sq. into a swirling river when a great high power main burst near the Public Library. The water rose as high as five feet at many points and rushed into the cellars of the fashionable hostelrys nearby.

Copley Sq Water Main Bursts

HEAVY DAMAGE IN BASEMENTS

Fire Department Kept Busy Pumping Them Out

A big water main in Copley sq., at the Huntington-av corner of the Public Library, burst about 3 this morning and flooded the basements of the buildings about there with quantities of dirty water and yellow mud. The Fire Department had a tough time pumping out little ponds from the buildings, which lost the use of elevators, lights and heating. It is impossible to determine the amount of the damage at this time, but reports from occupants of the blocks in the vicinity indicate that the damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

The muck and water covered the square, extended many yards up Blagden st., and flowed in torrents past the Copley-Plaza Hotel down St. James av.

The building that was the worst sufferer was the Ludlow Apartments, next door to the Hotel Westminster, on St. James av. The water simply swamped the cellar of this building, put out the fires, ruined the electric light service and rose so high that it reached the dynamos. The loss may be large, because of the damage to them. From the time of the accident on, the apartments were in total darkness. The city pumps had to work for a long time before ridding the cellar of five feet of muddy water.

Like Niagara in the Westminster

"The water rushed down the stairs leading to the cellar like Niagara Falls," said the fireman of the Westminster Hotel. The furnaces went out. It was not until about 10 a. m. that the men could get fires really going and restore the service. Elevator service was restored later in the morning and guests had the use of lights, since workmen switched on successfully the circuit of the Edison system.

Trinity Church, across the street, was dry as a drum. Although the water flowed around the curbs in the street, the building itself was high enough to escape.

This was also the case with the Copley-Plaza Hotel, which is on enough of a rise to prevent the water from flowing into the basement.

S. S. Pierce Company, on the corner of Dartmouth st. and Huntington av., always has its goods in the basement raised on skids several inches above the floor. Although water leaked in and covered the floor two inches deep, these

Continued on the Thirteenth Page.



SCENE OF WATER MAIN BREAK IN COPLEY SQUARE

COPLEY SQ WATER MAIN BURSTS

Continued From the First Page.

skids prevented damage to provisions stored there.

Ankle Deep in Pierce Building

"The water flowed in through our cellar like a river," said the superintendent of the Pierce Building at 12 Huntington av. "It was deep enough to cover the tops of your shoes, but we had our siphons and our drains going perfectly the whole time and we didn't have to worry."

Officials of the Public Library, a few days ago, removed a quantity of books from the basement which otherwise would have been a total loss. As it was, the damage centered in the loss of fires which left the employees working in a chilly and damp atmosphere this morning. Water, thick with mud, was about three feet deep.

Liggett's drug store, at the corner of Huntington av. and Blagden st., had plenty of dampness in its cellar. An angry brook plunged down the cellar stairs and tossed supplies of all sorts from their piles and left them drenched in slime. Employees in the store have not yet had time to estimate the loss, but they believe it will amount to nearly

\$3000. The water shot into the cigar storing room downstairs and then about cartons containing 10,000 cigarettes and many boxes of cigars, and this loss alone will be considerable.

Two Feet Deep in Some Cellars

The Toledo Tire Company at 23 Huntington av. is afraid the water has ruined many tires and inner tubes and that they will have to be sold as seconds. The management places the loss about \$500.

The J. H. Fiske Company, also a tire store, at 21 Huntington av., also will lose several hundred dollars' worth of material.

The store says that the damage to cheese cloth alone will be at least \$165. Another inch of water would have put its air pump out of commission.

The flood burst a door leading to the lunch room run by J. J. Gannon at No. 19, and floated a refrigerator about.

The depth of the water, and it was anything but clean, in Liggett's, Fiske's and the Toledo Company, which are stores in the same block, ran from one and a half to two feet deep.

City Employees Kept on the Jump

The breaking of the main, kept the firemen, police and city laborers on the jump from early morning hours until after noon. About the middle of the morning, workmen with powerful

streams from hose attached to hydrants tried to clean off the yellow muck from Copley sq. Blagden st. was torn up by the force of the water more than halfway to Dexter st.

The force of the geyser tore a hole at the place of breakage nearly 10 feet deep, split the pavement this way and that and presented a yawning mouth at the surface of the street.

Copley sq. was the scene of a similar break about eight years ago.

Hotels in Copley Square Fight Water Damage as Big Main Bursts



Jagged crater in the pavement of Copley square caused by bursting of 42-inch water main today. The hole made by the rushing waters measured 10 feet deep and 35 feet in diameter.

MAIN BURSTS IN COPLEY SQ.; BIG DAMAGE

Geyser Active 2 Hours Blocks Roads; Hotels, Library Suffer

A flood, causing thousands of dollars' damage, inundated Copley square today when a 42-inch water main burst with a terrific roar.

Tons of water and gravel swirled 20 feet into the air out of a jagged crater for nearly two hours before emergency crews from the water department were able to close enough gates to stop the flow.

CELLARS DELUGED

Cellars of the Westminster Hotel, the Nottingham building, the Public Library annex, and S. S. Pierce's store were deluged to depths of from one to four feet.

Street car traffic along Huntington avenue was stalled and it became necessary to reroute cars via Columbus avenue and Berkeley street.

PORTERS PROTECT HOTEL

For several hours Night Manager Howe of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, at the head of a band of 20 porters, wielding brooms, struggled to keep the flood from reaching to the Swiss room of

the hotel and damaging its fine appointments.

The Winter Garden restaurant of the Westminster Hotel was badly damaged by the rushing tide, and the boiler room was four feet deep in water. When the flow reached its height it became necessary for the hotel engineers to draw their fires to prevent disastrous explosions.

The accident occurred at 3:30 A. M. Discovery of the bursting of the huge main was made by two watchmen of the Public Library, Martin Quinn and Richard Pierce. They heard the roar of water, and soon discovered that it was penetrating the library annex on the Blagden street side.

Further investigation disclosed the geyser in action in the street. The escaping water had torn a huge hole in the pavement at the corner of Blagden and Dartmouth streets, just off the library sidewalk.

More than 35 feet of pavement had been torn and the water was spreading in all directions.

The water department was notified and emergency crews under P. Dougherty and Patrick Douglass immediately were out to work.

While efforts were being made to stop the flow by closing water gates all the way along Huntington avenue as far as Francis street, the water had reached Clarendon street and St. James avenue to the east, Dartmouth street to Newbury to the north, the side entrance to the Copley-Plaza Hotel to the south and the B. A. A. building to the west.

Heaviest damage was done in the basement of the Westminster Hotel and the grocery store of S. S. Pierce.

Other buildings deluged were the Ludlow Apartments at Clarendon street and St. James avenue, the public library annex, Liggett's drugstore at 15 Huntington avenue, J. J. Gannon's restaurant, 16 Huntington avenue, J. H. Fiske tire store, 21 Huntington avenue, Toledo Tire Company, 23 Huntington avenue, Chevrolet automobile company, 25 Huntington avenue.

SUBWAY ESCAPES

Some water seeped through the walls of the Boylston street subway at the Copley station, but did no considerable damage.

Pavement in Copley square for a distance of 75 feet was undermined and weakened, and for a block in every direction sand and gravel covered the asphalt after the water had been drawn off.

The flow was stopped at 5:20 A. M., and traffic was resumed through the square. Police lines were placed to keep traffic at a distance from the crater.

The water department reported that six water gates were closed to stop the flood, but that this did not necessitate shutting off the water supply of any buildings in the vicinity.

BLAMES EXTRA WEIGHT
Public works commissioner Joseph A. Bourke laid the cause of the break to extra weight resting on the pipe. He said:

"The break in Copley square was caused by some extra weight resting on the pipe and breaking its back. That is what always causes such breaks. Some concrete structure that was placed in the street after the pipe was put in sagged on account of the heavy traffic and this extra weight settling on the pipe weakened it so that it broke."

"Anticipating weakness in that pipe, we made tests last week in Huntington avenue, near Dartmouth street, where the pipe crosses the railroad bridge. The holes are still open where we made the tests. We thought the pipe might be weak where it enters the soft earth again."

Boston Daily Globe

MONDAY, SEPT 29, 1924

DIRECTORY ON EDUCATION FOR THIS CITY PUBLISHED

The Extension Service Committee of Greater Boston has just published a directory in booklet form of information on education in Greater Boston. It is intended for free distribution and may be obtained in all public libraries and information bureaus in the Boston district. It is the first of a series of booklets to be published.

Charles A. Bates, director of Progress Union Educational Exchange, has been chosen sponsor for educational information. Frank E. Chase, information officer at the Boston Public Library, is chairman of the committee, which has headquarters in that library.

Boston Traveler
September 25
1929

COPLEY SQUARE FLOODED; LOSS EXCEEDS \$150,000

BURST MAIN CAUSES HAVOC

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Damage will amount to \$150,000, police estimate. No one was injured, as far as police could learn.

A hole, 15 feet across, was torn in the street when the main broke, shooting a stream of water 20 feet into the air.

The hero of the flood was Chief Engineer Daniel J. Daly of the Hotel Ludlow.

When the water began pouring into the engine room of the hotel, he waded through it to the boiler room and there released the hot water averting an explosion.

Hotel Westminster also was flooded. The water rose to a height of four feet in the basement of this hotel.

Both hotels are on St. James ave. 100 or more feet away from the "gusher," so some idea of the tons of water flowing through the street can be obtained.

Neither hotel has any hot water, electric lights or elevator service.

plants having been put out of commission.

Basements of business houses, where the damage will be the heaviest, were flooded to a height of 5 or 6 feet in some instances.

Firemen and police were on the job early, roping off the sections. Early morning workers were forced to wade through water nearly to the knees in some sections of the square.

After the emergency crew from the public works department had shut off the water, fire engines began pumping out the flooded basements.

It will take the entire day to pump out all the water from the flooded basements, it is believed.

No reason for the bursting of the main could be advanced by public works officials, until after they have completed their investigation.

Boston Daily Globe

FRIDAY, SEPT 26, 1924

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Liggett's Drug Store, at the corner of Bladen st and Huntington av, suffered a quantity of cigars and cigarettes being ruined. Toledo Tire Company at 23 Huntington av feared that the flood day used many tires and inner tubes. The management places the loss about \$50. J. H. Pike Company, also a tire store, at 21 Huntington av, also will lose several hundred dollars' worth of material.

The force of the geyser tore a hole at the place of breakage nearly 10 feet deep, split the pavement up considerably and presented a yawning mouth at the surface of the street.

The entrance to the Public Library was closed to a depth of from one to four feet.

The Public Works Commissioner Rourke, the scene a few minutes after the accident, remained in charge of the repair work all day. He attributes the small damage to the fact that the water had an excellent opportunity to flow off in the big square and that few of the flooded buildings had valuable goods in their cellars.

The broken main is one of the largest in the city. It cracked at the bell joint, probably because of a settlement, and sent out a great volume of water without the stream breaking forth in geyser fashion, as is usually the case.

The great pressure of the water, however, undermined a section about 15 feet square and 10 feet deep. Before the water was shut off, it surged across Copley square and down St. James avenue, about two feet deep at its source, where were two feet of water in the cellar of the Westminster. Five feet of the Ludlow and about the same in the boiler room at the Westminster.

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Lights were put out of commission some of the stack rooms at the library, but temporary service was obtained from the Edison Company and was not necessary to close the building last night.

26 Sept. 26.24

The Boston Post INDS CAUSE OF BREAK IN MAIN

Heavy Conduit Base Sags and Snaps Pipes

The bursting of the giant water main in Copley square early yesterday, which flooded the basement property of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Public Library and many other buildings to the extent of many thousands of dollars, was caused by the sagging of a heavy concrete conduit, according to Public Works Commissioner Joseph A. Rourke.

These extra weights, which are put in the telephone and electric light conduits, after the water mains are installed, are in the majority of cases responsible for such breaks, according to the commissioner. Heavy traffic causes the underground concrete structures to sag and the breaking of the back of the water mains result, he explained.

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The Boston Public Library is to be congratulated this week upon the publication of an extremely serviceable booklet, "Opportunities for Adult Education in Boston."

The pamphlet is written by Miss M. H. Phillips, and is a collection of the four pages, there is gathered together a more complete list of the free public lecture courses and the special educational courses in which Boston abounds, than has ever been published by the library before.

In the opening pages of the booklet, there appear the complete schedules of the free public lectures for 1924-25 given under the auspices of the library itself, the Boston Rusklin Club, and the American Library Association. A full list of the Lowell Institute courses is given as well. The offerings of the Massachusetts Department of Education, under the division of university extension, comprise thirteen or fourteen pages. These are followed by the instruction courses given under the auspices of the Commission on Extension Courses with which many Boston colleges cooperate.

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between counsel and criticism of certain Cambridge police of-

Friday and Saturday Special

1-3 OFF SALE OF DRESSES

Every dress in stock 1-3 off for quick selling. These are all the season's new models of crepe, satin, Bengalines, charmon and flannel. All the wanted shades. Sizes 16-42.

Priced at **16.95-29.50**

KATHRYN BEARY SPECIALTY SHOP

"The Shop of Popular Prices"

50 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

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store, Nov. 17, 1922, and was found guilty in the East Cambridge district court and sentenced to two months

Sergeant Presho, head of the Cambridge liquor squad, told the court that the Crafts drug store had been a menace for many years and that the defendant should be given a severe sentence as a lesson to other violators of the law.

Atty. Thomas F. Sullivan, in behalf of the defendant, made a strong plea for his client, stating to Judge Avery that Crafts had been persecuted, his drugstore license taken away from him by the State Pharmacy board, his business which he had conducted for 26 years ruined. He furthermore charged that Crafts was maliciously driven out of business. Atty. Sullivan called the court's attention to the fact that it was Crafts that offense and further requested that final disposition be continued until Friday, which was granted.

In closing the arguments in the case, Asst. Dist. Atty. Bushnell said that it was due to the rugged honesty and truthful testimony of Capt. Timothy F. Leahy that Crafts was finally brought to justice, and said that it was to the everlasting credit of Chief of Police McBride of Cambridge when

These three World War veterans truck and trucking on their own. They have covered 14 Williams, Boston; Richard P. Newark, N. J.

The prosecutor also called Officers Stokes, Green, McLaughlin and Norman, who caught the Cambridge liquor squad, a spoke of them as fearless men and able officers, who have

Boston Daily Globe

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THE BOSTON HERALD

FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, 1924

NO GREAT DAMAGE WHEN MAIN BROKE

Copley Sq. Cellars Flooded—Work of Repairs Rushed

The 42-inch water main that burst at 3:30 A. M. yesterday in Copley square and flooded the basements of half a dozen places, including the Public Library, with several million gallons of water, was to be repaired by daybreak this morning.

Despite the vast amount of water that poured out for 45 minutes, damage was comparatively light. Cellars of the library, the hotels Westminster and Ludlow, the S. S. Pierce Company building and Liggett's drug store were deluged to a depth of from one to four feet.

Public Works Commissioner Bourke, on the scene a few minutes after the accident, remained in charge of the repair work all day. He attributes the small damage to the fact that the water had an excellent opportunity to flow off in the big square and that few of the flooded buildings had valuable goods in their cellars.

The broken main is one of the largest types. It cracked at the bell joint, probably because of a settlement, and sent out a great volume of water without the stream breaking forth in geyser fashion, as is usually the case.

The great pressure of the water, however, undermined a section about 15 feet square and 10 feet deep. Before the water was shut off, it surged across Copley square and down St. James avenue, about two feet deep at its source.

There were two feet of water in the cellar of the Westminster, five feet at the Ludlow and about the same in the library. It extinguished the fires in the boiler room at the Westminster, and guests there were without hot water yesterday morning.

Lights were put out of commission in some of the stack rooms at the library, but temporary service was obtained from the Edison Company and it was not necessary to close the building last night.

The Boston Post FINDS CAUSE OF BREAK IN MAIN

Heavy Conduit Base Sags and Snaps Pipes

The bursting of the giant water main in Copley square early yesterday, which damaged the basement property of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Public Library and Pierce building to the extent of many thousands of dollars, was caused by the sagging of a heavy concrete conduit base, according to Public Works Commissioner Joseph A. Bourke.

These extra weights, which are put in by the telephone and electric light companies, after the water mains are installed, are in the majority of cases responsible for such breaks, according to the commissioner. Heavy traffic causes these underground concrete structures to sag and the breaking of the back of the water mains result, he explained.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1924

MORE FREE LECTURES

Courses Announced by the Public Library, Ruskin Club and American Literary Association

Boston will find an intellectual treat this winter in the customary lecture halls. The Lowell Institute has issued its list of lectures; the Public Library, the Boston Ruskin Club and the American Literary Association announce, as follows, their courses of free lectures for the 1924-25 season:

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Lecture Hall at 8, Sunday Afternoons

The entrance is from Boylston street only. The doors will be opened two hours before each lecture and closed ten minutes after the lecture.

The Thursday lectures are generally illustrated by lantern slides.

The Sunday lectures are usually not illustrated. Exceptions are mentioned below.

Lectures are given occasionally during the winter in the Lecture Hall of the Charlestown Branch.

Thursday, Oct. 9—Friendly Visiting with the Birds. Rev. Manley Bacon, Townsend.

Sunday, Oct. 12—The Origin of Species in Modern Poetry. Grant H. Coe, Assistant in English Department, Harvard University. (New English Poetry Club Course.)

Thursday, Oct. 16—Alaska (The Promised Land). Mrs. Alice Howland Macomber.

Sunday, Oct. 19—Folk Plays: "Sun Up," "Hell Bent for Heaven," etc. Robert T. Rogers, A. M., Associate Professor of English, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Drama League Course.)

Thursday, Oct. 23—The Nipponese. Story of present day Japan. John C. Bowker, F. R. S.

Sunday, Oct. 26—Historic Wares: Its People and Its Story. Mrs. Nellie E. Packard.

Thursday, Oct. 30—How Music is Made Used. Ed. Nevadsky, Margaret Anderson, Associate Editor, The Musical.

Sunday, Nov. 2—Tragedy and Comedy of Friends. Henry Wain, M. D.

Thursday, Nov. 6—Thousand Miles Through the Beauty and Bigness of America. Rev. Charles W. Cason, President of the Field and Forest Club. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Nov. 9—The History and Art of Walter Sargent, Professor of Art, University of Wisconsin.

Thursday, Nov. 13—The Anniversary of Robert Louis Stevenson. Guy Richardson.

Sunday, Nov. 16—Reading of Shakespeare's "Hamlet." George F. Pearson.

Thursday, Nov. 20—The Old England: Her Cathedrals and Scenic Beauty. Frederick Parsons, F. R. S.

Sunday, Nov. 23—Reading of Shakespeare's "King Henry IV., Part II." By members of local Shakespeare Clubs, under the direction of Mrs. Frederick H. Briggs. (Drama League Course.)

Thursday, Nov. 27—Modern Opera: Premier's "Palastrina." Otto G. T. Straub, With musical illustrations.

Sunday, Dec. 1—Florence: The City of the Lily. Martha A. Shannon.

Thursday, Dec. 5—Public Celebrations. J. Philip O'Connell, director of public celebrations, city of Boston. With lantern illustrations.

Sunday, Dec. 8—Days with the Birds. Mrs. James L. Tryon. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Thursday, Dec. 12—Music in the Life of the World: Story of the Carol. Aerial music of the bell towers of Europe. Miss Beale Moore. Illustrated by voices and members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday, Dec. 15—How the Dutch Do It: Housing Problems and Port Development. Frank A. Bourne, S. M., A. L. S.

Thursday, Dec. 19—Carols and Chansons of Christmas. Henry Gideon, A. M. With musical illustrations.

Sunday, Dec. 22—Boston Architecture: Past and Present. Frank Chouteau Brown. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Jan. 2—Glimpses of Norway's Fjords. Ben Hissam, general representative of the Norwegian Government in the United States and Canada. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, Jan. 5—Swedish Male Harmony Chorus. Carl Hutton, Director.

Thursday, Jan. 9—Mellalal Pilgrimages. Art. Arthur Kingsley Porter, B. F. A., professor of fine arts, Harvard University.

Sunday, Jan. 12—The Appreciation of Greek Sculpture. Clarence Kennedy, A. M., assistant professor of art, Smith College. With lantern illustrations.

Thursday, Jan. 16—Picturesque England from Chester to Coventry. Ellen E. Pace.

Sunday, Jan. 19—Our New Comedy and American Family Life. Albert Hutton Gilmer.

Thursday, Jan. 23—The Dramatic Literature of Tuffa College. With lantern illustrations. (Drama League Course.)

Sunday, Jan. 26—Singing Bird Songs. Charles C. Goss.

Thursday, Feb. 6—A Splendid Rebel: Life and Times of Patrick Henry. Henry Lawrence Southwick, president, Emerson College of Oratory.

Sunday, Feb. 9—Brazil and Its Juncos. James Ballance.

Thursday, Feb. 13—New New England Poets. Speaker to be announced. (New England Poetry Club Course.)

Sunday, Feb. 16—The Land of the Backward River. Chalkline Province, including the Chalkline, Hanchow, the Hanchow, William Dean Goddard, A. M. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Thursday, Feb. 20—Modern French Music. Edward Hurlingham Hill, assistant professor of music, Harvard University. With musical illustrations.

Sunday, Feb. 23—Under Italian Skies. Mrs. Arthur P. Rogers.

Thursday, Feb. 27—Worthwhile Patriotism. Hon. Michael J. Murray.

Thursday, Feb. 28—Whaling and Its Methods. Arthur E. Waters, acting curator, Old Dartmouth Historical Society and Whaling Museum.

Sunday, March 2—Boston, the Convention City. Rev. James M. Chiles, mayor of the City of Boston.

Thursday, March 6—Killarney, Its Lakes and Legends. Rev. William M. Sison, S. J., Collection in the Harvard Theatre Library. Frank W. C. Hervey, A. M., instructor in English, Harvard University. With lantern illustrations. (Drama League Course.)

Sunday, March 9—The Magic of Words. Horace G. Wadlin, Litt. D.

Thursday, March 12—Tramps about the President. William H. Macgregor, Mountaineer. (Field and Forest Club Course.)

Sunday, March 15—The Magic of Words. Horace G. Wadlin, Litt. D.

Thursday, March 19—Barth Changes, Illustrated by the Geography of Boston. Harvey Woodburn Shilner, Ph.D., Professor of Paleontology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Sunday, March 22—Legends and Folk-Songs of Finland. Miss Alno Saar. With musical illustrations.

Thursday, March 26—Along Dutch Waterways. Mrs. James Frederick Hopkins.

Sunday, March 29—Killing a Chapel Choir. Raymond C. Robinson, Director.

Thursday, April 2—New England Birds and Wild Flowers. Mrs. Harriet V. Gooden, Miss Sison, Director.

Sunday, April 5—Folklight Orchestra. Thompson N. Grant, B. S., Instructor in Landscape Architecture, Harvard University. With autochrome illustrations.

Thursday, April 10—Down of Orchestral Music: A Programme by members of the Highgate Century Orchestra. Raffaele Ma. D. rector.

Sunday, April 13—Architecture in the United States in the Last Ten Years. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr.

Thursday, April 16—The Battle of Lexington. Harold Murdock, A. M., Director of the Harvard University Press.

THE BOSTON RUSKIN CLUB

The Ruskin Club meets regularly in the Lecture Hall on the second and fourth Mondays of the month, at 8 o'clock, except on other stated days. The following Free Lectures are announced, subject to change:

Oct. 27—The National Parks of the United States. Mr. Kenneth Damron. Illustrated by moving picture and slides.

Nov. 10—The British Poets from the Seventeenth to the Nineteenth Century. Mr. Charles Hammond Gibson.

Nov. 24—Ruskin's Message to Youth and the Twentieth Amendment. Rev. David Wadsworth Clark, D. D.

Dec. 1—The Christmas Message. Mrs. Minnie M. Sargent.

Jan. 12—What's What in Books. Mr. John Clair Minto.

Jan. 26—The Wonderland of America. Mrs. Arthur Dugley Rogers. Illustrated.

Feb. 9—Anniversary Observance of John Ruskin's Birth. Address: John Ruskin. Rev. Harold E. H. Spiegel.

Feb. 16—Americanization: Its Ideals, Two Addresses. The Value of Law and its Observance. Hon. Sanford Bates, State Commissioner of Correction. The Development of the True Citizen. Dr. Charles A. Culver.

March 9—Days of Romance in Old Spain. Mrs. James Frederick Hopkins.

March 23—The Value of Critical Literature. Mr. Henry A. Higginson, Secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association.

April 13—Ruskin and Agriculture Today. Dr. Arthur H. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

April 27—Author's Reading. Rev. Henry Halton Stunterson, D. D., editor of the Way-side Pulpit.

May 11—Annual meeting.

THE AMERICAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION

Boston Chapter

Free addresses in the Lecture Hall on Saturdays

Nov. 1—The Qualities of the Great Poet. Charles Hammond Gibson, president, Boston Chapter.

Dec. 13—The Growth of Freedom in English Literature. Helen Archibald Clarke, vice president, Boston Chapter.

Jan. 17—The Immortal Laws of Great Poetry. E. Charlton Black, LL. D., professor of English, Boston University.

The Boston Public Library is to be congratulated this week upon the publication of an extremely serviceable booklet, "Opportunities for Adult Education in Boston."

The pamphlet is entitled, "Here, in fifty-four pages, there is gathered together a more complete list of the free public lecture courses and the special educational courses in which Boston abounds, than has ever been published by the Library before."

In the opening pages of the booklet, there appear the complete schedule of the free public lectures for 1924-25, given under the auspices of the Library itself, the Boston Ruskin Club, and the American Literary Association. A full list of the Lowell Institute courses is given as well. The offerings of the Massachusetts Department of Education, under the division of university extension, comprise thirteen or fourteen pages. These are followed by the Institution courses given under the auspices of the Commission on Extension Courses with which many Boston colleges cooperate.

West End Children Take Their Library Seriously

Boys and Girls of Many Races Pore Over Books in Stately Old Church Edifice



"Perhaps in No Library of the City Are the Children More Intent on Their Reading."

It is today the West End Branch Library, much used, and a gathering place for the studios of many races. But in years long past it was the edifice of the West Church parish, a stately place of worship, with a little library whose titles were as alien to the tastes of the present as the section itself now is to the architectural and social distinction of the time of Harrison Gray Otis.

Books on theology there are in abundance still, and they are read to the point of dissolution, but the shelves also show many Yiddish, Russian, French, Polish, German and Italian volumes—signs of the make-up of the library's clientele. Ukrainian, too, is soon to be added.

But the contrast really does not become pointed until one visits, in the stately old building, the little old library in a room two floors up under the belfry, which was the birthplace of the first Sunday school in Boston. Here, to quote the words of the Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol, more than a century ago, was "a valuable and constantly increasing library, attached to the school, from which the children are permitted to take books, and which is very freely used by them."

The books, most of them, are still in existence and still cherished—1700 volumes, of which some 700 were "juveniles." Today the patrons of the West End Branch Library read serious works, from choice. In that other age, the youthful borrowers from the Sunday school library also read serious works, but they had no choice. History, tracts, sermons and moral instructions for the adolescent—so runs the list.

From this quaint collection, which the children used "freely," one culls as typical titles. "The Discipline of Sorrow," "A Brief Remark on the Ways of Man," and "The Hive; or a Collection of Thoughts on Civil, Moral, Sentimental and Religious Subjects."

But what is offered especially for the young people? You may select "King Solomon's Counsels to the Young," or perhaps you would be better suited with "Elegant Epistles," which is "a copious collection of familiar and amusing letters selected for the improvement of young persons." The presences for improving boys and girls.

"Memoirs of Eminent Pious Women Who Were Ornate to Their Sex, Blessings to Their Families, and Edifying Examples to the Church and World" is a sample heading from "The Ladies' Family Library"—a far cry from the modern problem novel.

But this same "weaker sex" was not the only one for which perfection was sought. The young man of the day could take his choice from copious precepts. A volume of lectures, for example, contains this (not entirely obsolete) gem:

"The disposition expressed by the common phrase, 'I don't care,' never yet made anybody wise, rich, good or happy; but it has made many foolish, needy, and wretched. Next in order and akin to recklessness may be set down, as one of the besetting temptations of the young man, the proneness to admire what is smart rather than what is right. The ambition to be reputed smart and talented, no matter at what hazard or by what means, is ruining great numbers of promising young men in our country and making not a few very ridiculous."

Nor was the "successful" book lacking. "Not Luck, but Hard Work," "Honesty and 'Hurry and Worry'" had their definite place on the shelves. But—to inject an element of doubt—of all the books of the old church library, the one that showed itself most thumbed and fingered-over, is an 1849 second edition of the "Vision of Sir Launfal," in which has been marked by an admiring reader the familiar passage, "What is so rare as a day in June?"

The stately structure at Cambridge and Lynde streets, which since 1896 has housed the branch library, has lost none of its dignity by the secular purpose which it now serves. Set back in an elevated position, and surrounded by trees, the severe straight lines of the classic building seem to proclaim that though no longer a religious sanctuary, here indeed is a shrine—dedicated to knowledge.

No Trace of Decay

Inside the well-kept building with its white woodwork and its corinthian columns there is no trace of decay. Air and light pour through the many tall and stately windows, and on hot days the West End library is said to be one of the coolest spots in Boston. From the chancel wall portraits of West

Church's ministers, who once exhorted a puncheon Unitarian congregation, now look down benignly on a people wholly diverse in racial characteristics. Among them Jews of the Russian and Yiddish type predominate, while there is a sprinkling of French, Polish and German readers. The Italians, too, creeping in on the outskirts of the neighborhood, have made their appearance.

The readiness with which the physical features of this one-time church building have been adapted to library purposes is worth comment. Downstairs is the main reading room and charging desk. The left-hand gallery serves as children's room, while to the right is the reference collection, the transverse book stacks dividing the space into aisles.

An outstanding feature of this library is the largest branch in the system—the quiet earnestness of its patrons. Perhaps in no library of the city are the children less noisy and more intent on their reading. And to what is this due? The librarian, Miss Fanny Goldstein, attributes it mainly to the architectural tone of the building, which awes the readers, who instinctively conform to the atmosphere of their surroundings.

"There is another reason why the children are so quiet and orderly," said Miss Goldstein. "They are mostly Jewish, and the Jewish people, you know, are natural-born readers. Take this gallery, for instance; it really offers a wonderful opportunity for mischief to children not interested in reading. In many sections they would delight in sailing down wads of paper, banana and orange peels, and the like, from the balcony to the other side of the gallery is a collection of religious works. Again, as befits the traditions of old West Church, a wide use is made of them. The demand is due to the fact that in this neighborhood are located the Boston University schools of theology and religious education and the orders of the Cowley Fathers and Sisters of St. Margaret.

Foreign Collection

Shelved directly underneath the portraits of West Church's illustrious ministers is what Miss Goldstein refers to as the foreign collection. For Yiddish is the predominant foreign language among West End Library patrons. Then come other languages mentioned.

"I was under the impression," said Miss Goldstein, "that Ukrainians read Russian, but a book of that nationality, who asked for books in Ukrainian, said that this was not the case. Ukrainians,

it seems, are Little Russians and have their own language—the Ukrainian."

Forthwith, Ukrainian books were ordered, which is an example of the promptness with which every legitimate demand is met by the West End Library. Alongside these foreign-language books is a collection of easy shield of English. The United States shield of English and stripes is the appropriate symbol chosen to mark them.

The unique display featured in the West End Library is a collection of "Books of Interest to Jewish Readers"—the only one of its kind in the city. The books are chosen not only to satisfy pride in race, but to cause thoughtful consideration of the criticisms made of Jews. Next to this collection are "Books of Interest to Catholic Readers." And in the midst of these heterogeneous displays is one labeled "Books Worth While," as the books of the little old library under the belfry no doubt were styled once upon a time.

In an old sermon by the Rev. Mr. Bartol, the last pastor of the church, is an account of the beginnings of the Sunday school in 1812.

Started School for Girls

There were no public primary schools, and the ladies of the parish started a school for girls, called at first the West Boston charity school, later the West Parish sewing school. This gathering of girls for instruction was the parent of the Sunday school of the West Boston Society, the first established here.

"When the West Church building was sold to the city of Boston in 1894, the school was moved to the Sunday school library should be kept permanently.

In 1916 the collection was transferred to the tower room, which, having been the study of the Rev. Mr. Bartol, is often spoken of as the "Bartol room." For the purpose of cleaning and painting this room and fitting it up with suitable shelving, a contribution was made by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Bartol. Also Miss Bartol presented an octagonal mahogany table-desk, a gift to her father from a former West Church pastor, Dr. Charles Lowell. This now occupies the center of the room.

Goldstein hopes to make enlarged use of the Bartol room. It would, she thinks, be an ideal center place for community and civic meetings. Many whose parents were parishioners of the old West Church are disposed to show an interest in the upkeep of the West End Branch Library. The latest gift is a statue of Echo, presented by Mrs. Henry S. Shaw in memory of her father. This graceful bit of sculpture fits in well with the classic interior.

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Bates Transcript
October 1, 1924

The Boston Public Library is to be congratulated this week upon the publication of an extremely serviceable booklet, "Opportunities for Adult Education in Boston." The pamphlet is entitled, "Here, in fifty-four pages, there is gathered together a more complete list of the free public lecture courses and the special educational courses in which Boston abounds, than has ever been published by the Library before. In the opening pages of the booklet, there appear the complete schedules of the free public lectures for 1924-25 given under the auspices of the Library itself, the Boston Ruskin Club, and the American Literary Association. A full list of the Lowell Institute courses is given as well. The offerings of the Massachusetts Department of Education, under the division of university extension, comprise thirteen or fourteen pages. These are followed by the instruction courses given under the auspices of the Commission on Extension Courses with which many Boston colleges cooperate.

In the list of Boston University's public courses there is announced an unusually interesting series on "Understanding the Child and His Needs," the full schedule of which was published in the Transcript on Monday of this week. Under the direction of Assistant Professor J. Maco Andress of the Boston University School of Education, an extraordinary group of the leaders of Boston's institutions for the development, health and education of children, will lecture in this course. The Franklin Union's courses are also listed in the Library's pamphlet. The full curriculum of the Knights of Columbus evening school is shown. The special advantages of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, of Northeastern University, of Simmons College, the Boston Trade School for Girls, the Trade Union College, and the Young Men's Catholic Association are all set forward and explained, with chapter and verse, with date and topic.

Finally, there is a careful compilation of all the sources of detailed information concerning the educational opportunities of Greater Boston, supplied by the Extension Service Committee. No such comprehensive list has ever been provided by the library before in a single publication. The past practice has been to include such material in the library's official quarterly bulletin, and then to publish a reprint for general use. The present plan is a distinct advance of convenience, and of clear display of Boston's educational advantages offered to all adults who wish to grasp them. In this respect the library's new booklet is, of course, importantly paralleled by a similar publication which has long been issued annually by the Prospect Union Educational Exchange.

The great institution in Copley square also announces a special exhibit of prints and books which illustrate the development of printing. For his own part, the Librarian has in the past only feigned true warmth of interest in exhibits of this character. Not that he has not at all times been pleased to see old and rare styles of type, beautiful specimens of the printed page, and other wondrous evidences of the art of the bookmaker. But his pleasure in these matters was mainly emotional, with no intellectual guide to show him the way to definite enjoyment and to stimulate a robust aesthetic interest. But how all that has been changed for him in the last year or two! Since the publication of Mr. D. B. Updike's remarkable two-volume work entitled "Printing Types," the Librarian has been able to discern a thousand new pleasures in the study of printing through all the centuries and in all nations. No doubt professional librarians in general had long since come upon similar knowledge in the course of their reading and study before Mr. Updike's book was published. But if there be any who have not done so, let them make it a point to spend at least one evening in the study of "Printing Types" before they visit the exhibition now being shown in Copley Square.

The greater part of the material comprising this exhibit was arranged and compiled by Edmund G. Gress, associate editor of the "American Printer." One plate depicts Casiodorus in the first scriptorium; a linocut shows Pi Shing, China's first printer, who used movable types about 1000 A. D. A four-color photo-engraving reproduces the portrait of Gutenberg, done after his death, in 1465. We see Caxton in Westminister Abbey; the Glantz, early Italian printer; and Dadius, the Frenchman, in their work shops. Another old print is the portrait of Robert Estienne, friend of Geoffrey Tory and Garamond. Also there is a drawing of the first paper mill in the United States—the portrait woodcut of William Blake, the portrait engraver—pencil sketches and lithographs had up to the printers of the present day. The last plate is dedicated "To the Printing Craftsmen of 1850"—signifying the constant forward trend of the art of printing.

To supplement the collection, the public library has also exhibited a large number of its own books and plates relating to the subject.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, OCT. 7, 1924

DR. DE NORMANDIE DIES IN 89TH YEAR

Former Unitarian Minister Was Widely Known

Funeral services for the Rev. Dr. James De Normandie, widely known Unitarian clergyman and minister emeritus of the First Church in Roxbury, Eliot square, following several years' ministry in that charge, will be held in the First Church in Roxbury at 2:30 P. M. tomorrow. He died yesterday at the Corey Hill Hospital, following an illness of several weeks. He was in his 89th year.

Dr. De Normandie was born in Newtown, Pa., a son of Dr. James and Sarah (Yardley) De Normandie. He entered Antioch College at its opening in 1853, under Horace Mann, then the most distinguished educator in America. After graduating there, he taught a year in Washington University, St. Louis, and then entered the Harvard divinity school. Graduating there in 1862, he was called to the South Parish at Portsmouth, N. H. He soon became prominent in the educational and philanthropic interests of that city, and in the work of the Unitarian denomination, and a contributor to its periodicals. After being connected with the Unitarian Review in an editorial capacity for some time, he assumed entire charge of it in 1882. In 1883 Dr. De Normandie received calls from several of the most prominent churches in the Unitarian body, finally accepting charge of the First Church in Roxbury, succeeding the late Rev. John Graham Brooks. Dr. De Normandie was for 21 years connected with the Portsmouth Ath-

neum, was president of the Fellowship of Unitarians, and from 1884 was president of the board of trustees of the Roxbury Latin school for many years, and his address at the graduation exercises was always a feature that both the boys and the alumni looked forward to eagerly.

In April, 1896, Dr. De Normandie was elected a trustee of the Boston Public Library, and subsequently succeeded the late Solomon Lincoln as president of the board, a post he held until several years ago. For a number of years he was a director of the American Unitarian Association, and during his residence in Roxbury he was identified with numerous philanthropic organizations, these including the Roxbury Charitable Society and the Roxbury Female Benevolent Society, with which this Roxbury church has always been closely identified.

On Oct. 27, 1864, Dr. De Normandie married Emily F. Jones of Portsmouth, N. H. She died in 1916. Four children survive, Dr. Robert L. De Normandie of Boston, Philip De Normandie of Milton, Charles L. De Normandie and William J. De Normandie, both of whom lived with their father.

For a number of years Dr. De Normandie resided at 45 Lambert avenue, Roxbury, but several years ago he moved to Lincoln, which had been his home ever since.

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Bates Transcript
October 4, 1924

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Copley's great painting of King Charles I., demanding the surrender of the five impeached members of Parliament, is one of the most important treasures of the Boston Public Library. It is not only a splendid and noble work of art, but it depicts one of the most eventful scenes in all history.

Of these five accused members the names of Pym and Hampden stand out as the most familiar and representative, and as most notably identified with the struggle for English liberty. The great Remonstrance having been passed, the King responded by causing articles of impeachment to be drawn up against those five prominent members of the House of Commons.

He sends his messenger to demand their surrender, and that proud and ineffectual he comes himself to make a like demand. With him are a band of armed followers, but news of his approach has reached the House and those five members have withdrawn. His coming is fruitless and he is obliged to depart discomfited.

The dramatic scene of the King's appearance in the House of Commons is graphically portrayed on Copley's canvas, but its terrible significance is only seen in the results of that act. Within 10 days the King himself is forced to flee, the streets of London are filled with armed men and soon civil war is raging with all its horrors.

When we look at that painting in the Public Library, the whole story flashes itself before us. We see the stern figure of Cromwell, we think of the King's tragic end, and we cherish the hope that the future pages of history may be less lurid and terrible than those of the past.

WILL ANALYZE THE SYMPHONY CONCERTS

SERIES OF TWENTY LECTURES ANNOUNCED BY DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, CO-OPERATING WITH PUBLIC LIBRARY

A course of twenty lectures, "to aid in appreciation of the Boston Symphony concerts," is announced today as a special feature of this year's program of the Massachusetts Division of University Extension, acting jointly with the Boston Public Library. The series will begin on Monday, Oct. 20, at 4:45 P. M., in the lecture hall of the Public Library, Boylston street entrance, and will continue on successive Mondays at the same time and place throughout the autumn and winter. Richard G. Appel, head of the library's music department, will be the instructor in charge of the course. Cooperating with him will be such men as Professor W. R. Spalding of Harvard University, Professor John P. Marshall of Boston University and Malcolm Lang, director of the Cecilia Society, who will serve as special lecturers.

Week by week the Monday lectures will consider, with musical illustration, the program of the concerts to be given on the following Friday and Saturday in Symphony Hall. In this connection, James A. Moyer, director of the Division of University Extension, explains that "the course is designed for all who wish to gain a keener enjoyment in the appreciation of orchestral music as well as for teachers and students. Although based on the current repertoire, it will be essentially a study of orchestral composition from the point of view of the listener. The principles of music relating to form and design, the principles of interpretation and the characteristics of the different musical instruments will all be studied, together with practice in score reading." Each lecture will be limited to one hour.

The first meeting, to be held on Monday, Oct. 20, will be open to the public. The complete course will be given in two parts, of ten lessons each. There will be a slight enrollment fee for each part.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1924

Now, "The Symphony Lectures"

On this day of the first Symphony Concert of the new season and of Mr. Koussevitzky's first appearance as leader, an unusual announcement comes from an unusual quarter. The Massachusetts Division of University Extension has joined forces with the Boston Public Library to provide a course of lectures on the Symphony Concerts which will be perhaps the most complete and meaningful series of its kind that has ever been offered here. Beginning at 4:45 P. M. on Monday, Oct. 20, in the lecture hall of the Public Library, the new lectures will continue through twenty weeks of the Symphony season. On each successive Monday the lecturer of the afternoon will make an analysis and an appreciative estimate of the music to be played by the Symphony Orchestra in the concerts of the Friday and Saturday next following. Mr. Richard G. Appel, head of the music division of the Public Library, will be the instructor in charge of the course. With him there will serve also as occasional lecturers such men as Professor W. R. Spalding of Harvard University, Professor John P. Marshall of Boston University, and Mr. Malcolm Lang of King's Chapel. Moreover, musical illustrations will be provided.

There is, of course, good precedent for use of the library's music division as a place of public preparation for the Symphony Concerts. For many years the resources of the excellent Allen A. Brown collection have been made especially available for study of the programs currently offered in Symphony Hall. But the plan now devised will have an immensely wider appeal. It will hold much of pleasure and value not only for the experienced followers of the orchestra, but also for the public that is newly finding its way into the full enjoyment of orchestral music. Both Mr. James A. Moyer, director of the State Division of University Extension, and Mr. Charles Belden, the director of the Public Library, are to be congratulated upon the good judgment which has led them to sponsor this novel opportunity of service. May the "Symphony Lectures" become as permanently established within the community as the Symphony Concerts.

2d Program: October 17 & 18, 1924

PUBLIC LIBRARY BOOKS RELATING TO COLUMBUS

A special exhibition of books relating to Columbus and the discovery of America has been arranged in the Bacon room of the Boston Public Library to commemorate Columbus Day. The most important of these is the Latin translation of Columbus' letter, addressed after his return from his first voyage to Raphael Sanza, treasurer of King Ferdinand. This letter, which made the translation (very badly) from the original Spanish. It is known as the "De Cosco Version." It went through at least six editions in 1493-four in Rome and two in Paris. The copy at the Public Library is regarded as one of the first impressions, and from the shape of the characters it is inferred that it was printed by Stephanus Plannec, in Rome.

In Robertus "Bellum Christianorum," published in 1533, there is a reprint of Columbus' letter. "Of the recently discovered islands in the India Sea."

The first and oldest life of Columbus is in the Polyglot Psalter of Augustinus Justinianus, printed in 1505. On the margins of Psalm xix, the learned bishop gives a curious account of the life and discoveries of Columbus. Don Fernando, son of the discoverer, says that there are not fewer than 13 lies in the short writing.

Even if this be true, they do not spoil its regular charm for the modern reader. The edition was enthusiastic and appreciative. There are many other rare books and photographs.

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Bates Transcript
October 11, 1924

Fine Arts

Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Murals. Paintings by Jose Maria Sert. Doll & Richards—Exhibition of Miscellaneous Paintings. Guild of Boston Artists—General Exhibition. Casson Gallery—American Paintings; International Exhibition of Prints. Robert C. Vose—Exhibition of Paintings by New England Artists. Concord Art Association—Etchings by Members of the Brooklyn Society of Etchers. Boston Art Club—Art Exhibition held in connection with Uncle Sam's Market Place. Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Original Paintings of Margaret W. Tarrant. Scherree's Studio—Water Colors by William Birchall Colored Etchings by Elise Lord. Society of Arts and Crafts—Photographs by Raymond E. Hansen. Colored Camera. Portraits by Dorothy Jarvis. Boston City Club—Water Colors by Frank Butler. Goodspeed's Print Shop—Japanese Color Prints. Milton Library—Paintings by Willard H. Eaton.

PUVIS DE CHAVANNES

Approaching Centenary of French Painter's Birth Directs Special Attention to Boston's Great Murals

The July number of a French review prints with considerable amusement a letter just received in Paris from an American publicity agency, requesting "Mr. Puvis de Chavannes" for a photograph. The writer of this letter is somewhat behind the times, at least in addressing the request to Puvis de Chavannes himself, for in France they are celebrating the centenary of the great painter's birth on the 14th of December. A monument by M. Jules Desbols is to be unveiled in Paris, and his thoughts will go to Puvis's famous frescoes—at Amiens, at Rouen, at Lyons, at Paris where they ennoble the walls of the Sorbonne, the Hotel de Ville, and the Pantheon; and Boston will feel proud in the possession of some of his recognized masterpieces, the paintings of the great staircase of the Public Library.

The main composition is to be found on the second floor, at the head of the stairs, "The Muses of Inspiration Hall the Spirit, the Messenger of Light"; eight subsidiary panels represent various manifestations of the human mind—pastoral, epic and dramatic Poetry, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and Physics. All show the symbolic vision, the lofty idealism, the classic simplicity, the serenity, the repose, the dignity which we have come to associate with Puvis de Chavannes. Man and marble

Nature, the figures and the landscape blend into a harmonious whole. The characters are white and white, complete. "Surely," exclaims a French writer, "those who ascend that great stairway must find themselves in a felicitous frame of mind. It was in 1891 that the trustees of the Public Library approached Puvis de Chavannes. The painter was reluctant at first. No doubt he rejoiced in this homage done to French art, no doubt he was glad to exercise his creative genius, but he was to participate in the decoration of a building he had never seen and would never see, he was to plan a series of panels without general aspect of things, and his artist's conscience rebelled. Finally he gave in, writes, 'has sent me an ambassador with such instructions, such absolute submission, would be brutal. What is one to say to a man who tells you 'we will one day to say to you, and longer if necessary—we will him my white board, nothing was of any avail. On Friday morning I am to go and see a little plaster model of the building, made specially for me. I shall have to think it over.'

Negotiations were somewhat prolonged, but in 1894 the artist, then seventy years of age, began the task he had accepted, paint in the library itself, but worked in his Neully studio, with the help of architectural models and samples of the colored marble used in the construction of the building. The huge canvases were then sent across to Boston, and affixed to the walls by a proceeding called "marouflage." "I am working hard at my Boston," writes to a pupil in January, 1895, "and am advancing very slowly. The impression of knowing a thousand details of the things, is truly terrible." The central composition, Les Muses inspiratrices acclamant le génie messager de lumière, was, however, finished in time to be sent to the Salon of that year. Five of the secondary panels were exhibited at the Salon of 1896, and the remaining three were on view later at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, before they were sent to America.

Puvis saw them with a heavy heart. "Never again," he said, "shall I accept such a task. I am like a father whose daughters are leaving him for a convent." The Boston paintings had brought him in 200,000 francs, the only adequate retribution he ever received, but he preferred to paint for his own country. These paintings are indeed lost to France, after a fashion, and yet in France the poorer for being represented in our midst by one of her great artists of the nineteenth century? As one passes up the marble

2d Program: October 17 & 18, 1924

The Music Division of the Boston Public Library, in co-operation with the University Extension (Mass. Dept. of Education) announces a course of lectures on the Symphony Programmes to be performed each week (Monday at 4:45, Lecture Hall, Public Library). The first lecture (on the above programme) will be given by Prof. W. R. Spalding and Mr. R. G. Appel. (See page 131.)

The works to be played at these concerts may be seen in the Allen A. Brown Music Collection of the Boston Public Library one week before the concert.

The Massachusetts Division of University Extension in co-operation with The Public Library of the City of Boston

A Course of Lectures, with Music on

The Boston Symphony Concerts

Beginning Monday, October 20, at 4:45 p.m.

Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library
Boylston Street Entrance

Instructor: MR. RICHARD G. APPEL, head of the Music Division of the Library, with occasional lectures by PROFESSORS W. R. SPALDING, JOHN P. MARSHALL, MR. MALCOLM LANG, and others.

This course is intended for all those who wish to gain a keener enjoyment and appreciation of symphony music as well as for teachers and students of music. The instructor intends to analyze on each Monday music to be performed at the symphony concert of that week.

This course will be given in two parts of ten lessons each. Enrollment fee, \$1 for each part (for credit \$1 additional). All interested persons are invited to attend the first lecture without incurring any obligation to enroll.

JAMES A. MOYER, Director, The Division of University Extension.
CHARLES F. D. BELDEN, Director, The Public Library of the City of Boston.

Boston Halts Calumny Against Jefferson Davis

Actual Photograph Sent by
Richmond Museum
Gives Lie to Offensive
Cartoon in Library

By Virginia Lee Cox.

It has long been charged by Southern people that the history of the War Between the States has been portrayed in an unfair and biased manner throughout the North. But if all Southerners would be as alert to correct the misrepresentation of facts, as is Miss Susan Harrison, house regent of the Confederate Museum, there would soon be no grounds at all for such a charge.

It was not long ago that Miss Harrison was showing two women from Maryland over the Confederate Museum. In explaining to them the various objects of interest in the majestic old rooms of the White House of the Confederacy, she called their attention to the coat which Jefferson Davis wore when he was captured.

The two women immediately exhibited. Appreciating your interest, believe me,

"Cordially yours,

"CHARLES BELDEN,

"Director."

Pinned to the coat of Mr. Davis in the Confederate Museum is the statement of Captain James H. Parker, a member of General Wilson's staff, in charge of the detachment from the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, which captured Mr. Davis. This statement was given to The Portland Argus.

"I am no admirer of Jefferson Davis," writes Captain Parker. "I am a Yankee, full of Yankee prejudice, but think it wicked to lie about him. I was in the party that captured Jefferson Davis, and saw the whole transaction from its beginning. I now say, and hope you will publish it, that Jefferson Davis did not have on, at the time he was taken, any garment such as worn by women. He did have over his shoulders a waterproof article of clothing, something like a 'Haverlock.' It was not in the least concealed. He wore a hat and did not carry a pall of water on his head, nor kettle in any way. His wife did not tell any person that her husband might hurt somebody if he got exasperated. She behaved like a lady, and he like a gentleman, though manifestly he was chagrined at being taken into custody. I know what I am writing about. I saw Jefferson Davis many times while he was staying in Portland several years ago, and I think I was the first one to recognize him at the time of his arrest. I defy any person to find a single officer or soldier who was present at the capture of Jefferson Davis, who will say upon

honor that he was disguised in woman's clothes. After trying him for his crimes and if he is found guilty, punish him. But I would not lie about him when the truth will certainly make it bad enough."

In support of statement, which is exhibited in the Confederate Museum in order to disprove the falsehoods circulated that he wore woman's dress, is a statement by Caspar Knoble, one of the fourteen soldiers who received from the United States government his share of the \$100,000 reward and a medal for the capture of Mr. Davis. Caspar Knoble mentions in gentlemanly manner in which Mr. Davis behaved, and says he wore his own clothing, but that Mrs. Davis had thrown her shawl about his shoulders in account of the dampness.

Jefferson Davis' own account of his capture on May 10, 1865, near Irwinville, Ga., as given by his wife, is as follows:

"I stepped out of my tent and saw some horsemen whom I immediately recognized as cavalry, deploying around the encampment. I turned back and told my wife these were not the expected marauders, but regular troops. She implored me to leave at once. I hesitated, from unwillingness to do so, and lost a few precious moments before yielding to her importunity. My horse and arms were near the road on which I expected to leave, and down which the cavalry ap-

proached; it was therefore impracticable for me to reach them. As it was quite dark in the tent, I picked up what was supposed to be my 'raglan,' a waterproof light overcoat, without sleeves; it was subsequently found to be my wife's, so very like my own as to be mistaken for it; as I started, my wife thoughtfully threw over my head and shoulders a shawl.

"I had gone perhaps fifteen or twenty yards when a trooper galloped up and ordered me to halt and surrender, to which I gave a defiant answer, and, dropping the shawl and raglan from my shoulders, advanced toward him; he levelled his carbine at me, but I expected, if he fired, he would miss me, and my intention was in that event to put my hand under his foot, tumble him off on the other side, spring into his saddle, and attempt to escape. My wife, who had been watching, when she saw the soldier aim his carbine at me, ran forward and threw her arms around me. Success depended on instantaneous action, and recognizing that the opportunity had been lost, I turned back and, the morning being damp and chilly, passed on to fire beyond the tent."

From the time of his capture Mr. Davis and his family experienced horrors such as it is given to human beings to endure. The tortures of his imprisonment have been written of with feeling to his wife, and by his physician, Dr. Crozer, a Yankee. He was subjected to every sort of indignity, not the least of which

was the fact that the grand jury which indicted him for treason at the May term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia at Norfolk, 1866, was composed of both white and colored, and that the venire from which a petit jury was selected was also composed of both white and colored. This was the first time in the United States that either grand or petit juries were mixed.



GRAND JURY that FOUND the INDICTMENT AGAINST JEFFERSON DAVIS

Photo by PARIS-DEPONT



CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

From the Original Painting by J. STEELE DAVIS



SUIT WORN by DAVIS at TIME of CAPTURE

Photo by PARIS-DEPONT



VENIRE from WHICH a PETIT JURY was to be SELECTED to TRY PRESIDENT DAVIS

JUDGE UNDERWOOD

Photo by PARIS-DEPONT



CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

Photo by PARIS-DEPONT



PRESIDENT DAVIS

Photo by PARIS-DEPONT

guide him to assume it, and who shall say the strategem would not have been legitimate?"

But Southern people, like Miss Harrison and the members of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, who administer the Confederate Museum, do not intend to rest the case until the truth shall prevail.

In her memoirs Mrs. Davis this one has been borne upon the wings of hate and vilification, and I now rest the case, though, and I now rest the case, though, that were circulated about Mr. Davis being captured in woman's dress: "I have long since ceased to combat falsehood when it has been uttered and scattered broadcast, a much less distance than should gladly have tried to per-

THE LIBRARIAN

GREAT popular interest will undoubtedly attend the novel course of lectures which begins next Monday afternoon at 4.45 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library. At that time and place, as many readers already know, there will be offered the first of a series of twenty discourses on orchestral music in general and on the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in particular. Mr. Richard G. Appel, the highly qualified head of the library's music department, will be the instructor in charge. He will be assisted, moreover, by Professor W. R. Spalding of Harvard's music department, Professor John P. Marshall of Boston University, Mr. Malcolm Lang and other able scholars of music as occasional lecturers. Concert by the orchestra, the programs to be played by the Symphony Orchestra on the ensuing Friday and Saturday will be analyzed by Mr. Appel, with musical illustrations, in this unusual series of lectures, to be held on successive Monday afternoons through the autumn and winter.

This valuable new opportunity for music-lovers in Boston becomes possible, in the first instance, through the cooperation given by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education. The course is offered as an integral part of the division's schedule of university extension classes in the current year, with a small enrollment fee asked of members of the class, just as it is asked of members of the other courses given by the division. The good warrant which exists for the inclusion of the music course in the university extension list stands beyond challenge. The instruction to be given will have very real and definite educational value, and at the same time it will enhance popular pleasure and interest in one of Boston's greatest civic assets and privileges, the Symphony Orchestra.

The assistance given the plan by the Public Library is equally justified and commendable. For many years students of music have been accustomed to use the resources of the music department of the main library as a means of better preparing themselves to enjoy and understand the music of the Symphony concerts. The new course will reach a much larger public, for the same end. As such the venture is but one element in a program of increased activity in the use of the library's music collections which is capable of almost unbounded expansion. Only a few days ago the Librarian was privileged to hear the possibilities of the situation discussed by a member of the staff of the Library who has thought about them for a long time in a very competent and original way.

This informant begins by remarking that in recent years a surprisingly large number of all the world's greatest pieces of orchestral music—symphonies, concertos, sonatas—have been recorded, both here and abroad, for reproduction on the phonograph. What is more, he declares, science has now made available an adaptation of the Blake transmitter which is capable of reproducing such records by electrical means in a manner still more flawless and perfect than is the reproduction of them by the phonograph. When a pair of ear-receivers is attached to one of these electrical reproducers the apparatus will function in a way audible only to the listener who wears the receivers. For all other persons in the room at the time of operation there will be no disturbing sound whatever.

Why would it not be an excellent idea, this thoughtful man asks, to install from three to five instruments of this new perfected sort in the Allen A. Brown music-room of the Library in Copley square?

If this were done, and if a suitable collection of records were to be built up, the attraction of the music department for the general public would be greatly increased. While following the printed score of a symphony, drawn from the department's fine existing files of printed music, the visitor could at the same time hear the music played by one of the world's best orchestras. This would mean that one need not be an advanced student of music in order to profit importantly from the Brown collections. The youngest of novices could learn much, and enjoy much, from the use of the scores, when provided also with an opportunity to hear them played.

Again, the Librarian's counselor notes that this new adaptation of the Blake transmitter is capable also of being so equipped that the tones which it reproduces are much amplified and can be heard throughout a large hall. And the amplification, he it noted, is almost entirely free from acoustic defects. This, he remarks, would make it possible to play the library's records in the lecture hall, and so to provide complete musical illustration of the points brought forward in just such lectures as the Boston Public Library and the Division of University Extension are now actually planning to hold in the lecture hall. Nor is that the end of this prophet's panorama. The new device is capable, he

declares, of sending out its tones over an ordinary telephone circuit. Since this is so, why could not connections be established, when occasion permitted, with every branch library in the city which has a lecture hall? If this were done, a dozen audiences could hear the entire address of the lecturer and of the musical illustrations as well, with but one "first cost" and with but one task of arrangement-making.

Apparently of such a program as this would be the expense of acquiring the needed electrical equipment. But this expense, the Librarian is advised, would not be exorbitant. Probably it would be the purchase of the phonograph records which, in the long run, would call for the greatest outlay. But this is an expense which a number of American public libraries have not hesitated to assume. The library in Springfield, Mass., for example, has a considerable collection of records which it freely offers for general circulation. Here in Boston one has difficulty in believing that the library would be warranted in permitting its records to be borrowed. If the trustees should decide to undertake a development of the character just now indicated, it would seem that the emphasis should be kept upon the idea of enlarging the possibilities for the enjoyment and study of music extended to the public within the library building itself. The Brown collection today is, in large part, a collection wisely restricted to use within the music room. It would seem that audible records of the printed music—if records are ever to be bought—should also be preserved at all times in the room, so that the two files could always be available for simultaneous use.

In some unaccountable way all this excellent program may seem a bit fantastic. But the Librarian is convinced that for the most part this semblance proceeds only from the novelty of the idea. Let it be remembered that seventy years ago, the Librarian of the British Museum would not have hesitated to denounce as "antastic" even the mildest suggestion looking toward the grant of free popular use even of the library's books. Since that time, the prevailing concept of a library's proper service has undergone great expansion. Why should not popular use of the facilities of one of the Nation's finest music collections also share in the general advance?

Boston Post, Oct. 17, 1924

NOTED TRAVELLER TO LECTURE AT LIBRARY

Dr. John C. Bowker of Lawrence, who has made 29 foreign voyages including four trips around the world, will deliver an illustrated lecture on Japan at the Boston Public Library on Thursday evening, Oct. 23. Dr. Bowker, who is an eye specialist, is in great demand as a speaker and lectures interestingly on any of the 53 countries he has visited.

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1924

In thanking Raphael Sachs of New York for his notable gift of early manuscripts, the public library voices the gratitude of a thousand lovers of Boston's historical tradition.

BOSTON TELEGRAM, Library Gets Rare Gift of Manuscripts

A notable addition to the Boston Public Library collection of manuscripts connected with the early days of the town, has been presented to the institution by Raphael Sachs, a New York collector.

Included in the collection are several letters from notable figures of that day. An intimate letter from Sarah B. Dearborn to Mrs. Madison, wife of the President, is written in a very light vein.

Daniel Webster is mentioned in a letter written by Nathaniel Greene when he writes: "We shall express our views shortly and very decidedly on the propriety of confirming the nomination of Mr. Webster to the British Mission."

A letter that will cause many tongues to become dry and thick, is the reference to a "large cargo of West India rum" which Joseph Brandon, Boston merchant, shipped to England.

Desertion in the early days of Colonial history was more severely punished than now, for a document shows a private in the artillery received a sentence of 50 lashes on the naked back, six months at hard labor and was forced to refund expenses incurred by his desertion.

Role? Oct. 27, 1924

SPECIAL LIBRARIAN GROUP HEARS ADDRESS BY CHASE

The Special Librarians Association of Boston held a meeting last night at the new Chamber of Commerce Building. "Adult Education" was discussed by Frank H. Chase of the reference department of the Boston Public Library, representing C. F. D. Holden, Librarian. Others speakers were William B. Cutler, D. N. Handy, G. W. Lee, Frederick A. Mooney, Mrs. Grace W. Myers, G. P. Fiddell of New York, Edward G. Greenman, assistant director of the New York State Bureau of Municipal Information; Ernest M. Chapin of the Detroit Public Library; Harriet E. Hows and Herbert O. Brigham, Librarian of the Rhode Island State Library at Providence.

PUBLIC LIBRARY GIVEN MANUSCRIPTS OF EARLY BOSTON

Notable and Valuable Collection Is Presented by Raphael Sachs of New York

LETTERS OF 1734 TO 1845

Throw-Interesting Light Upon Men and Affairs and Opinions of That Period

A collection of early Boston manuscripts and autograph letters, dating from 1734 to 1845, and including many interesting pieces on business and political affairs, has been presented to the Boston Public Library by Raphael Sachs, a New York collector. "I thought the Library would be the proper place for this collection," he writes in his letter offering the gift.

The earliest piece is a letter by Joseph Brandon, Boston merchant, written to Samuel Stork, London. The date is June 14, 1734. It speaks of "a large cargo of West India Rum" which Mr. Brandon sent to England; the price of this cargo will go to the payment of his account, and he also assures Mr. Stork that he "will leave no stone unturned till this account will be shut up."

In another letter Nathaniel Appleton and Co. (Salem) offers to Hon. James Russell (Charlestown) the cancelling of a purchase of lighting supplies which the latter lately made. "We are sensible that your purchase must be very disadvantageous to you," writes the firm, "therefore, gratitude forbids us to hold you to this bargain." The reason of this unusual courtesy is well worth noting, if we consider that the letter was written on May 25, 1775—three weeks before the Battle of Bunker Hill. "We have heard that the Provincial Congress is doubtful of continuing the lights at Boston Harbor as the trade of the province is so far obstructed as not to afford the means of supporting them," begins the letter.

In papers of later date is often met the name of Nathaniel Appleton, who during the Revolution became Commissioner of the Continental Loan Office for the State of Massachusetts.

Post Revolution Politics

Among the manuscripts relating to the Revolution, the most interesting, though least flattering, was written after the battles were over—in June, 1787. John Wilson, Boston, thus advises Richard Mather, a merchant in Philadelphia: "Here is the quintessence of Government! A new governor raising a new army, a new assembly making new laws—to raise money by a new plan of finance to pay victual and cloth this new army—which is intended as a new pattern for all the other united and independent States to imitate. Every new day is replete with new plans to stir up parties, factions and insurrections in this new State which obliges us to repeat the old 'Rouse my Countrymen.' . . . And so on. The whole writing is one prolonged outburst of bitterness.

A letter of James Tilton to Congressmen (later Attorney General) Cesar A. Rodney affords insight into the workings of politics—local and national—of the Jeffersonian era. A few years later (1808) is the long letter of William Jarvis (Boston) to Henry Dearborn. Much quaint rhetoric colors the writing: "The appeal to freemen is: shall we submit or shall we resist?" This is its style, through some twelve pages. And there is in it a vehement denunciation of the commercial abuses of those "whose god is gold." "It is frequent for our citizens," attests Mr. Jarvis, "to go to Halifax and other parts of the British dominions contiguous to us, and from thence sail under British colors to the West Indies with cargoes." All this for the purpose of violating the existing embargo laws.

Boston Transcript - October 22, 1924

"Go West, Young Man"

In a private letter S. Thatcher gives advice to a young lawyer friend where to start his practice: "It is said generally that some of the new Western States afford good prospects. One of the senators of Ohio says that Chillicothe, the capital, has only three or four, and about 1200 inhabitants, and is increasing fast, that there are many land disputes there. . . . etc. This was written on Nov. 25, 1803.

A sentence passed at the general court martial, held at Fort Independence in Boston Harbor, June 30, 1811, shows into what a sad plight his desertion had brought John P. (suffice the initial), a private in the artillery. "The Court . . . after mature deliberation . . . sentence him to receive fifty lashes on the naked back, serve six months to hard labor, refund the expenses incurred in his desertion. . . . etc. reads the severe document.

A letter of Sarah B. Dearborn to Mrs. Madison, wife of the President, brings some cheer after the gloomy affair. "Dolly Madison"—the name itself spells gaiety. "So, clearly . . . Montpelier . . . Washington . . . are the words which first strike the eye."

The figure of Daniel Webster looms up in the very next letter. Though by this time not he, but Nathaniel Greene (of Boston fame) is the one who raises the thunders. "We shall express our views shortly and very decidedly on the propriety of confirming the nomination of Mr. Webster to the British Mission. . . . he writes. Then a few lines farther: "The election in New Hampshire takes place a week from tomorrow; if Pierce succeeds, you may set down that State for Jackson. . . ."

The gift is a valuable one, and will constitute a notable addition to the large manuscript collection of the Public Library.

Traveler, Oct. 31, 1924

EDISON TO LIGHT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mayor Curley today awarded a contract to the Edison Company for lighting the public library for a year at \$10,800. Heretofore this building has supplied its own light with a plant of its own. This has not been functioning well of late, according to the mayor, whose engineers figured that the city would save about \$1500 a year by giving the job to the Edison Company at the foregoing figure.

The Lure of the Past

Some Interesting Manuscripts in the Boston Public Library

PAULINE CARRINGTON BOUVE

OLD age sometimes possesses a charm which rivals the fresh bloom of youth and the novelty of newness. In rare instances we see altogether charming old ladies and gentlemen who wear their years like jewels in quaint casquets, or rare faces that are inestimably precious because of Time's mellowing touch. This unhappily, however, does not happen very often in our human experience, but in the world of Things it is almost always true. One might fancy that this is a sort of compensation for the gift of immortality given to human creatures—a sort of visible immortality bestowed upon the material treasures of man, by which, in some mysterious way, they become possessed of souls.

This impression of an occult sentient consciousness in the external objects around us is never so strong, perhaps, as when we hold in our hands very old illuminated manuscripts which have retained their exquisite beauty through the centuries that have seen nations rise and fall, new worlds discovered, the old ones become effete. In the Boston Public Library there are some of these relics of bygone ages which are well worth studying not only as curiosities but as works of art.

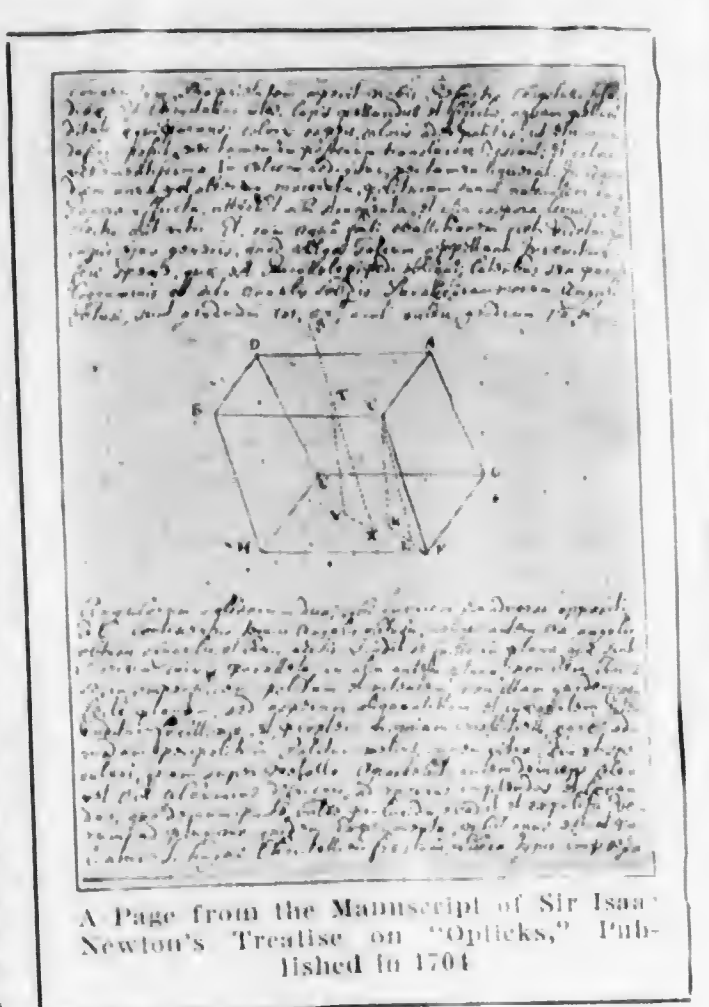
Among these the *Missale Romanum* takes precedence in point of both time and beauty; for it is a manuscript of great interest to all lovers of the illuminator's art as well as to antiquarians generally. This ancient missal dates back to the first half of the fifteenth century and contains a Latin Psalter, the Canticles, the Litany, and the collects inscribed on vellum and bound in engraved leather. On the inside of the front cover of the volume some long-dead owner has left a note inscribed in such tiny letters that deciphering them is necessary to reveal their meaning. A careful and close scrutiny revealed the message, which tells us that the Latin Psalter was the work of "an English scribe," and fixes the date as 1425. It is readily conceivable that this one-time owner of the book was a great book-lover—a collector, maybe—who, being both amiable and garrulous, as well as full of his pet subject, added a bit of bibliophile gossip. For the quaintly worded note goes on to say that the placing of "Saint Agatheris" among the last of the virgins at the end of the Litany was "unusual" and that

"the Calendar contains the births and obits of the Cook family." With as lofty disdain for the curiosity of posterity as the "English scribe" himself, the writer of the note chose to remain anonymous and merely chronicled the date of his ownership as the year 1701.

The date of this manuscript is interesting. For it shows that new influence in the art of illuminating which had slowly but surely superseded the traditions of Byzantine art, which had lost the influence of ancient Greek classicism and degenerated into weakness of effect. For a century the influence of two Italian miniaturists—Gimabue, born in 1240, and his pupil, Giotto, born in 1266—had been spreading over the Christian world, and by the time of our "English scribe" the shackles of Byzantine influence had been thrown off and artists had begun to go to nature for their source of inspiration. "From the dawn of the Christian era," says Heath, "until the middle of the fourteenth century there was but one inspiration—religion—and one motive—decoration. Religion inspired the motive of symbolic treatment, and the motive of the miniaturist was to decorate rather than to illustrate."

The *Missale Romanum* is a very beautiful specimen of the work of English artists, who by this time were, in turn, influencing the art of illumination, the ivy leaf design becoming popular for borders in book decorations. Upon examining this missal, we find the exquisite floral designs of the initials gracefully trailing along the bottom, top, and side of the page, and displaying the petals of blossoms that seem to rival nature's coloring in the rich yet delicate pigments so skillfully applied by the patient artists. In this beautifully rubricated volume there are no tiny miniatures or figures, but the coloring is jewel-like and the designs are full of charm and grace.

A contemporary of this manuscript is found in the *Histoire Universelle*—an fifteenth-century vellum and with fantastic quaintness relating the history of the world since the beginning of things. This manuscript is a scroll, formed of different lengths of vellum parchment fastened together. Each is decorated with little illuminated pictures, showing architectural



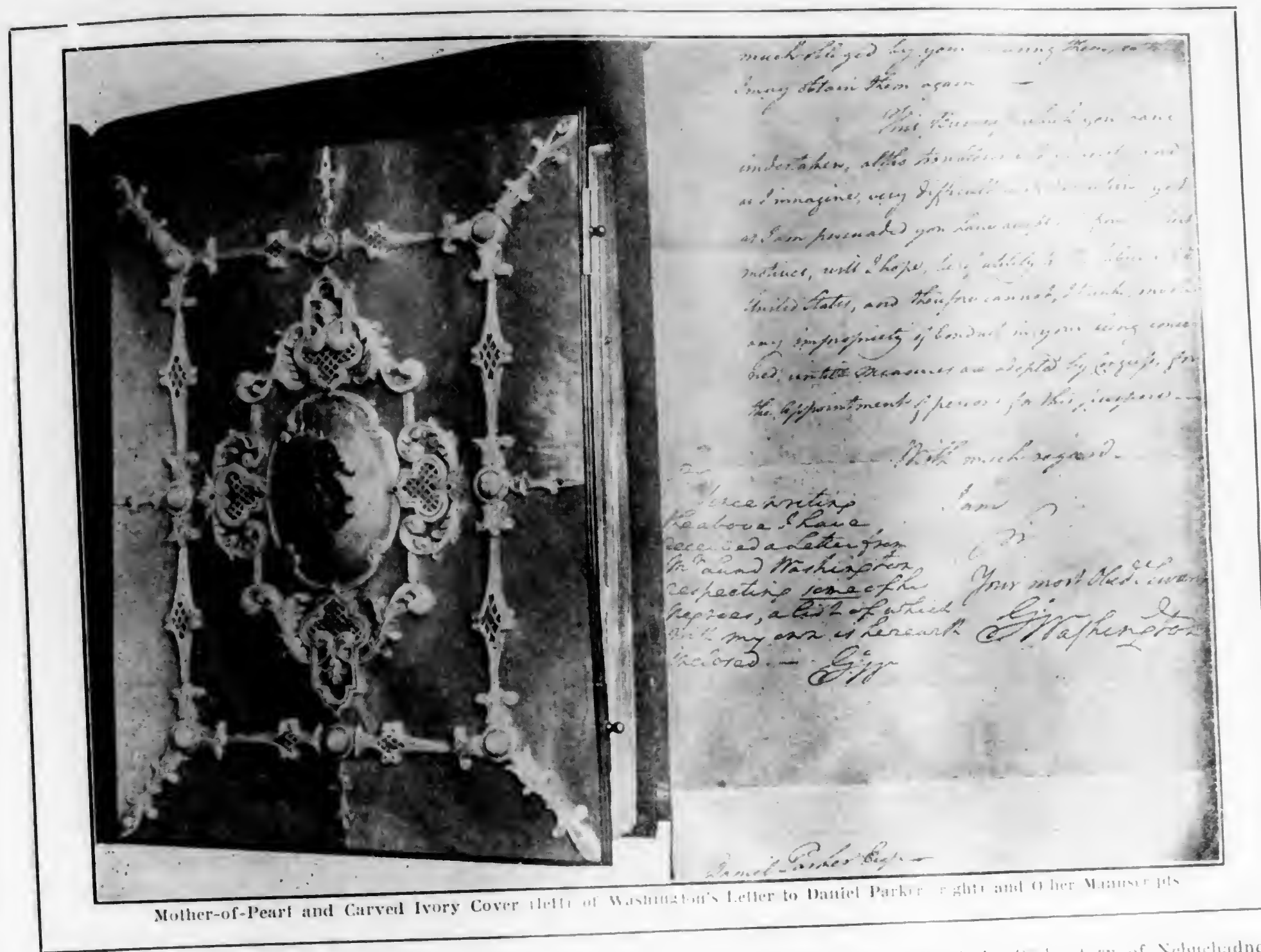
A Page from the Manuscript of Sir Isaac Newton's Treatise on Opticks, Published in 1704

designs in the loveliest colors, soft yet iridescent, the touches of gold giving almost the effect of brilliant sunlight as the long narrow scroll is revealed. Here we find a great number of figures in the little pictures, some drawn with vigor and accuracy, some displaying a somewhat grotesque conception of human anatomy, but all full of feeling and rioting a color that seem to have been dipped into sunbeams and transferred to earth through the medium of vellum parchment. These pictures illustrate the world's history from the creation to the author's own date, and many of them are extremely quaint. The one representing the fall of man through Eve's weakness is full of a naive and unconscious humor. The wily serpent is standing on its tail, in order, apparently, to put himself on a level with Eve, upon whom he presses the apple with insidious persuasiveness.

Unlike the *Missale Romanum*, the illuminated manuscript known as the *Histoire Universelle* is full of decoration and illustrations, in which the miniaturist put infinite labor and proved himself a very skillful artist. Among these small and beautiful illustrations there are three that are extremely curious. The one on the left hand shows Zedekiah, whom Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, had raised to the throne of Judah, arrested in his royal garments and holding a scepter



A Section of the "Histoire Universelle," a Fifteenth-Century French Manuscript



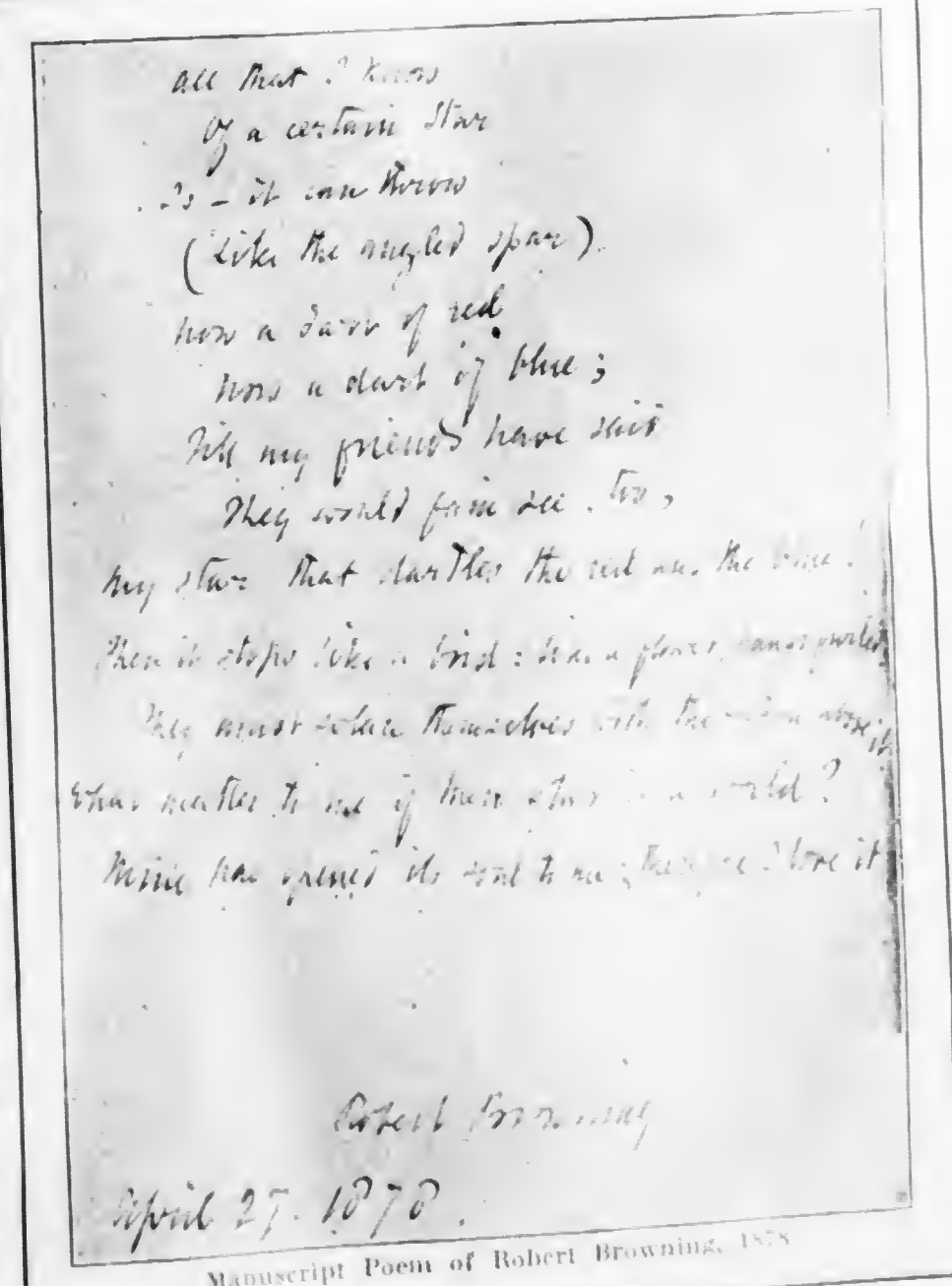
Mother-of-Pearl and Carved Ivory Cover of the Washington Letter to Daniel Parker. Right and Other Manuscripts

in his hand. The folds of the ermine-lined mantle clearly show the artist's knowledge of medieval magnificence in the apparel of royalty. For the mantle is lined with "dual ermine" and is suggestive rather of European than of Judean birds." Reading down the column there is recorded that this was done by "his son," the "many" pieces of the dead king's flesh being distributed to the "many" birds so that they would "never come again." Now, the closest examination

of the Bible story of Nebuchadnezzar and his connection with the Israelites, whom he took captive, throws no light on this very singular passage in the *Histoire Universelle*, but after much looking into the Apocrypha, and other old books, a significant passage was discovered in Kitto's "Illustrated History of the Bible." After recounting many of Nebuchadnezzar's victories, this author says: "The king was himself soon after deposed and captured by his discontented and rebellious subjects under Amasis, who was reluctantly compelled by the clamors of the subjects to inflict death upon his predecessor. Amasis was confirmed in the throne by the Assyrian king."

Now, here we have the fact established that the great king of Babylon was killed by his successor, but the name is Amasis, not Belshazzar, who in the Bible chronicle was the son of Nebuchadnezzar. It seems evident that the old French writer of the vellum manuscript followed some mystical tradition concerning the fallen monarch's death, and lent the aid of his brush as well as his quill to perpetuate the tragic tale. The drawing in these exquisitely colored and illuminated pictures is remarkably fine and well worth the study of modern artists.

When the miniaturist comes to the story of Christ's life, all the medieval passion of piety is clearly displayed, and Heath's remark is understood.



Manuscript Poem of Robert Browning, 1878

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Maya Traditions from Yucatan

REV. C. E. SPAULDING, D. D.

The Maya Tradition of Immortality

AMONG the Maya tribes that populate the peninsula of Yucatan and the country of Guatemala there is a traditional custom of great antiquity relating to the doctrine of immortality.

After the ceremonials appropriate for the deceased have been completed the bodies of the dead are stripped and rubbed with aromatic oils and then cremated. The resulting ashes are mixed with the best loam obtainable and the mixture is put in an open urn. In these urns thus prepared are planted the seeds of flowering plants varying according to the age and station of the deceased—such a plant for a child, such another for youth, and others for a mother or a father or a brother. The urns are very carefully tended until the plant appears, and when at length the bud breaks into bloom it is believed to show that the soul of the departed has entered the home of the blest, and the perfume of the plant is taken as the evidence of the happy immortality of the individual departed.

These plants are kept only for the generation known by the keeper, meaning the immediate family, as parents and children only. When a member of a family cherishing this tradition dies, a wreath of these memorial flowers is fashioned and laid upon the form newly deceased, remaining there while the body awaits cremation (twenty-four hours), as a symbol that the soul goes not alone into the great hereafter but in the society of those whose memorial flowers share the substance of their bodies as memory shares their love.

A Maya Thanksgiving Custom

November first is observed annually among the Maya peoples of Yucatan as "Hanal Pixan" or "Banquet of the Soul." In preparation for this ceremony the head of the family kills a number of spring chickens and especially fattened hens. These are cooked with great care, blended with aromatic herbs, and after being boned and the meat chopped, are made into pies of two sizes, each fowl making one pie—the young chickens for the small size and the hens for the larger size. The pies are wrapped in banana leaves. A hole a yard or more in diameter is dug in the ground and heated stones are laid in the hole and slightly covered with earth. The pies are next laid in and covered with more banana leaves. These in turn are covered with a layer of earth and another layer of hot stones, and the whole is buried with earth. In this process a pie has been prepared for each person in the family, a large one for each adult and a small one for each child.

While the pies thus cook it is believed that the spirits of the departed come through the earth and confer blessedness to the pies and thus to the family for whom they are being prepared, and furthermore these visiting spirits take away trouble and misfortune.

After three hours the pies are unearched and tables are prepared. For each grown-up person are provided a pie and a wax candle, a black candle for married folk and a white one for virgin folk. A smaller table is set for the children with candles one-half size and some cakes in the shapes of rabbits, dogs, chickens, and kittens. When the two tables are set and the candles lighted, none but members of the family being present, prayers are offered.

When the candles have nearly burned out the family is called to the tables. They are all dressed in their best, the women having rebozos on their heads as if in church. And standing to show respect to their ancestors, they eat these ceremonial pies from their hands, no knives being used upon them.

Whatever remains after all have eaten is placed in one heap on the table. New candles are placed and lighted, and the food is left overnight for the benefit of those souls who have no friends to remember them.

The Last of the Maya Kings, the Passion Story of Yucatan

Two hundred years before the Spanish conquest in Yucatan, when Maya kings flourished over great populations at Chichén and at Uxmál, there came a report to Chichén that a very wise man had come to the country bringing with him some wise people who knew a great deal about new methods of war and possessed knowledge in curing diseases that afflicted the different tribes.

This man, named Zamná, landed in Guatemala and thence went northeasterly to the interior until he reached Izamál. Here he made the people who joined with him build three hills, a higher one looking north and two smaller ones looking east and west, thus forming a triangle. He built a cave in the highest hill for himself, and for his counselors he made caves in the two other hills. The largest hill is still in existence at Izamál. The two others have been destroyed, but their outlines are still discoverable.

The story of the wonderful deeds of this wise man reached Chichén reporting that Zamná knew how to cure the most terrible epidemics and also to cure wounds and perform surgery. The king of Chichén, being very old, was afraid that the newcomer would assume a warlike pose and conquer the empire of Chichén. Having one only daughter, the Princess Nicte-ha (water-lily), he decided to send his ambassadors to the new prince with gifts of jade plates, carved pottery, ear-rings, bracelets, weapons, and many other valuable things as a token of friendship, and to invite Zamná to come to Chichén for a visit and to marry the beautiful Princess Nicte-ha.

Zamná received the emissaries of the king of Chichén with great courtesy and entertained them with festivals lasting a half-moon and returned his thanks to the king of Chichén with a message that Zamná would be pleased to meet the king at a certain place, half-way between the two kingdoms. The meeting took place. The king of Chichén was accompanied by the Princess Nicte-ha, who won the heart of Zamná in a very short time through her beauty both of body and of soul. Then Zamná upon returning to Izamál ordered that as a return and a sign of engagement and allegiance one thousand men go to the king of Chichén, each carrying a bushel of corn and other gifts of wax and honey and nuts and beans and other agricultural products, and clothing, as was especially fitting since the weaving of cloth began at Izamál.

Twenty-five moons later the marriage was celebrated with great ceremony, and so the people of Chichén and of Izamál were joined in one kingdom and the old king gave up the rule of his empire to his daughter Nicte-ha and her husband Zamná.

Soon after, Zamná, upon the death of the old king, became king of Chichén.

When the Aztecs came to Yucatan in great numbers to fight the Mayas in one of their many robbing incursions, Zamná, who used to go at the head of his armies, was badly wounded by a poisonous dart from the Aztecs. Knowing that he was about to die, he asked his loving wife not to forsake him until the end, and begged of her that his body should be taken to Izamál and buried, his head in the front hill, looking north, his right arm in the hill at the east, and his left arm in the hill at the west.

So she did, but being a heart-broken princess, she could no longer live in Chichén with its magnificent temples and palaces, its court of a thousand columns, and its incessant worship and sacrifices of captive princes. She therefore retired and spent the rest of her life at the hill toward the north in Izamál, where the head of her beloved husband was buried.

Tradition says that she became a statue of white stone which is still to be found in the grotto with her face toward the north and her eyes looking up, which was the position in which she stood when the soul of Zamná came to claim the spirit of his faithful bride.

A Mexican Fable

In the City of Mexico there formerly lived two crooks, thieves, swindlers, bandits. Their names were Miguel and Santiago. But they had great difficulty because everybody in the city knew they were crooks and suspected and feared them. It was very hard for them to make any progress in their unhappy profession. One day Miguel said to Santiago, "The trouble with us, Santiago, is that everybody suspects us, knowing that we are crooks, and if no one will trust us how can we do any large robberies?" Santiago replied, "You are right, Miguel, but how can we help it?"

"The only way we can help it," said Miguel, "is to be honest for a while until everybody trusts us and then we can make a big haul." "It would take a long time," said Santiago, "probably three or four months." "Longer than that," said Miguel. "We should be honest for five years in order to do a really first-class robbery worthy of our skill." So it was agreed between them that for the five following years they would be absolutely honest with everybody and thus gain a public credit, at the end of which time they would make the great haul and get away from their lives and going to Paris would be wealthy and happy ever after.

The agreement was faithfully carried out by the two men, and soon they observed that they were winning the confidence of their neighbors and of an increasing public. They were no longer feared and at length people came to trust them, and in their honesty they began to acquire wealth. They soon possessed comfortable homes, and their families were well dressed and happy. Every year added to the confidence that was placed in them, and position and honors were given them. No one in the city was more trusted than they.

Toward the end of the fifth year the two friends were together at dinner when Santiago, whose name in English would be James, said to Miguel, whose name in English would be Mike: "I have something to tell you, friend Mike, which I hate to say because I know you will hate me ever after. I am ashamed to say it, but it must be told. The fact is, I am so sorry to be a crook again. I like it better to be honest and respected. I would rather live as we

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1924.

EDITORIALS BY THE PEOPLE

On Saturdays, The Traveler opens its editorial columns to the discussion of interesting and timely topics through signed articles by representative citizens.

WHAT PUBLIC BEQUEST WOULD HELP BOSTON THE MOST?

Promote "Square Deal" for Children
By FREDERICK P. CABOT

Judge, Boston Juvenile Court

THE best use of a fund is to endow what most thoroughly promotes fuller life for responsible citizenship. Let it then be used for the right development of children.

The basis for dealing wisely with the activities and conduct of growing boys and girls is understanding. It is essential to realize that they are living—necessarily expressing themselves in one direction or another. We must respect their personalities, aid them in becoming self-reliant, but at all times in proper relation to other people—their parents, their immediate community and their fellow citizens. Such a point of view and purpose underlies good social work, family life, and all education.

For the better understanding of children, the Judge Baker Foundation was established at 40 Court street, Boston, in 1917. Dr. William Healy and Dr. Augusta F. Bronner are the leaders and directors of its work. It should be substantially endowed. At present it depends on annual subscriptions and yet it is rightly named "Foundation," because its work is basic. Wise action by parents depends upon their understanding of the growing personalities entrusted to them. Judges of juvenile courts are directed by statute to proceed as parents should; they therefore must proceed wisely in developing and guiding right conduct. "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get understanding."

Increase the Library's Usefulness
By LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN

President, Board of Trustees, Boston Public Library

THE possible usefulness of a great public library has never been measured. No other institution in the entire community can do more toward raising the general level of intelligence, which is its greatest need. The library takes men and women who have passed the school age and enables them to keep on learning. It serves every class in the city and all have an equal claim upon it. It is of universal use to poor and rich, busy and idle, sick and well, simple and learned; to all alike it gives aid.

These are possibilities, but they require more money than is available for the Boston Public Library at the present time. The library is therefore unable to hold its place, to say nothing of going forward. Large bequests to the library would permit it to realize its possibilities more fully and to take a leading part in promoting the systematic diffusion of knowledge among adults—a vital problem now confronting the library profession.

The library must render active rather than passive service to all classes of the public. This will include enlarged reference and research work; direct aid to the scientific, educational and business community in the gathering of material and its adequate presentation through a centrally located business branch; the preparation of graded book lists for the use of individual readers; the maintenance of a well organized information service giving first aid to the inquirer on matters relating to the city, the state and the country; and the provision of all books, other than fiction, in the central library and branches which are required to meet the public demand. Liberal bequests for these purposes would enable the library to carry on a unique, constructive program for the education of all the people.

Establish a Normal School of Education
By EDWARD T. HARTMAN

State Consultant on Housing and Planning

THE greatest need in recreation is a body of recreation leaders and teachers who really lead and teach. I have seen many attendants, politically and otherwise appointed, who were not what the situation demands.

If, therefore, I had control of a substantial bequest for recreation, I would establish a school for training leaders and teachers, a school of such quality that its graduates would go out, not merely with the academic knowledge considered necessary to pass on to others, but of the dynamic type, who would weave into the moral, mental and physical fibre of every student a knowledge of, a belief in, a craving for the best in recreation. Teachers with such qualities would make of every contact, that is, every pupil, one who would become a living exponent of recreation of the type needed in modern life.

The space, the apparatus, the community opinion which would so plan our cities as to secure space and apparatus, and then use them; the community mobilization which may be secured through a community alive to the value of and practicing together the principles of good recreation, would all follow as a necessary result.

Fundamental teaching in recreation, as in other fields, is the imperative need of the time. This teaching requires pioneers, missionaries, exponents, salesmen of recreation ideals. There is need for a place where they may be produced.

Some Definite Needs in Music

By ARTHUR FOGTE

Organist and Composer; Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences

IN Boston there is great need of orchestra concerts of a reasonably popular character (for programs, the similar ones of Theodore Thomas being a model) for fifty-two weeks of the year; such concerts being quite as necessary as our symphony concerts; there was never a time when the educating influence of popular concerts of the better sort was more called for.

A similar series of band concerts (in halls as well as in the open), with programs much better than those of our average band concerts, is also very much needed.

In both cases the management should be in the hands of a group of men and women of the kind represented by the trustees of the symphony concerts.

We should have also a building with one reasonably large hall, and other smaller buildings, in which these concerts as well as chamber concerts, recitals, etc., could be given; a fine organ in the large hall with concerts in it throughout the year. For all these concerts a very small admission fee.

Finally, the usefulness of the Allen A. Brown music library in the public library could be increased by a comparatively small yearly grant of money.

Art Needs More Than Money

By FRANK CHOUTEAU BROWN

Architect and Author

THE principal difficulty in answering the conundrum, "What kind of a public bequest would most help Boston along the lines of art?" occurs in the fact that mere money can never be accepted as a current medium of expression in the line of art—any kind of art—and that we in Boston have been peculiarly the victims of the misuse of what funds have become available for public expenditure along artistic lines, except possibly in music.

The Parkman—and, most recently, the White—bequest are evidence of this. Most of our public statues; all our recent decorative (?) additions to library, State House, or museum, were better left unuttered, as well as unsung. We have fortunately been saved a war memorial on Beacon Hill. Just as we have improperly expended such sums in the past, so have we become responsible for the actual destruction of many of our artistic inheritances. The Hancock mansion, Province House, and Bullfinch State House have needlessly gone the way of all flesh—and how can we now be assured we are any better prepared to accept, conserve, or initiate monuments of architectural pretension or artistic excellence?

We need so much true culture and appreciation first. We lack real community spirit: the desire for civic betterment. These once achieved, would not their physical expression soon become possible of achievement? A great civic centre, graced with its proper municipal buildings. The municipal auditorium that other important American cities have, but Boston still awaits! The money is necessary. Yes! But first of all the spirit, the ideal, must be visualized before it can reach adequate expression!

Boston Transcript
Nov. 10, 1924

"Before this railing, once a part of the dock in the guildhall of Boston, Lincolnshire, stood on trial in 1897 some of the Pilgrim Fathers. The gift of the City of Boston, England, 1919."

The foregoing inscription, appearing on the top of the glass case enclosing this ancient wooden railing, is probably one of the best read of all inscriptions in the Boston Public Library, even though in easy reach of any person who enters the building.

The glass case in question is securely fastened to the floor opposite a window overlooking Huntington avenue, in a room off the card catalogue department.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1924

UNVEIL LIBRARY MEMORIAL

General Logan to Speak at Exercises at Boston Public Library Courtyard Tomorrow Forenoon

A bronze tablet commemorating the war service of the twelve men from the Boston Public Library who served with the armed forces in the World War will be unveiled in the courtyard of the library tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock. Major General Edward L. Logan, of the Twenty-Sixth Division, M. N. G., will speak, and John Krigel, father of one of the three Library men who gave their lives, will place a laurel wreath in memory of William J. Corbett, U. S. N. Air Service, who died at Chatham, Sept. 20, 1918; Harold N. Donovan, of the 304th Infantry, Seventy-Sixth Division, who died of wounds at Neuilly, France, Nov. 10, 1918, and Frank J. Krigel, Battery B, Fifty-fifth Coast Artillery, who died near Brest, France, Jan. 13, 1919.

Director Belden will preside at the exercises and Mr. Arthur T. Connolly will give the invocation. The plaque will be presented to the Library by Walter Rowlands and accepted by Michael J. Murray. Miss M. Morse, who served as chairman of the association's soldiers' relief committee during the war, will unveil the memorial. Taps will be sounded by Harold Lucey of the Boston University O. T. C.

The tablet was erected by the Employees' Benefit Association, and Frederick W. Allen was the sculptor.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 8, 1924

PARENTS AND TEACHERS
are invited to hear

Alice M. Jordan

Supervisor of Work with Children,
Boston Public Library

on the subject

"What Shall the
Children Read?"

Sat., Nov. 15, 1924, at 11 A. M.

at Williams' Bookstore

2-4-6 Milk Street, Boston

Under the Old South Meeting House

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE

THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1924

WILL UNVEIL TABLET TO LIBRARY'S HEROES

Memorial to Honor Three of Staff
Dead in War

A memorial tablet commemorating the service of members of the staff of the Public Library in the world war will be unveiled at the library tomorrow at 11 A. M. Miss M. Morse will unveil the tablet, which is of bronze and is the work of Frederick W. Allen.

John Krigel, father of Frank J. Krigel, one of the three members of the library staff who died in the war, will place a laurel wreath on the memorial.

William Corbett and Harold N. Donovan were the other two who died.

Mr. Allen, the sculptor, was born at North Attleboro in 1888 and studied under Bela Pratt, Landowski and Paul Bartlett. He is now an instructor at the Museum of Fine Arts. His work may be seen in the City Hospital, the New England Genealogical Society, Trinity Church and City Hall.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1924

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

"More books in the home" is the slogan this week, children's book week. At the Boston Public Library the children's room opened its annual exhibition of good books for Christmas purchase and there are similar exhibitions at many of the branch libraries. These include fall publications and "standards" in attractive new form.

This season's most striking edition of "Mother Goose" comes out with a green jacket and colored pictures by C. B. Falls, whose A B C book is already a favorite. Little children will like Margery Clark's "Poppy Seed Cakes" with its gay illustrations. For the older girls and boys, Corolla Naisje "The New Moon," will take high rank as a pioneer story, and Charles Nordhoff's "Pearl Lagoon," as a vivid account of adventure in the South Seas. Hugh Lofting has a new book about Dr. Dolittle; Padraic Colum retells old Welsh legends; Dr. Grenfell has written a book on hygiene for his own boys and others; Dhan Gopal Mukerji has a tale of Hari, the jungle lad, and his association with animals and men in India.

At the Central Library there is a show case of old books, including a round tablet used in temple schools more than three thousand years ago. This piece of hardened clay was found at Warka, the ruin of the biblical city of Erech. On one side the master wrote the exercise in cuneiform characters, on the other can be seen the boy's copy of the signs set him for practice.

The children's room displays interesting originals of the illustrations in some of the recent books published in Boston. The Houghton, Mifflin Company has lent two large paintings for books in the Riverside Bookshelf, two from the Beacon Hill Bookshelf have been lent by Little, Brown & Co., and the Atlantic Monthly Press sent two originals for "The Nutcracker" and "The Dark Frigate," by Charles Boardman Hawes. Children will have an opportunity to examine unnamed pictures of a group of book characters, and it is possible, according to announcements by the library, that there will be a prize for the one who can give the largest number of correct names.

During the week Miss Jordan, supervisor of work with children, will speak on children's books. On Thursday, at 10.35 A. M., the Shepard Stores will broadcast a talk by her on reading aloud to the children.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1924

BOOK EXHIBITIONS PLANNED AT BOSTON LIBRARIES NOV. 10-16

Books of the ancient past as well as the very latest productions will be on exhibition at the Boston Central Library next week as a feature of children's book week, Nov. 10 to 16. Exhibitions will be held also at some of the branch libraries.

The center-piece of the collection at the Central Library in Copley Square is a round tablet used in one of the temple schools probably more than 3000 years ago. This piece of hardened clay was found at Warka, the ruin of the biblical city of Erech. On one side the master wrote the exercise in cuneiform characters. On the other can be seen the boy's copy of the signs set for his practice.

The children's room will also display originals of some of the illustrations in recent books published in Boston. The books on view for present-day reading include not only those of modern authors but some of the standard works in new and attractive form. Conspicuous among these is Mother Goose with a lively green jacket and colored pictures by C. B. Falls.

The children will have opportunity to examine the unnamed pictures of a group of famous book characters and it is quite possible there will be a prize for the one who can give the largest number of correct names. During the week, Miss Jordan, supervisor of work with children, will speak before different audiences on the subject of children's books. On Thursday, at 10:35 a. m., the Shepard Stores will broadcast a talk by her on "Reading Aloud to the Children."

Boston Traveler
November 11, 1924

A tablet commemorating the employees of the Boston Public Library who served in the world war was unveiled at 11 A. M. in the courtyard of the library. The panel is of bronze, designed by Frederick W. Allen of Boston, and was presented to the library by the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association.

The invocation at the unveiling exercises was pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Arthur T. Connolly. Walter Rowlands made the presentation and Judge Michael J. Murray the speech of acceptance. Miss M. Morse unveiled the tablet, and a wreath was placed upon it by John Krigel, father of Frank J. Krigel, one of the library employees who died in the military service. Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Logan lauded the memory of those who gave all for their country. The ceremony was ended with the sounding of "Taps" by Harold Lucey.

The Boston Post

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 11, 1924

Lecture on Stevenson at Library Thursday

Robert Louis Stevenson's 74th birthday anniversary will be commemorated Thursday night at 8 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Public Library, where Guy Richardson will give an illustrated talk on the popular Scottish novelist and poet, whose works have been placed on exhibition this week by the library officials. Many rare volumes are included in the exhibit which is now open to the public without charge.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 11, 1924.

Day of Accomplishment;
Day of Peace for the World

Speakers at Dedication of Memorial Tablet at Public Library Emphasize Need of Ending Wars

In memory of the twelve members of the Boston Public Library staff who served in the World War, a bronze tablet was dedicated today in the courtyard of the library, with an Armistice Day program recalling anew the significance Nov. 11 to the Nations of the world.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, introduced Rt. Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, of the board of trustees, who pronounced the invocation. Mr. Belden then sketched the historic background of the day and told of the twelve men who went out and the nine who returned. He said the bronze memorial had been donated by the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association. The tablet was then unveiled by Miss Maud Morse.

Walter Rowlands of the committee on the war memorial, in his speech of presentation of the tablet, said it would stand for those who stroled in the court as a silent witness of an enduring bond, a memorial of the conflict waged for liberty and righteousness.

The tablet was accepted by Judge Michael J. Murray, vice president of the board of trustees, who recalled the temptation of forgetting the importance and dignity of the business of life. No life, he said, can afford to throw aside opportunity for service. And those whom the marker commemorates stand forever as realizing the duty and responsibility of the place in life which each one is called upon to fill.

John J. Krigel, the father of Frank J. Krigel, of Battery B, Fifty-fifth Coast Artillery Corps, who died near Brest, France, placed a memorial wreath below the tablet. Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan recited "In Flanders Fields."

There is a two-fold interpretation in Armistice Day, Major General Edward L. Logan said in his address: First, the commemoration of great accomplishments and great victories in the war, and, second, the establishing of a day of peace and a day which in years to come will be for the pursuit and practice and search for eternal peace throughout the world. Vividly, General Logan pictured the bloody fight at St. Mihiel, the vicious, barbarous warfare which convulsed Europe. He described America's entry into the war and said American manhood volunteered that the battlefields of Europe should not spread to America—"It was, after all, to protect America." The countryside along the Meuse, after St. Mihiel, he said, was what America would have seen of the war if the American divisions had not gone across. When one thinks of the accomplishments of the soldiers and sailors of this Nation and the Allies, he said, America should pledge itself, now, to see that no more wars afflict the peoples of the earth.

The service concluded with the singing of one verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Taps, sounded by Harold Lucey of Boston University O. T. C.

The tablet, designed by F. W. Allen, carries the inscription: "In honor of the employees of the Public Library of the City of Boston who served in the World War, 1917-1918. Erected by their fellow workers."

Boston Daily Globe

TUESDAY, NOV 11, 1924

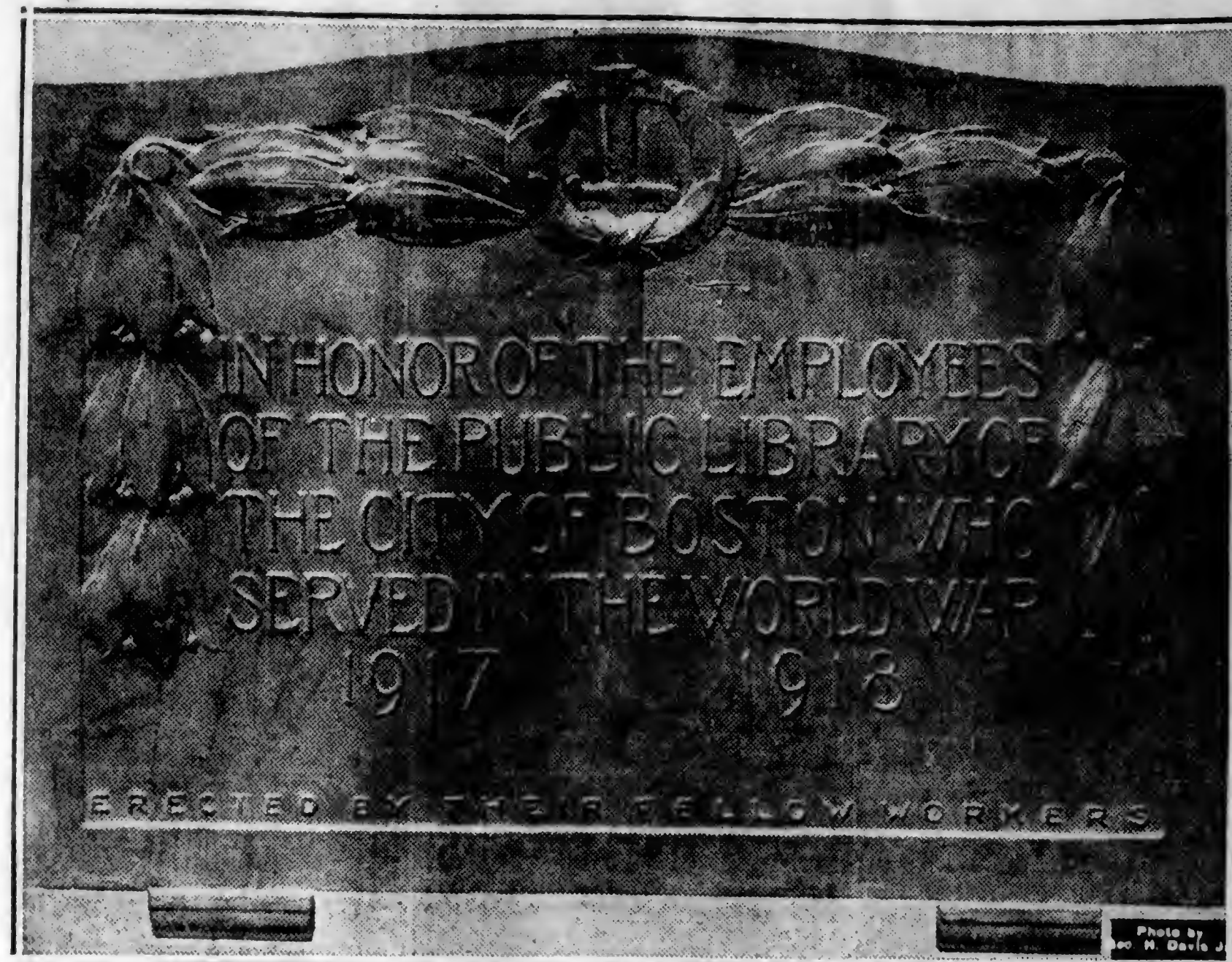
SHOW STEVENSON FIRST EDITIONS AT LIBRARY

In commemoration of the 74th anniversary of the birth of Robert Louis Stevenson, an exhibition of the first editions of his works has been arranged in the Barton room of the Boston Public Library for Thursday.

Thursday evening Guy Richardson will lecture in the lecture hall of the library on the works of Stevenson. The lecture will be illustrated.

THE BOSTON GLOBE—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1924

WORLD WAR MEMORIAL TABLET WILL BE UNVEILED IN PUBLIC LIBRARY TOMORROW



MEMORIAL TABLET TO BE UNVEILED TOMORROW.

At the Public Library, Copley sq., at 11 tomorrow forenoon—Armistice Day—a tablet to "Those men of the library who served in the World War" will be unveiled and dedicated. The exercises will take place in the courtyard, where the tablet has been placed. It is the gift of the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association. It is a bronze tablet with design and lettering in relief, and is the work of a prominent Boston sculptor, Frederick W. Allen.

The exercises will begin with an invocation by Rt. Rev. Arthur T. Connolly. Then will come the presentation by Walter Rowlands, the acceptance by Judge Michael J. Murray and an address by Maj. Gen. Edward L. Logan.

The librarian, Charles F. D. Belden, will preside.

The men of the library who served with the colors are: William J. Corbett, Naval Air Service, died Sept. 29, 1918; Joseph A. Crowley, Battery D, 35th Coast Artillery Corps; Harold N. Donovan, 20th Infantry, 26th Division, died at Neuilly, France, Nov. 10, 1918; George W. Gallagher, Co. C, 101st Infantry, 26th Division; James P. J. Gannon, Co. E, 104th Infantry, 26th Division; James S. Kennedy, Co. L, 325th Infantry, 2nd Division; Frank J. Krigel, Battery B, 25th Coast Artillery Corps, died near Brest, France, Jan. 13, 1919; Arthur R. Maier, U. S. Submarine Chaser 261; William A. McDowen, 10th Co, Coast Artillery Corps; James P. Moores, Coast Artillery Corps; James P. Moores, Coast Artillery Corps; Machine Gun Battalion, 3d Division; Ralph W. Reardon, Co. A, 304th Infantry, U. S. Tank Corps; Edward F. Sullivan, 224 Co, Coast Artillery Corps.

The committee having the entire matter in charge for the association consists of James P. Moores, president; Frank H. Chase, vice president; George W. Gallagher, secretary; Frank C. Blaisdell, treasurer; Morris J. Rosenber, financial secretary; Florence Cufflin, James J. Kelley, Patrick J. Kennedy, Walter Rowlands, Felix J. Deery, Timothy J. Mackin, James P. J. Gannon, Joseph A. Crowley, William F. A. Graham, Mary M. McDonough, Florence Sullivan, Mary E. Prim and Emil Hoffman.

The memorial will be unveiled by Miss M. Morse, John Krigel, father of Frank J. Krigel, will place a wreath of laurel on the memorial in memory of the three men who paid the supreme sacrifice. "Taps" will be sounded by Harold Lucey.

TUESDAY, NOV 11, 1924

DEDICATE TABLET AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Employees Who Died in
World War Honored

At the Boston Public Library this morning, Armistice Day was chosen appropriately for the dedication of a tablet to those men of the library staff who served in the World War. This tablet is erected, with equal propriety, by the fellow employees of those men, and is located in the courtyard of the building, in one of its most beautiful spots, where the fountain plays and people come to read during their own hours. The tablet reads: "In honor of the employees of the Public Library of the City of Boston who served in the World War—1917-1918, erected by their fellow workers."

The memorial is the work of a Boston sculptor, Frederick W. Allen, and was secured through the activities of the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association. James P. Moores is president of this organization, Frank H. Chase, vice president, George W. Gallagher, secretary, Frank C. Blaisdell, treasurer, and Florence Cullin, James J. Kelley, Patrick J. Kennedy and Walter Rowlands, directors. Walter Rowlands was chairman of the committee in charge of the memorial, and was assisted by Della J. Deery, Timothy J. Mackin, James P. J. Gannon and Joseph A. Crowley.

The exercises of unveiling and dedication took place at 11 o'clock in the courtyard, opening with an invocation by Rev. Mr. Arthur T. Connolly, a member of the board of trustees of the library. The tablet was formally presented to the library by Walter Rowlands, for his committee, and was accepted for the board by Hon. Michael J. Murray, its vice president. An address was then delivered in dedication of the memorial by Maj. Gen. Edward L. Logan of the 25th Division, Massachusetts National Guard, and the exercises closed with one verse of "The Star Spangled Banner." Charles F. D. Belden, director of the library, presided and introduced the other speakers.

The memorial was actually unveiled by Miss M. Morse, and John Krigel, father of one of the men to whom the memorial is erected, one of the three who paid the supreme sacrifice, laid a wreath below the tablet in their memory. The three men representing the Boston Public Library, who gave up their lives in the service, were Frank J. Krigel of Battery B, 35th Coast Artillery Corps, who died at Brest, France, Jan. 15, 1918; William J. Corbett of the Cavalry Air Service, who died of illness at Chatham, Sept. 20, 1918; and Harold N. Donovan of the 24th Infantry, 25th Division, who died of wounds at Neuilly, France, Nov. 10, 1918.

The other men to whom the library tablet is erected, who survived their experience, are Joseph A. Crowley, Battery D, 25th Coast Artillery Corps; George W. Gallagher, Co. C, 1st Infantry, 26th Division; James P. J. Gannon, Co. E, 10th Infantry, 26th Division; James S. Kennedy, Co. L, 33rd Infantry, 24th Division; Arthur R. Maier of the U. S. Submarine Chaser 201; William A. McGowan of the 14th Company, Coast Artillery Corps; James P. Moores of Co. A, 7th Machine Gun Battalion, 24th Division; Ralph W. Heardon, Co. A, 24th Battalion of the U. S. Tank Corps; and Edward F. Sullivan, 2d Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1924

A memorial tablet to the employees of the Boston Public Library who served in the war, presented by the Library Employees' Benefit Association, was unveiled at 11 A. M. in the courtyard of the library. The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Arthur T. Connolly. Walter Rowlands presented the tablet and the speech of acceptance was by Judge Michael J. Murray. John Krigel, father of one of the employees who died in action, placed a wreath on the tablet, which was unveiled by Miss M. Morse.

Boston Transcript
Nov. 11, 1924

LIBRARY TABLET IS DEDICATED

Memorial to Employees
Who Served During
World War

A tablet was dedicated today to the employees of the Boston Public Library who served in the world war. The dedication took place in the courtyard, where it will stand as a lasting tribute from their fellow-employees to the men who saw service. The memorial is the work of Frederick W. Allen, Boston sculptor.

The Rt. Rev. Arthur T. Connolly opened the exercises with an invocation. Walter Rowlands made the presentation speech. Judge Michael J. Murray accepted the tablet. Maj. Gen. Edward L. Logan spoke. Librarian Charles F. D. Belden presided.

The men of the library who served with the colors are: William J. Corbett, naval air service, died Sept. 20, 1918; Joseph A. Crowley, battery D, 35th coast artillery corps; Harold N. Donovan, 26th Infantry, 26th division, died at Neuilly, France, Nov. 10, 1918; George W. Gallagher, Co. C, 1st Infantry, 26th division; James S. Kennedy, company L, 33rd Infantry, 24th division; Frank J. Krigel, battery B, 35th coast artillery corps, died near Brest, France, Jan. 15, 1918; Arthur R. Maier, U. S. submarine chaser 201; William A. McGowan, 14th company, coast artillery corps; James P. Moores, company A, 7th machine gun battalion, 2d division; Ralph W. Heardon, company A, 24th battalion, U. S. tank corps; Edward F. Sullivan, 2d company, coast artillery corps.

The committee in charge of the association consisted of James P. Moores, president; Frank H. Chase, vice-president; George W. Gallagher, secretary; Frank C. Blaisdell, treasurer; Morris J. Rosenberg, financial secretary; Florence Cullin, James J. Kelley, Patrick J. Kennedy, Walter Rowlands, Della J. Deery, Timothy J. Mackin, James P. J. Gannon, Joseph A. Crowley, William F. A. Graham, Mary M. McDonough, Florence Sullivan, Mary E. Prim and Emil Hofman.

The memorial was unveiled by Miss M. Morse. John Krigel, father of Frank J. Krigel, placed a wreath of laurel on the memorial in memory of the three men who paid the supreme sacrifice. "Taps" was sounded by Harold Lucey.

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1924

A STEVENSON ANNIVERSARY

Boston Public Library to Commemorate
His 74th Birthday with Exhibition of
First Editions

To commemorate the seventy-fourth anniversary of the birth of Robert Louis Stevenson—he was born on Nov. 13, 1850, in Edinburgh—an exhibition of the first editions of his works has been arranged in the Barton Room of the Boston Public Library. On the day of the anniversary, Thursday, Guy Richardson will give an illustrated talk on the Scottish novelist and poet in the lecture room of the library at 8 P. M.

The exhibition includes some twenty-five items, from "Travels with a Donkey" (1879) to "St. Ives" (1898). Some of these volumes are now quite valuable, and much coveted by collectors. A copy of "Travels with a Donkey," for instance, which sold for \$15.50 in 1908, realized \$95 in 1923. "The Silverado Squatters," which sold for \$2 in 1908, is now quoted at \$35 to \$40. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" shows perhaps the greatest fluctuation in price. Sold for \$4.50 fifteen years ago, its price varies today between \$25 and \$65. Copies with inscriptions by the author sell at hundreds of dollars.

Chatto & Windus, Cassell & Co., Longmans, Green & Co., and, in America, Scribners, published most of the works of Stevenson. The Boston edition of "Travels with a Donkey," published by Roberts Brothers, contains the same frontispiece (by Walter Crane) as the London edition with which it appeared simultaneously. At auctions and in catalogues, this edition is hardly quoted at all. "The Silverado Squatters," describing the mining-camps of California, is especially interesting to Americans. "Under a heavy strain of personal anxiety and literary effort," Stevenson spent the year of 1880 in this country. His poems, "A Child's Garden of Verses," were published in 1885. The library possesses the New York edition of this book, published in the same year by Scribners. This is another item, quite rare today.

A copy of the large paper edition of "Underwoods," Stevenson's lyrical poems, published in 1887 in fifty copies, attracts the attention of the visitor. The greater part of "The Master of Ballantrae" was written at Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks. His "Ballads" were published in London, in 1890, while he was cruising on his little steamer through the unfamiliar islands of the South Sea. Having left the British Isles in 1887, Stevenson never saw again his native country. The last four years of his life he spent at Samoa, where he became a real chieftain of the islanders. Some of his most important works he wrote here. The Scottish romance of "Carrion" was published in 1893. "Island Nights' Entertainments," three tales illustrative of Pacific Ocean character, date from the same year. He was dictating "Weir of Hermiston" on the day he died. The book was published in 1896. The "Vallima Letters" came out in 1895, and "St. Ives" in 1898. He left several books unfinished.

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1924

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Matter)

The Librarian has been amused to read in an old leaflet of the "Regulations" for the Boston Public Library in 1871 a description of an early device of librarianship which could not possibly be brought into practice today, but which was intended, in its time, to meet a very real need, and one that is still present today. The device was called the "Indicator." The object of the "Indicator," the regulations declare, "is to show to a borrower, at a glance, without the necessity of reference to an attendant of the library, whether any book sought is, at the moment, on the shelf or lent out, and therefore to render it unnecessary to send in a card indicating books which cannot be procured." The precise manner of the "Indicator's" construction is not stated, but it may be readily inferred from the following instructions concerning its use:

"The shelf-number is to be found at the end of each row of pins. The number denoting the order of the book upon the shelf is placed upon each end of every pin.

"The pins are reversible. On one end of each pin, the number is printed, in black on white ground. When the book is on the shelf, this end of the pin is always turned outwards.

"On the other end of the pin the number of the book is printed in white on black ground. When the book is out, this end of the pin is always turned outwards.

"If the work is in two or more volumes, the volumes following the first are indicated thus: V. 2, V. 3, etc., on the end of the next pin in order.

"Please erase from your slip before delivering it to the attendant, any numbers of books in these alcoves indicated not to be on the shelves, or mark distinctly, by a cross against its number, the book found to be in."

Useful though this device may have been in the days when the Public Library comprised but a comparatively small collection of books in the old building in Boylston street, obviously it could not possibly be adapted to the immense collections of today. But if only it could be so adapted, or if some other magic indicator could be devised, how many a long and tedious wait at the delivery-desk in Copley square would cardholders be spared, for which their only reward now is the curt report, "Not on the Shelf!"

ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS EXHIBITED AT BOSTON LIBRARY

Cases Filled With Originals on Vellum and Parchment
Show Art Tendencies of Many Nations—"Histoire Universelle" Held Most Valuable in Collection

Illuminated manuscripts of great value and rare beauty have been placed on view in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library. The first thing which must impress the visitor is the richness of the collection. All the cases are filled with original manuscripts on vellum and parchment. The burnished gold and fresh colors, blue, red and green, of the miniatures, initials and border designs—all the devices of an art nearly extinct—are most attractive.

The book-making art from the eleventh to the sixteenth century is represented in the exhibition, as are the art tendencies of the different nations. The library possesses manuscripts written and ornamented in Italy, France, England, Germany and the Netherlands; one comes from Arabia.

A scroll, 39 feet long, called "Histoire Universelle," written in French in the fifteenth century and containing some 50 painted miniatures and illuminated initials, in the most interesting, and perhaps most valuable piece in the collection.

Saint Augustine's "De civitate Dei," a Dutch manuscript, finished in 1466, vies in value with the "Histoire Universelle." The astronomical work of Marcus Maillius, poet at the court of Octavianus Augustus, once belonged to Domenico Grimani, after whom the Grimani Breviary, the "most beautiful book of the world," was named. His name appears on the flyleaf. The book is written in Italian character.

The next volume is a Latin Psalm

Book. "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the wicked..." begins the first sentence on the richly illuminated and decorated page. A large "Missale Romanum," bound in engraved leather, was written in 1425. It contains also a Latin Psalter and the Canticles. Francesco Barbaro's book on the marriage of Lorenzo de Medici is in contemporary Italian binding; arabesques are stamped on the leather which covers the oak boards.

Mamertus' "De statu animae," dating from the eleventh century, is the oldest manuscript in the possession of the library. Another old (twelfth century) vellum manuscript is Petrus Comestor's "Historia Scholastica." A Latin Bible, written in black letter on vellum and probably of French origin, together with Firmianus' "Divine Institutions," a Venetian manuscript of the fifteenth century, once was the property of William Morris.

Many other illuminated manuscripts and fifteenth century books are displayed at the exhibition, which affords the public a rare opportunity to become acquainted with this phase of medieval and renaissance art.

Boston Transcript—Nov. 15, 1924

WHAT SHALL CHILDREN READ?

Miss Alice M. Jordan of Boston Public
Library Talks at Williams' Bookstore

A mother of a boy of eight years old recently wrote Miss Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children at the Boston Public Library, that when he was very young she had given him Christmas and birthday presents of books that were fine and rather more expensive than he would yet use because at that time he was satisfied with a ten-cent toy and could look at the pictures. Later, when he demanded bigger toys, he had a library of books like Howard Pyle's "Men of Iron," "Robin Hood" and "King Arthur."

Miss Jordan spoke this morning to an attentive group of about thirty parents in Williams' Bookstore, under the Old South Meetinghouse, at the invitation of Mrs. Leah Miller, manager of the store.

"You can start with picture books for the very young," said Miss Jordan. "Even when they are two years old they like colored pictures of animals especially—in their natural form—not dressed up, not made ridiculous, but in their natural environment."

"Mother Goose has perfect rhyme and rhythm and just about enough excitement not to disturb children. Other simple verses are in the Child's Garden of Verses and in Rossetti's Sing-Song Book. Where the sense is beyond their grasp the children are quiet and soothed by the music of the words. We depend too much on the eye, and a test of a book is whether it is worth reading aloud. Some books are liked by older people."

Miss Jordan told of exceptional children who, when under ten, enjoyed and benefited by Sir John Franklin's Voyages of Arctic Exploration, Motley's Dutch Republic and certain passages of Greek drama.

Of special little children's books she mentioned of recent years "The Peewee King," "Golden Numbers" and "The Golden Staircase." Home libraries should include an Aesop and some of the more familiar folk-tales, such as are found in Scudder's "Children's Book" of long tried worth; Grimm's collection, in which there is some cruelty and grotesqueness, and Andersen's delicate and literary tales, for an older stage than the peasant tales and profitable for reading aloud; also George MacDonald's fairy tales, which have something of the mystical; Ruskin's "King of the Golden River," Beatrix Potter's animal stories; Kipling, particularly the two Jungle Books and Just So Stories; Hawthorne's Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales; Kingsley's "Greek Heroes," "Held," "Hans Brinker"; "Pinocchio, or the Adventures of a Marionette," translated from the Italian; "The Wooden Boy"; Dr. Doolittle's Story, Voyage, Post Office and Circus and the same author's "Story of Mrs. Tubbs"; "Shorty," by Grisham, a Russian nursery tale of a funny little man afraid of thunder; "Poppy-Seed Cakes," a Czech-Slovakian story, delightfully illustrated.

"Books that might be true can be started when the child is quite small, then dropped and taken up again when twelve years old. There is a period in between when the heretale and the imaginative romance are of value in the development of ideas. Macnefield has written two of the best books to teach history to young boys since Treasure Island. Nordhoff's 'The Pearl Lagoon' is for older boys. 'The New Moon' is by Cornelia Meigs, who has done some very good work in American history. Katharine Adams' 'Silver Tarn' is one of the best books for girls. Jane Abbott's 'Laughing Lass' is nice and wholesome. Carl Sandburg's 'Rutabaga Stories' and 'Rutabaga Pigeons' are to some people crude and slangy, others find poetry in them and some stories of permanent worth. 'Dream Coach,' written and illustrated by Anne and Dilwyn Parrish, is another worth noting."

Books in a Swimming Tank

What appeared an imposition upon the children of Boston who use the Uphams Corner Branch Library turns out a blessing! The public library is quartered there in one of the city's municipal buildings. The adults have permanent rooms of their own, but the children have always been forced to make use of the ward room, on terms of doubtful regularity. Sometimes they were forced out at 4 P. M., on other evenings they might stay until eight, accordingly as the ward room was needed for other purposes. Books, shelves and paraphernalia have led a migratory existence, constantly being moved from one place to another. And then last week the library authorities suddenly learned that for a brief time the children could not have the ward room at all. It was needed for a charity fair. Since hundreds of children were not only expected but had been especially invited to the library for the observance of "Children's Book Week," the situation was most embarrassing. It seemed worse than wrong to disappoint the coming swarm. And so, as a last resort, permission was asked of City Hall to allow the use of an unused swimming tank in the Uphams Corner building as temporary quarters for the children.

And then what an overturn! Permission had no sooner been obtained to adopt this expedient, which seemed such an unfortunate shift, than an inspection of the premises showed that the swimming tank was quite extraordinarily well adapted to the novel uses contrived for it. Actual installation of the library's equipment in the tank, and a day's practical use of the odd quarters, have more than borne out the good promise of the first survey. The lighting is good. The ventilation is good. There is less noise than in the ward room. The discovery of this blessing formerly in disguise should not go to waste. If the library authorities hold to their present tentative intention of asking for permanent use of the tank, the city should certainly grant it. In this way, many thousands of dollars may be saved by the city. The ward room has never been a satisfactory children's room, and unless this good substitute is retained, ultimately the Boston Public Library would have to face the expense of building a wholly new juvenile room at Uphams Corner.

PUBLIC LIBRARY EXAMINERS

Trustees Appoint Committee To Serve During the Coming Year

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have appointed the following to serve on an examining committee for the coming year:

Gordon Abbott, Rev. William J. Barry, John I. Boston, M. D., Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, Miss Ida M. Cannon, Hollis French, John I. Fitzgerald, Edward S. Goulston, Henry L. Johnson, Jacob J. Kaplan, John C. Kelley, Malcolm Lang, Hon. Frank Leverett, Mrs. Joseph F. Moore, Mrs. Fred L. Hagan, Miss Mary Hamner, Rev. Leman V. Rutledge, Miss Sara H. Stiles, Mrs. Barrett Wendell.

WILL SPEAK ON GERHARDT

As Visit of Roman Choir Is Postponed, Subject of Henry Gideon's Public Library Talk Saturday at 4 P. M. Will Be "The Song Recital"

On Saturday afternoon at four o'clock in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Henry Gideon will speak informally on "The Song Recital: A Preparation for the Coming Program of Elena Gerhardt." The talk is open free to the public.

Owing to the postponement of the visit of the Roman Choir the talk on "The Music of the Roman Catholic Church" announced for this date, has been postponed.

Boston Transcript Nov. 19, 1924 "The Saharian"

Art students, collectors and the general public have found uncommon delight in the exhibition of "Saharian" manuscripts which have been arranged in the exhibit room of the Boston Public Library. The first thing to impress the visitor has been the richness of the collection. All the cases are filled with original manuscripts on vellum and parchment. The burnished gold and fresh colors, blue, red and green, of the miniatures, initials and border designs—all the devices of an art nearly extinct—fascinate the eye. Few public libraries can indulge themselves in collecting medieval manuscripts. Doubly fortunate, therefore, is the Boston Public Library to have been able to store up these treasures in past years. The book-making art of the Middle Ages from the 11th to the 16th centuries is thoroughly well pictured by them. Well represented also are the individual tendencies of the different nations. The library possesses manuscripts written and ornamented in Italy, France, England, Germany and the Netherlands, one even comes from Arabia.

As a matter of fact, perhaps the "Information Office" of the Boston Public Library in Copley Square ought to have a trained worker on duty whose sole duty would be to ask applicants, who desire special guidance, such questions as these:

"Are you tired?"
"Has your husband been complaining lately of the monotony of his meals?"
"Where are you planning to travel this winter?"

"Do you never go outside of the Metropolitan District?"

"Did you disagree with your mother-in-law as to the best way of bringing up children?"

"Do you really know how many senators each State sends to the Senate of the United States?"

From the answers given, the attendant would decide what books to suggest for sustenance of the applicant's interest, for antidote to poisons mental and physical, for enlargement of spiritual horizons, and cure of household ills. But of course the truth is that if such a plan were adopted as a fixed system, it would soon be denounced, and quite rightly, as a nuisance. Some inquisition. The clever and interested librarian asks these very questions now, without a system, and without letting the applicant even realize that the questions are being asked.

Boston Transcript 324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass.,
as Second Class Mail Matter)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1924

Spanish Census Opens at Library
The Spanish class offered by the State university extension division has opened at the Public Library. It will continue for ten weeks. Mr. Monge, the instructor, who trains the men of the First National Bank of Boston for the South American trade, uses the direct method for teaching the language. The next meeting will be next Tuesday at 7:30 P. M. when a final opportunity for enrollment will be offered.

THE BOSTON HERALD THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1924

GIDEON TO LECTURE ON "THE SONG RECITAL"

Henry Gideon, the musician and lecturer, will give a talk on "The Song Recital" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This lecture is in preparation for the coming recital by Elena Gerhardt, which will take place on Thanksgiving evening in Jordan hall.

PART THREE

A Twentieth Century Showcase For Indian Arts And Crafts

Making an Attempt to Keep Alive
the Fast-Dying Heritage of the
Pueblo Indians—A Worthy Effort
Brought Before the Public
by an Impending
Exhibition

By Karl Schriftgiesser

BECAUSE the Pueblo Indians are essentially sedentary rather than nomadic tribes they have produced in the uncounted centuries of their existence a finer art than any other American Indians. This art, which is well worthy of preservation, is however in danger of becoming extinct in the near future unless the plans of various citizens of this country are accomplished. The reason for the fear that soon the Pueblos will be a shifty and indifferent lot, unmindful of their heritage in the ancient and beautiful arts and crafts, which has rightfully been handed down to them through long years that antedate by centuries the arrival of the white man, are twofold. In the first place, the older men and women are rapidly dying off and there are few of the younger Indians who are interested to learn. There has up to the present time been but little financial or educational encouragement for them so to do. Secondly the curse of the tourist has shown itself among them. The man or woman from East or West travelling throughout the Indian settlements is continually inducing the Pueblos to produce tawdry and inconsequential objects by the hundreds; objects of little value that will sell to the multitude. The older Indians would be willing to make good pottery, blankets and baskets, there are many alive today who could do this and who are willing to teach their children the arts. But there is little market for this kind of thing. The ash tray that takes a few minutes to make has become the trade mark of the Pueblo Indian who half a century or even less ago made bowls and blankets of a rare beauty.

For Indian Betterment

Throughout the country there has recently sprung up a movement the object of which is to bring before the public the real value of original Indian art. That people here in Boston may see what is being done along this line the Twentieth Century Club has arranged an exhibition to be held at their club rooms at 3 Joy street throughout the first week in December. It is planned to make this exhibition most comprehensive, covering, as it will, every phase of the development of the arts and crafts of the Pueblos. There will be shown examples of pottery, baskets, blankets, paintings and decorations, both by Indians of the past and the Indians of the present who have been awakened from their lethargy and incited with the desire to perpetuate their ancient traditions. The exhibit will be staged under the direct auspices of the Twentieth Century Club, aided by committees made up from the following clubs and associations: The Society of Arts and Crafts, the Copley Society, the Pottery Club, the Peabody Museum, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard, the Boston Public Library, the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain; the Children's Art Center, the Public School of the City of Boston, and the North Bennet Street Industrial School. Closely cooperating with the Twentieth Century Society Club will be the Massachusetts branch of the Eastern Association on Indian Affairs. During the time of the exhibition Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, will have on exhibition at the main branch 1 a Copley square a collection of books relating to the Pueblo Indians and their arts and crafts.

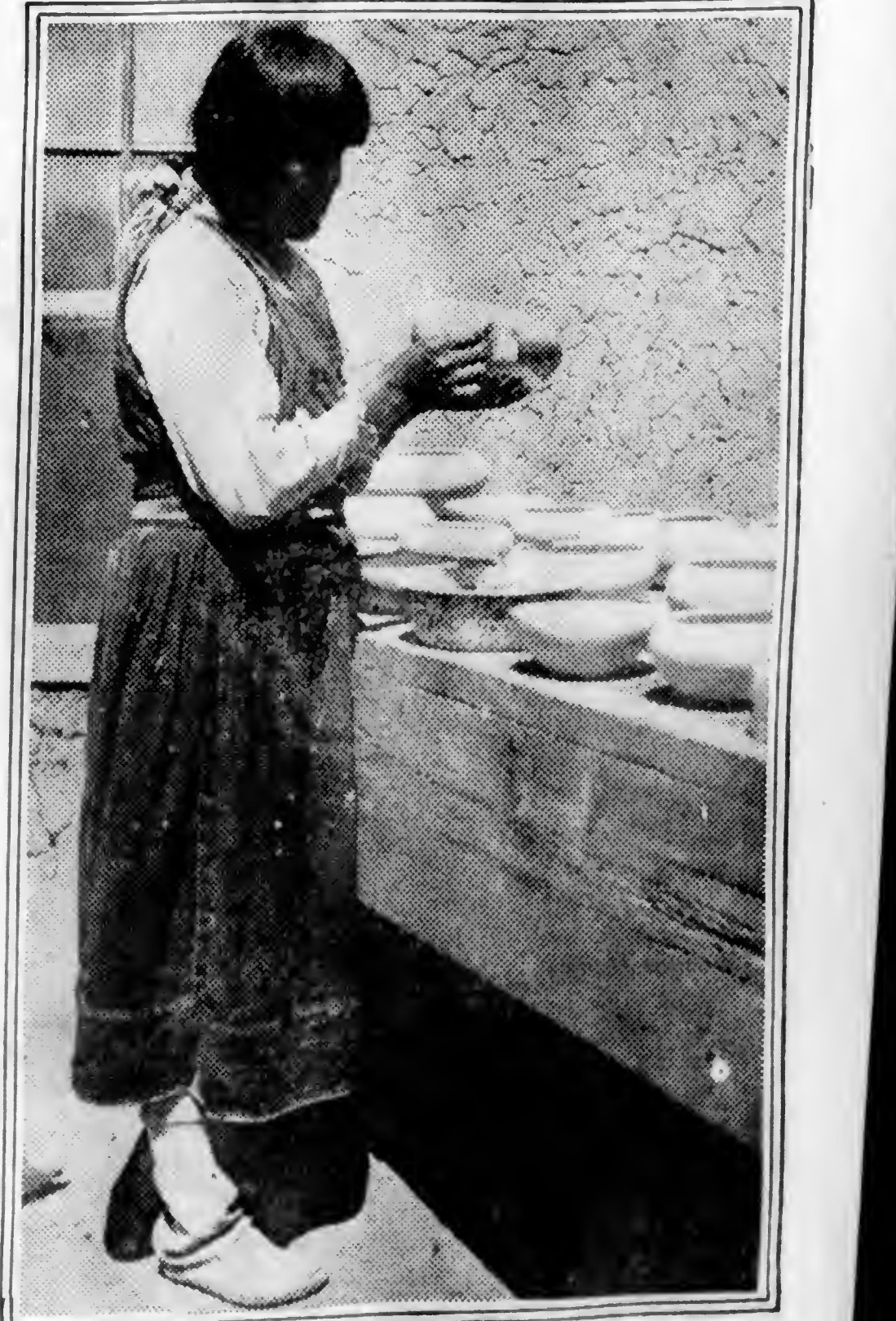
Much has been written in the last few years concerning the mismanagement of the Indians by our National Government. It is not necessary to go into this story of the question extensively here as the facts have been given wide publicity and are well known to all newspaper readers. The history of the Pueblos dates back many thousands of years, as nearly as historians have been able to prove, but the earliest written record of their having come into contact with the white man was about 1609 when they were "discovered" by Father Marcos de Niza, earliest of Spanish missionaries. It is believed that the various Pueblo tribes (Pueblo being a name given the town-dwelling Indians by the Spaniards) originated somewhere in the section of the Rio Grande and eventually migrated to other sections of the southwest. They are first and last a peaceful and home-loving tribe. The extent of the migration was never very great and it took many years. The Spaniards at times attempted to overwhelm this evidently peaceful tribe. Once, it is recorded in history, an outright uprising of the Indians surprised everyone, and wholesale butchering took place. This was caused by the attempts on the part of the Spaniards to stamp out the native religion. Slow though the Pueblos are to anger or battle, when their ancient customs and traditions were in danger nothing would stop them in protecting their sacred beliefs. Many of their villages were burned by the Spaniards, which is perhaps the main reason for whatever migration they undertook.

An Interesting Phase

Perhaps to the American the most interesting phase of their history occurred at the time when the Mexican Treaty was signed. This brought them under the jurisdiction of the American Government. By the treaty with Mexico they were declared to be American citizens and ostensibly were to be allowed the same privileges at the polls and elsewhere as the white people. The new territorial administration, however, refused to admit them to American rights and at the present time they continue to be treated as regular Indians and Governmental control according to the movements of the agency system. It is said that the Pueblo Indian under natural conditions is self-supporting and asks from his government only enough appropriations for schools and the recognition of certain schools and farming reservations. Whether they receive this is another story.

The Pueblo Indians have special abilities which can be made of great service to them and to us. One illustration of this may point the way to a programme of substantial help. One of the activities of the School of Research during the past few years has been the revival and improvement of the Indian arts. The Pueblos are in no way averse to the practice of their fine old arts and industries, but the incentive for such has been small; consequently the finest of their old arts and crafts are degenerating, even disappearing. Particular efforts with the Pueblos of San Ildefonso have recently been made. This tribe has been especially poor in material resources but is one in which pottery making formerly flourished. Members of the school staff were detailed to work with the potters for the improvement of their wares, not assuming that they could teach them anything with reference to their art, but leading them through proper encouragement to improve it. The next thing was to improve their market. This was done by actually undertaking for them the sale of their product when it was brought to exceptional excellence.

Inquiries have occasionally been received for this material by the carload lot. There is no intention of attempting to meet such a demand, for that would imply a degree of commercialization that would remove it from the realm of fine art. The intention is to preserve it as a purely aesthetic production, each piece a true work of art without duplication. But the demand is



ILLUSTRATIONS

- 1—Pueblo Dancers in the Festive Dress of Their Tribe.
- 2—The Home-Loving Pueblos in a Ceremony of the Pueblo Indians.
- 3—A Pueblo Indian in the Pottery.
- 4—A Babbed Haird Pueblo Squaw Decorating Her Pots Which She Recently Has Shaped.



clearly indicated, and to meet it more ardently must be developed. It is believed by those interested that all of the pottery-making Pueblo tribes can be induced to return to their fine old work, and that a resource is here being developed that means much toward the future of these people, besides

being a very tangible addition to the resources and wealth of the whole country. The character development that comes from consciousness of superior ability and its due appreciation, and the stability of the social and moral life that comes with added resources are speedy and certain.

One interest in the Pueblos recently told a representative of the Wednesday Transcript.

Besides pottery there is hand work, basketry and the weaving of textiles, work in silver and the weaving of paintings and sculpture. The fine arts of painting and sculpture are all within the scope of profitable work that can be done in the Pueblos.

One of the main aims of the Federal Board for Vocational Education was to make a survey of the various States, ascertain the vocational opportunities and encourage training for them. In States where there is a considerable Indian population it was evident that encouragement should be given to the native Indian crafts, which have existed for centuries and the artistic handiwork is very high. Little had been done by the State

activities of the Pueblos. Several young Indian artists, whose work has been brought to the attention of the country through various exhibitions elsewhere, have been seen. The artist's work is of a high order, and the artist's work is of a high order, and the artist's work is of a high order.

service to the Nation by cooperating vigorously with the Indian Arts Association and other interested bodies in helping to establish such markets in the East. "The main purpose of the exhibition," said H. B. Williams, secretary of the Twentieth

Dorchester Children Do a High Five and Bring Up Boston's First "Tank Library"



(Transcript Photo by Colby)

Abandoned Swimming Pool in Municipal Building, Is Now Used for Juvenile Department of Uphams Corner Branch Library

Resourcefulness of Custodian Provider
Makeshift Which May Set New
Style in Book
Centers

LAST week a printed slip bearing the following announcement found its way to the juvenile readers of the Upham's Corner Branch Library:

**THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON**

UPHAM'S CORNER BRANCH LIBRARY

On Saturday the 15th and Monday the 17th of November the children will

use the "tank room" in the Municipal Building as the use of their reading room has been granted for a sale of fancy work. Come and get a book out of the tank.

BEATRICE C. MAGUIRE

Librarian

Saturday and yesterday, therefore, found Boston setting a precedent in circulating libraries and establishing what should develop into a permanent home in possibly the only one of its kind in the world: a children's library in a waterless swimming pool. As is shown in the photograph of the "tank library," the children followed the injunction of the sign, "Danger. Diving Not Allowed," and used the steps to the

bottom of the four-foot pool to obtain their books and to sit around the reading tables. Their adoption of the pool was not a striving for architectural originality but pressure of circumstances which may result in giving them better accommodations than they enjoyed before.

Upham's Corner Branch houses its juvenile department in what is known as the wardroom of the municipal building. There, six thousand books, with an average of three thousand circulating, are open to the children who flock in every afternoon four or five hundred strong and carry out some three hundred books a day. The room was granted for daily use until eight o'clock, except on days when required for city pur-

poses, when it was closed to the children
at six o'clock.

As a special groan went up last week when it was learned that a permit had been granted for Saturday and Monday to use the wardrobe for a fair for St. Mary's Infant Asylum. Where was the library to go? James J. Dolan, custodian of the building, was called into conference, and in a moment of inspiration suggested visiting the basement where an obsolete swimming pool, used as a storeroom for chairs and other equipment, seemed to be the only available space.

The library staff grasped the possibilities at once. The fair moved into the ward room and the library dived into the pool. Shelves were lined against the walls of the tank, tables were centered and around the

pictures were hung as in any juvenile room and the library dived into the pool. dlately the word spread of the new library and the youngsters thronged the place.

Then it was that the library authorities saw the possibility of a permanent and more suitable room for the children. While the transfer was intended to be only a temporary affair, despite the labor and loss of time in shifting the books and equipment, steps were now being taken by Miss Edith Gardner, supervisor of branches, to obtain from John H. Mahony, Building Commissioner of Boston, permission to keep the tankroom as the future home for the children. And their books.

Many things favor this move. The pool was opened Oct. 1, 1904, and was used until four years ago. It is no longer suitable for swimming as the marble was

found to be porous, causing a waste in the water, and bids on repairing the small tank were found to run in the neighborhood of \$10,000. According to Mr. Dolan, a filter would cost \$2500, and a concrete wall and waterproofing behind the marble slabs would bring the total cost to \$10,000 at least. These figures were so prohibitive that the work of renovation was postponed.

A survey of the room shows that if the library is granted permission to use this waste space, bookshelves could be set up along the walls around the runway. Instead of in the tank itself, and, with the addition of an inexpensive railing, this part of the room would lend itself readily to the selection of books, while the tank itself would be read for undisturbed reading.

A further improvement could be made by using cork or linoleum on the floor of the

pool and later a doorway could be made, giving direct entry to the room, by using any of the windows along Columbia road. Such a doorway would eliminate climbing up the steps into the municipal building and then going downstairs past the shower back to another section of the basement.

The library authorities, alive to this opportunity, believe they have found an ideal solution for the difficulties always to be encountered in using the board room. They estimate that 10,000 books could be stacked along the walls of the room and that by using the window sills for odd volumes, and the walls for posters and pictures, the place could be made attractive for the children. Even the marble overflow basins along the top of the tank have possibilities as receptacles for potted plants to brighten the gray background.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN INDIANS' ARTISTRY EXHIBITION'S GOAL

Potteries, Textiles, Paintings and Work in Silver to Be
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If a steady market for good examples of American Indian art can be established, their arts and crafts can be revived. Upon such premise is based the forthcoming sale and exhibition of Indian potteries, textiles, paintings and work in silver, to be held at the Twentieth Century Club Dec. 1 to 5. The exhibit, sponsored jointly by the club and the Massachusetts branch of the Eastern Association on Indian Affairs, will typify, through selected examples, the great artistic worth of the genuinely native American arts. The proceeds of their sale will provide a substantial and tangible means of encouraging the comparatively few artists left in the southwest, first, to make good things out of the poor things, fairly break the artist's demand, and has made respectably acceptable, and second of training the promising younger American Indians in the skill and knowledge necessary to carry forward the work, which should not be permitted to disappear.

In states where there is a considerable, stable Indian population it is evident that encouragement should be given the crafts that have existed for centuries and whose artistic merit is so far beyond common standards of excellence. Relatively little has been done by the state educational authorities, and less by the

cially poor in material resources but in which pottery making formerly flourished. Members of the school staff were detailed to work with the potters for the improvement of their wares, not assuming that they could teach the Indians anything with respect to their art, but leading them, through proper encouragement, to improve it.

The next step lay in improving the market. This was done by actually sending products for them by the sale of their product when it was brought to exceptional excellence. Inquiries now reach the school for this material by the carload lot. Such a demand cannot be met now, nor will it, probably, in the future. That would imply a degree of commercialization that would remove the entire activity from the realm of fine art. The intention persists, rather, to preserve the work as a purely æsthetic production, each piece of silver, or pottery, or basketry, or modelling a true work of art without duplication.

Nevertheless, it is interesting to notice that the demand undoubtedly can be established, and that to meet it more artists must be developed. It is believed by those who have had to do with the re-establishment of the arts in so far as that has been accomplished that all of the Pueblos who make pottery can be induced to return to their fine old work if sagacious means of persuasion are selected, and that a resource can thus be developed that will mean a great deal in the future of these people.

Lectures During Exhibition

Obviously, too, such development will make a tangible and valuable addition to the resources and wealth of the whole country and the world of art. Then there is the further important effect in the character development that must come to Indian workers from their gathering awareness of superior ability and its due appreciation, and the stabilizing of the social and moral life that fol-



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STEEL

lows the acquisition of material resources.

There will be lectures on two evenings, Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock, during the exhibition days. Dr. H. J. Spinden and Dr. A. V. Kidder will lecture also on Indian Arts and Crafts at the regular weekly luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club on Nov. 29.

Some dozen or so organizations are co-operating with the club and the Massachusetts branch of the Eastern Association on Indian Affairs in making this event significant. Among them are the Boston Public Library, Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Children's Art Center and Children's Museum, North Bennet Street Industrial School, Copley Society, Peabody Museum, Pottery Club, Society of Arts and Crafts and Boston School Department. Under the auspices of the department there will be one or more lectures for teachers



Specimens of Artistic Pueblo Pottery to Be Exhibited in Boston

by George H. Browne of Cambridge. Teachers and classes of children are to be admitted by appointment to the exhibition mornings without charge. The Boston Public Library also will have available a considerable amount of literature on the subject of Indian arts and crafts.

All of the loan material, of which there is a great deal, has been selected carefully by experts from the best collections in the East and those who have arranged the exhibition have seen to it that all the articles are described and explained by means of tags and that there will at all times be those present at the exhibition competent to answer questions.



Types of American Indian Pottery Which Art Admirers Seek to Preserve and Encourage.

The executive committee of the trustees also recommended that the bequest be made an endowment fund of the College of Liberal Arts, the income to be used with emphasis upon expenditures for furthering the musical interests of the college.

The sessions of the five New England Conferences next spring will be presided over by Bishop William F. Anderson, resident general superintendent of the Boston area, and Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Detroit, Mich. Bishop Anderson taking the New England Southern, New England, New Hampshire, and Vermont Conferences, and Bishop Nicholson the Maine. The dates are as follows: New England Southern, March 25; New England, April 1; New Hampshire, April 15; Vermont, April 22; Maine, April 22.

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courtesy of the Department of Social Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, we have received six copies of the proceedings of the Conference of Social Service Workers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Canada at Toronto.

Church has a group of leaders who have made a significant contribution in the field of social service, and the record of whose activities contains much that is valuably suggestive for workers in other denominations. At the conference in Toronto, several prominent speakers from outside Episcopal circles were heard, among them Professor Harnett Hart, now of Bryn Mawr College, Rev. Alva W. Taylor of the Disciples of Christ, and Rev. F. Ernest Johnson of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Some idea of the comprehensive nature of the conference may be gathered from the subjects discussed, which included diocesan social service, standards of church institutions, programs for jail work, the divorce evil, the mental hygiene of the family, the church and the home, the church and industry, work among seamen, and the narcotic problem.

Readers of Zion's Herald will be interested in the coming to King's Chapel, Boston, for its Week-day Services, of Rev. Harris Franklin Rall, D. D., of Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill. King's Chapel, in its Week-day Services, invites preachers of all communions to its pulpit. Dr. Rall will preach on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday of Thanksgiving Week, Nov. 25-28, but not on Thanksgiving Day. The services begin with music 12:15 to 12:25, and devotional service with brief address 12:25-12:50.

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in the World War. The theme of the design is "The Ascension," with "The Resurrection" and "The Journey to Emmaus" completing the composition. The cost of \$4000 was met by contributions from all the church organizations and by substantial gifts from individuals.

The following rather startling piece of information appeared at the bottom of the sixth column of the twenty-seventh page of last Wednesday afternoon's edition of the *Boston Traveler*:

HERBICK SEES JOY IN WORLD CONDITION

New York, Nov. 12—General world conditions are more favorable than at any time since 1914, Myron T. Herrick, ambassador to France, said today before sailing for Paris to resume his post after a vacation spent on his farm near Cleveland.

"The New World and the Old are reflecting a spirit of confidence and hope," he said. "It is the first time for a great many years that I have gone abroad in a happy mood."

He then returned to his home at 125 Summer Street. Obtaining a piece of rope, he tied it about his neck and fastened the other end to a rafter from the rear porch.

Women neighbors noticed the body and notified the police. Officers cut the rope and found the man dead.

Commenting editorially upon the item, *The Boston Herald* says:

We hesitate to boast of so near a neighbor of our own as the evening *Traveler*, but we believe that no other newspaper in the United States was ever handled so modestly, and in such an obscure place, so dramatize a series of happenings as are now being given in reference to the American ambassador to France. And we hope if the recital falls under the eye of Mr. Herrick, still in excellent health and spirits, that he will regard this soft-pedaling of his misfortunes as a suitable offset for any errors of fact that may have crept, through the typographical route, into an otherwise vivid and convincing narrative.

Alumni and students of Wesleyan University united in paying tribute to the memory of Dr. William Arnold Shanklin, president emeritus of the university, in a service held last Sunday in the chapel of the institution. There were three addresses, the speakers being: John Gribbel of Philadelphia, vice-president of the board of trustees, who spoke in behalf of that organization; Professor William North Rice, who represented the faculty, and Arthur T. Vanderbilt of the class of 1910, who expressed the thoughts of the alumni and undergraduates who were in college during Dr. Shanklin's administration.

The Oxford Club of America announces its fourth annual convention, to be held at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Nov. 27 and 28. This club was established, according to the secretary, "in order to promote the challenge of the Christian ministry by giving mutual aid, encouragement, and inspiration to college and university students who either have definitely pledged themselves to the ministry as a life work, or contemplate doing so, and also by actively recruiting for the ministry among students who are of intellectual and spiritual promise." The organization has more than four hundred members, with chapters located in seventeen colleges and universities.

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be in use by the British and foreign representatives of the World's Evangelical Alliance, by church leaders in Great Britain and other countries, and by officials of Bible and missionary societies, with whose cooperation this program will be circulated and used throughout the world. Following are the texts suggested for sermons and addresses on Sunday: "This is the name whereby he shall be called, The Lord Our Righteousness," Jer. 23:6-8; "New heavens and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness," 2 Pet. 3:13; "Neither shall they learn any more," Mic. 4:3; "If," John 8:31, 32; 1 John 1:7; "Till we all come into the unity of the faith," Eph. 4:13. The topics and Scripture readings for the remainder of the week are: Monday, "Thanksgiving and Repentance" (Ps. 24; Eph. 4:20-32; Col. 1:18-29; 1 John 4); Tuesday, "The Church Universal—The 'One Body of Which Christ is the Head,'" (Eph. 3; 1 Tim. 3:14-16; Rev. 3:7-22); Wednesday, "Nations and Their Leaders" (Ps. 2; Rom. 13:1-10; 15:1-7; 1 Tim. 2:1-7; 6:11-19); Thursday, "Missions" (Acts 1:1-11; Rom. 10; Ezek. 33:21-30; Isa. 35); Friday, "Families, Schools, Colleges, and the Young" (Matt. 5:1-16; Acts 2:14-18; Mark 10:17-31; Ps. 119:1-16); Saturday, "The Home Base" (Rom. 10; Ps. 94; 1 Cor. 16:1-9; 2 Cor. 9).

A Builder of Churches

FORMER parishioners and other friends of Rev. John L. Wheeler of the New England Southern Conference will learn with sorrow of his death from pneumonia following a period of ill health. Mr. Wheeler was a native of Newfound-land, where he was born in 1877. He graduated from Boston University School of Theology in the class of 1904 and the next year united with the New England Southern Conference. The charges that he served in that Conference were East Blackstone, Moosup, Thomson Church, Pawtucket, and Central Church, Taunton.

Mr. Wheeler was unusually successful in bringing about improvement in the physical equipment of the churches of which he was pastor. Both a carpenter and a mason himself, he did much personal labor in connection with each of the enterprises that he supervised. At Moosup, and also at Pawtucket, the church building was remodeled under his leadership, and at Taunton a recreation center was erected. At the last-named place plans were made for a new church, but Mr. Wheeler was forced to give up the project owing to ill health.

During the World War, Mr. Wheeler volunteered as a chaplain and was stationed first at Camp Zachary Taylor. Later he was sent to New York, where he was placed in charge of the entertainment of all the wounded veterans at Debarbation Hospital No. 3. Upon resuming his activities in the church following the close of his war service, Mr. Wheeler was sent to Flint, Mich., by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Here again he supervised the construction of a new church building. Owing to his wife's illness he was obliged to come East again. Mrs. Wheeler died in Taunton, May 7, 1922.

Funeral services for Mr. Wheeler were held in Thomson Church, Pawtucket, in charge of the pastor, Rev. Frederick C. Robinson, assisted by Rev. Ira W. Le Baron, superintendent of the Providence District, and Dr. Robert L. Roberts, superintendent of the New Bedford District. Burial was in the Masonic Cemetery.

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The condition of Indian art and culture has correspondingly improved.

While the slight decrease of intemperance noted in 1924 is encouraging, now that Massachusetts law is concurrent with the federal law it is reasonable to expect better law enforcement and further decrease of this menace to the home.

The figures on which these conclusions are based, Mr. Lothrop said, are representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning are based on 5000 cases extended through the year and covering the State. While not conclusive evidence, he said that he thought they were "a reliable straw to show which way the wind was blowing."

Society's Work Increased

The work of the society has increased 9 per cent in the last year, Mr. Lothrop continued. Families investigated numbered 5342 with 13,331 children involved. The Society for

George H. Browne of Cambridge. Teachers and classes of children are to be admitted by appointment to the exhibition mornings without charge. The Boston Public Library also will have available a considerable amount of literature on the subject of Indian arts and crafts.

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ZION'S HERALD

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Arrangements by which a four-year course combining music and education and leading to a university degree is open to persons wishing to prepare to be music teachers have been announced by Dean Arthur H. Wilde of Boston University School of Education. Under the new plan the New England Conservatory of Music, the Boston University Department of Music, and the university School of Education combine forces to make a musical education leading to a degree possible.

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A Builder of Churches

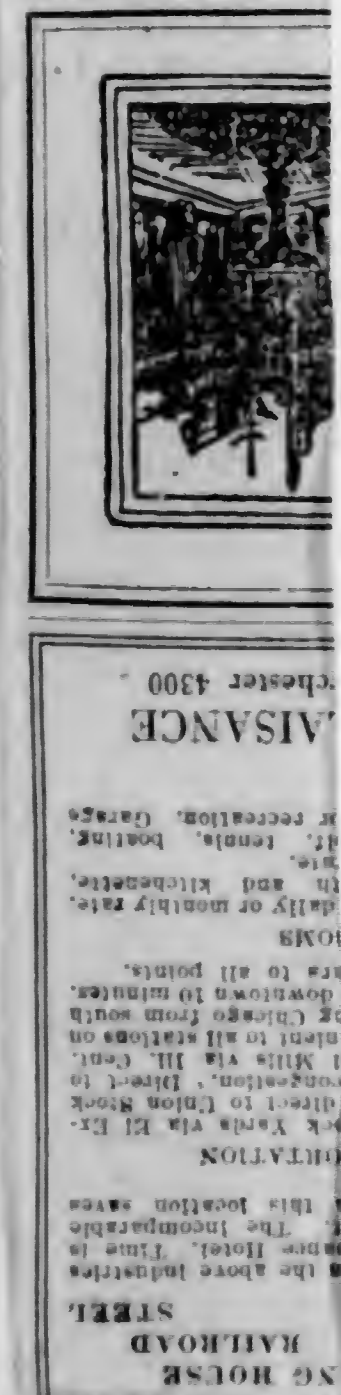
FORMER parishioners and other friends of Rev. John L. Wheeler of the New England Southern Conference will learn with sorrow of his death from pneumonia following a period of ill health. Mr. Wheeler was a native of Newfoundland, where he was born in 1877. He graduated from Boston University School of Theology in the class of 1904 and the next year united with the New England Southern Conference. The charges that he served in that Conference were East Blackstone, Moosup, Thomson Church, Pawtucket, and Central Church, Taunton. Mr. Wheeler was unusually successful in bringing about improvement in the physical equipment of the churches of which he was pastor. Both a carpenter and a mason himself, he did much personal labor in connection with each of the enterprises that he supervised. At Moosup, and also at Pawtucket, the church building was remodeled under his leadership, and at Taunton a recreation center was erected. At the last-named place plans were made for a new church, but Mr. Wheeler was forced to give up the project owing to ill health.

During the World War, Mr. Wheeler volunteered as a chaplain and was stationed first at Camp Zachary Taylor. Later he was sent to New York, where he was placed in charge of the entertainment of all the wounded veterans at Debarcation Hospital No. 3. Upon resuming his activities in the church following the close of his war service, Mr. Wheeler was sent to Flint, Mich., by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Here again he supervised the construction of a new church building. Owing to his wife's illness he was obliged to come East again. Mrs. Wheeler died in Taunton, May 7, 1922.

Funeral services for Mr. Wheeler were held in Thomson Church, Pawtucket, in charge of the pastor, Rev. Frederick C. Robinson, assisted by Rev. Ira W. Le Baron, superintendent of the Providence District, and Dr. Robert L. Roberts, superintendent of the New Bedford District. Burial was in the Masonic Cemetery.

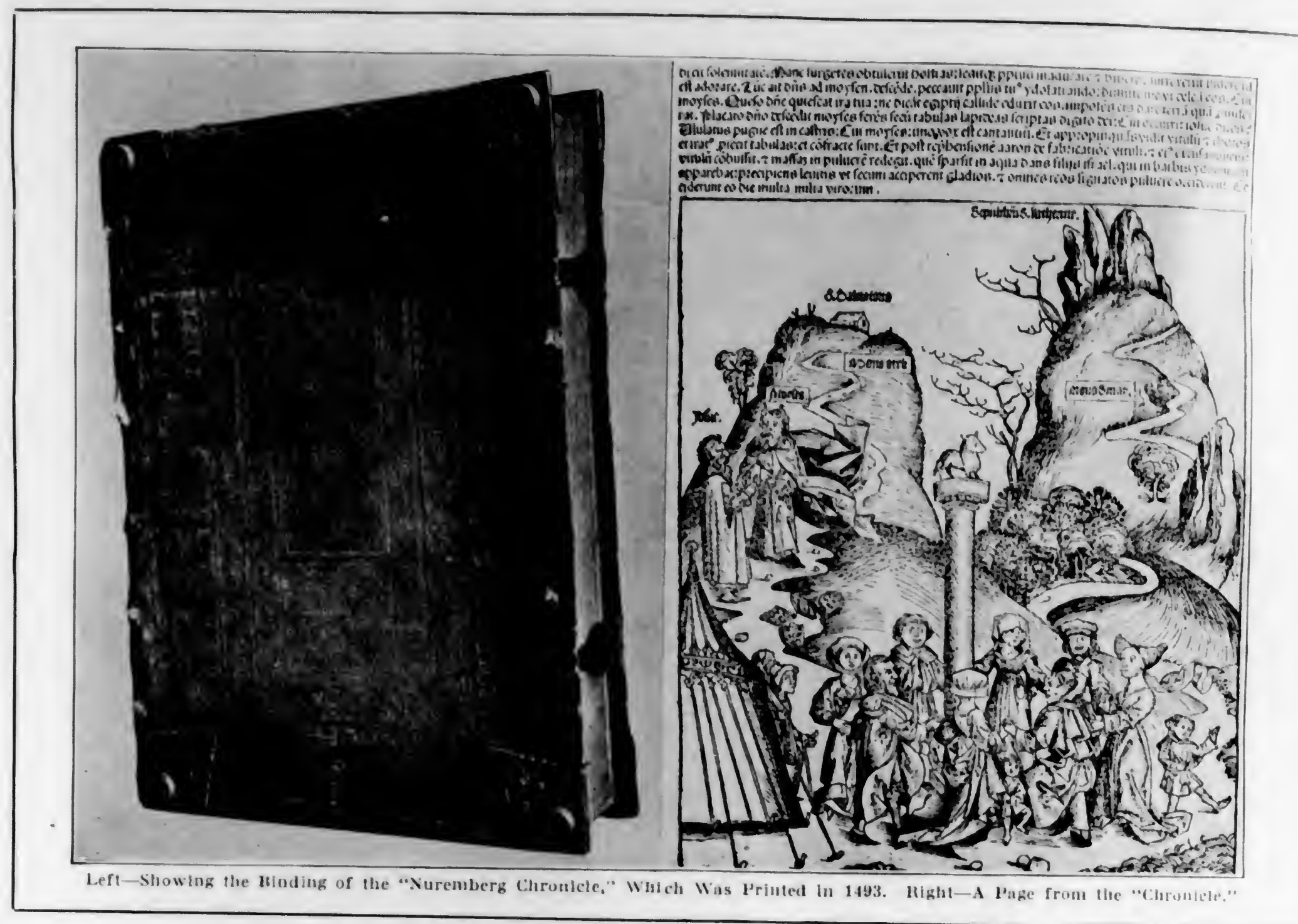
REVIVAL
ARTISPotteries, Text
Displays

If a steady market be established, the can be revived. Up is based the forth exhibition of Indian tiles, paintings and to be held at the T Club Dec. 1 to 5. I sored jointly by the Massachusetts branch Association on Ind typify, through the the great artistic w lely native Amer proceeds of their a substantial and t encouraging the e artists left in the s make good things a fairly bright has made regretta second, of traini younger American skill and knowle carry forward the w not be permitted to In states where eable, stable indle evident that encour given the crafts f for centuries an merit is so far standards of excel little has been don national authorities



Left—Showing the binding of the "Nuremberg Chronicle," which was printed in 1493. Right—A page from the "Chronicle."

November 19, 1921



Left—Showing the binding of the "Nuremberg Chronicle," which was printed in 1493. Right—A page from the "Chronicle."

The Lure of the Past---II

Some Ancient Specimens of the Printer's Art in the Boston Public Library

PAULINE CARRINGTON BOUVE

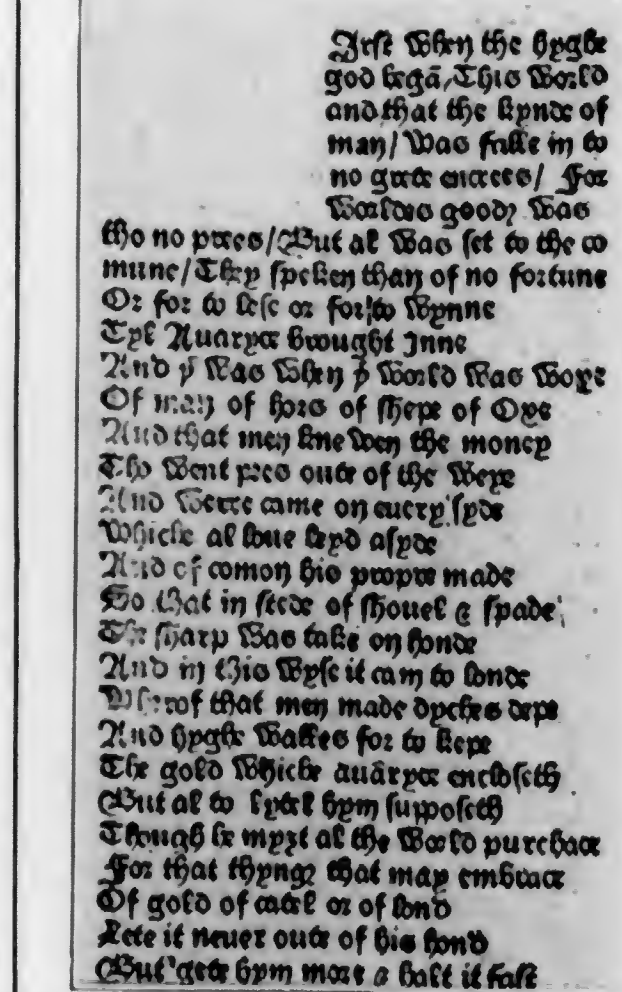
"ONE nail drives out another" is an old adage that applies to the developments of the fine arts as well as to the crafts, inventions, and industries of the world.

When Gutenberg invented his movable metal type and printed his first book, the art of illuminating manuscripts received its death-blow and the decline of rubricated and ornamented hand-script began. Knowledge became accessible from that date to the masses of the people, but the law of compensation was enforced and the beauty of the ancient illuminated manuscripts wrought by pious monks and patient copyists gradually faded from the world.

Happily, many of these priceless works of devout faith and a passionate love of form and color survived the rising flood of printed volumes and are treasured today in various European monasteries, museums, and libraries. A few have found their way to our own great American institutions in New York and Boston, and some of these have recently been photographed for Zion's Herald. It is the object of this article to bring to the attention of the public a few of the early specimens of the printer's art that are owned by the Boston Public Library.

In the year 1422 there was born in the Weald of Kent, England, a child who was destined to spread knowledge by the art of printing and to make London a rival of those Continental cities where Gutenberg's printing-press was in use. This child was William Caxton, whose parents must have been in fairly good circumstances, for he was sent to school and received a good education. At the age of fifteen, the boy

was apprenticed to one William Large, a London mercer, who afterward became sheriff and mayor of the city. Young Caxton evidently served his apprenticeship well and faithfully, for it is recorded that his employer left him a legacy which enabled him in 1442 to visit the Low



Portion of John Gower's "Confessio Amantis"—An Unrecorded Fragment Printed by Caxton in 1483

Countries, Brabant, Flanders, Holland, and Zealand, all belonging at that time to the Duke of Burgundy. Here he acquired a knowledge of the French language, on which account, perhaps, Edward IV appointed him ambassador to continue or, if necessary, to form a new treaty with the Duke. This was in 1444 and three years later the Duke died and was succeeded by his son Charles, who married the sister of Edward IV. The Duchess Margaret became interested in her countryman, Caxton, and seeing his literary bent, induced him to study both English and French more diligently. Through her influence he resumed a translation from the French of Raoul Le Fèvre, which he had begun in Bruges, and completed it.

Notwithstanding his political mission, he must have learned all there was to know at that time about printing. For soon after his return to England in 1472 Thomas Milling, bishop of Hereford and abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster, began his patron, and in the vicinity of Westminster, or in one of its chapels, he set up a printing-shop and began to print books. The first recorded book from his press was "The Game or Playe of Chess," but what is of greater interest to us is the publication of the "Confessio Amantis," by "John Gower," in the year 1483, for the Boston Public Library possesses one page of this book, catalogued as "an unrecorded fragment," but showing the degree of perfection Caxton had acquired as a printer at that time. "John Gower," his publisher tells us, "was born in Wexham in the time of Richard II," his theme was love and "the seven deadly sins," and which he appeared to know a good deal.

In Diddin's "Typographical Antiquities," the writer chanced upon a copy as seen in the first book printed in England, "The Game or Playe of Chess," which relates the same story told by the author of the "Histoire Universelle," the fifteenth-century vellum illuminated manuscript that

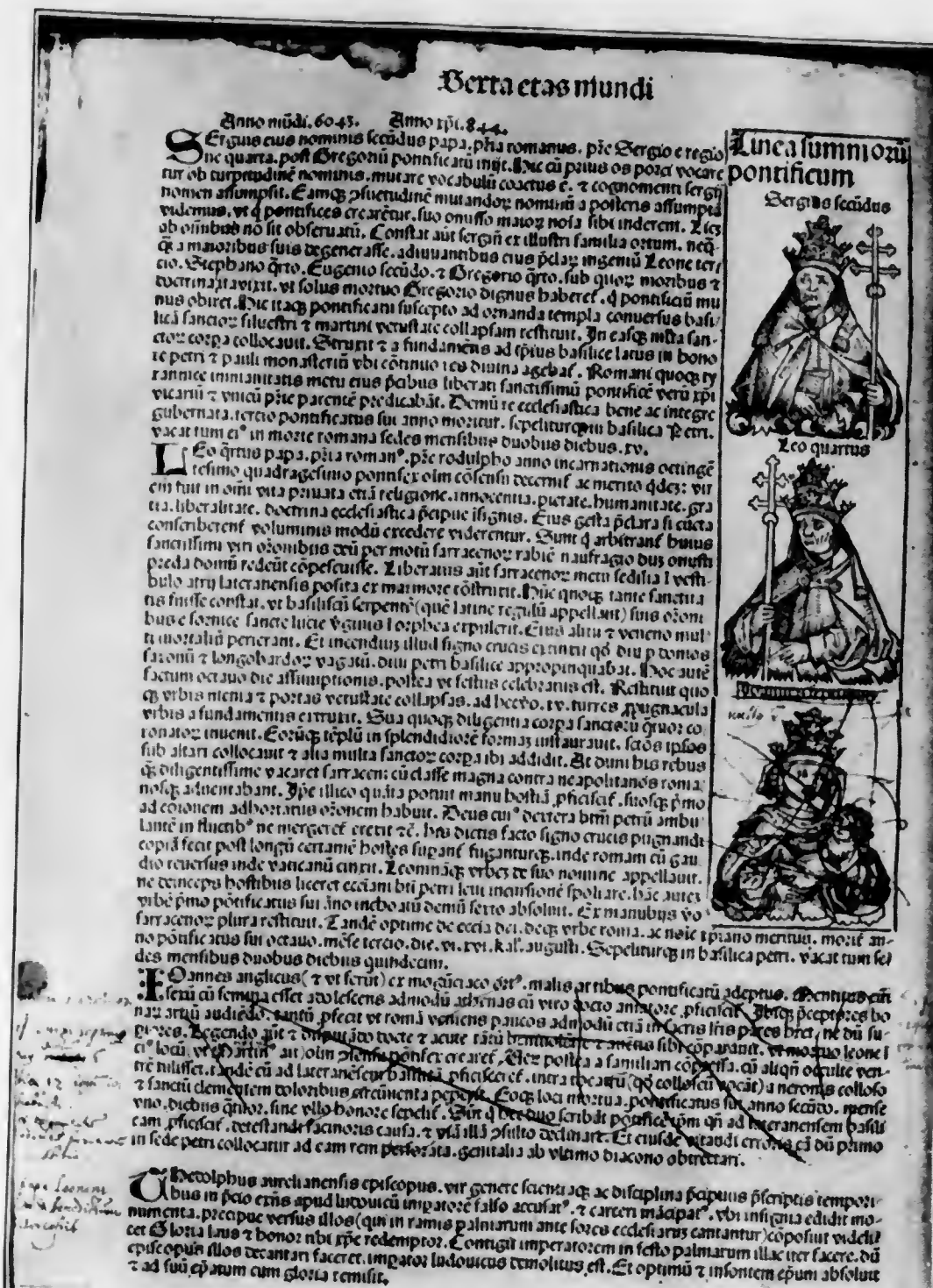
November 19, 1921

was described in the section of this article previously published. In this variant "Nebuchadnezzar's" body is "cut into three hundred birds" by his son, who is here named "Enlymeradoch." The story is told, apparently, because it was in the reign of this king that the game of chess was invented in Babylon.

The next date of importance in the Library's ancient books is 1493, the year in which the famous "Nuremberg Chronicle," by Hartmann Schedel, which bears the imprint of Koberger, was printed. This is one of the most interesting of the old books, first because of its wonderful woodcuts made by Wohlgemuth, the master of Albert Dürer, and by Pleidenwurff, who is said to have been the inventor of engraving. These spirited and curious woodcuts present for the first time a successful imitation of the cross-hatchings of pen drawings. The Chronicle is especially interesting, secondly, because it contains a portrait of the traditional woman Pope of the ninth century, John Angelicus, or Joan, and, thirdly, because this remarkable old book was owned by Theodore Parker, the New England abolitionist, who bequeathed it to our Library in 1857.

The very curious pictures in this volume show that the illustrators followed the precedent of the illuminators of the earlier manuscripts, and no matter what period of history they were depicting, used the costumes and settings of their own time, as did the author and illuminator of the "Histoire Universelle." In the "Nuremberg Chronicle," the artists naively present the children of Israel dancing around the golden calf in the most approved medieval style of dress, while there is such a separation between Mount Sinai and the neighboring peak from which Moses is descending that we wonder how he got there. There, however, he stands, the broken "Tables" lying at his feet, and with so much majesty of righteous wrath and scorn in his face and figure that the discrepancies in the matter of costume are forgotten or overlooked.

There are portraits of many famous folk in this quaint book—Josephus, Merlin the wizard, the Venerable Bede, a scattering of saints and martyrs, and the historic line of emperors and popes—which we must believe are purely fanciful representations rather than authentic portraits. This brings us to one of the most curious pictures in the book—that of Pope Joan, who, tradition says, succeeded Leo Quatus to the papal throne in the year 855. There is a printed note pasted on to the inner side of the front cover of the volume which affirms that the book contains one of the few extant portraits of

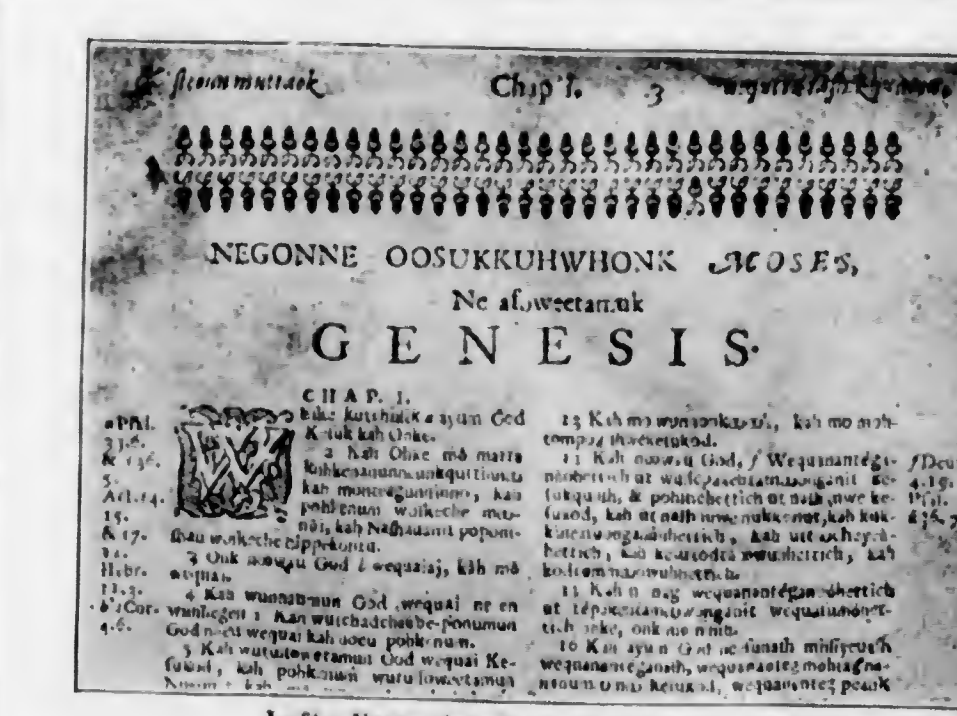


Page of "Nuremberg Chronicle" with the Portrait of the Traditional Woman Pope, Pope Joan, Who Is Alleged to Have Been Elected to the Papal Throne in 855

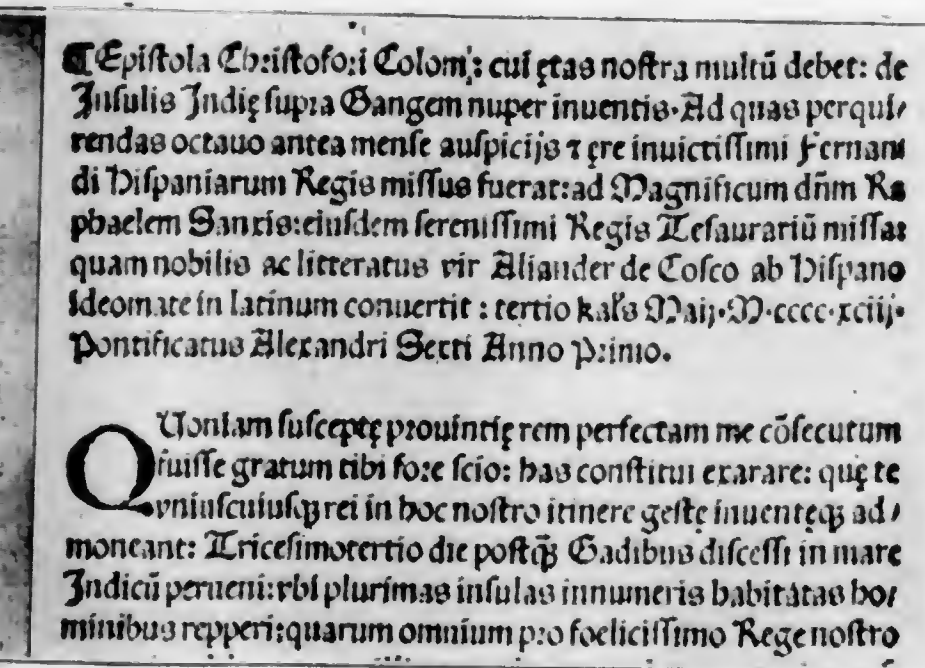
this famous personage which have remained undefaced, but some pious hands, since this statement was made, drawn lines across the picture and written the word "Nulla" above it and has also made pen lines through the text. This is not strange, for the story is one of crime and tragedy, and, moreover, is no longer received by historians as authentic. The fact that this tradition came down for centuries through Roman Catholic sources and has been refuted by Protestant authors.

The story occurs first in the chronicle of Jean de Mailly, from whom it was borrowed by his brother, Dominican Stephan

of Bourhon, in 1261, both chroniclers dating Pope Joan about 1100. Martinus Polonus disseminated the tale in 1278, and it is he whom Hartmann Schedel quotes in the "Nuremberg Chronicle." The story runs that Johannes Angelicus (as she was called) was born either in Mayence, Germany, or somewhere in England, of English parents; that she fled, disguised as a man, to Athens with a monk, who was her lover. Here she became celebrated as a scholar and lecturer, and when she came to Rome from Athens, she entered the priesthood and later on obtained the cardinal's hat. So renowned was she for scholarship and piety that, on the death of Leo IV, she was unanimously elected



Left—Part of a Page of John Eliot's Indian Bible. Right—From the Letter of Christopher Columbus.



Left—Part of a Page of John Eliot's Indian Bible. Right—From the Letter of Christopher Columbus.

Boston Globe Nov. 15, 1924

CHILDREN SHOULD READ WORTH WHILE BOOKS EARLY, SHE SAYS

Training Cannot Begin Too Young, Alice M. Jordan Declares—Works That Please and Instruct

Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of work with children at the Boston Public Library, addressed a large audience of parents and teachers at Williams' bookstore this morning on "What Shall the Children Read?"

"Sometimes," she said, "it is better to say what they shall not read. Children should begin to read worth while books when they are young. It is from grown-ups that children get both their ideas and their books. Training children to read cannot begin too young. Start them with picture books, even as young as 2 years old."

"Show them pictures of animals in their natural form, not pictures of animals dressed up to look ridiculous, but animals just as they appear in nature."

"With little children one can start to read things that are even beyond them. They are quieted and soothed by an early reading of words and verses, a training in the musical side of literature."

"Read aloud to children. There are many books written for children that are liked by older people as well as by children, and both can get a good deal of enjoyment if the books are read aloud at home."

"Children as old as 9 like books on Arctic exploration and works of a travel nature. Do not be afraid of giving children books that are a little old for them. If the books have in them things that are of real value. A Boston mother has told me that she reads to her children passages from Greek dramatists."

"Children always like to have books that have been liked by children for a

long term of years. Books that have proven themselves to be within children's comprehension. All children like "Mother Goose Rhymes," Douglas W. King's works, "Poems for Little Children," by Skinner, "Little Child's Verse," and "The Golden Staircase" by Chisholm.

Many writers who write for grown-ups also write for children. We are getting away from the idea that anybody can write for children and many high-class authors are now taking it up. "Aesop's Fables" should be on every child's bookshelf. The words are simple and the text is sufficiently interesting to allow this work to be used even in teaching foreigners the language.

"The Atlantic Treasury of Stories," Grimm Brothers' "Fairy Tales," Andersen's "Fairy Tales," are others. Ruskin's "King of the Golden River" is written in simple form for children. Some good animal stories are written by Beatrix Potter. All of Kipling's works will bear reading aloud to children.

"They should have the 'Just So' stories, Hawthorne's works for children, Kingsley's 'Greek Heroes' and works of a similar nature."

"Give children something that will give them experience in widening their world and enriching their lives. Let them tell them of other countries. 'Heldi,' a translation from the German, is a book of that type and there are hundreds of others. Let them have the works of Hans Brinker, Mary Meeka Dodge, good animal stories of the type of Hugh Lofting's 'Story of Dr. Fox.' A whole series of the latter's works are published."

"Books of stories that might be true are needed as well as imaginative stories. Imagination plays an important part in education and children should have books that will develop that faculty."

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1924

THE LIBRARIAN

What will while warrant does the American Library Association affirm in a bulletin published today, that "Adult education is in the air." Whenever a great new idea is ready for development in the world, it never comes to birth in a single place or way. It crops out in a dozen countries and forms, and its early development occupies a considerable period of time before anyone realizes just what is happening.

For example, it was nearly ten years ago that President Ernest Martin Hopkins of Dartmouth said to the Librarian, "You know, I am not satisfied with the service of the college to its alumni. It does not seem right that men should be our students for only four years, and then through all the rest of their lives receive nothing from the college as their teacher and counselor. I think we ought to do something to be useful to our graduates in their later years." Not long thereafter President Hopkins established at Dartmouth the so-called "alumni lectures" first of their kind in the country.

But it was only a few days after the Librarian had had this talk with Ernest Hopkins that he happened to meet also the president of Amherst. What should develop, but that the Amherst leader's mind was running in precisely the same channel, though with no knowledge of Dr. Hopkins' plan? At Amherst the idea of providing useful service to alumni in their mature years has since taken form in the annual publication of the series called "The Amherst Books." A principal purpose of this series is that the texts shall be serviceable both in an inspirational and a practical way to Amherst alumni.

Meanwhile, at Williams, Dr. Harry A. Garfield has brought into being by all odds the most distinguished new contribution to modern educational services which the twentieth century has known. The Institute of Politics is the full fruition of an idea which first came to Dr. Garfield as long ago as 1915.

What are all these collegiate undertakings but so many embodiments of a new and growing concept that it is not enough to provide a definite educational program for youths and striplings. Men and women must be considered also.

Of late this conviction has become so general—not only in the United States and Canada, but in England, Denmark, Germany and other countries—that a World Association for Adult Education has been formed. Its headquarters are in London, and its pronounced purpose is:

"To dispel the melancholy belief that grown men and women have nothing left to learn, and to diffuse throughout all countries, and in every section of society, the sense of wonder and curiosity and the gift of mutual sympathy and companionship which add so much to the meaning of life. "It pursues this purpose by seeking to establish contact between all those, wherever and whenever they be, who hold fast to the belief that the true purpose of education, for young and old, is the understanding and enjoyment of life, and that the uneducated man is not he who cannot read or write or count or spell, but he who walks unseeing and unhearing, uncompanioned and unhappy, through the busy streets and glorious open spaces of life's infinite pilgrimage."

At the very time when this new World Association was being formed, the American Library Association established its new Commission on Adult Education, and at the very time when this commission began its work, Dr. W. S. Learned published his remarkable report to the Carnegie Corporation which makes the library's future service to adult education seem the great new objective of the whole library movement. Verily, "adult education is in the air." The Librarian has sought to point out in previous articles just what changes and developments the new campaign is likely to bring to pass in our public libraries. For the present there is not space to review these concrete points again. It must suffice to note the universal interest which has been aroused in the subject, and to repeat the prophecy that from this great interest great things will be born within the next few years.

Boston has no larger good fortune today than the fact that Mr. Charles F. D. Holden, director of the Boston Public Library, is one of the seven members of the American Library Association's new Commission on Adult Education. In every way Mr. Holden should be given support by the trustees of the Boston Public Library to share to the full in the work of the new commission. Nothing will better serve to keep Boston abreast of the times.

TON, NOVEMBER 30, 1924

/ the Menorah
cane party
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the Junior team.

INARY
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DEMY
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athletic council

School and College
Were \$235. Sale Price \$125

Fur Scarfs

Fox—Taupe, brown, black. \$45. Sale price \$29.50
Lynx—Black and natural. \$49.50. Sale price \$32.50
Sable—Natural Hudson Bay, 2 skins. \$125.
Sale price \$85

416 Boylston Street

last week the football and track men were awarded the Hebron "H."

Sylvester Pratt of Oxford was elected manager of football for the season of 1925. The captain for the coming year will be chosen when the football team makes its annual trip to Lewiston for the team picture.

First call for basketball men has been issued and a large number of men have responded.

James Morse, who was injured recently in a fall on Sturtevant Home steps, will return to the academy on Monday. Many of the students are taking advantage of the early season skating offered on Matthews pond. Hockey candidates will not be called out until the new Arena is completed. Work is progressing rapidly on this, and it is hoped that there will be skating there before the Christmas vacation.

THE VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL
Boston, Mass.

Invitations have just been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Vesper George and Miss Dorothy Hills George to the students of the school for an informal dance to

be given at the Boston Square and Com-
pass Club on Friday evening, Dec. 13.
This is the first evening entertainment
of the season, but other social occa-
sions will follow.

THE ACADEMY OF SPEECH ARTS
George Bernard Shaw's whimsical
angle of the historically great is de-
lightfully brought out in his "Caesar
and Cleopatra," which will be inter-
preted on Friday evening, Dec. 13, by
Edward Phillips Hicks, as the fifth
number of the series of faculty recitals
being presented in Bates hall, (Y. M.
C. A.) 312 Huntington avenue.

THE TOWER SCHOOL
Salem, Mass.

This school has taken over the
Ropes house, half of which the school
has occupied for many years. Re-
cently a house warming was given to
the many friends and students of the
school. The Ropes house has been re-
cently remodelled so that it is now in
every way an up-to-date and modern
school and residence with every facility
for the most advanced work.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1924

LECTURE ON "THE PUEBLO INDIANS"

George H. Browne of Cambridge to Speak at Public Library Sunday Evening

In connection with the exhibition of Indian arts and crafts at the Twentieth Century Club, 2 Joy street, Dec. 1 to 5, there is to be an illustrated lecture at the Public Library, Copley square, Sunday evening, at 8 P. M., by George H. Browne of Cambridge, on "The Pueblo Indians, Yesterday and Today."

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, NOV. 29, 1924

It is an uninteresting man who can find nothing for himself in the lot of free lectures at the Public Library in Copley square.

The Boston Post

The Independent Democratic
Paper of New England

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1924

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Boston Public Library will tomorrow put on exhibition in the Fine Arts Department, some 200 colored photographs illustrating Indian life and character. These photographs were taken by Walter McClintock, M. A., in connection with the preparation of his book on "Old Indian Trails." Especially interesting at the present time are the Sun Dance pictures, owing to the present lively discussion concerning certain Indian ceremonial dances. Librarian Holden and Mr. Walter Rowlands of the Fine Arts Department are entitled to our thanks for the popular and informing series of exhibits which are displayed from time to time in the library.

This present exhibition supplements the one of last week, in which twelve sumptuous volumes of Curtis' "The North American Indian," were displayed in the cases, while the walls were covered with a remarkable group of photographs taken by Mr. Curtis. These volumes and photographs are the result of extended field research conducted under the patronage of J. Pierpont Morgan. The first volume has a foreword by Theodore Roosevelt. These volumes and photographs may still be consulted at the library and constitute one of its important treasures.

It is interesting to note Mr. Curtis' statement in the introduction to his volumes, in which he says, as the result of large experience among them, that "no people have a more religious system than our aborigines, and none are more devout in the performance of the duties connected therewith. There is scarcely an act in the Indian's life that does not involve some ceremonial performance or is not in itself a religious act."

We have a Massachusetts branch of the Eastern Association on Indian Affairs, made up largely of Boston people. One of its objects is to establish a permanent market for the genuinely native American art, which was fast dying out. The members of this association are also keenly alive to the terrible wrongs now being inflicted upon the Indians in some parts of our country and particularly in Oklahoma.

A recent pamphlet issued from the office of the Indian Rights Association, at Philadelphia, contains three reports from responsible sources, which not only arouse just indignation as to existing conditions, but call for immediate remedial action. The self-explanatory title of the pamphlet is "Oklahoma's Poor Rich Indians—An Orgy of Greed and Exploitation of the Five Civilized Tribes—Legalized Robbery."

Tablet Honors Memory of Men From Library Who Served in War

Lest the countless users of the Boston Public Library forget the men in the library who served with the colors in the World war, a modest little tablet to their memory, has been placed in the library courtyard. The expenses of the tablet were borne by the Boston Public Library Employees' Benefit Association.

On Nov. 11 the tablet was unveiled. It is the work of Frederick W. Allen, a Boston sculptor, and is of bronze, with the lettering in relief. Charles E. D. Reiden, the librarian, accepted it in behalf of the library authorities.

More men than most people realize went out of the library into the army, navy and marines, the public not generally thinking of a library as a training ground for fighting men.

Those under the colors when there was need were William J. Corbett, naval air service, died Sept. 29, 1918; Joseph A. Crowley, Battery D, 38th Coast Artillery Corps; Harold N. Donovan, 20th Infantry, 16th Division, died at Neuilly, France, Nov. 10, 1918; George W. Gallagher, Co. C, 68th Infantry, 26th Division; James P. J. Gannon, Co. E, 10th Infantry; James S. Kennedy, Co. L, 35th Infantry; Frank J. Krigel, Battery B, 5th Coast Artillery Corps, died near Brast, France, 1919; Arthur R. Maier, U. S. Submarine Chaser 261; William A. McGowan, 14th Company, Coast Artillery Corps; James P. Mooers, Co. A, 7th Machine Gun Battalion, 3rd Division; Ralph W. Heardon, Co. A, 30th Battalion, U. S. Tank Corps; and Edward F. Sullivan, 2nd Co., Coast Artillery Corps.



MEMORIAL TO LIBRARY'S SOLDIERS IN WORLD WAR
Handsome tablet erected at the Boston Public Library in memory of its employees who served their country in the World war.

For more news, 947

THE TRADESMAN
Oct 27, 1924

Why Read

One of the most treasured possessions of the truly educated man is the ability to go out and do things for himself; not because the lord happens to be stampeding in that direction, not because there is some compulsion from outside; but because he wants to.

This spirit of pioneering, of adventuring by oneself in the realms of art or science, of cutting a straight furrow in any of the fields of knowledge or human experience, this spirit we desire, above all things, to arouse and encourage.

That is why we are prepared to grant credit for the reading of any valuable book you may be interested in.

Surely you have not attained the ripe age of fifteen or sixteen without achieving some intellectual interest, an eager curiosity about some aspect of the life which pulsates around you in such infinite variety of form and phase.

Perhaps there's some channel of business which intrigues you, some calling which beckons to you. Read about it.

Some of you, no doubt, are attracted by things mechanical, radio, aeroplanes, Ford engines, motor-boats, guns, the human machine. Find out the understandable books on the subject of your preference, and read them.

Possibly some aspect of science serves as a magnet—biology, chemistry, physics, bacteriology, sociology, anthropology, psy-

chology. Get hold of some simple and popularly written exposition, and read it.

Or it may well be that some field of literature strikes your fancy—the drama, prose fiction, poetry, biography, history. Let yourself go. Don't wait to be prodded; learn what are the outstanding books, and read them.

It would not be surprising if some of you had an especial bent towards one of the fine arts: painting, sculpture, music, in particular. Learn something of the history of these arts, of the individuals who have contributed to their glory. In other words read about them.

It matters not what curious or unusual turn your interest may take; the desirable thing is to let it lead you on. There are books on everything under the sun and beyond it. Use them; give the movies an occasional rest; find out what resources the library has. When you enter its portals, you abandon nothing but ignorance.

Visit the treasury of civilization at Copley Square. Find out about the Catalogue Room; Bates Hall, the Fine Arts Department; the Magazine and Newspaper Rooms; and not least attractive, the Open Shelf Room.

And remember as a solemn and indisputable truth, that in these days no man can pretend to even the shallowest culture who does not constantly refresh his spirit at the Holy Well of Books.

Christian Science Monitor, November 21, 1924.

ENGLAND'S CATHEDRALS FORM LECTURE TOPIC AT LIBRARY

Frederick Parsons of Newton Gives Illustrated Talk on
Famous Edifices and Scenic Beauty of Country
of Great Names in Literature

Frederick Parsons, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, now residing in Newton, lectured at the Boston Public Library last night on "England's Cathedrals and Scenic Beauty." The lecturer took as his text a quotation from Burne-Jones' Letters to his Son which runs:

"I want to teach you so much history that your sympathy may grow continually wider and you may be able to realize past generations of men just as you do the present, sorrowing for them when they failed, triumphing with them when they prevailed, for I find this one conviction never changing with me but always increasing, that one cannot live a life manfully without a wide world of sympathy and love to exercise it on."

Early English Church

Mr. Parsons first outlined and illustrated the facts and traditions of the early Christian Church in England—touching on the Roman martyr and soldier, Alban; St. Joseph of Arimathea at Glastonbury, and the still intact, Roman Pharos and Church in Dover Castle.

Then taking the only perfect, Norman castle-chapel now remaining—St. John's in London Tower—this with St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield—the oldest church in London—served to point out and emphasize the main structural and architectural features of the Norman Romanesque.

Mr. Parsons then took his audience through some 200 miles of English-Welsh border country, rich in historic, poetic and architectural contacts. The "Golden Valley" of the borderland and the ancient Saxon Hiwician country were next explored, and the earliest work of Early English Gothic at Pershore and Gloucester were shown. The "hike" then went into Shakespeare's country and the "Cotswolds," bringing the audience across the Bristol Channel to Bath and Wells. The road through North Somerset, rich in history and tradition of Alfred the Great, led into Porlock, and so over the famous hill road into Lynmouth, that "Mecca" of so many American pilgrims.

Sea and Coast Photography

Blackmore's "Lorna Doone" Valley and Shelley's sojourn at Lynton found timely illustration in many bits of beautiful sea and coast photography.

Turning eastward toward London, stops were made at Exeter, Salisbury and Winchester cathedrals, with pleasant digressions into the work and life of "Saintly George Herbert" and Thomas Gray of "Elegy" fame.

Winchester, the ancient English capital, proved of special interest. Mr. Parsons' stay there having been enriched through special courtesy of Dean Hutton. Some unique and beautiful views of Westminster then led to Canterbury, after which the

audience was taken on a northerly trip to the great Midland cathedrals of Lichfield, Ely and Peterborough.

Beautiful alike for its situation and its architecture, Lincoln Cathedral was then linked by the Humber River with the ancient Boston in Lincolnshire. Much that was interesting and instructive to Bostonians kept company with the pictures.

In Yorkshire County

The cathedral matter terminated with the ruins and great Gothic churches of Yorkshire County for which the art of J. W. D. Turner had done so much. Durham Cathedral and Whitby Abbey shared in this ending.

Not the least enjoyable feature of the lecture was the beautiful group of slides from the famous lake country of Westmoreland and Cumberland. Excerpts were given from many famous odes and poems by Shelley, Wordsworth, Jean Ingelow, and the newer Celtic school, with closing tribute to the great artist-prophet Ruskin.

The lecture, generally, is the result of a summer's tramping—coupled with a 25-years' residence in England—by Mr. Parsons. The slides were largely personal camera work and the whole series color-printed by the lecturer for this service.

DEC 1 1924 TO
AUG 3 1926

No. 1. R. 27. 21



Dec. 1924

to

Aug. 1926

J. F. FITZGERALD & Co.
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THE BOSTON HERALD

MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1924

WOULD PRESERVE ART STYLES OF PUEBLOS

Lecturer Urges Courses in Native
Indian Schools

The characteristic art products of the Pueblo Indians will soon be a thing of the past unless immediate steps are taken to encourage and continue their manufacture, according to George H. Browne, who delivered an illustrated lecture on the aboriginals of the southwest last evening at the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Browne declared that styles created by the Pueblos are the only authentic art forms ever developed in North America. He stated that to preserve them it will be necessary to revive ancient methods and types, improve those that still exist, discourage ideas which are essentially non-Indian, and segregate the work of each district. He also advocated the appointment of native teachers to give courses in Indian art in Pueblo schools, and the establishment of markets for their product.

Boston Transcript

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1924

GIFT OF \$5000 TO LIBRARY

Bequest of Isabella Stewart Gardner as
Memorial to B. J. Lang Received

The board of trustees of the Public Library has received a check for \$5000 from the executors of the estate of the late Isabella Stewart Gardner in payment of a bequest to the library under Mrs. Gardner's will, which reads as follows: "To the Trustees of the Boston Public Library for the Brown Musical Library in the Boston Public Library a memorial to B. J. Lang, five thousand dollars."

By vote of the board the bequest was forwarded to the city treasurer with instructions to fund the same as the "Isabella Stewart Gardner fund." The income will be applied to the purchase of material for the Allen A. Brown Music Library as a memorial book-plate will be prepared and will be inserted in the material purchased.

Boston Transcript Dec. 3, 1924

A TALK ON ROMAN CHURCH MUSIC

Henry Gideon, Boston Choirmaster, Will
Lecture at Public Library Sunday at
5:30 P. M. Dec. 3, 24. Transcript

Henry Gideon will give a talk on the "Music of the Roman Catholic Church" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Sunday afternoon at 5:30, to which the public is invited. He has studied the musical traditions of the Roman Catholic Church at the Institut Catholique in Paris.

A concert will be given in Symphony Hall on the evening of Dec. 16 by the Roman Choir, consisting of mastersingers of the Roman basilicas and the Sistine Chapel.

Christian Science Monitor
Dec. 3, 1924

BOOKS ON INDIANS LISTED

Books pertaining to Indians in America have been compiled in "10-book list No. 107" by the Boston Public Library. The list has been prepared for use in connection with the exhibition of books and pictures at the library and that of Indian arts and crafts at the Twentieth Century Club.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1924

ASK INSTRUCTIONS ON JOSIAH H. BENTON WILL

TRUSTEES OF BOSTON PUBLIC LI-
BRARY WANT TO HAVE DETER-
MINED QUESTION RELATING TO
CLAUSE GIVING THREE PER CENT
FOR CITY OF BOSTON USE

In a petition filed in the Supreme Court, the Trustees of the Boston Public Library ask instructions as to the operation of a clause in the will of Josiah H. Benton, which will was allowed by the Probate Court seven years ago.

Mr. Benton, under the eleventh clause of his will, provided that the city of Boston should receive \$100,000 to be held as the "Children's Fund." The income of this was to be applied to the purchase of books, maps and other literary material to be applied for those purposes only in the years when the city of Boston appropriated for the maintenance of the Boston Public Library at least three per cent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income.

It was further provided by Mr. Benton that if, in any year, the amount were less than three per cent, the income of the \$100,000 fund should be paid to the Rector of Trinity Church, to be by him distributed in relieving the necessities of the poor.

The court is asked to determine whether, in estimating three per cent of the amount available for department expenses for the years 1922-3 and 1923-4, the expenses of the school, police, licensing board and finance commission, or any of them, shall be included or whether they shall all be excluded, and if any, which shall be excluded.

THE BOSTON HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1924

COURT TO INTERPRET WILL OF J. H. BENTON

Ruling Wanted on Meaning of Clause
on Children's Fund
In a petition filed in the supreme

court yesterday the trustees of the Boston Public Library ask instructions as to the operation of a clause in the will of Josiah H. Benton, which will was allowed by the probate court seven years ago.

Mr. Benton, under the 11th clause of his will, provided that the city of Boston should receive \$100,000 to be held as the "Children's Fund." The income of this was to be applied to the purchase of books, maps and other literary material to be applied for those purposes only in the years when the city of Boston appropriated for the maintenance of the Boston Public Library at least 3 per cent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income.

It was further provided by Mr. Benton that if, in any year, the amount were less than 3 per cent, the income of the \$100,000 fund should be paid to the rector of Trinity Church, to be by him distributed in relieving the necessities of the poor.

The court is asked to determine whether, in estimating 3 per cent of the amount available for department expenses for the years 1922-3 and

1923-4, the expenses of the school, police, licensing board and finance commission, or any of them, shall be included or whether they shall be all excluded, and if any, which shall be excluded.

BOSTON

DAILY ADVERTISER

DECEMBER 10, 1924

LIBRARY ASKS COURT RULING ON BOOK FUND

Trustees of the Boston Public Library yesterday asked the Supreme Court to interpret the clause in Josiah H. Benton's will which set aside \$100,000 for a "Children's Fund" for the purchase of books.

Mr. Benton provided the income of the fund could be used by the City of Boston only in those years that the city appropriated for the maintenance of the Boston Public Library at least 3 per cent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income.

Boston Post Dec 10, 1924

Little Walks

About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Boston is peculiarly fortunate in having the only mural paintings of Puvis de Chavannes to be found in this country. There are some of his easel paintings at other points, but no other American wall surfaces than those of the Boston Public Library have been touched by the magic of his brush. Next Sunday will mark the centenary of his birth and in recognition of this fact, an exhibit of reproductions of his works has already been placed in the fine arts department of the library.

In these delightful creations of his brush, Puvis de Chavannes has indeed made every action express something. He has well been called a thinker as well as a painter. And in these paintings we find the harmonious balance, the musical cadence, so often attributed to his work, and feel them to be, as one often expressed it, "Rhythmic as a beautiful verse."

Boston Transcript, December 3, 1924.

THE LIBRARIAN

THE week has brought to light the first autumn number of "Library Life," the staff bulletin of the Boston Public Library, well and briskly equipped with news and notes of the great institution in Conley square and all its myriad branches. Somewhat belated is the first issue of the bulletin's fourth year, but the reasons for the delay are more than well explained in an editorial article. Mr. Frank H. Chase who has hitherto been the active chief editor of "Library Life," has been increasingly burdened with responsibilities and duties during recent months, and his new tasks have left scant room for this editorial work.

In the first autumn number Mr. Chase announces, therefore, a change of editorial arrangements. "The board has been augmented by the addition of Mr. Zoltan Harsanyi, who has had years of experience as a practical newspaper man, and Mr. William R. Brewster, who is fresh—almost—from work on a college paper, and is a frequent contributor to the Boston Herald." The members of the board who continue in office are William F. A. Graham, Dorothy E. Harvey, Harry W. Matthews, Marion A. McCarthy, Mary E. Prim, Harriet Swift and Lucien E. Taylor. Among this group direct responsibility for the preparation of "Library Life" will rotate from member to member, issue by issue. Mr. Chase will remain editorial chairman, but only for matters of general oversight. Consequently, after having merited special tribute to the work of Miss Christine Hayes and of Mr. Taylor, who have carried much of all the burden from the beginning of "Library Life," Mr. Chase speaks, as it were, a farewell, remarking that "in its new phase the paper will, I believe, reflect more completely than ever the life of the library. I look forward with confidence to its career in hands younger than mine; my function as chairman, will, I expect, be hardly more than the paternal one of smiling on the successes of the new generation."

With characteristic lightness of touch Miss Prim describes in this issue of "Library Life" the course of an interesting experiment undertaken in Conley square last summer. During the month of July as some readers will remember, the library undertook to see whether some more sufficient use could not be made of the library's fine courtyard than has ever been made in the past. It was decided to tundle a rack of attractively chosen books into the courtyard at noontime each day, with an attendant in charge over them, and to see whether they would not be welcomed there by the library's patrons. The plan was put into practice and successfully continued until late in September. So far as is now known, this courtyard comfort will be provided for at the library again next year, when summer's heat makes the court once more an attractive oasis of shade and tranquility.

For title to her skit, Miss Prim chooses "The Great Open Spaces," and after this arresting sweep proceeds as follows:

"The first to welcome us was the little tourist boy who had been peering for goldfish in the pool of the courtyard fountain. As our procession approached, he leaped to his feet with a subdued whoop. Maybe he thought there would be elephants. As it was, the general effect was rather imposing. In the lead was a small 'extra' carrying a very large Windsor chair; after him trailed a slightly larger 'extra' toting an armful of wire book supports.

"Juggling? Gee! thought the little tourist boy. Several feet behind, a third, well set-up 'extra' pushed a protesting truck, loaded with fiction, travel books, essays, plays and biography. Finally, clutching a date-stamp, pencil, charging blanks, and an ink-pad, came, with a

slightly worried expression, the 'courtyard attendant.'

"The book truck was wheeled into position; non-fiction was attached to a table with the book supports; the breathless 'extra' set down his Windsor chair, into which the attendant sank gracefully. A crowd gathered—well, anyway a relative of the tourist child strolled over.

"What are you doing—airing the books?"

"The first to make use of the 'courtyard library' were two girl hikers from New York. They came in wearing sweaters and knickers and carrying knapsacks. They were much interested in experiment, one which evidently had not yet been tried in New York.

"Later, some young ladies from a nearby office building discovered us. They selected plays. When the lunch time was up, they turned in the volumes reluctantly, and were much cheered to find that the books would be reserved for them the next day. The 'continued-in-our-next' idea seemed to please them, for thereafter they came in almost every noon-hour. Magazines also were much in demand, and the courtyard benches were dotted with 'Atlantics' and 'Scribners.'

"On of the most interesting patrons was a man who had been blind for eighteen years and who had recently regained his sight through a series of delicate operations. He came in every day, and read through 'The Sea and the Jungle.'

"Likewise there was one dear old lady who asked the attendant to suggest a 'nice' book. She shook her head at the proffered volumes of fiction and selected 'Two Years Among New Guinea Cannibals' instead.

"This book looks kind a education," she murmured.

"People from all parts of the country presently took advantage of the suggestion to read a good book in the courtyard at noon. From California, Utah, New Mexico, Minnesota, they came. When they had sufficiently admired the building and the courtyard, they invariably disclosed how much their new library was going to cost. 'Yesir, right on Main Street, opposite the bank.'

"But your circulation! one hears the small-town librarians cry. 'How was your circulation?'

"Excellent, thank you,' the attendant replies courteously. 'Even in September, when it got chilly, we enjoyed being outdoors.'

"No! No! the scandalized librarians interrupt. 'The book circulation!'

"The attendant's lips twist ruefully. 'Well, it wasn't alarming. Seven volumes or so went out each noon. We weren't aiming for record circulation, you know. However, the books were read. Usually every seat in the courtyard was taken. And oh!—with a joyous sigh of reminiscence—'Everyone did have such a good time.'

Dec. 5, 24
SCIENCE MONITOR.

VIEWS OF AMERICAN INDIANS ON DISPLAY

The collection of 200 colored photographs of American Indian life, taken by Walter McClintock of Pittsburgh, who was the adopted son of a Blackfoot Indian chief, will be shown in the exhibition room of the Public Library, beginning Monday next.

Mr. McClintock first came in contact with the Blackfoot Indians in 1896, when he was a member of an expedition sent out by the United States Government to make investigations for the purpose of locating national forest reserves.

When the work of the commission was finished, Mr. McClintock remained in the Blackfoot camps for some time. He was adopted as a son by Chief Mad Wolf and given the name "White Weasel." After that he returned through many years to visit his Indian father and his tribe. His position as the adopted son of a chief enabled him to acquire valuable records of ethnological interest. Some of the photographs which will be shown in this exhibition were used to illustrate Mr. McClintock's recent book, "Old Indian Trails."

Boston Globe, Dec. 10, 1924.

COURT ASKED TO CLARIFY
CLAUSE IN BENTON WILL

The trustees of the Boston Public Library in a petition filed in the Superior Court have asked instructions as to the operation of a clause in the will of Josiah H. Benton, which will be followed by the Probate Court of Suffolk County on March 8, 1917.

Under the 11th clause of Mr. Benton's will the city of Boston received \$100,000 to be held as the "Children's Fund," the income to be applied to the purchase of books, maps and other literary material, to be applied for these purposes only in years when the city of Boston appropriated for the maintenance of the Boston Public Library at least 3 percent of the amount available for department expenses from taxes and income.

Mr. Benton further provided that if any year the amount were less than 1 percent, the income of the \$100,000 fund should be paid to the rector of Trinity Church, to be by him disbursed in relieving the necessities of the poor.

The trustees of the Boston Public Library ask the court to determine whether in estimating 3 percent of the amount available for department expenses for the years 1922-23 and 23-24, the expenses of the School, Police, Licensing Board and Finance Commission, or any one of them, shall be included, or whether they shall all be excluded, and if any, which shall be excluded.

Boston Herald, Dec. 13, 1924.

8TH CONCERT
BY SYMPHONY

Alexander Borovsky Solo
Pianist—Koussevitzky
Conducts

RESPIGHI WORK
GIVEN FIRST TIME

By PHILIP HALE
The eighth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Koussevitzky, conductor, took place yesterday afternoon in Symphony hall. Alexander Borovsky was the solo pianist. The program was as follows: Old dances and airs for the lute freely arranged for orchestra by Respighi; Tchaikowsky, piano concerto, B flat minor; Corelli, Concerto Grosso, C minor, for strings and piano, Op. 6, No. 3; Strauss, "The Erlenspiegel's Merry Pranks."

This program was changed at least thrice before final arrangement. The orchestral parts of Tchaikowsky's Piano Concerto did not arrive, so Tchaikowsky's was substituted. Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," which had been announced, was thrown overboard. Corelli's Concerto took its place. These changes were made after the program book was ready for the press. As a result, the book contained much about the "Idyll" and nothing about Arcangelo Corelli, not even the date and birthplace of this Italian composer of the 17th century who died at Rome in 1713. Schumann's Symphony in D minor had also been announced, but it dropped out.

After this announcement in the Program Book of forthcoming concerts should be headed: "Subject to change." Changes, not absolutely necessary, should be discouraged, if only for the sake of the learned lecturers on Monday afternoon at the Public Library, who prepare the audiences for enjoyment and profit at the concert of the day, so that the hearers may then with some show of intelligence to their less fortunate neighbors.

Society Girls and Boston College Students
Will Present Olden Folk Tales at ChristmasProductions to Be Given
on Boston Common and
at Library

Presentations of epochal folk tales which grew up about the birth of the Christ Child, featured with colorful costume effects, will this year heighten interest in the Yuletide season in Boston.

Young women members of society, groups of student players from the Boston College Dramatic Association and other young men and women of histrionic ability will take part in this series of pre-Christmas presentations which promise to rival any ever given here.

The productions, in charge of Miss Joy Higgins, director of the dramatic department of the Community Service of Boston, Inc., are to be given co-operatively by the latter organization and Boston represented by the public celebrations committee. They will take place at the Boston Public Library Dec. 20, matings and evening performances, and on Christmas eve at the Parkman bandstand on the Common.

DOUBLE QUARTET TO SING
Music will be by the double quartet of the Student Glee Club of Boston College, and carols by singers of the Public Library. The program will include 11th century chants. Pageant effects will be heightened by the colorful costumes of various actors who will take roles of the Angel Ga-

Yuletide Celebration Will
Rival Any in City's
History

Meeting of the Three Kings. "The Herod Play," "The Adoration of the Three Kings."

Miss Louisa James, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Holton James of 46 Mt. Vernon street, Beacon Hill, and a debutante of the current season, has been chosen to take the part of "The Madonna." and Miss Evelyn Gardiner, daughter of Mrs. Annella Chandler Gardiner of New York, and who made her coming out here in Boston three years ago with the younger set of that season, will play the part of "The Angel Gabriel." "Herod" will be represented by Gerard Slattery of Boston College, with other roles in the Herod play taken by other members of the College Dramatic Association.

SO TO TAKE PART
Thomas Watson will play "Zeus," the part of "Joseph" will be taken by Harold Lendergrun. The cast on Dec. 20 will include approximately 20 players. Fifty actors will take part on Christmas Eve.

Atmosphere of the 11th century Yuletide demonstrations will be depicted in settings and costumes. The mystery plays include many quaint conventions in existence in the churches during the 12th century, when some of these plays were produced inside the church structures. The prologue is the words of Jehovah telling of the need of Christ; the angel is clad in gold with golden hair; the Shepherd play is the folk play of the group above all the others, and here is expression of rustic humor, a quality which was formerly banned within the church of early days.

Carollers singing chants on the 11th century and society girls and students in symbolical costumes of the same period will provide Boston with gala pre-Yuletide festival performances this year.

Left to right (upper)—Miss Evelyn Gardiner, as the Angel Gabriel; Miss Joy Higgins, directing the performances. Lower—Miss Louisa James, this season's debutante, as the Madonna.

aniel, the Madonna, Jehovah, Herod and others. These plays to be presented at the library comprise the so-called Nativity Cycle of York Mystery Plays, consisting of a series of seven in all, as follows: "The (Townley) Prologue," "The Annunciation Play," "The Nativity Play," "The Shepherd's Play," "The

Boston Transcript, December 6, 1924.

Boston Post, Dec. 11, 1924.

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The series of colored photographs now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library will turn the thoughts of many to the American Indian, and to the difficult subject of the "Indian Problem." There is something pathetic in the difficulty the Indian finds in adapting himself to the civilization of the White Man. "We are as the Great Spirit made us," said one of them. "We cannot change. If the Great One wished us to be white, why did He not make us so in the first place?"

This attitude of the Indian toward new ways and customs has indeed made the problem of dealing with him a difficult one. His loyalty, however, to the ancient traditions of his race has in it a fine element and ought to ensure our sympathetic and helpful treatment. One thing is certain; there is no excuse for permitting gross injustice to be inflicted upon this once proud but now weak race.

Only yesterday came the news of a sworn statement just inserted in the Congressional Record concerning maladministration of the oil bearing estates of certain Indians in Oklahoma. The recent pamphlet of the Indian Rights Association, of which Moorfield Storey is the honorary president, discloses a lamentable condition of affairs in Oklahoma. Three experienced investigators made a first-hand study of the situation. One of them was sent out by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The "Professional Guardian" seems to be the prime mover in most of the existing abuses. When oil is discovered on an Indian's land, or when for any other reason it becomes valuable, a guardian is quickly appointed, and by excessive fees and other juggling methods, the Indian is tricked out of his land. These "Guardians" frequently obtain control of as many as five estates and live in luxury.

If the Indian is a minor, it is only necessary to show that there is some money to be handled in order to obtain the appointment of a guardian. If he is of age, there is little difficulty in having him declared incompetent to handle his own property. Under such management, one Indian estate shrank from \$24,000 to \$31.40, and another from \$351,000 to \$15,000. This latter estate belonged to an Indian girl on whose land oil had been discovered.

Boston Post, Dec. 12, 1924.

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

When Puvis de Chavannes was commissioned to execute a series of mural paintings for the Boston Public Library, his health did not permit his taking an ocean voyage in order to study the hall he was to decorate. Complete details were, however, forwarded to him, together with photographs and specimens of the Siena marble sheathing the walls, with the tone of which his work must harmonize.

Every visitor to the Library knows how complete was his success, and delights in the restful and poetic charm of atmosphere created by these wall decorations as one ascends the main stairway and stands at the entrance to Bates Hall. Boston is fortunate in having constantly before it this quiet and educative protest against the glaring and semi-barbaric splashes of color so much in evidence today.

Puvis de Chavannes has himself told us of the plan that he conceived and carried out, of having a central or synthetic composition based upon the Greek allegory of the nine Muses, with for the separate panel spaces various developments of human genius should be indicated. It is the Genius of Enlightenment that the Muses are greeting in the main composition.

Next Sunday is a good time to go to the Library, and to stand before those wall-paintings, no matter how many times you have already seen them, and to remember that just 100 years ago that day was born the artist who was to shed new glory upon his native France, and who was to send across the sea these most delightful creations of his genius.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter.)

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1924

PROFESSIONALS LEND A HAND

Mrs. George A. Hibbard of "The Potters" and George Le Solr Assist Collegians and Vincent Club Girls in Mystery Play

Amateurs who will appear in "The Nativity Cycle" of the York Mystery Plays, to be given by students of Boston College and members of the Vincent Club Saturday afternoon, Dec. 20, and Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 24, and again on Christmas Eve, had the advantage this morning, through the courtesy of the Shuberts, of having their parts criticized and bolstered up by professional talent.

In the Plymouth Theater, the players were directed by Miss Joy Higgins, dramatic director of Community Service of Boston, Inc., which is giving the play with the cooperation of the public celebrations committee of the city, and by Mrs. George A. Hibbard of "The Potters," widow of a former mayor of Boston, and George Le Solr, stage director for the late Augustin Daly. It fell the lot of Mrs. Hibbard to coach James M. Curley, Jr., son of Mayor Curley, for his role, Herod.

Four performances are scheduled for the prologue and six acts of the cycle. On the afternoon and evening of Dec. 20 the performances will be in the assembly room of the Public Library. The performances on Dec. 24 will be at Parkman Bandstand on the Common, all them will be shown "The Voice of God," the prologue; the annunciation, the nativity; the shepherds' play; the meeting of the three kings; a scene in Herod's court; and the adoration of the three kings. In the performances it will be endeavored to preserve the atmosphere of the eleventh century and the stage simplicity as in the day when these religious plays were given in the churches.

Boston Transcript, Dec. 13, 1924.

DE CHAVANNES' ANNIVERSARY

Hundredth Birthday of French Artist, Who Painted Boston Public Library Murals, to Be Remembered in Exhibition

Sunday will be the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Puvis de Chavannes. Among the great French painters of the nineteenth century there is no other whose name is more closely associated with the city of Boston. Nine large panels by him decorate the main stairway of the Public Library.

"I have sought to represent under a symbolic form the intellectual treasures collected in this beautiful building," wrote the artist. "The whole seems to me summed up in the composition entitled 'The Muses of Inspiration.' Out of this composition others have developed which answer to the four great expressions of the human mind; poetry, philosophy, history, science."

In commemoration of the anniversary, an exhibition of the manuscript letters of Puvis de Chavannes has been arranged in the Barton Room of the Library. The French original of the contract between the artist and the trustees of the Library, dated July 7, 1893, occupies the middle of the showcase.

"All the painted decoration of the main stairway of the Public Library of Boston," reads the document, "shall be executed and delivered by M. Puvis de Chavannes for the sum of 250,000 francs, on condition that M. Puvis de Chavannes shall execute first the large panel at the back of the gallery, for which he shall be paid 20,000 francs, on the completion of the sketch, and 60,000 francs in two payments, according to the degree of completion of the work, determined by a person designated by the City of Boston. The other panels of the three other sides shall be paid for at the rate of 20,000 francs each, or 10,000 francs for the eight, in three payments, and according to the degree of completion of the work. All this work shall be executed as soon as possible and without unnecessary delay."

The contract describes the height and width of each panel, and annexed to it are the plans drawn to exact scale. Puvis de Chavannes himself never saw the building; past seventy at that time, he did not come over to America. His representative, M. Koos, brought over the panels and put them on the walls. The work was completed at the end of 1896. On Nov. 29 of that year, Samuel A. B. Abbott, then president of the trustees, addressed a letter to the artist:

"I beg that you will permit me," closes the letter, "to express to you my congratulations upon the completion of so magnificent a work, a work which is already the delight of those whose judgment we feel to be entitled to greatest respect."

The answer of Puvis de Chavannes was written on the 20th of the same month: "I regarded it as an honor to be able to collaborate on the decoration of your magnificent monument," he wrote, "and I am happy at the thought that I did not fail beneath my task."

An autographed photograph of the artist, made at the time when he finished the decorations of the Library, is on view. The photograph was taken in his studio, 11 Place Pigalle, the room which he kept for nearly half a century. There is also another portrait of him in the showcase, an engraving after the painting by Léon Bonnat, made in 1882. Reproductions of works of Puvis de Chavannes—the "Antique Vision," "Christian Inspiration," "Summer," "Winter," "Scenes from the Life of Saint Genevieve," etc., are also displayed.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter.)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1924

GIRL SCOUTS WILL SING CAROLS

Begin Rehearsals Wednesday Afternoon in Preparation for Holiday Trip to Homes and Hospitals

In the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Wednesday afternoon, Girl Scouts from Boston troops will begin rehearsing Christmas carols in anticipation of their annual trip around the streets of Boston on Christmas eve. Miss Marion Moreland, captain of Troop 11, Girls' Latin School, will be in charge of the observance this year, in which it is expected that 150 or more scouts will take part.

On Dec. 24, the Girl Scouts will meet at the Public Library at 4 o'clock and will visit several homes and hospitals, singing not only the old carols, but the Girl Scout hymn, "Oh, Father, we would bring Thee a Scoutship strong and true." At the same time, the scouts in West Roxbury will make a similar tour in their section of the city.

Boston Post, Dec. 8, 1924

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Boston Public Library will tomorrow put on exhibition in the Fine Arts Department, some 200 colored photographs illustrating Indian life and character. These photographs were taken by Walter McClintock, M. A., in connection with the preparation of his book on "Old Indian Trails." Especially interesting at the present time are the Sun Dance pictures, owing to the present lively discussion concerning certain Indian ceremonial dances. Librarian Belden and Mr. Walter Rowlands of the Fine Arts Department are entitled to our thanks for the popular and informing series of exhibits which are displayed from time to time in the library.

This present exhibition supplements the one of last week, in which twelve sumptuous volumes of Curtis' "The North American Indian," were displayed in the cases, while the walls were covered with a remarkable group of photographs taken by Mr. Curtis. These volumes and photographs are the result of extended field research conducted under the patronage of J. Pierpont Morgan. The first volume has a foreword by Theodore Roosevelt. These volumes and photographs may still be consulted at the library and constitute one of its important treasures.

It is interesting to note Mr. Curtis' statement in the introduction to his volumes, in which he says, as the result of large experience among them, that "no people have a more religious system than our aborigines, and none are more devout in the performance of the duties connected therewith. There is scarcely an act in the Indian's life that does not involve some ceremonial performance or is not in itself a religious act."

We have a Massachusetts branch of the Eastern Association on Indian Affairs, made up largely of Boston people. One of its objects is to establish a permanent market for the genuinely native American art, which was fast dying out. The members of this association are also keenly alive to the terrible wrongs now being inflicted upon the Indians in some parts of our country and particularly in Oklahoma.

A recent pamphlet issued from the office of the Indian Rights Association, at Philadelphia, contains three reports from responsible sources, which not only arouse just indignation as to existing conditions, but call for immediate remedial action. The self-explanatory title of the pamphlet is "Oklahoma's Poor Rich Indians—An Orgy of Greed and Exploitation of the Five Civilized Tribes—Legalized Robbery."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1924

Boston Public Library Honors Puvis de Chavannes Centenary

Fine Arts Department Exhibits Reproductions of Works of French Artist Who Painted Nine Mural Panels in Library Stairway

Tomorrow marks the centenary of the birth of Pierre Cécile Puvis de Chavannes. Among the great French painters of the nineteenth century there is no other whose name has closer association with the city of Boston. Boston is the only city in the world, outside France, to contain any Chavannes mural originals. The nine large panels decorating the main stairway of the Boston Public Library were finished in 1898 and through the intervening years they truly have become a part of the building, with thousands of visitors absorbing their quiet, unobtrusive beauty.

As a mark of remembrance, the fine arts department has placed on exhibition a special collection of reproductions of Puvis de Chavannes' works in the exhibition room. For the further information of those desiring to learn more about the painter whose career was marked, perhaps, by more than ordinary early uncertainty as to its ultimate success, there are also a number of books on his work in the department which cannot, however, be placed on exhibition because of scarcity of room. There also are several manuscript letters from the artist, arranged in the Barton Room.

The French original of the contract between artist and trustees of the library, dated July 7, 1893, occupies the middle of the showcase. "All the painted decoration of the main stairway of the Public Library of Boston," it reads, "shall be executed and delivered by Mr. Puvis de Chavannes for the sum of 250,000 francs, on condition . . . and the several exacting conditions follow. The contract ends: 'All this work shall be executed as soon as possible and without unnecessary delay.' An autographed photograph of the artist, made at the time he finished the library decorations, is also on view. The photograph was taken in his studio, 11 Place Pigalle, the room which he kept for nearly half a century.

Organized Academy

Puvis de Chavannes was born in Lyons of an old Burgundy family. His father was a mining engineer, and it was determined that the young Pierre should follow that profession. But the youth went away to Italy, where he spent some time, and when he returned it was to announce his intention of becoming an artist. He studied first under Henri Scheffer, then under Couture and upon leaving this master in 1852 he established himself in the studio in the Place Pigalle (where he remained until 1897) and there organized a sort of academy for a group of fellow students.

Puvis de Chavannes shared for a considerable time in the ridicule the public accorded the work of the

young artist Courbet. His early works were rejected by the Salon and when they were placed on private exhibition they were not received kindly. For nine years Puvis de Chavannes was excluded from the Salon. And it was not until he produced the two great works, "Peace" and "War," that the critics were impressed and he was led to begin a great series of remarkable decorative paintings. A second class medal was awarded the two paintings and the State offered to buy "Peace," but the painter would not separate the pair, so he sold "Peace" and gave "War" to the State.

Painting Done in France

It was in 1891 that the trustees of the Boston Public Library opened negotiations with Puvis de Chavannes for painting the nine panels. By this time the artist was doing a number of great works on state commission for France, working hard and finding his rest and relaxation in doing easel pieces, but although these were acclaimed by the Salon when they were presented, they were never to be compared with the great decorative works the artist had done, for instance, in the gallery in the Amiens Museum.

It was not until 1894 that the murals for the Boston Library were commenced. Puvis de Chavannes never saw the building, working, instead, to measure in France. They were finished in 1896, and of them has been written: "In these works of his latest period Puvis de Chavannes soars boldly toward realistic vision. In the figures which people the walls with poetic images he endeavors to achieve originality of the embodying forms, and at the same time a plastic expression of ideas born of a mind whose conceptions grew even loftier, while yet the artist would not abandon the severe study of nature. . . ."

It is fitting, therefore, that attention should be paid on this centenary to the man who worked so laboriously for recognition and whose only representation upon wall surfaces in this country is in the Boston Public Library.

MODEL FOR FAMOUS ARTISTS LED STUDIO, SEVERE LIFE

Antonio Corsi, Who Died Recently, Practiced Rigid Self-Discipline in Posing for Sargent, Abbey and Other Great Painters and Sculptors.

IN the year 1880 a band of five Italian minstrels appeared in the streets of Dover, England. Two boys and two girls were led by their father, a veteran of the Italian war for independence, a former body-servant of Garibaldi. One of the boys had a magnificent pair of large black eyes, piercing, unforgettable, and he bore himself with an air. Felix Moscheles, the artist, happened along, saw the handsome boy, Antonio Corsi by name, and carried him off to his studio, thereby turning the street singer into an artist's model, eventually into the greatest model of his time.

You will find Antonio all over the world in painting and sculpture, but no longer in the flesh, for he died a few days ago in Los Angeles. There is scarcely a museum of importance that does not contain several representations of him and few buildings in this country ornamented with male figures for at least one of which he has not posed. The primary reason for his success was no doubt his natural physical appearance, his fine head with the great eyes, the firm lines of the nose, mouth and chin; but these things could be found in other models. Corsi had more—a devotion to his work, a constant study of it, an absorption in the immediate task, a true dedication of his life to the profession of model. These qualities are rare and gave Corsi his supremacy.

"The thing for a model to do," he said in an address a few years ago, "is to study life, to study history, to study the art of the past, and to invest a large part of the money he gets in costumes and properties. It is true that those of our profession do not get credit for the work we have actually done toward making the painting or statue a success. The artist gets all the credit. There is, however, a reason for that. Fully 95 per cent. of the models take no interest in their work. They do not practice poses and facial expressions as they ought to, and if they are wanted in an emergency they haven't a single costume to help the painter out with."

Experience With Sargent.

Mention might also have been made in this bit of advice that ambitious models should prepare themselves for unusual bodily hardships in the studio. Such an experience, for example, as Corsi's, when Sir Edward Burne-Jones bound him to a wheel, which turned around every fifteen minutes with him on it, during the painting of the famous "Wheel of Fortune." Another test of endurance came to him in the course of his long service with John S. Sargent. Let the incident appear in his own words, as a part of a conversation in an east side restaurant he used to frequent.

"But what of Sargent?" one of the young artists at the table asked him. "Sargent works very rapidly," replied the model, after a slight pause. "He strides up and down the studio, gives his canvas a touch and walks away from it. While I was posing for the painting of Hoses, the most famous of the prophets in the Boston Public Library series, he was making a number of sketches, none of which seemed to satisfy him. Suddenly I accidentally struck a pose that caught his eye instantly. I saw the fire of inspiration kindle there like a flash, and knew that I was in for it. 'If you move, Corsi, till I say so, I shall kill you,' he exclaimed, adding, more calmly, 'How long can you hold the pose?' I said I could hold it till lunch time, three hours and a half away. Then I braced myself and Sargent commenced work. Presently my limbs grew numb and by the time Sargent dropped his palette, sinking into a chair thoroughly exhausted, I was unable to move. It required several minutes of massaging before I regained the use of my body."

This feat of Corsi's in remaining like a stone image for three hours and a half for the Hoses portrait has often been spoken of among artists and models. It was not only a valuable per-

formance on account of the particular pose the model had struck, but the drapery arrangement was difficult, requiring exact handling, and Sargent wanted to paint while the iron of his inspiration was hot. Hoses was the first of the prophets to be placed on canvas for the Boston Library, and Corsi's rendering of the subject so entirely satisfied Sargent that the model was retained for ten more prophets. This work had not been completed, however, when Corsi had to fulfill an agreement to pose for three months for the exacting Edwin A. Abbey, a man whom many models had left in despair after failing to meet his strict requirements. Corsi had no trouble in meeting them, and thus we can see him here and there throughout the Holy Grail series in the same library building that shelters the Hoses. In "The Departure of Sir Galahad," a large canvas crowded with knights and holy men, Corsi posed for every figure.

When He Met Queen Victoria.

It was shortly after this experience with Abbey that Corsi came to the United States, receiving an especially warm welcome in Boston as the original of the prophets. Coming later to this city, he settled comfortably in his studio at 42 Washington Square, and there a visitor would find him in leisure hours sitting at his fireplace, the armor he wore for Watts as Sir Galahad at his left hand, the rosary of Cardinal Richelieu above the mantel, while above and behind him, on the walls, in the corners, on tables, in every vacant spot, was scattered the varied paraphernalia that completed the hundreds of costumes.

In the long list of names of modern painters and sculptors for whom Corsi posed occurs that of the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria. As a result of his employment by the Princess, Corsi encountered the Queen. The little scene is one that should entertain those readers who enjoyed Lytton Strachey's "Queen Victoria." The model thus recounted the incident:

"The Princess Louise was working on a statue of 'The Crucifixion,' which is now in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. She had a studio in Kensington Palace. One day while I was posing for her she said that she should have to stop modeling early in order to be with her mother during the ceremonies attending the opening of the Kensington Art Galleries. Then she asked me if I cared to see the galleries before they were opened to the public. I replied that I would, and she instructed her secretary to conduct me through a private door from the studio to the galleries in another part of the palace.

"As we passed through the door I found myself face to face with the Queen, surrounded by her retinue. I started back, and so did her Majesty, surprised at seeing me with my dark complexion and bushy hair.

"Who is that man?" I heard her ask Princess Louise.

"That is Corsi, my model," the Princess answered. The Queen took a step forward and inquired:

"Are you very well?"

"I did not know what to do or say, but I managed to bow low and reply:

"Very well, your Majesty." Then I was brushed to one side as the royal party continued on its way.

In this sculpture by the Princess of the same subject by painters, Corsi accomplished what was perhaps his finest and most pre-eminent work as a model. In this instance, as elsewhere in his long career, the excellence of the achievement was largely due to his imaginative concentration. As he thus expressed the cardinal principle of his profession, in words more emphatic than those already quoted:

"I live, I breathe, I feel all the emotions of the characters I assume. When I pose for the Crucifixion I live over again the anguish and suffering of Jesus."

Boston Transcript

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1924

ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI

Public Library Exhibits Fifty Original Watercolor Paintings of Pedro Subercaseaux, Chilean Artist

Fifty water color paintings by Pedro Subercaseaux, representing the "Life of St. Francis of Assisi," will be placed on view tomorrow in the Exhibition Room of the Boston Public Library. The name of Pedro Subercaseaux is hardly known yet in this country. The plain truth is that we know here singularly little of the art movements and tendencies of Latin America. Only occasionally, when a name breaks through the obscurity and finds its way to international recognition, does it happen that we become conscious of our indifference.

Subercaseaux is still a young man—he was born in 1880 in Rome, where his father is now Chilean ambassador to the Vatican. He studied in Rome, Berlin and Paris, but while still in his early youth returned to his country. Nearly all of his pictures were painted in Santiago, the capital of Chile. His large canvases are in the National Congress Building and the Exchange of that city, and in several public buildings in Buenos Aires. Episodes of the Spanish conquests in the sixteenth century, and of the War of Independence in the first years of the nineteenth century are usually the subjects of these paintings. He painted also a number of sea battles and scenes from modern military life.

The "Life of St. Francis" marks a new period in both his artistic and personal development. The beauty and poetry of the little Umbrian town, in which every street and every house seemed to recall the Franciscan legend, made a strong impression on him. Then and there he conceived the idea of creating a new pictorial life of the Saint. He made careful studies of the landscapes and buildings—of the future settings of his pictures. For five years the war interrupted his work, but after the armistice he returned to Umbria, and there completed the series of fifty paintings.

From the Birth of St. Francis to the Farewell of St. Clare we have before us the whole legend, "Francis and the Loper," "Taken for a Madman," Francis Disowns His Father," "The Mystical Banquet," "The Sermon to the Birds," "The Stigmata," "The Last Blessing," and all the other scenes and events of the legend are depicted here with a deep inward spirituality of conception and conscientious realism in presentation. Umbria of the XIIIth century is here, with its hills and valleys, crags and fields, and the architecture and costumes are faithful also to their last details. And an ineffable sweetness permeates every stroke in the paintings; this is truly the legend of The Three Companions and the Florenti.

This close touch with the life of St. Francis and the spirit of the medieval world wrought a deep change in the artist. As a result of his preoccupation with his subject, in 1920 he joined the Order of St. Benedict at the Monastery on the Isle of Wight. It is largely due to the artistic insight and appreciation of an American woman, Mrs. Justine B. Ward of New York, that these pictures have been brought before the public. She met the artist, now a secluded monk, at the Monastery, saw his pictures and brought them to this country. The Marshall Jones Company, Boston, has undertaken the publication of the series with suitable text. The work of the artist has been hailed with uncommon enthusiasm. Johannes Jorgensen in his introduction to the book speaks in high terms of the genius of Subercaseaux. "He is in the same relation to the Umbrian Saint," he says, "as for instance, Jeanne d'Arc to the French heroines. He is not only expressions of art—they are expressions of life. They are not only speaking to the eyes—they are speaking to the soul." The paintings will be on exhibition at the Public Library through Christmas and New Year's weeks.

TO READ "A CHRISTMAS CAROL"

Professor Walter Bradley Tripp Will Interpret the Dickens Story in the Boston Public Library Hall on Sunday Evening

For the fourth consecutive year, Professor Walter Bradley Tripp of Emerson College will read "A Christmas Carol" on Sunday at 7.30 P. M., at the Boston Public Library Hall, under the auspices of the Dickens Fellowship. Edward F. Payne, the president, will preside and speak of the author's own reading of the story in the old Tremont Temple on Christmas eve, 1867, and of the admiring throng that listened to him.

Gilbert H. Roehrig, baritone, will sing Mr. Wardle's Christmas song from "Pickwick," and following the reading there will be carols by a chorus of members under the direction of Miss Carrie E. Sherrill and the M. N. F. Club of South Boston, Miss Bertha L. Peirce, leader.

THE SUNDAY HERALD

SUNDAY, DEC. 21, 1924.

NATIVITY CYCLE PLAY IS PRESENTED

Vincent Club and Students of B. C. in Production

The Nativity Cycle of 11th century mystery plays was presented by members of the Vincent Club and Boston College students, under the auspices of Community Service of Boston, in the lecture hall at the Boston public library last evening.

Mayor Curley and Mrs. Curley were present and saw their son, James M. Jr., student at Boston College, in the character of King Herod. With the three wise men, played by Paul R. Henchey, William Killian and Hendry A. Smith, the son of the mayor shared honors.

Miss Louise James as Mary, Miss Evelyn Gardiner as Gabriel and Miss Ida L. Blackburn and Miss Mildred Milton appeared as angels. The singing was by members of the Boston College Glee Club. The costumes, representative of the century, were designed by Elizabeth H. Sullivan.

In the production of the cycle the officials of the public library and J. Philip O'Connell, director of public celebrations, co-operated. In addition to those already named other members of the cast included Laurence Blackburn, James T. Murphy, Thomas A. Watson, Harold Frederick Lindgreen, Charles Prescott, Fred Sweet, Peter Smith, Joseph Quinn, Thomas O'Brien, James T. Smith, Henry Barry, C. E. Kelley, Charles A. Maher.

MEDALS FOR HUMANE POSTERS

Pupils in Grammar Grades Above the Third, and Junior High Schools, Invited to Submit Designs Illustrating Kindness to Animals

Every pupil in the public and parochial schools above the third grammar grade, and in the Junior High, is offered an opportunity to win an award for a poster representing kindness to animals. Instead of cash prizes offered in previous years, after consulting with the Commissioner of Education and the director of art education, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has decided to award medals, specially designed by Raymond Porter of the Normal Art School, to those who submit the most

meritorious posters. These medals will be awarded in every grade and in every school participating in the contest. The results will be announced early in December to Animals Week, April 13 to 18.

The posters may or may not contain the words "Be Kind to Animals," the dates of Be Kind to Animals Week, or of Humane Sunday, April 19. Brief sentences or mottoes may also be used, but each poster should tell its own story in the picture. The drawings may be pencil or crayon, pen and ink, cut-out paper or silhouette, water-color or charcoal. The use of colors is strongly recommended. The drawings must be on cardboard or heavy paper, not less than 14 x 18 inches, and shipped flat, not later than Friday, April 3, and preferably earlier. The name of the contestant, name and address of the school, and the number of the grade must be plainly written in the upper right corner on the back

of each poster. The prize-winning posters will be on exhibition at the Fine Arts Department, Boston Public Library, April 13-19, and the best of them will be sent to the American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y., to compete for prizes offered in the national contest.

All posters should be sent to Guy Richardson, secretary, 180 Longwood avenue, Boston.

Royal B. Farnum, State director of art education and principal of the Normal Art School, says: "Posters offer a valuable opportunity for expression in art classes of the public schools. Children are particularly interested in animals and the humane appeal strikes a note of sympathy in the children's hearts. Combining this note with their drawing and design work offers an excellent opportunity for stimulating right thinking and creative imagination in appealing to human sympathy for

our dumb animals. Any work which our schools can do along these lines should be doubly valuable."

Dr. Fayson Smith, Commissioner of Education, says: "I believe the proposed plan of enlisting the interest of children in humane education through the drawing of posters will prove most stimulating. I am very glad to express my interest in it."

By Subercaseaux



St. Francis Discovering his Vocation

Included in the Exhibition of Water Colors, by Unique South American Artist, at the Public Library

BOSTON POST, FRIDAY,

DECEMBER 19, 1924

Hub Library Ranks 10th in World List

The newest list of the biggest libraries of the world gives first place to the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris, instead of to the New York Public Library or the British Museum, which are popularly supposed to own the most books. The leading five on the list are the Bibliotheque, with 3,500,000 volumes; the Library of Congress in Washington, 2,918,256 volumes; Public Library, New York, 2,637,505 volumes; British Museum, 2,500,000 volumes; Harvard University, 2,101,000 volumes. Among the leading 10, Yale University has ninth place and the Boston Public Library 10th. Of 53 libraries in the world with at least 500,000 volumes, 16 are in the United States.

STUDENTS AND DEBUTANTES APPEAR IN 11TH CENTURY MYSTERY PLAY

Pageant, Given at Public Library Lecture Hall, to Be Presented at Parkman Bandstand on Christmas Eve With Larger Cast



Top, Shepherds and Angels. Left to Right—Peter Smith, Fred Sweet, Charles Prescott, Brita Oppell, Ida L. Blackburn, Mildred Mitton. Below, Left—Angel Gabriel, Miss Evelyn Gardiner; Madonna, Miss Louise James. Right—Herod, James M. Curley Jr.

The Nativity Cycle of the 11th century mystery plays was presented in the afternoon and evening yesterday at the Boston Public Library lecture hall under the auspices of the Community Service of Boston, Mrs. Eva Whiting White director, in cooperation with the officials of the Public Library and J. Philip O'Connell, director of public celebrations.

It is the same pageant which with a larger cast will be presented at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common Christmas Eve.

The pageantry depicted epochal folk tales which grew up about the birth of the Christ Child. There are six plays in all: "The Annunciation," "The Nativity," "Shepherds' Play," "Meeting of the Three Wise Men," "Herod's Play," and "Adoration of the Three Kings." They were adapted by the Yorkshire Players and translated into modern English by Rev. E. E. Oggood.

Effective Lighting Effects

Miss Joy Higgins of the Community Service of Boston directed the production.

W. R. Brewster of the Public Library was in charge of the effective lighting; H. P. Undergreen of the Decorative Art Studio was in charge of the stage setting and also was in the cast, and Ida L. Blackburn was property mistress. Elizabeth H. Sullivan designed and executed the elaborate costumes.

In the cast were members of the dramatic department of Boston College, members of the senior class of Harvard University and debutantes from the Bay. The Potter Theatrical Company, members of the Federation of Churches, A. P. Nordin and T. J. Flynn assisted in the coaching.

Louise James, who was the Virgin Mary, is one of this season's debutantes, and her cousin, Evelyn Gardiner, played the Angel Gabriel who came to her in "The Annunciation."

James M. Curley Jr., Mayor Curley's son, was cast in the part of Herod.

In the 11th and 12th centuries mystery and miracle plays were regularly given in many English churches. In the larger churches of the day the mysteries were produced in the chancel;

later they were moved outdoors and center on Corpus Christi Day.

Yesterday the intent was "to preserve the reverential atmosphere of the unschooled folk of an earlier day, retaining the anachronisms of the 11th century, and at the same time making use of modern lightening and scenic devices." Candles were used for lighting the hall instead of the usual electric lights, and there was strong incense in the air.

The cast comprised Lawrence Blackburn, James E. Murphy, Ida L. Blackburn, Mildred Mitton, Thomas A. Watson, Louise James, Evelyn Gardiner, Harold Frederick Undergreen, Charles Prescott, Fred Sweet, Peter Van, Henry A. Smith, James M. Curley Jr., Joseph Quinn, Thomas O'Brien, James T. Smith, Henry Barry, E. P. Kelly and Charles A. Maher. In the double quartet of the Boston College Glee Club which participated are Murphy, Daniel Healey, W. C. Blankenship, C. P. Heffernan, G. F. Connors and E. J. Stang.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1924

BOSTON RUSHES TO DICTIONARY

Books of Synonyms Also
as Popular Here as in
Western Cities

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE FAD RESPONSIBLE

Boston dwellers are buying dictionaries as never before. Booksellers' estimates yesterday on the increase in sales of dictionaries, synonym handbooks and Roget's Thesaurus ranged from 50 to 1000 per cent., with a great majority putting it at the latter figure. And cross-word "puzzletis" is solely to blame. Demand for the large and expensive unabridged editions equals, and in some cases exceeds, that for the abridged books.

In one store at least the demand for the large volumes was so great that it was found impossible to obtain promised copies from the publishers before the first of the year.

THINKS WELL OF FAD.

At Little, Brown & Company on Beacon street, Hugh Brown was one of those who placed the increase in sales at about 1000 per cent., this holding true for synonym books and the thesaurus as well as dictionaries. He predicted that if the demand kept up, a very real and definite good would have been accomplished by the cross-word puzzle, namely, that people as a whole would gain an increased understanding of words and a wider vocabulary.

Yesterday a Boston Herald reporter made a tour of the principal bookstores of the city, and before he had half completed his job was well able to answer for the store manager when asked, "Have you had any unusual demand for dictionaries, synonym books, and the like?"

The experience of the Boston Public Library differed much from that of Western libraries, where in some places cross-word puzzle enthusiasts had been denied use of dictionaries because the demand was so heavy, and in others were lined up and given five minutes' piece at a dictionary.

Charles F. D. Heiden, librarian at the Boston institution, classed the cross-word puzzle as a good thing, infinitely more valuable than "Mah-jongg" and other fads. He said they had experienced quite an increase in the use of dictionaries, but that it was nothing that could not easily be met. It is not, in his opinion, because the puzzles do not enjoy as wide a vogue here as in other parts of the country, but rather that more Boston people have good dictionaries in their homes than do residents of the West.

Exhibit Watercolor Paintings of Life of St. Francis at Library



"FRANCIS PREACHING TO THE TURKS"
One of a series of remarkable paintings by Pedro Subercaseaux being exhibited at the Boston Public Library.

Water color paintings of the Life of St. Francis by Pedro Subercaseaux, the Chilean artist, make up a most comprehensive, as well as beautiful and important exhibition at the Boston Public Library. The paintings, 39 in number, illustrate most graphically the life of this beloved saint. They are painted not only with masterly artistic execution but with a certain indescribable feeling of sanctity and vision. The artist spent much time, living in the small towns and barren mountains of Franciscan Italy where he found the very atmosphere and learned about his beloved saint. Since completing this series of paintings he joined the Order of St. Benedict at the Monastery on the Isle of Wight, where his days are now spent in the ordinary activities of a Benedictine monk. He still finds time for his art, however, and is now painting a series of pictures to go over the altars of the church.

The pictures are to go into a book of the "St. Francis D'Assisi," which is being published by Marshall Jones Company of Boston.

THE SUNDAY HERALD

SUNDAY, DEC. 28, 1924.

BOSTON EXHIBITIONS

At the Boston Public Library, art department, are shown water colors illustrating the life of St. Francis of Assisi by Mr. Subercaseaux, a Chilean painter, with family connections at the Vatican, who several years ago made careful studies of the landscape background surviving from St. Francis's time and who has painted episodes of saintly life in formal and yet spirited way. One would say that as decoration and as human documents these works of Mr. Subercaseaux suffer by comparison with the very beautiful drawings of the life of St. Francis of Assisi which Boutel de Monvel made some years ago. These were the very acme of illustrative art and book-page decoration. Mr. Subercaseaux's storytelling is not so distinguished as the great Frenchman's but he gives something that is quite lacking from Boutel's depictions: a sense of the actual architecture and landscape amidst which the gentle St. Francis must have moved.

Also at the public library are water color drawings made last summer on the Yugoslav side of the Adriatic by Frank A. Bourne. These are spontaneous and clever notes of travel, with special emphasis on the wonderful old architecture of Ragusa.

Boston Sunday Globe, December 28, 1924.

TEACH YOUNG TO RESPECT BOOKS

Poster Exhibits Will Be Sent to Branches of Public Library Appealing for Better Care of Volumes—Children Contribute Original Drawings

So productive of good results has been a recent library poster campaign for the better care of books that a new set of posters on this subject recently has been prepared by the branch system of the Boston Public Library, its initial display having been made during Children's Book Week.

These exhibits will be sent to the various branches for a week or more and during this time the appeal of the posters will be supplemented by talks to the children on the better care of books, either at the library or the neighboring schools.

How a proper respect for books could be taught has been worked out in this poster campaign by Miss Marion A. McCarthy, who has charge of the upkeep of books in the branch library.

The contrast between a soiled, torn book and one that is fresh and clean makes a strong appeal. So mounted on the same poster, is a disheveled book with all the earmarks of abusive treatment, and also one in good condition, the question being asked, "Which do you prefer to read?"

Respect for the printed book is taught by showing its wonder and beauty. To this end are mounted on a placard, pictures of the frescoes in the Congressional Library at Washington, illustrating the evolution of the book. Thus, by learning of the makeshifts resorted to in early times in order to record deeds and events, the child is brought to a realization of the value of books.

Ideas Differ as to "Safe Place"

The two outstanding points that librarians have emphasized in their work for better treatment of books is that the children must have clean hands and that they must find "a safe place" for the books which they take home—somewhere out of the reach of the baby and the dog. But where is this safe place to be found in homes where there is no book shelf? The librarians have suggested as safe places a high shelf or a bureau drawer. The children have different ideas, and the most frequently chosen "safe places," according to the report of social workers in tenement districts, are the oven and the icebox. A book returned in a charred condition gave mute evidence that its resting place had been the former.

In many cases the teachers have joined with the librarians in this work for the better care of books. Pupils from the Harvard School in Charlestown were sent to see the library posters, and then to originate posters of their own, this being part of the class

work in drawing. In West Roxbury, at the Robert Gould Shaw School, the work of poster-making was linked up with the study of civics, the lesson in the care of books being interpreted as the duty one owes in the protection of public and city property. Also the Blackington School of Orient Heights used the project of poster-making.

One child very realistically illustrated the principle of clean hands by drawing the outlines of two hands, one smeared with ink and the other clean. Then there is the drawing of a small boy with one hand grasping a lollipop and the other a bag of candy, all of which indicates that sticky hands deface clean books. That soap is not more beneficial to books than is candy is brought out in this rhyme:

A bad little soap
Spilled some soap
And spoiled the books
Of some good books.

In several of the verses the idea is brought out that books are friends and must be treated accordingly.

Wrong Treatment in "Jack's Home"

Michael Cerella of the eighth grade at the Harvard School, in presenting what he labels "Jack's Home," illustrates very completely in Jack's arrangement, the wrong treatment of books. There is the ink-well threateningly placed on top of a book. One book is laid face-open, and a smaller book is carelessly placed inside a large one—both back-breaking procedures. Rough treatment is indicated by covers dangling from books and in one case hanging over the shelf. Instead of being compactly arranged on the shelf, the books everywhere are helter skelter.

"Bill's Home," on the other hand, is quite straight. So also is there much contrast in the appearance of brother's library and sister's, the caption on the poster reading, "brother made a good library—but look at his books and sister's."

The children for their part have responded very readily to this method of teaching the care of books. A "scrap" in the North End branch was caused by one boy having constituted himself the champion of the value of books.

"Teacher," he explained, "that boy was breaking the book's back."

These quotations taken from compositions on the care of books, written by children at the Eliot School in the North End, show a comprehensive grasp of the idea of the great value of books:

"When a person owns a gem of any kind, he naturally guards it with utmost care. Why, then, do people maltreat such precious things as books?" "It has taken some people almost a lifetime to make a book, but only one day for some baby's mischievous hand to destroy it."

Boston Transcript, December 27, 1924

A CENTENNIAL

The One Hundredth Anniversary of Puvils de Chavannes Commemorated in France

The centennial of the birth of one of France's greatest artists, Puvils de Chavannes, has by no means passed unnoticed. Various articles have appeared in the French periodicals and extended comment has been made upon an artist for whom Boston must necessarily, because of the splendid murals in the Public Library, feel an especial homage and veneration. On Dec. 14, at Lyons, a child was born who, perhaps more truly than any artist of modern times, was to revive the great tradition of mural painting.

Puvils's Boston murals show more than any work by contemporary artists the real province of the mural decorator. That such a form of painting is distinct from that employed in the easel picture, which becomes a definite end in itself, is quite evident. An appreciation of the work by the Frenchman leads likewise to a realization of the faults of Abbey's vastly more spectacular mural paintings in an adjoining room at the Library. The "Holy Grail" series dominate and engross because of their vividly portrayed story. The work of the Frenchman retires, enriches and enhances the room where it is situated without in anywise competing, as it were with the activities of the hour. As we stride these paintings, the fragments by Botticelli in the Louvre, or the murals on the ancient walls of Pompeii we realize what "decoration" may really be and that most of our modern wall paintings are little more than out-and-out illustrations done on a large scale.

Two great names illumine the nineteenth century in France: Delacroix (1798-1863), Puvils de Chavannes (1824-1898). Each was in a distinct sense a master of decoration. When the latter was born Delacroix had but just placed on exhibition his "Massacres de Sejo," which was shown together with three landscapes by Constable who was coming into vogue in France. Thirty-nine years later when Delacroix was passing from the scene Puvils was exhibiting at the Salon de L'Industrie his "Bellum et Concordia," which brought from the critic, Théophile Gautier, the cold remark that the artist's "ambition exceeded his talent."

Eventually the dreams of Puvils came to decorate the walls of his country, and great works by him are to be found in Amiens, Marseilles, Poitiers, Lyon, Rouen and finally in the last twenty years of his life he made the Pantheon decorations portraying the life of Saint Genevieve, also the great Sorbonne murals.

H. P.

Boston Herald, Dec. 28, 1924

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Also at the public library are water color drawings made last summer on the Jugoslav side of the Adriatic by Frank A. Bourne. These are spontaneous and clever notes of travel, with special emphasis on the wonderful old architecture of Ragusa.

New York Times, Dec. 28, 1924.



ONE OF THE OLDER GENERATION OF FRENCH SCULPTORS: JULES DESBOIS in His Paris Studio, With the Monument to Puvils de Chavannes to Be Dedicated Late This Month, a Copy of Which Will Be Erected in Boston. (Bonnes, From Times Wire World Photos.)

Boston Post, December 30, 1924.

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

Do not fail to see Subercaseaux's paintings of the life of Saint Francis, now on exhibition at the Boston Public Library. They are unusual. Not since Titso's paintings of the Life of Christ have we seen such a sympathetic interpretation in the field of Christian Art. There is a striking analogy presented by the careers of these two artists. Both gained considerable measure of success in their secular paintings, but it was only when possessed by the religious impulse that the genius of each came to its supreme expression.

One does not feel in a critical mood when looking at these Subercaseaux paintings. You enter into the story they tell. You see the youthful Saint Francis with his mother, and feel that he must have inherited from her his beautiful spirit. You watch him as, gaily clad, he is feasting and making merry with his thoughtless companions.

And then you see him when a new vision has come into his life, and he strips himself of every worldly possession, and renounces all aid from his earthly father. You follow him through the various steps of his career. You see the fierce wolf crouching submissively before him, and watch him as he preaches his sermon to the birds, clustered about him in multitudes. Most impressive of all is that later scene where St. Francis received "The Stigmata," as the painting is named.

Subercaseaux was born in Rome, in 1859, where his father held a diplomatic position. The family was a Chilean one. He commenced the serious study of painting in the Royal School of Art at Berlin, and at the age of 17. Later he studied in Rome and in Paris. It was at Santiago, Chile, that most of his pictures were painted. They dealt largely with the history of Chile.

In 1911 he visited Assisi, and became possessed with a longing to interpret pictorially the life of Saint Francis. The spell of Umbria and of its legends was upon him. He followed in the footsteps of Saint Francis, not only over much of Italy, but to the Holy Land itself. Thus he made the studies for the paintings we are now permitted to see. Now he has himself become a monk, but he still finds time for some painting.

Boston Transcript, Dec. 31, 1924.

"Sources of Information in Boston and Its Vicinity" were discussed at a meeting in the staff lecture room of the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon. Source-sheets and card-catalogues were exhibited. The program called for special discussion by the following citizens, each serving as sponsor of the particular field of knowledge set before his or her name: Art, Mrs. Allen Chamberlain; education, Charles A. Gates; engineering, George S. Maynard; everyday English, George W. Lee; music, Mrs. William Arms Fisher; recreation, Harry S. Upham; resources Catalogued, Frank H. Chase.

All in attendance were urged to maintain contact with the members and work of the Extension Service Committee, which meets on Tuesday afternoons at four o'clock in the library's office throughout the greater part of the year, with special meetings for exhibit and general discussion on an oddly chosen date—the fifth Tuesday of the month—which occurs about four times a year.

Boston Post. December 29, 1924

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JANUARY 4, 1925



Coupon for
HAPPY TRIBE

Every boy and girl reader of
a paper who wishes to join the
Go-Hawks Happy
Tribe, of
which James
Whitcomb Riley
was the First
Big Chief, can
secure his offi-
cial button and membership
by sending a 2-cent stamp
with your name, age and ad-
dress with this coupon. Address
Sunday Herald. Over 125-
members!

MOTTO

"To Make the World a
Happier Place."

PLEDGE

"I will honor and protect
my country's flag."
"I promise to help some-
one every day. I will try to
protect the birds, all dumb
animals, trees and plants."



ANCES G. CRAFTS of South-
ampton, Ct., sends us a mixed
puzzle that you'll enjoy trying. I
sure. Arrange the letters of each
word in their correct order and they
spell the name of different char-
acters in the Bible. I will give you
answers next week, so see how
well you can work out today.

- 1-Uajse
- 2-Emalsu
- 3-Somes
- 4-Heoslp
- 5-Jboca
- 6-Mbaahar
- 7-Aisac
- 8-Ohuata

THE SQUAW LADY

SYNOPSIS

Editor Shirley wishes to make a trip
with a friend but hesitates to leave his
mother alone. Jack Carroll and the Go-
Hawks decide to look after Mrs. Shir-
ley during the editor's absence and he
departs feeling his mother will not be
lonely. Jack spends a week at the Shir-
ley home, then, in turn, Donald, Piggy
and Tinker. After a bob-ride Mrs.
Shirley brings little lame Jimmie home
for a visit. Prudence and Patience also
spend a week with the Squaw Lady.
Jimmie takes the Go-Hawks to a re-
hearsal at the theatre, where his father
works, and the children stay on to the
matinee. After their day at the theatre,
Patience longs to become an actress and
suggests that they give a benefit per-
formance for Jimmie. The Go-Hawks
call on the Squaw Lady, who offers a
vacant room upstairs for the perform-
ance, and the children have their first
rehearsal, with Patience as the leading
lady. Donald objects to grandmothers
using spinning wheels, though Patience
has planned such a scene in their play.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY.

(Continued from Last Sunday)

All of the Go-Hawks were to be
on hand by 15 minutes after 6, and
the curtain, providing it worked all
right, was to be raised at 7. Mrs.
Shirley had consented to be the
grandmother at the spinning-wheel
whenever they wished. Patience as-
sured her by so doing she could take
the place of the potted palm, which
had been used that day at the Cres-
cent. "That was a spring scene, and
I suppose that is why they wanted
something green in it, but this will
have home scenes, so a grandmother
will look just right."

"It shall be as you wish, Patience,
for if you need me to take the place
of the palm I am willing."

Patience and Prudence spent much
thought on the costumes, and bor-
rowed freely from whomever would
lend. Donald, as the villain, pro-
vided himself with a fierce mus-
tache, made out of a strand of hair
from the tail of his father's saddle-
horse. His face was painted white
with dark shadows beneath his eyes,

raised. Instantly the audience re-
solved itself into a hushed silence.
There sat the grandmother at her
spinning-wheel, while her daughter,
in the person of Prudence, busied
herself about the room. She had a
little difficulty in managing her long
skirts, and it was a bit disconcert-
ing to have the audience giggle
when she bemoaned the wayward-
ness of her only daughter, who, as
nearly as the listeners were able to
make out, was about to run away
with the villain instead of marry-
ing the Sunday school superinten-
dent—"a perfect young man, who
does not chew nor drink nor swear.
His fresh young face shows how
good he is. Gaze upon him."

These words were the signal for
Jack to enter, who begged, "Where
is she? Oh, where is she? I thought
she would teach my infant class, but,
alas, she was not there." This, the
author thought, was very fine, and
a good plan to contrast a villain
with the superintendent of a Sun-
day school.

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Company.)

(Continued Next Sunday)

My Dog's Name



PUNCH, Phyllis Baker, Newton,
Mass.

LETTERS FROM UNCLE SAM'S MAIL POUCH

WE are sorry Sylvia's dog ran
away.

Dear Happy—I would like to join
the Happy Tribe. I am 6½ years
old and would like my name put in
the Happy Tribe Directory. I used
to have a dog, but he ran away.
It is so hard to wait from Sunday
to Sunday for Happyland. A new
Go-Hawk, SYLVIA WINSLOW.
1 Perrin road, Brookline, Mass.

THIS Texas Go-Hawk is planning
to start a tribe.

Dear Happy—I would like to be
a Go-Hawk and would also like to
correspond with other members.
Happy, there are lots of boys living
around here that would love to join
the Go-Hawks and I am going to
start a branch of the Happy Tribe.
I am 11 years old and in the fifth
grade. I love pets. I am following
all the ways to be a good Go-Hawk.
WALTER REECE.
Paris, Tex.

PEGGY is very friendly to cats.
Dear Happy—I am 10 years old.
I go to Sunday school every Sunday.
I enjoy reading the Happyland page
very much. I have a cat of my own
and one stray cat that came to our
house. There are several Go-Hawks
in our room at school. I have no
brothers or sisters and would like to
correspond with other members of
the Go-Hawk Tribe. Your affection-
ate little friend,
PEGGY FULTON.
Piedmont, Mo.

ISN'T it nice that Virginia goes so
regularly to Sunday school?

Dear Happy—I am most 9 years
old and am in the fourth grade at
school. I have been to Sunday school
every Sunday for over a year. I read
the Happyland page every week and
would like to be a Go-Hawk. I have
a kitten named Betty and my brother
has a dog named Pete. Yours truly,
VIRGINIA McDONALD.

602 Third street,
Ocean City, N. J.

Boston Post, December 29, 1924

Exhibit Watercolor Paintings

C. I. of St. Francis at Library

PAGE TWELVE

D

THE SUNDAY HERALD, BOSTON, JANUARY 4, 1925

CROSS-WORD PUZZLERS MAKE LIBRARY DICTIONARIES FLY

"Driest Reading in World" Suddenly Spurts Into Astonishing Popularity—Hundreds Every Evening Besiege Copley Square Book Mint as Court of Last Resort in "Doing the Squares"—This Latest Fad May Be Fickle, Like Others Before It, but It Can't Be Called "Frothy"—Attendants Amazed at Earnestness of New Browsers.

The dignified Boston Public Library is fast turning into a cross word puzzle factory. Nightly hundreds of people in all walks of life gather at the great institution to work out the perplexing little puzzles of black and white squares. If best sellers were to be determined through books used at the library these days, Roget's Thesaurus and various dictionaries would be far in the van. Of course, the cross word puzzle contest carried on by The Boston Traveler and The Sunday Herald gives an added impetus to this condition, and certainly tremendous vocabularies are in the making at the Boston Public Library every evening.

By ALBERT D. BARKER

The Boston Public Library can be regarded in a number of lights—as a building of imposing architecture, as an art gallery, as a temple of deep learning, or as a measure of what people are thinking about.

Just now, as one strolls through the lofty reading room, one finds a veritable cross-word factory.

Scattered here and there, afternoon and evening, amid college students, those engaged in research and those who merely kill time, are always to be found the cross-word puzzlers. For hundreds of them the library has become the court of last resort—for a large share of them the final check-up that brings the coveted puzzle prize a step nearer.

Let there be a new interest, mental or sentimental, or a new fad, and the Public Library soon shows it. Fashions in books are as fickle with the floating population of the library reading room as fashions in women's wear.

But the present fashion at the library differs from most. It may one day have proved to have been fickle, but it is not frothy in its manifestations. For it is putting into use, to an extent not noted for a long time before, the driest reading to be found outside a tract. It is wearing out the dictionary.

"Put Sugar Coating on It and It Becomes Play"

"If anybody had told me that people who are seldom seen here should come in regularly for the purpose of studying Webster, or of running down a slender trail of facts in a 12-volume encyclopedia," said a library attendant, "I simply would not have believed it. And much less would I have believed it if I had been told that this new enthusiasm for mere facts would have resulted from the desire to show a puzzle that it couldn't beat you. It's the same old story: give study an objective, no matter how trifling, and put a

sugar coating on it, and it becomes play."

Inspecting the puzzlers at the Public Library gives rise to all sort of reflections. Some are frank about it; others secretive. Here and there one sees a puzzler with his favorite paper spread out on the table, but folded so as to bring uppermost the most recent brain-teaser. Having gone to the circulating desk and carted away one of its mountainous dictionaries, he is all armed. With furrowed brow, and frantic burrowing into the forgotten lore of school days, he fumblingly and bit doubtfully thumbs the leaves. It is plain to see that he is on the trail of a synonym, but doesn't know just where to find it. He is persevering, however, and at last carefully folds his newspaper and departs. Quite often he is so intent on the main objective that he forgets to take the dictionary back to its proper place.

TRIES TO BE DIFFIDENT

Quite different, and in the majority, however, is the diffident person—generally between youth and middle age—who is preparing a thesis, looking up a point in history, or getting somebody's slant on the relations between capital and labor. He is doing anything but piecing out a cross-word puzzle. On no! Nothing like that for him!

Nevertheless, he brings in a little slip of paper on which are noted the four or five knotty words that he just hasn't been able to dig out of his mental store. So he drifts around the shelves till he comes to the corner in which repose all sorts of dictionaries, covering both general language and specific fields. Then he begins, with nonchalant air, his search for "the Etruscan equivalent of a peristyle," "the device that keeps a catboat from making leeway," "the farthest forward cut in a side of beef," "the scientific name for white oak," and "the bean from which is expressed an oil for medicinal purposes."

Before he is through he has learned more in one session than he ever did in school. He has dipped into ancient architecture, naval architecture, aboriginal culture and medicine. His disgust at the simplicity of the answers, once he finds them, is amusing to see. But presently he recollects that he came there to "write a thesis," and, carefully picking up his valuable notes, contrives a dignified exit.

There is no institution on the face of

the globe that makes fewer restrictions than the library on the purposes, if not the methods, of the seekers after knowledge. You come in, say you want to know something—or other—maybe anything under the sun. The attendants help you to find it; the last thing they ask is why you want to know what you want to know. Yet, many a cross-word puzzle enters very apparently under the impression that there's something frivolous about looking up words to fill out blank squares, and that, if found out, he will either be smiled at or ushered to outer air. That explains many of the slips of paper furiously brought into the library reading room, and the inclination of some to browse around without consultation with the attendants.

NOT ALWAYS SOLITARY

There is, however, no way to tell the puzzlers from non-puzzlers. They have all sorts of noses, eyes and brows. They are of any age, from the giggling to the paled. And they are of both the well-known sexes. Nor are they always solitary.

Around the couple in their early 20's that gravitates toward the dictionary corner it is not difficult to weave a bit of romance. He is dressed in the best ready-made style; she in modish garb—indeed attractive, as she peers a bit apprehensively from under the little bell-crowned hat. She plainly has a sense of doing or being something that

mere outsiders might become weary about.

They say you can't tell, but odds are on her being a bride. And when she acts a bit like the bridegroom—quite sedate enough yet to be truly agreeable as she snugs herself into a seat—she knows herself into a seat. From some mysterious source she extracts a slip of paper on which

brief consultation, and he walks, with the air of a man who is familiar with books, to the shelves, extracts a volume and peeps into it. She looks on anxiously. And so it goes for half an hour.

Of course, you can't tell, but just the same there's evidence. A newly married couple. The sort that likes books, but have not as yet even a family dictionary in their three small rooms. It's

not a completely furnished apartment either. If they can only win one of those prizes! (Watson, the needle!)

MANY IN BOOKLESS STATE

The chap who murmured one day that "everybody should own a book" probably had in mind the considerable division of the public that is in a bookless state. Books were never sold so fast and furiously as today, but among

many that come to a library—generally those who live in restricted quarters—it is plain that scarce a four-foot shelf could be filled from their possessions. In any event, if they have a book, it's not a dictionary.

Another type of puzzlers seen in the library is a type always seen there. They are so much at home that they never hesitate to take out the paper and display for the curious the square of squares. It is easy to imagine that most of these have grown into a solitary elderliness. Perhaps not studious ones, or even dabbler readers, they today find in the library the warmth, the touch with other folk, and the touch with the world of reality and romance that has been denied them in their daily round. They have become plodding but regular readers—some dipping now here, now there, others finding a new interest and pursuing it along well defined lines. And most of this type have taken up the cross-word puzzle, perhaps less as a time-killer than as a director of their effort. For them one puzzle a day is as necessary as breakfast; more can be taken up with indifference.

Every new spirit of interest in reading, searching or studying at the library has, however, its less appealing side. In any group of people it is far too easy to find a few who regard themselves first, and others last, or not at all. So it is not surprising that one patron of the library should have become wearied

at the necessity of leaving his room every evening to walk to the library and work out the puzzle. With excellent discrimination, he selected a well known thesaurus and two other reference books, and departed.

VOLUMES VANISH

His hall bedroom these winter evenings presumably has become his study, but library attendants are hoping he will look up, while he is engaged in puzzling, certain synonyms for "thiev-ery" and put in a bit more serious study on the antonyms. Sad to say, though, he is not alone; other reference books that might be handy home helps in puzzling have disappeared. The attendants accordingly are developing the cold and observant eye.

"It's amusing, too, to hear some of the telephone requests," says an attendant. "Plenty of folks are too tired or something to come in and look things up. I don't doubt they are even too tired to look them up in their own dictionaries at home. So they call up and inquire—but when they do, they go through a series of mental contortions to disguise their purpose. You wouldn't give it a second's thought, or become even amused over it, if they asked you things that nobody would be expected to know. But it's different when they shoot questions at you that are so simple you thought the answers were a matter of common knowledge."

One miss called up to inquire what "another word for eagle's nest" was. The attendant immediately summoned up "nirgle." Turning from the phone, he remarked, with a wink, that the young lady said—emphasis on "said"—that she was working on a school theme and didn't care to use the same word twice in the same paragraph. Such attention to style!

NEW RULE NOT UNLIKELY

The library officials are always most courteous in giving what information they can over the telephone to those who are legitimately short of time or of opportunity to help themselves, but it is easy to see that if too many request for "a short word for cat" come in, there may have to be a new rule. "George" lived a slang generation or two ago, but there are still plenty of people ready and willing to "let George do it."

Most of them, however, make it a point of pride to work out their own puzzles. They have the same sort of touchiness about proffers of assistance that is evinced by the schoolboy with a bit of new-found knowledge or dexterity. What is done must be their own work entirely.

So the puzzlers, after all, come but little in touch with the veteran attendants of the Public Library. They come in, find their seats, get their bearings, open one of the dictionaries—and go to it. And when they are done, they depart with an air of, "Well, that's that, now I can do as I please the rest of the evening."

For it is undeniably true—if the puzzlers at the library are not vastly different from their brethren who have dictionaries at home—for hundreds of the cross-word knitters a puzzle a day has become a self-imposed duty.



Husband and Wife Work 'Em Side by Side



What Jewel Comes from Siberia? Ponders the Student



The College Professor Finds His Fun



They are Doing it Says the Old Lady, "So I'm Going to"

Boston Post Jan. 6, 1925

Little Walks About Boston

BY WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN

The Suberenseaux paintings will remain on exhibition at the Boston Public Library this week. Now that the echoes of the Christmas carols are still sounding in our ears, it is interesting to pause before one of those paintings which is so closely associated with the carol, and with the Christmas story. It represents Saint Francis bending over the Christmas crib at Greccio, with the Christ Child half-enfolded in his arms, while a multitude of the people of the neighborhood are crowding in behind him and gazing at the wondrous sight.

It is related that in the year 1222 Saint Francis, while journeying from Rome, stopped over Christmas night at Greccio, and caused to be prepared there a manger, with an ox, and all the furnishings of a stable, to represent as far as possible the sacred night at Bethlehem. And it is stated that there was sung for the first time a Christmas carol.

The scene, as the artist depicts it, represents the moment when Giovanni, a friend of Saint Francis, who had assisted in the preparations, and was standing by its side, saw, or thought he saw, a beautiful child lying in the manger, and that as Francis bent over it, the babe awoke and stretched out its arms to him.

Art and poetry have found in Saint Francis a most congenial theme, and a continuing inspiration, from the time of Giotto down to the present day. Giorgione introduces his figure in the Castelfranco Altar-Piece, declared by Ruskin to be "one of the two most perfect pictures in existence." Dante sings of him in the XI. Canto of the Paradise. Our own Longfellow wrote of him his beautiful lines on "The Sermon of St. Francis."

BOSTON POST, FRIDAY,

JANUARY 2, 1925

As Others See Us

The Boston Public Library reports no increase in calls for the dictionary on account of cross word puzzles. The theory is that native puzzlers don't need it, and visitors seeking aid ask the nearest cop.—From the Detroit News.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1925

OPERA APPRECIATION COURSE

Six Lectures Will Be Given Preceding Visit of the Chicago Opera Company

"Appreciation of Opera" is the subject of the course which the division of university extension, Massachusetts department of education, has scheduled to open at the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at 5.15 P. M. In anticipation of the two weeks' engagement of the Chicago Opera Company. The program is arranged so that the lecture on each opera shall precede the first performance of that opera by a few days. The course will consist of six lectures. Each opera will be appropriately illustrated by piano, vocal and phonograph illustrations. All residents of Greater Boston interested in opera are eligible to enroll in the course.

Following is a list of the operas, the instructors who will lecture, and the dates on which the lectures are to be given:

Jan. 14, "Aida and Louise," Professor Walter R. Spaulding, music department, Harvard University.
Jan. 16, "Boris Godunoff," "Pelleas and Melisande" and "Tannhauser," Professor John Marshall, music department, Boston University.
Jan. 21, "Carmen," "Barber of Seville," "La Boheme," "Rigoletto," "Jewels of the Madonna," "Love of the Three Kings," Frederick Toye of the Boston Traveler.

Advance registrations will be received at Room 217, State House. Regular enrollment will take place before the first lecture on Jan. 14.

LAST WEEK TO SEE WATERCOLORS

Interest Manifested in St. Francis Series by Suberenseaux—Lecture at Public Library Thursday on Rocky Mountains by Rev. C. W. Casson

Owing to the interest manifested in the fifty original watercolors illustrating the life of St. Francis of Assisi, by Suberenseaux, the exhibition on the third floor of the Boston Public Library will be continued through Jan. 11, the director of the library announces.

On Thursday evening at eight o'clock Rev. Charles W. Casson will repeat, by request, his lecture on "A Rocky Mountain Hike: 9000 Miles Through the Beauty and Bigness of America." The lecture by Rev. Blessum has been cancelled, owing to the illness of Mr. Blessum.

Boston Transcript Jan. 7, 1925

A fortnight ago in Copley square one of the most learned and active leaders of the Boston Public Library's staff was suddenly confronted by the request, "What books have you got on Yucology?" Here was a poser. The librarian had never heard of this field of human knowledge. Put in these days of far-flung science who pretends to know every field of possible research? This might be some branch of medicine of which the librarian was not cognizant. It might be anthropological, zoological or astronomical. So, while every possible category of learning flashed through the librarian's mind, he stalled for time by asking the reader a counter question:

"Is there any particular author's works on Yucology which you wish to consult, or the Yucology of any particular man?"

"No," said the applicant. "Anyone's will do. You see I've got to make a speech on the life of a deceased friend, and I thought I'd read over some good samples of famous Yucologies."

Need the more familiar pronunciation be supplied for that distinguished branch of oratory, the eulogy? Certainly not to the nimble-minded solvers of cross-word puzzles. *Transcript Jan. 7, 1925*

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1925

TWELVE SYMPHONY LECTURES

Public Library Series Late Monday Afternoons on Remaining Concerts

A second series of lectures, with music, covering the final twelve concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will begin Jan. 10 at 4.45 P. M. in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Boylston street entrance. They are offered on the Mondays preceding the concerts by the Massachusetts Division of University Extension, in cooperation with the library, and are in charge of Richard G. Appel of the music division of the library.

Among those who will assist are Malcolm Lang, Professor John P. Marshall, Professor William C. Hoffman, Edward Ballantine and Thompson Stone. The lectures are intended for all those who wish to gain a keener appreciation of symphonic music, as well as for teachers and students of music. Wherever possible, lecturers or artists are engaged to assist in presenting numbers for which they are especially qualified. The first lecture is free to the public.

"PACIFISM OR PREPAREDNESS"

Dr. Herbert S. Johnson Will Speak Tuesday Afternoon in Public Library Lecture Hall

Dr. Herbert S. Johnson will speak on "Pacifism or Military Preparedness" in the lecture hall of the Public Library, Boylston street entrance, on Tuesday at 3 P. M. under the auspices of the patriotism committee of the National Civic Federation, composed of Mrs. Harold Murdock, chairman, Mrs. Paul M. Morgan of Worcester, Mrs. Francis E. Slattery of Boston, Miss Annie C. Stebbins and Miss Louise Stebbins of Springfield, Mrs. Herbert L. Tinkham of Brockton, Mrs. Joseph Warren of Milton, Mrs. Barrett Wendell of Boston and Mrs. Hayward Parker Whittington of Brookline. Collaborating organizations are the Boston section of the Council of Jewish Women, the League of Catholic Women, League of Jewish Women's Organizations, Massachusetts Public Interest League and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1925

Library Survey for Rarities Indorsed as Fruitful Project

Frank H. Chase of Boston Public Library Sees Greatest Field in College Collections—Recent "Discoveries" Stir Interest

Commenting upon the plea made in New York by Prof. John L. Gerig, executive officer of the department of romance languages at Columbia University, for an organized survey of the rapidly growing libraries of the United States in order that hidden treasures in the form of rare collections of books, manuscripts and letters which may have remained unnoticed might be restored to public interest, Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that he believed such discoveries were more likely to be made in college libraries than in city libraries.

When colleges and universities received requests for the purchase of books, Mr. Chase explained, large collections were acquired and, then, it took perhaps sometimes considerably more than a year to catalogue them even under general headings, to say nothing of the further labor involved in cataloguing them singly and in detail. He said that as purchase by libraries of collections frequently depended on an advantageous market, it was a difficult matter to keep cataloguing up-to-date.

Sudden Demand

Although rare books and manuscripts often seem "lost" in city libraries, Mr. Chase said, it is nearly impossible for them to become actually lost. Rare items, he explained, generally are kept in the special libraries which are smaller, less accessible to the casual public and therefore are protected even better than books in the general library.

It is a frequent occurrence in libraries, Mr. Chase added, to receive collections of old letters, which are catalogued en bloc. Thus, until some inquirer for some need of his own goes through the collection carefully, important letters may not be known to be a part of that collection. In the McClelland Lincoln Collection, now housed in its own room at the John Hay Library at Brown University, the cataloguing

of separate items has not been completed.

In the absence of William H. Lane, librarian of Widener Library at Harvard, an assistant said that much depends upon the conception of rarity. That frequently rarity in book or manuscript became an effect caused by need. A certain book or old letter, outwardly of only minor importance, may suddenly become of extraordinary value by reason of its importance to a specific research being conducted.

Recent "Discoveries"

He cited an instance recently come to light of requests from army officers for photostatic copies of the "American Troopers' Handbook." The pamphlet has been at Widener for some time, held only in the respect due any of the thousands of books and pamphlets in a general library. But when requests came for photostatic copies it was to be assumed that the pamphlet was rare. Although without special demand it might have lain for years without attracting notice, the demand summarily made it a rare publication.

Professor Gerig explained that notable discoveries have recently been made in Columbia Library as well as in many other libraries throughout the United States. He cited the discovery, for example, at the University of Michigan, of the collection of unedited Beaumarchais letters, the extensive collection of French drama of the Lintilhac Library purchased by Stanford University, the Storer collection of books, pamphlets, etc., on French literature of the 16th century purchased by Dartmouth College.

Such collections of pamphlets as the one which has reposed for many years in Virginia State Library relating to the Revolution and the Republic of 1848 would make it a profitable matter, Professor Gerig believes, for members of the romance section of the Modern Language Association of America to organize its own survey of the Nation's libraries.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1925

OPERA APPRECIATION LIBRARY COURSE TOPIC

In anticipation of the two weeks engagement of the Chicago Opera Company in Boston, a lecture course on "Appreciation of Opera" is to be given by the Massachusetts Department of Education, Division of University Extension, beginning next Wednesday at 5.15 p. m. in the Boston Public Library. The program is arranged so that the lecture on each opera will precede the first performance of that opera by a few days. The course will consist of six lectures with illustrations by piano, voice and phonograph.

The lectures are as follows: Jan. 14, "Aida" and "Louise," Prof. Walter R. Spaulding, music department Harvard University; Jan. 16, "Boris Godunoff," "Pelleas and Melisande" and the "Tannhauser," Prof. John Marshall, music department, Boston University; Jan. 21, "Carmen," "Barber of Seville," "Marschall-Bakeman, lecturer and teacher; Jan. 23, "Romeo and Juliet," "La Tosca," "La Boheme," Warren Storey Smith, music editor of the Boston Traveler; Jan. 28, "Faust," "Thais," "Madame Butterfly," Stuart Mason of the New England Conservatory of Music; and Jan. 30, "Rigoletto," "Jewels of the Madonna," "Love of the Three Kings," Frederick Toye of the Boston Traveler.

Boston Globe Jan. 13, 1925

EAST BOSTON DISTRICT

The four-act opera, "Cinderella in Flower Land," was creditably presented in Filton Hall last evening by the pupils of the Filton School under the direction of Miss Mabel J. Glendon of Winthrop, and will be repeated this evening. Miss Doris Becker in the title role, showed to advantage and was ably assisted by the rest of the cast. The costumes and scenery were attractive. The proceeds will be devoted to religious work.

Residents of Orient Heights are making overtures to the Public Library trustees to provide more convenient quarters for the reading room in that section. This branch was established 25 years ago and has never been enlarged to take care of the ever-increasing demands.

East Boston Next of Orphans will have its officers installed in Armory Hall this evening by a suite from Revere. Next Archie McInnes will succeed Philip J. Molloy as president.

CHANGES IN LIBRARY LECTURES

Arthur D. Ropes and Dr. Boris Morkovin Will Take Places of Speakers Unable to Be Present

Two changes, owing to illness, are announced in the regular lecture course at the Boston Public Library. On Thursday evening, Jan. 22, Arthur D. Ropes will give an illustrated talk on "Cycling Through Merrie England in Pre-War Days." In place of the lecture by Miss Page; and on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, Dr. Boris Morkovin, professor in Charles University, Prague, will give an address, with slides, on "Peasant and Decorative Arts of Czechoslovakia." In place of the lecture by James Ballance.

By request, the illustrated lecture on "A Rocky Mountain Hike: Nine Thousand Miles Through the Beauty and Bigness of America," by the president of the Field and Forest Club, Rev. Charles W. Casson, will again be given on Sunday evening, Feb. 15, at eight o'clock.

Boston Post Jan. 10, 1925

CROSS WORDS JAR LIBRARY

Police Officer Has to Soothe Noisy "Fans"

All was quiet yesterday in the reading rooms of the Public Library. All is usually that way, as a matter of regulation. But yesterday was in contrast to Thursday, when cross word puzzle "fans" went on somewhat of a rampage of emotion. The finding of the name of a Greek goddess in five letters and a Latvian river in nine brought such applause from a group of 200 of them that a special police officer attached to the library was forced to soothe the rabid enthusiasts after the pleading of the librarians had failed.

Boston Transcript Jan. 17, 1925

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1925

POE A WORD PUZZLER

Boston Public Library, on 116th Anniversary of His Birth, Has Exhibit of Letters and First Editions

Today is the 116th anniversary of Edgar Allan Poe's birth in Boston, in a house on Carver street, on the site of the present No. 62. There had been much uncertainty, and also controversy, about the date and place of his birth (it was long thought that he was born in 1811 in Baltimore), but after much patient research the question is now settled.

To celebrate the anniversary, an exhibition of the first editions and autograph letters of the poet has been arranged in the Barton room of the Boston Public Library. Especially in autograph letters, and also in letters to Poe from the "literati" of the period, the library is unusually rich. The Poe letters are part of the Griswold Collection, given to the library by the widow of the once famous New York editor, Rufus W. Griswold, was the first biographer of Poe. All the papers found in the home of the poet after his death were transferred, by his last request, to Griswold whom he wished to entrust with the task of a literary executor. It would be inopportune to speak here of Griswold's "Memoir," and of the bitter discussion it aroused; the Public Library is grateful to his widow for this invaluable collection which, perhaps, is the largest among all the single collections of Poe letters.

Professor James A. Harrison, in the second volume of his "Life and Letters of Edgar Allan Poe," published a large portion of these letters. But for many still unpublished data, the student of Poe has come to the Boston Public Library. It is interesting to read these letters; for while the poems and tales of the poet are wholly objective in tone, the letters are intensely personal and spontaneous, full of love and hatred, cheer and gloom. There is nothing which could equal these letters in their intimacy; they reveal Poe, the man, as he lived his daily life, in great financial difficulties, borrowing ten dollars here, twenty there, yet writing to his friend: "Depend upon it, Thomas, literature is the most noble of professions. . . . For my own part I am no reducing me from the path. I shall be a litterateur at least, all my life, nor would I abandon the hope which still leads me on for all the gold of California."

Solved Cryptographs as Editor

But not all the letters are so highly literary as that. A great many of them deal with the deciphering of cryptographs. While editor of "Graham's Magazine" in Philadelphia, Poe announced to the public that he would solve any riddle or secret writing sent to him. The puzzles arrived daily by dozens. And he really succeeded with the most difficult cryptographs, which increased his fame and—the circulation of the paper.

F. W. Thomas writes to him: "The enclosed cryptograph is from a friend of mine who thinks he can puzzle you. If you decipher it then you are a magician." Then follows the cryptograph, interlined with the solution in Poe's writing. It is perhaps worth while to quote it to show how highly developed was the art of word puzzling as early as in 1841. "In one of those peripatetic circum," reads the solution of the cryptic text, "I obtained a rustic whom we subjected to catechical interrogation respecting the characteristics of the edifice to which he was approximate with a volubility uncongealed by the frigorific powers . . . and so forth, with expressions like 'subsequent amalgamation.' 'enthusiastic encomiations.' The words are, evidently, all right. Poe found them out. But as to the meaning, the puzzle was hardly intended for solution."

Many an interesting passage could be quoted from these letters. In the exquisite, fastidious handwriting of the poet, these large blue sheets have a peculiar attraction for the visitor. Their monetary value is exceedingly high. Simple promissory notes (borrowing ten dollars) fetch now a price of over \$100; longer letters, especially those dealing with literary matters, range up to \$500-\$600; a signed manuscript copy of "Annabel Lee" was sold for \$1200. "From a bibliographical point of view, the most valuable among the books on exhibition is a large folio volume in brown covers, with the title-page: 'English notes, for extensive circulation, by Charles Dickens, Esq., Boston, Daily Mail Office, 1842.' The work is an answer to Charles Dickens' 'American Notes,' published in the same year, and is attributed to Poe. This pamphlet, sixteen pages in all, is extremely rare today. (It was a gift to the library, in 1890, by an anonymous person.) Three years ago, a copy was sold for \$800 in New York.

The library also possesses copies of both New York and London first editions of "Arthur Gordon Pym" (1838); that volume with the curious title: "The conchologist's first book: a system of testaceous malacology" (Philadelphia, 1839). The first edition of "Tales, Grotesques and Anecdotes" (Philadelphia, Lea & Blanchard, 1840) is quite rare today; bound in the original wrappers, the two volumes fetch high prices. The Wiley & Putnam edition of the Tales, a one-volume selection, is beautifully bound in red morocco, with gold tooling. Of "Tamerlane," the first book of Poe published in Boston in 1827, the library possesses a reprint with the facsimiles of the outside pages. Only a few copies of the original are extant. This little booklet, containing the juvenile pieces of the then eighteen years old poet, and printed by an obscure printer's apprentice, is one of the most expensive books in the English language. It stands at about the same sum as the Kilmarnock edition of Burns's poems.

The earliest piece by Poe in the possession of the library, and now on exhibition, is the poem, "First of May." Written in 1829, it was printed in the "Atlantic Souvenir" for 1830. But that copy of the Broadway Journal (Vol. 1, No. 6, Feb. 8, 1845) which contains the first print of "The Raven" will be perhaps of the greatest inherent interest to the admirers of Poe's poetry. Among the translations that of the Tales by Charles Baudelaire ("Histoires extraordinaires," 2 vols., 1869, first edition) and that of the Poems by Stéphane Mallarmé (with a portrait of Poe by Manet) are the most valuable.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1925

LECTURE ON STRAVINSKY

Victor Talking Machine Company Lends English Records for Educational Presentation Tomorrow

Phonograph records, made in England, and loaned for the occasion by the Victor Talking Machine Company, will be used at a lecture on Stravinsky to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library Wednesday afternoon at four.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is featuring Stravinsky on its program this week when the Russian composer will appear as soloist for the first time in Boston. Petrouchka and the Fire-Bird are the two numbers to be illustrated by the records. The lecture will be given by R. G. Appel of the music division. It will be open to the public.

Boston Post Jan 19, 1925

POE CHAMPION PUZZLE EDITOR

Birthday Exhibit Shows Proofs of His Skill

Edgar Allan Poe, whose 116th birthday will be celebrated today, was the champion cross word puzzle editor of his day.

Of course, Poe did not work cross word puzzles as we know them, but as editor of Graham's Magazine in Philadelphia he announced to the public that he would solve any riddle or secret writing sent him, and as the word-puzzles arrived daily by dozens, he did so, succeeding with the most difficult cryptographs and increasing the circulation of his paper with his own fame.

The Boston Public Library, in an exhibition of first editions and autograph manuscripts and letters of Poe which has been arranged in the Barton room there, shows documents—a great many of them, in fact—dealing with the deciphering of cryptographs. These cryptographs were the cross word puzzles of their day, so to speak, and Poe with his intensive learning and magnificent vocabulary solved literally everything in that line that was set before him.

Poe was born in a house on Carver street, Boston, where today the building No. 62 stands. It was thought for a long time that he was born in Baltimore, in 1811. But after much patient research, the question has been settled.

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1925

Boston and the Business School

With the new buildings of the Harvard Business School now pictured to the public substantially as they will rise "on the Boston side of the Charles," the time seems opportune for mention of a great special service which one of the buildings may some day render to Boston. The structure in question is the library of the school. Already the architects have given it the central and most commanding place in the school's physical plan. Moreover, report has it that this library is destined to become in the future the most comprehensive and commanding collection of business reference material that may be found anywhere in the world. Every possible source of data actively serviceable to the business community, whether in the two Americas or in the Old World, will be drawn upon to enrich the usefulness of the collection from week to week and from month to month, as new and immediately contemporaneous material is made available.

Such at least is the concept that has been set for the library of Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration. Just how may it become of directly important service to Boston? The idea has been broached in responsible circles—that a plan of cooperation be devised between the Business School and the Public Library of the city of Boston. For years there has been discussion of the establishment of a "Business Men's Branch" of the Boston Public Library at some centrally located point in the business district, preferably in the Boston Chamber of Commerce. What if such a branch should be created, with the city of Boston, through the trustees of the library, supplying the funds for its maintenance and operation, and with all the resources made available through it not only of the treasure-house in Copley square, but also of the great collections planned, and in part already existing, in the library of the Harvard Business School? Books and material in both libraries would be constantly within reach of the Boston business community, by rapid delivery service.

The merits of this plan—which has been sympathetically considered on both sides of the Charles—are overwhelmingly strong. The active value of a business library is not merely a question of the richness of its files and resources. Equally important, if not more important, is the skilled organization of the resources for prompt and ready reference. An exceedingly expert and well-informed service of guidance must be given by the librarians in charge to all applicants. Who can doubt that such provision would be made in a remarkable way, if the Boston Public Library's administration of the business men's branch had behind it not only the resources of the Harvard Business School Library but also the special knowledge and skill of the librarian and the entire faculty of the Business School? For that is what such a great university library today is always largely developed under the tutelage of the various department heads.

If the men in whose minds this project has formed will hold firmly to the courage and brilliance of their convictions and aspirations, a forward step of vast significance can be accomplished in Boston and for Boston. And incidentally, if the task be well performed, both the Boston Public Library and the Harvard Business School will materially increase their prestige and their likelihood of larger and wider financial support from business men who shall have come to appreciate the worth of the service performed for them.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1925

LETTERS AND FIRST EDITION WORKS OF POE ARE EXHIBITED

Boston Public Library Displays Extensive Collection in Observance of One Hundred and Sixteenth Anniversary of Birth of the Poet

Autograph letters and first editions of works by Edgar Allan Poe have been placed on view in the Barton room of the Boston Public Library in observance of the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the birth of the poet, which took place on Jan. 19, 1809, in a house on Carver Street, Boston, where the building No. 62 now stands, according to a statement issued by the library.

There had been much uncertainty and also much controversy about the date and place of the birth. It was long thought that he was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1811, but after much patient research the question is now settled, the director, Charles F. D. Belden, states.

Autograph Letters

Especially in autograph letters, and also in letters to Poe by the "literati" of the period, the library is unusually rich. The Poe letters are part of the Griswold collection, given to the library by Mrs. Rufus W. Griswold, the wife of the first biographer of Poe. All the papers found in the home of the poet were transferred, at his last request, to Mr. Griswold whom he wished to entrust with the task of a literary executor. This collection is, perhaps, the largest among all the single collections of Poe letters.

Prof. James A. Harrison, in the second volume of his "Life and Letters of Edgar Allan Poe," published a large portion of these letters. But for many still unpublished data, the student of Poe has to come to the Boston Public Library. The letters are personal and spontaneous. They reveal Poe, the man, as he lived his daily life, in great financial difficulties, borrowing \$10 here, \$20 there, yet writing to his friend: "Depend upon it, Thomas, literature is the most noble of professions. . . . For my own part there is no seducing me from the path. I shall be a litterateur at least, all my life, nor would I abandon the hope which still leads me on for all the gold of California."

The monetary value of the letters is high. Simple promissory notes borrowing \$10 fetch now a price of over \$100; longer letters, especially those dealing with literary matters, range up to \$500 to \$600; a signed manuscript copy of "Annabel Lee" was sold for \$1200.

Most Valuable Book

From a bibliographical point of view, the most valuable among the books on exhibition is a large folio volume in brown covers, with the title-page, "English notes, for extensive circulation, by Charles Dickens, Esq., Boston, Daily Mail Office, 1842." The work is an answer to Charles Dickens' "American Notes," published in the same year, and is attributed to Poe. This pamphlet, 16 pages in all, is rare today. Three years ago a copy was sold for \$800 in New York.

The library also possesses copies of both New York and London first editions of "Arthur Gordon Pym" (1838); that volume with the curious title: "The conchologist's first book: a system of testaceous malacology" (Philadelphia, 1839). The first edition of "Tales, Grotesques and Anecdotes" (Philadelphia, Lea & Blanchard, 1840), is quite rare today; bound in their original wrappers, the two volumes fetch high prices. The Wiley & Putnam edition of the tales, a one-volume selection, is beautifully bound in red morocco, with gold tooling. Of "Tamerlane," the first book of Poe published in Boston in 1827, the library possesses a reprint with the facsimiles of the outside pages. Only a few copies of the original are extant. This little booklet, containing the juvenile pieces of the then 18 year old poet, and printed by an obscure printer's apprentice, is one of the most expensive books in the English language. It stands at about the same sum as the Kilmarnock edition of Burns's poems.

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The Boston Post

The Independent Democratic Paper of New England

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1925

NEW COURSE IN OPERA STUDY

First Lecture in Library Wednesday

The success of previous lectures in appreciation of opera given by the State department of education has suggested an extension of such programmes of lectures to include the operas to be offered in Boston this winter. James A. Moyer, director of the division of university extension, Massachusetts department of education, announces a new course in appreciation of opera, which is scheduled to open at the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Wednesday, at 8:15 p. m.

This course has been arranged in anticipation of the two-weeks engagement of the Chicago Opera Company. The programme is arranged so that the lecture on each opera will precede the first performance of that opera by a few days. The course will consist of six lectures which will be given by various instructors and each opera will be appropriately illustrated by piano, vocal and phonograph illustrations. All residents of Greater Boston interested in opera are eligible to enroll in the course.

Advance registrations for this course will be received at room 217, State House. Regular enrollment will take place before the first lecture.

ACTION

Transcript

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1925

Books of the Day

COBB AND HIS BOOKS



pearance of another book of humor, "Cobb's Anatomy," in which is the somewhat personal but always appealing, "Tummies." Three more horror stories, a stray Judge Priest yarn, and a couple of newspaper tales, made up "The Escape of Mr. Trimmin," which became well known. He was writing all sorts of things, the most interesting of the lot, "Roughing It de Luxe," telling of the Grand Canyon and the Pacific Coast. It is now, you see, a far cry from those days, nine years before, when he walked the New York streets. Soon after this he went to Europe and sent home to the Post eleven instalments of "An American Vandal," which later appeared in book form as "Europe Revised." The title gives one a fair idea of the contents. It might be compared to Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," or better yet, to William Allen White's "Martial Adventures of Henry and Me," though the latter, of course, is a war book, and the war was but just about to burst forth when Cobb wrote his. Indeed, he was spending the summer in Canada in 1914 and was ordered home to cover for the Post the events that might be happening over there. For over three months he acted as war correspondent in France and Belgium, first with the German army, then with the Allies.

He was once arrested and got out with his skin, but it made a big story, "The Paths of Glory," and gave him material for four months' lecturing upon his return. In the middle of April he was guest of honor at one of the biggest banquets—let us say the biggest—ever given an American writer, and a few days later he was taken seriously ill and conveyed speedily to the hospital, where he obtained his material for "Speaking of Operations." The contents, he said, were "mostly mine own." It has been translated into most modern languages, and also into Braille, and is generally considered funny, though it is our personal opinion that it is really a bit of exquisite pathos. He recovered in time to see the first night of "Back Home," which he had dramatized in collaboration with Bayard Veiller.

The year 1916 saw the appearance of "Old Judge Priest," the second series, also that tender character study, "Fibbie, D. D." "Local Color" followed that—the man was a very Dickens for work—including "The Smart Aleck," which Alexander Jessup so

vision with me—to own an farm. The idea first came to reading articles that appeared in magazines and newspaper the sudden growth of what I abandoned farm industry." His eyes and see the whole deep, abandoned house and purring brook, and "at the abandoned cotes and byres, with a rooster crowing lustily upon and an abandoned bull calf dis self in the clover of the pasture trouble was that the State of which had been famed for suicide, did not seem to have as they followed alluring signs, ninety acres and house furnished hundred. A little dim arise because Mr. Cobb asked, while the owner was references to a summer's lease, besieged that venerable man, keeper, only to be offered the back of the poor farm. At last spair which drives great natural deeds, he and his friend Winsel were left at a tea-house—roses, "In a stern voice I had drive on and turn in at the ne he came to. The time for passed. My mind was fixed.

also set. I know because I And I have no doubt there v mined glint in my eye; in fact, the glint reflected on my cheek "At the next farm Winsel We passed through a stone g rolled up a well-kept road. several rather neat flower round a greenhouse, and can stretch of lawn. I at once this place would do undoubt might be alterations to make main the establishment would tory, though the house, on ction, proved to be larger than it when seen from a distance.

"At a signal from me Wins the front porch. Without a we out. He followed. I mounte treading with great firmness and rang the doorbell hard. A person dressed in black, with lar, opened the door.

"Are you the proprietor of I demanded without any pre no, it seemed the "marster was ever, our hero's terrible ma

Boston American January 22, 1925

Pity the Poor Librarians! Crossword Fans Have Them at Their Wits' Ends!



SEEKING THE ELUSIVE WORD

A VITAL QUESTION

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of the inquirer, and after a hurried thanks he makes off to fill the waiting blank spaces.

The observer pauses for conversation with a library assistant. A curious sight nearby holds his attention. A young man glances furtively about, pulls three or four books off the shelf and pushes a thick book he had held clasped under his arm far into the recesses of the opening made by the removed volumes.

HIDE PET VOLUMES.

"Hist!" whispers the observer, and points in yon direction.

"Oh, that," smiled the assistant keeper of the archives, is another crossword puzzle fan hiding his favorite dictionary until he comes again."

"We have quite a number of that type," she went on. Some of the dictionaries have become favorites with certain fans and they've made a habit of concealing it from the others. They want to make sure they'll have it at hand when they come again."

"Yes," she sighed, "it's going to take us months after this rogues is over to recover these dictionaries hidden in all parts of the stacks—in most cases behind books rarely taken out or used for reference. The crossword fans use their wits in this phase of the game, at least."

THE BOSTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1925

280.3 Meters, WNAV, the Shepard Store, Boston.
10:30 A. M.—Bible readings, the Rev. Robert Watson, First Presbyterian Church.
10:40 A. M.—WNAV women's club talks, Charles S. H. Holden, director of Boston Public Library and director of board of free public libraries, arranged by Massachusetts Teachers' Association.

AN EARLY GLIMPSE OF THE WESTERN WORLD

A Rare Atlas of Ancient Maps of America Now in the Possession of the Boston Public Library

By George Parker Winship

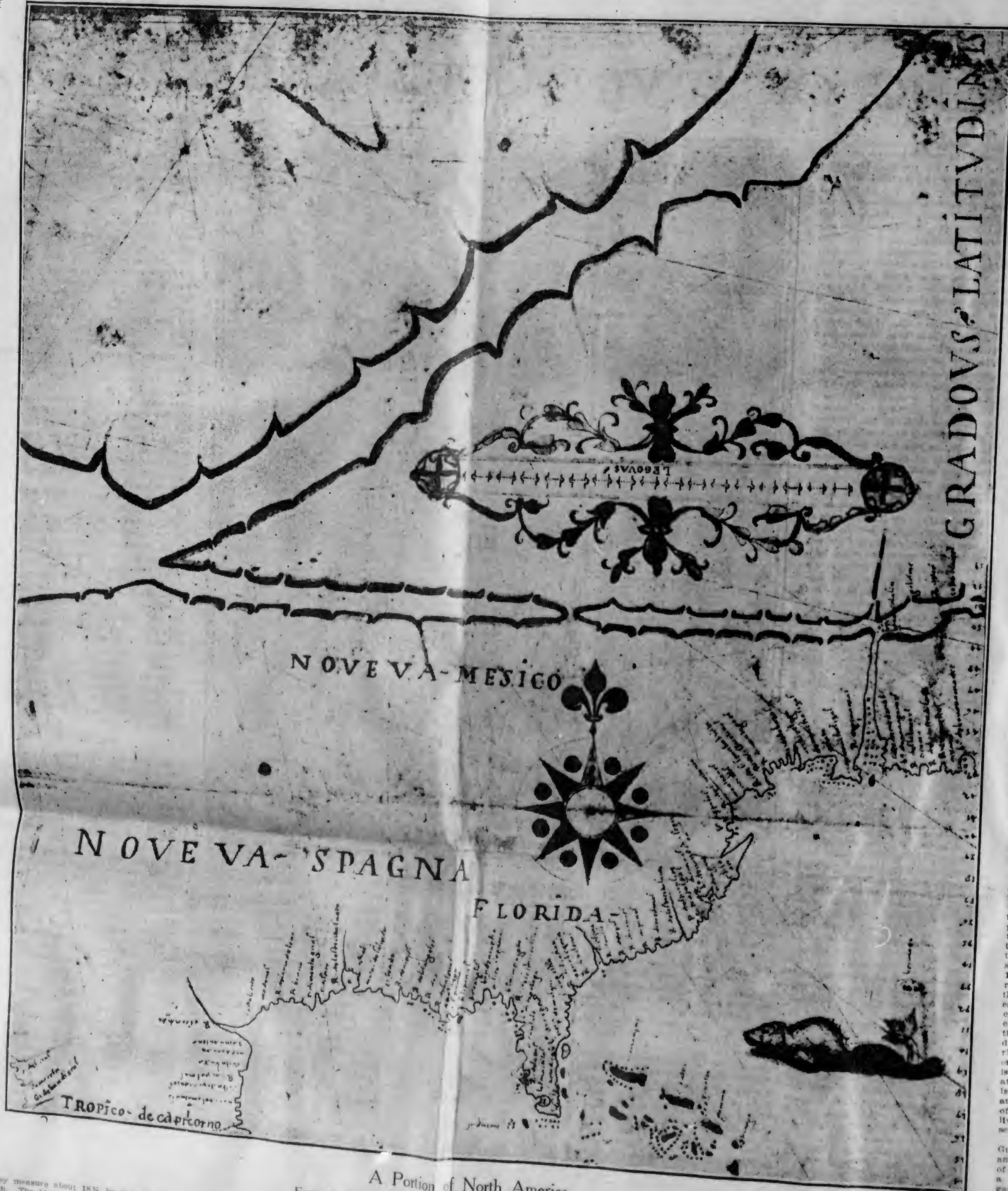
HOW many Bostonians have ever seen one of the actual maps used by navigators to our shores in the century before the coming of the Mayflower? The Boston Public Library, by a piece of good fortune, has recently been able to purchase a well-worn atlas of the world as known to Sir Francis Drake and the other great navigators of the sixteenth century. It is crude in workmanship; it bears the marks of hard wear; but the coasts of America and Africa, then recently discovered, are shown in full detail, outlined in gold on sheets of vellum, with hundreds of names written in with the finest of quills.

In the article which follows, Dr. George Parker Winship, librarian of the Widener Collection at Harvard University, tells something of the significance of the atlas from the scholar's point of view. The important thing, however, is that the Boston Public Library now possesses one of the small number of existing early manuscript atlases showing the whole of America, with the exception of the Pacific coast, of what is now the United States—a fit companion to its famous Columbus letter—and that this atlas is now on public view in the Exhibition Room of the library.

An unsolved, and insoluble, puzzle in American history is the question whether Columbus knew where he was going when he started on his voyage to discover America. These students and writers who cannot believe anything unless they find it written in an historical document, picture the great navigator sailing westward in search of the Unknown. Others, more imaginative and perhaps more familiar with the way things usually happen to ordinary humans, persist in believing that it is more than probable that there was well-founded gossip in the taverns frequented by sea-farers of that day, of land beyond the western horizon. It is easily within the realm of possibility that some far wandering fishing craft or storm-driven merchantman had stumbled upon this western land. The story, to be believed or not as the hearer chose, would have circulated from port to port, passing into legend, until it served to stir the imagination of the man who set sail in 1492 to bring East and West together.

A similar question, with the possibilities all on the other side, has to do with the New England coast. We know that Captain John Smith made his detailed chart of the shores of Massachusetts Bay. An otherwise unknown Thomas How provided Robert Dudley with a map showing this region, dated 1602. These are the names that have chance to survive. There is abundance of other evidence, unsatisfactory in its cumulative effect, leading to the belief that for half a century before the Pilgrim ship of Breton, English and Breton fishermen knew the good watering places and safe harbors wherein to wait for a storm to blow over, all along the coast northward from Cape Cod.

Much of this evidence is found on the maps, manuscript and printed, of the time. It is the appearance of such evidence on historical or cartographical value. These three groups, comparatively few in number, placed in the first class, made up of those which reveal evidence of direct, fresh information, such as has been described above. Most of them are the work of professional map-makers, acquainted with the ordinary information of the time, and were concerned, usually at least a decade or two in advance of what was common knowledge on the water-front. The value of these maps does not lie in their geographical data, but in the evidence they furnish of what was known to the generally large one, consists of a discouragingly small number of maps which have been better informed, the information which has been of date for half a century. There is always a substantial portion of the community which would be reassured that what it learned in the past is still true.



A Portion of North America
From an Ancient Manuscript Atlas Now in the Boston Public Library

not pay for delicate or pains-taking finish, but the slap-dash has ordinarily the unmistakable surety of touch of the professional. There is nothing of this in the borders and decorative details of this atlas were labored over. The actual map drawing is another matter. There the pen was handled confidently, with a knowledge of what was wanted, both in drawing the coast lines and in adding the countless names, the amazing number of which forms one of the puzzling characteristics of all these portolan maps.

If this observation is justified, and if it means anything, it is that this Boston Public Library atlas is one of the very few existing portolanos which can fairly claim to be the work of an actual navigator, who had visited some, at least, of the regions he portrayed. In this it differs from the more famous, but relatively common works signed by Agnese, Martine, and the members of the Oliva family, which were the output of regular cartographic studios turning out ordinary commercial products, of only the slightest scientific or historical consequence.

This distinctly amateur appearance accounts for one thing which has already, and in the future will inevitably, cause the library officials trouble. The lack of customary finish, the fact that it somehow looks crude, is certain to lead persons unfamiliar with documents of this character to assume that it must be "wrong," perhaps a forgery. Knowing only what they have read in books, or seen through the glass cases of a museum, they realize instinctively that this is not the sort of thing selected for reproduction in learned treatises, or for public exhibition. The very qualities which led the London expert to decide at once that it must be all right, are those which raise the doubts.

There is another characteristic of this atlas which gives occasion for speculation. The spelling is very queer. People who can read French, Spanish, and Italian, do not approve of "Novva, Frantia" or of "Tiera del Fovogo." Much, it would seem, might be forgiven a sea-faring man from Provencal, France, whose crews could hardly fail to contain Italians and Catalans, and who, if he sailed anywhere, must have spent much time in Spanish ports. The unusual thing is not the signs of Hispanic influence but the fact that the Provencal is so dominating—a trait which is not surprising in a map made in Marseilles.

The probable date when these maps were drawn can only be determined after much more careful study, by students interested in different regions, than has as yet been possible. All the superficial evidence points to the late sixteenth century, somewhere about 1580. One definite line is supplied by the name "St. Augustin," just where it should be on the coast above the Florida peninsula, so that it can hardly be earlier than 1565.

A few words of more detailed description may not be out of place. The volume which is five-eighths of an inch in thickness and measures 10 1/2 x 13 1/2 inches, has well-worn covers of calf, and edges black with dirt. Each cover has three holes in the edge, where a thumb was apparently inserted for carrying the book about.

The first page is filled by a gorgeous coat of arms in gold and colors, surrounded by a cord with seal, and backed by a Maltese cross. It looks like the jewel of some knightly order, and the arms are those of one of the Dukes of Savoy.

The first map, showing practically all of South America, gives a good idea of the characteristics of the atlas as a whole. It has a decorative border in color, inside of which the degrees of latitude and longitude are numbered along the edges of the page. It is interesting to note that longitude 0 was in those early days located in the Azores, at the traditional boundary between the Eastern and Western hemispheres, and that, instead of our familiar 180 degrees of east and west longitude, respectively, the circle of 360 degrees was then carried around the globe from west to east without any break. The South American map is marked by two or three special features, including a vivid sketch of the city of Lima and a highly imaginative drawing of the Amazon and La Plata rivers, which are dotted with gaily colored islands throughout their length. All islands, in fact, are highly colored in this atlas, in contrast to the shore line, which is rendered in gold. A brilliant coat of arms with rich mantling covers the center of South America, and the ocean is enlivened by a ship in full sail and a jolly sea monster with an amusing count.

The second map shows Brazil, the Gulanis and the mouth of the Amazon, and has, as its chief decoration a figure of an Amazon nearly naked and bearing a huge club. A sea-monster off shore gazes upon her with longing eyes. The lower part of the map is occupied by a great Terra Australis Incognita, which has even today rendered up only a few of its

Boston American January

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Much of this evidence is found on the maps, manuscript and printed, of the time. It is the appearance of such evidence on a map which gives the document specific historical or cartographical value. These old maps divide themselves roughly into three groups. Comparatively few can be placed in the first class, made up of those which reveal evidence of direct, first-hand information, such as has been described above. Most of them are the work of professional map-makers, acquainted with what are still described as "standard authorities," preserving and perpetuating the ordinary information of the time, and, so far as the outlying parts of the world were concerned, usually at least a decade or two in arrears of what was common knowledge on the water-front. The real value of these maps does not lie in their geographical data, but in the evidence they furnish of what was known to the general public. The third group, a discouragingly large one, consists of the maps which kept alive, for a generation which should have been better informed, the information which had been out of date for half a century. There is always a substantial portion of the community which wants to be reassured that what it learned in youth is still true. Nowadays they welcome the encyclopedias offered at bargain prices, because the articles on significant subjects were written before the latest discoveries had become public. In the sixteenth century they bought new editions of the geographical treatises of Ptolemy and Wytliet many decades after their first appearance, just because the first editions were already out of date when they were originally published.

This wide gap between the accepted knowledge of the general public, and the information possessed by those in contact with the men who were actively engaged in exploring the borderlands of the unknown, exists today, and in every field of scientific as well as of geographical exploration. It is easier to study its significance in the documents of a few centuries ago, for obvious reasons. An unusually good opportunity to do this, and the reason for writing about it here, is afforded by an extremely interesting manuscript atlas purchased recently by the Boston Public Library.

This volume is about the size of the ordinary small school atlases of the present day, and contains six maps drawn on parchment and mounted on stiff pasteboard.

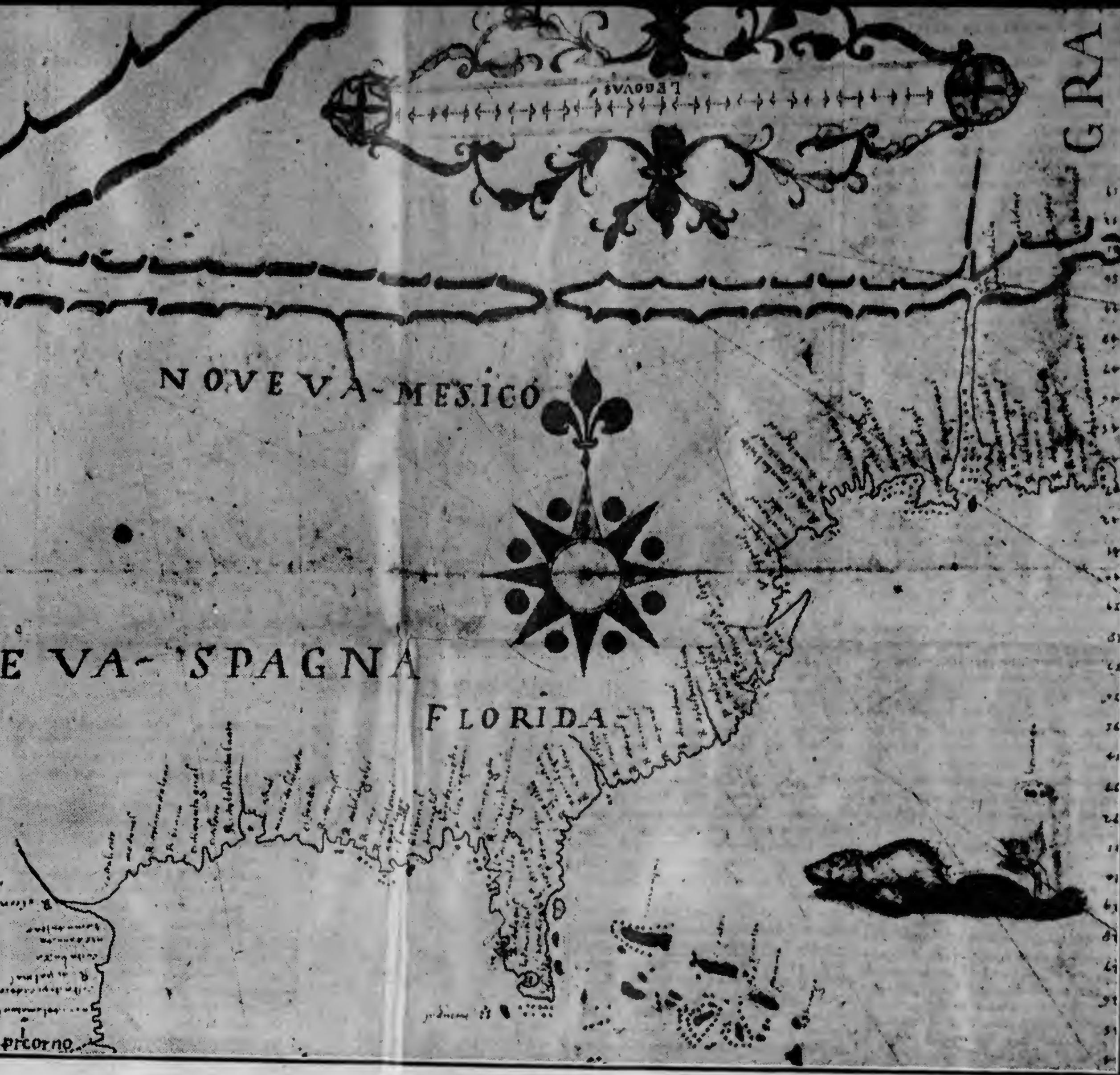
They measure about 18 1/4 by 11 1/4 inches each. The binding is old brown morocco, decorated with a center ornament and only the coast lines, with a great many names of places, and the geographical features which would be of interest to seafarers, the promontories, inlets, harbors, islands, etc.

Atlases of this character came into wide general use during the period of expanding navigation, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This was the time when shipmasters became accustomed to the idea of sailing from point to point, as directly as wind, weather and tide or current would permit, instead of feeling their way cautiously along the shore line. The atlases preserve the detailed information of the coasting days, and no doubt were equally useful to the conservative skipper who clung to the older practice, as well as help to their holder, younger brethren, who trusted the guidance of the magnetic needle and the nautical intuition which comes with familiarity with the ways of wind and water.

These old coastal atlases, known technically as portolan atlases or portolanos, are by no means uncommon. Mr. Henry E. Huntington is reported to have bought a dozen or more of them quite recently for his California library, among them several of great beauty and of unusually early date, factors which explain the high value placed upon them by the previous owner. Such a value is confirmed by the price of \$20,000 asked for a single portolano by a German bookseller last autumn, this being, it is true, for one which is not only a fine work, but a well-known cartographer, with the date 1535, but containing twenty-six maps, an unusually large number.

Two other American libraries contain important collections of these manuscript atlases. The Newberry Library in Chicago possesses twenty-one, which were given to it by Mr. Edward E. Ayer as a part of his great collection, and the Hispanic Society of America in New York, thanks to Mr. Archer M. Huntington, has a dozen described by the curator, Professor Edward Luther Stevenson, in a volume published by the Society in 1911, and it is more than probable that additional ones have been made to the collection since that date. Besides these large collections, the Library of Congress and the Bodleian, each possess three. To these can now be added the Boston Public Library atlas.

Nearly all of the surviving examples of these old atlases were drawn by Italian



A Portion of North America
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cartographers, and it is naturally in the libraries of that country that they are now chiefly to be found. On the occasion of the third International Geographical Congress, in 1892, two Italian savants, Gustavo Uzielli and Pietro Amati di S. Filippo, compiled a list of 324 portolanos, which they found in fifty-four public and private libraries.

This very large number raises at once several questions, as to why and how these atlases were produced originally, as well as to their value for geographical studies. Obviously they cannot all be of first-rate importance, and the value of each specimen must be judged by an examination of the character of the cartography, of the material, of the date and place of origin. The thing that becomes apparent at once, upon examining the descriptions in Professor Stevenson's book, is confirmed by the evidence of Uzielli and Amati di S. Filippo. This is, that none of every ten of these atlases describe only the Mediterranean coast, extending ordinarily outside the Pillars of Hercules north and south for some distance along the Atlantic coast. A few include the British Isles and even a bit of the North Sea coast. Inasmuch as Mediterranean navigators had voyaged along all these coasts for at least a thousand years before the date of these surviving maps, they can hardly be regarded as important evidence of geographical knowledge.

Geographical interest begins to assert itself when signs appear of acquaintance with the Guinea coast of Africa, although here there has been along this coast for many years before the map-makers heard about it. It is the appearance of American land, however, which naturally awakens more serious interest, and it is this which gives real importance to a portolano, here a real, an exact, a true map. Here of the atlases brings out a significant fact, that it is necessary to distinguish between those which contain merely a world-map, those which America appears, more or less accurately reproducing contemporary cartographical notions, and those in which

separate maps are devoted to the Western world, in whole or in part.

Of these latter, atlases which can fairly claim to possess one or more American maps, the number is so few that it is surprising that none of the libraries or societies devoted to American history has undertaken to reproduce all the extant examples. It would not be a difficult undertaking, and the cost of making the facsimiles, although considerable, would be amply justified by the scientific value of the publication and the prestige which would inevitably accrue to those who were responsible for it. The Hispanic Society showed how the work ought to be done, in its beautiful facsimile of an atlas signed by Juan Martinez de Nodding in 1592, which was brought over by Professor Stevenson in 1912.

The preceding paragraphs explain why, in an American library, these old portolanos are, with very rare exceptions, important merely as curiosities. They have a considerable interest both to the general public and to students. They are significant as illustrations of the cartographical knowledge and practice of Renaissance times. They are not in any proper sense, however, what they seem at first to be, so-called "original sources."

Bearing this in mind, the reader is prepared to form an opinion of the importance of the atlas bought for the Boston Public Library. The price paid for it, it is only fair to say, proves (if it proves anything) that this atlas is not artificially in the same class with those mentioned above. It is equally true, from what is known of them, that they, as products of commercial map-making establishments, are not in the class of the Boston atlas.

Of the six maps in this atlas, four represent portions of America. One shows the whole of the world, the whole of South America, except the extreme eastern part; the second gives the coast of Brazil; the third the Caribbean; the fifth, the northern half of the series is equally important, although not American, inasmuch as it shows all the African coast not known in medieval times, from Guinea, around the Cape of Good Hope to Madagascar.

The remaining map, of the Mediterranean, is for some reasons the most interesting of all, for on it is based a tentative theory to explain the peculiar character of this very unusual atlas. A view of the striking feature on this map is a view of the city of Marseilles, with its flag flying, covering most of Southern France. The explanation of this appears in the inscription in the upper corner, reading "Augustin Toussain m'a fait dans la ville de marseilles."

No clue has yet been found to tell who Augustin Roussain may have been. It is a fair guess that he may have had something to do with the coast of arms emblazoned on the map of South America. It should be recorded that to these arms Boston is indebted for the possession of the atlas. A atlas, after trying without success to identify them at the British Museum, betwixt himself of the fact that Dr. Howard M. Buck of Boston knew a good deal about matters heraldic, and supplied him for help. Dr. Buck was, in this instance, better than the British Museum, but the explanation which accompanied the appeal for help showed the importance of the document so clearly, that he took it to the Public Library and suggested that they inquire into the possibility of purchasing it. The soundest judge of such matters in London was requested by the library to give his opinion, and he recommended the purchase so strongly, that the owner was asked to send it to Boston for further examination, and the purchase was consummated in due order.

Even if we do not know who this Roussain was, there are a few things which appear to be true of the maker of this atlas, beyond his residence at Marseilles and the

led the London expert to decide at once that it must be all right, are those which raise the doubt.

There is another characteristic of this atlas which gives occasion for speculation. The spelling is very queer. People who can read French, Spanish, and Italian, do not approve of "Novoa Francia" or "Tierra del Povego." Much, it would seem, might be forgiven a sea-faring man from Provence, France, whose crew could hardly fail to contain Italians and Catalans, and who, if he sailed anywhere, must have spent much time in Spanish ports. The unusual thing is not the signs of Hispanic influence but the fact that the Provencal is so dominating—a trait which is not surprising in a map made in Marseilles.

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A few words of more detailed description may not be out of place. The volume, which is five-eighths of an inch in thickness and measures 10 1/4 x 13 1/4 inches, has a decorative border in color, made up with dirt. Each cover has three holes at the edge, where a thing was apparently inserted for carrying the book about.

The first page is filled by a gorgeous coat of arms in gold and colors, surrounded by a cord with seal, and backed by a Statute cross. It looks like the jewel of some knightly order, and the arms are those of one of the Furies of Savoy.

The first map, showing practically all of South America, gives a good idea of the characteristics of the atlas as a whole. It has a decorative border in color, made up of which the degrees of latitude and longitude are numbered along the edges of the map. It is interesting to note that Longitude 0 was in those early days located in the Azores, at the traditional boundary between the Eastern and Western hemispheres, and that, instead of our familiar 180 degrees of east and west longitude, respectively, the circle of 360 degrees was then carried around the globe from west to east without any break. The South American map is marked by two or three special features, including a vivid sketch of the city of Lima and highly imaginative drawings of the Amazon and La Plata rivers, which are dotted with gaily colored islands throughout their length. All islands, in fact, are highly colored in this atlas, in contrast to the shore line, which is rendered in gold. A brilliant coat of arms with rich mantling covers the center of South America, and the ocean is enlivened by a ship in full sail and a jolly sea monster with an amusing snout.

The second map shows Brazil, the Guianas and the mouth of the Amazon, and has, as its chief decoration a figure of an Amazon nearly naked and bearing a huge club. A sea-monster off shore gazes upon her with longing eyes. The lower part of the map is occupied by a great Terra Australis Incognita, which has even today rendered up only a few of its secrets. The third map shows the Caribbean Sea and the eastern coast of our own country, with Chesapeake Bay apparently serving as a southern outlet of the St. Lawrence River.

In the fourth map we cross the ocean and enter the Mediterranean. This is the map which bears the inscription referred to by Dr. Winship and the elaborate view of Marseilles, with red and blue roofs and banners flying from the towers of its walls. The fifth map shows the North Atlantic, with the coasts of Africa, South America, Spain and North America, showing their proper relation to Iceland and many other islands which have since disappeared from the geographies are shown on this map, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while drawn in a good deal of detail, shows obstructions to navigation which would be puzzling to a modern sea-captain. Greenland is largely occupied by a figure in a spotted coat, probably fur, with bow and arrows.

The last map of the series is especially interesting because of its detailed presentation of the east and west coasts of Africa. The interior of the continent is here possessed by the spirited figure of a negro warrior with a dart in hand, apparently engaged in climbing a steep mountain; and by an elaborate network of lakes and rivers, which are a rather surprising indication of knowledge, however vague, of the interior geography of the dark continent. A spouting whale in the Indian Ocean is evidently greatly dismayed by the view of the militant negro.

The illustration above gives an idea of some features of the atlas, which should be seen by all those who are interested in the actual tools by means of which the European navigators conquered the remote places of the globe.



Old and Young, Rich and Poor, Vie for Best Reference Books, Then Hide Them for Own Use in Future

The come in droves seeking the elusive word.

Old, young and ages between. School boys, school girls, single women, married women, laborers, business men, professional men, busy folks, idle folks, college students, half-literate, and what not.

All obsessed with the one quest—the elusive word.

Into that big room of Bates Hall, Boston Public Library, stacked high with books, here, there and everywhere, they come pouring in and out from door-opening to door-closing. Smiles, frowns, grimaces of failure, cries of triumph, snorts of "I'll get you yet," faces alight with achievement, faces downcast by constant rebuffs—they're all there, if you'll look around the room.

books, text books are piled about those faces and heads.

A pretty face, topped with shiny auburn hair, lifts itself in mute appeal toward the observer with that soul-wracking question, is she going to play him? Is it one of life in general or love, or some school or home problem?

The observer, with baited breath, all yearning to help this slip of feminine beauty out of her dilemma, leans forward.

"Tell me, please, what is a four-letter word for something that has eyes but does not see?"

The observer blushes, stammers his apology for not knowing and moves on.

A motley stream of men, women, boys and girls and the years between keep pouring into that library reference room. Some, their faces aglow with success, fold up their checklists and make ready to depart. Others their faces touched with grief, stand grudgingly folk up the defiant crossword puzzle and make ready to depart.

And so they come and go all day long, says the librarian of Bates Hall, seeking the elusive word.

While the photographer was planning about for his subjects, one old fellow came rushing up to him:

"Please tell me what is a four-letter word that has something to do with a camera?"

"Photo," retorts the camera man, just as quick as that.

A happy light comes into the eyes

THE BOSTON

THURSDAY,

226.3 meters. W.N.A.C.

10.50 A. M. - 11.15 A. M.

Robert Watson.

Chaplin.

10.40 A. M. - W.N.A.C.

James, Charles S. D. H.

Board of Free public lib.

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Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1925

GREEK SCULPTURE

Photographs displayed at the Public Library depict little known examples of Early Art.

There is now on view in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library an unusual collection of the photographs of Greek sculpture made by Professor Clarence Kennedy of the department of art in Smith College. The photographs are of peculiar interest on account of the skill shown by Professor Kennedy in rendering the texture of the original, and in selecting material which is not generally known. One series, filling an entire case, shows the remarkable sculptured base, found in 1922 built in the wall of Athens erected by Themistocles; the reliefs depicting a wrestling match and a hockey game are almost unique in their lively pictorial quality. Other examples come from little-known buildings at Delphi, or illustrate striking features of familiar sculpture which are missed by the ordinary observer. The photographs have aroused the enthusiasm of artists and students wherever they have been shown; the exhibition will last through the current week.

Boston Post Jan. 24, 1925

"No wonder," says the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, commenting on a news despatch to the effect that the Boston Public Library has had no extra calls for dictionaries since the crossword puzzle craze. "Bostonians naturally know all the words and strangers in town just ask somebody."

Boston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1925

The Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association has begun its program of broadcasting from Station WNAO, the Shepard Stores, Boston. The first speaker was Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, and director of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners. His topic was "The Work of the Division of Public Libraries in Connection with the Parent-Teacher Association and the Department of Education." The second broadcast was by Mrs. Edward V. French, State president of the association, who gave a talk on the work of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association in dealing with children's problems. These broadcasts are part of the regular WNAO program for Thursday mornings and are made possible through the courtesy of the Shepard Stores.

Boston Transcript - February 7, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

BOSTON'S public book-board has been enriched in recent months with one hundred and fifty modern Greek books, which Miss Marian Klingman, librarian of the Tyler Street branch, has prepared for her shelves with a goodly deal of toil and trouble. Books in modern Greek are, it seems, few and expensive and ill-made. But now one may pick out from the shelves at Tyler street a Greek "Don Quixote," one of the best of the volumes, with the story printed in two columns down a broad page, and the fly-leaf carrying an etching of an innocent-eyed Don on horseback. Another volume which catches one's interest is an "Arabian Nights." It contains brilliant lithographs and the librarian tells us it is in the simplest Greek.

"The children practice their reading with this," she says. "It is their Greek A B C. They attend our American schools, you know in the daytime, but two or three times a week, in the afternoon or evening, they go to a Greek school to learn their own language and literature. It makes their family-life more sympathetic. The children are not so likely to scoff at their parents' own early land and cherished traditions."

Thus the new Greek books are texts, from which Greek children may know and honor their ancestral literature. Among them is an Odyssey.

There is a daily visitor at Tyler street, a Mr. G., who puts the collection to further use. Every afternoon he may be seen, sitting, heavy-browed, amongst piles of Greek volumes. He peruses them diligently, sitting alone and intent. Sometimes, but rarely, the attendants are given keys to his thoughts. Last week he was seeking literature on Wagner, and they helped him to find it. The week before it was "Chaldean." This man, once a restaurant-waiter in town, now has special articles with all his heart for a newspaper published in his language in New Hampshire. The publication of the paper was begun too late in the fall for an appropriation to be made to subscribe for it this year, but next fall, it will hang upon the newspaper files in Tyler street, and Mr. G. will watch his countryman zestfully devouring his own articles.

Readers come to the Tyler Street Library in a broad, strong stream, and only to the eye of the branch librarian a clear recognition possible of changes in the group comprising the stream. The faces which approach the librarian's desk—often bearing that foreigner's look of hesitancy, to go away contented with her sympathy—are continually new. Tyler, Hudson, and Oak streets are lined with lodging-houses; the populace changes with the tide. Every afternoon the periodical room receives its "boarding-house bunch"; offers it the local papers, or a New York Syrian paper. Soon there will be a Syrian paper published in Boston. Life and Judge are seldom at rest upon the shelves, and scientific magazines are very popular. But the librarian cannot learn these newspaper-readers by name—they probably will not come tomorrow!

The school children stay longer, and with them the librarian can have more personal contact. The reference room is their retreat, where they study, do "home-work," scratch out their "compositions," even as Maxwell Anderson wrote his part of "What Price Glory?" in the quiet of a New York reference-room, secure from the hubbub of his family. But the nature of the school-children group changes gradually. The Chinese are moving nearer the library. An importer of that race is established across the street, a Chinese doctor on the corner. Their children are polite and studious. But the Syrian quota of hot-blooded little creatures is still large enough to make patriotic ructions—the Greeks are many, and the Jews come in great numbers from "across the bridge."

Mr. Zoltan Hirsztli has done himself proud as editor-in-charge of the new issue of the Boston Public Library's staff journal, "Library Life." With the active support of his associates of the editorial board, he has produced perhaps the most thoroughly readable and sprightly number, from cover to cover, which this periodical has yet attained in its three and a half years of existence. More and more this publication is truly reflecting the life of the library. Anecdotes of the month have begun to play an increasing part in its columns. Under the clever rubric, "The Outside Wire," an exchange department has been begun which will hereafter carry to the staff of the Boston Public Library the most significant or amusing broadcasts of other library staff journals the Nation over.

Parlous is the picture drawn, with kindly pencil, by H. W. M. and M. L. C., of the ravages recently wrought in Bates Hall and the Barton collection by the crossword puzzle craze. Just as the Librarian said a month or two ago, an epidemic of this character does not become virulent until someone offers a money-prize for the victim who can prove that he or she is the most extremely infected victim alive. The moment such a reward is offered, then thousands of human beings hasten to undertake proof that their case is the worst—or the best—as you may choose to describe it.

After a period of comparative freedom from onslaught by the victims of "crossworditis," the library in Copley square suddenly began—just as a recent prize-contest was closing—to be over-run with mad searchers for Hindu gods, Japanese provinces, names for an old-fashioned turn down collar, and the like and unlike.

In Bates Hall all attendance records were broken as a result of the onslaught. Library Life declares. Although the entire seating capacity is only 810, there were 354 persons grouped around the tables at 3 P. M. of a recent Saturday, and 432 an hour later. "No one who was not working in Bates Hall on these days," says H. W. M., "can have any realization of what this crowd meant. Every dictionary and encyclopedia, every atlas, and hand book was in use, and if a volume was put down on a table, it was snapped up again immediately. People of all ages, men and women, were gathered about the tables. . . . We draw a benevolent veil over the wear and tear on the reference books. Nothing was sacred—the New Oxford Dictionary suffered just as much as the latest Webster. . . . Telephone inquiries came thick and fast, some faintly disguised, others quite openly puzzle questions. Here is a sample of these telephone conversations:

Unknown Voice—"I wish the title of a novel by Rider Haggard in three letters, but not 'She'."

The Librarian—"We cannot give out information on crossword puzzles."

U. V.—"Oh, you can't, too busy, I suppose?"

W.—"Yes, we are all very busy."

U. V. (slowly, very sarcastically)—"Oh! too busy. I suppose you were too busy to go out for your lunch today."

Thoroughly unreasonable and disgusting is such an attitude as this on the part of crossword puzzle fans, yet the summarizing comment upon it in Library Life is most kind and equitable. "What is the library attendant to do in the crisis which is upon us?" the journal editor asks. "To yield to his sympathetic impulses, and give active help to the panting throngs which crowd upon him is to put those who receive assistance at an unfair advantage. On the other hand, to refuse stubbornly every plea for aid, merely saying, 'There's the dictionary—if you can get hold of it!' seems to be a denial of all the virtues of the humane librarian. Help to puzzlers should not interfere with other work; but relief may reasonably be granted in extreme cases, where violent illness seems to be threatened. We must at least keep on 'the windy side of the law'; a new variety of library experience would be afforded if some kind-hearted attendant should be used for conspiring to defeat the fairness of a contest."

Pending legislation on the subject, which is confidently expected from the next session of Congress, library attendants will have to be guided by their own judgment of what is at once fair and kind."

Almost too good-natured is this comment, in the Librarian's opinion. Crossword puzzling is an excellent sport, and not without mental values. But no one in seventeen million puzzles published since the fad began are equal in importance and value—for adults at least—to one single hour of a great library's normal service to the public, in serious reference, research, and reading. When the demand of the puzzle fan interferes with that service—and it can scarcely help interfering—it is an evil thing. Indeed, the Librarian is almost prepared to say that the trustees, with the support of the mayor and Council, should forthwith order all puzzles and puzzle-questions banned completely.

Boston Transcript - February 7, 1925

THE BIBLIOGRAPHER

Poe Exhibition at the Public Library

In connection with the hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe, who was born in the house on the site now numbered 62 Carver street, Boston, the Boston Public Library is giving a Poe exhibition. This includes many letters of Poe and others from the Griswold collection, given to the library by Mrs. Rufus W. Griswold, wife of Poe's first biographer. It is probably the largest collection of Poe letters in existence, and contains many still unpublished, not included in Professor Harrison's "Life and Letters." The most valuable among the letters is the "English Notes, for Extensive Circulation," by Quarles Quickens, Esq., Boston, Daily Mail Office, 1842. This was Poe's answer to Dickens's "American Notes," and as only half a dozen copies are known, its disappearance is one of the riddles of bibliography. As high as \$800 has been paid at auction for a copy of this crudely printed, sixteen-page pamphlet. The Boston Public Library has no copy of "Tamerlane," Poe's first poetical production, printed in Boston by Calvin F. S. Thomas in 1827, this being the highest-priced American first edition of any author, but shows the facsimile reprint. There are both the New York and London editions of "The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym," 1838; "The Conchologist's First Book," 1839; "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," Philadelphia, 1839, in original wrappers; "The Atlantic Souvenir" for 1830, containing Poe's "First of May" and the Broadway Journal with the first printing of "The Raven"; first editions of other works and the translations of the "Tales" by Charles Baudelaire and the "Poems" by Stephane Mallarmé. The most interesting features of the exhibit are the letters, which should receive further attention from Poe students.

Zoltan Hirsztli

January 7, 1925

A Word from the Boston Public Library

Letter Received by Mrs. Pauline Carrington Bogue Following the Publication in Zoltan Hirsztli's "Poe Articles on 'The Lure of the Past' in Which Attention Was Drawn to Some of the Rare and Curious Old Manuscripts and Books in the Possession of the Boston Public Library.

I WAS greatly interested in noting your treatment of the subject of "Poe's Loan" on which we worked together. You are doing the Library a real service in the publication of these articles with their excellent illustrations. Mr. Helms (director of the Library) has been much pleased and is ordering a number of copies of both issues of the paper for Library use.

FRANK H. CHASE, Reference Librarian.

Boston Post February 6, 1925

WOMEN ASK MOST OF THE QUESTIONS

Veteran Fine Arts Custodian of Boston Library Says Foolish Ones Are Half and Half, Though

BY ANNE RANDOLPH

Women ask more questions than men at the Boston Public Library. At least that is the observation of Walter Rowlands of Nedham, recently retired after 23 years' service as custodian of the Fine Arts department. But the number of foolish questions asked is equally divided between women and men, he added.



WALTER ROWLANDS

Who will have charge of part of Mrs. John L. Gardner's display.

MOST FOOLISH OF ALL

"The most foolish inquiry I ever received happened to come from a woman, though," continued the 70-year-old veteran. "She wanted to know the dress of Beelzebub in the time of Robin Hood. One of our most frequent inquiries is about dress in various historical periods, so I started to find out what Satan might have worn at that time. As far as I could learn, the only dress he was ever known to wear is a red tight fitting suit. Another almost equally foolish question came from a man who wanted to know the name of a painting said to be 30,000 years old. As the oldest painting is only 500 years old, with the exception of Egyptian art, I did my best to explain to the man that a 30,000-year-old painting would be an impossibility, but it was useless."

"The Boston Public Library Department of Fine Arts is one of the oldest departments in the country. In fact, I think that Boston was the first city in the country to make the loan of pictures a part of the library work. And I believe Boston has the largest collection of pictures at the present time. In any case, people come here from all over the country to make use of the material we have on hand. There are something like 7,500 photographs in the collection and about 10,000 slides. There is a very complete research library."

Commercial Art Grows

"The greatest change I have noticed in the years I have spent in the library is the growth of commercial art. Scarcely a picture was used in newspapers 25 years ago. Even advertisements had few pictures. Today the advertisements are the result of hours of study on the part of the artists who do them. Every detail must be perfect and for this reason the painters spend hours in research."

"Requests for pictures of Madonnas are the most frequent of all. Next to pictures of Madonnas come requests

for other religious pictures. The Mona Lisa is one of the most inquired after of all of the photographs we have. Pictures are very popular. I consider Titian the greatest of all artists because of his versatility. I find that Raphael is the most popular with patrons of the department. "A taste for art must be developed, just as a taste for music. Only music lovers and musicians enjoy Beethoven and so it is with the paintings of great masters. People in general who have had no training in art like pictures that tell a story. That is why Millet's 'Angelus' is so popular, for example, while his 'Potato Gatherers,' which has more merit, is less appreciated by the multitude."

"You will find that casual visitors to the library prefer Abbey's Holy Grail paintings to those of Sargent and the Misses de Chavannes. Yet the paintings of the latter are far superior to the first. It is because the Holy Grail paintings tell a story, while the others are allegorical. "Although I have retired from the library, I intend to keep up my interest in my life work by acting as custodian of part of the collection at the home of Mrs. John L. Gardner. My only fear is that people there will not ask me the questions that they used to do at the library."

Boston Post, February 2, 1925

Rare Dickensiana Displayed as Annual Tribute in Boston

Widener and City Libraries Have Special Anniversary
Exhibitions—Famous "Boz" Dinner to Be
Re-enacted at Unity House

Widener Library at Harvard and the Boston Public Library have placed on view special exhibitions of rare Dickensiana as part of the tribute paid in Boston this week to Charles Dickens and the anniversary of his birthday. Under the auspices of the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship, time will be turned backward at Unity House in Park Square next Saturday and the scene which attended the famous "Boz" dinner, given in honor of Dickens Feb. 1, 1842 will be duplicated with artists, authors, educators and public men in many places to represent the well-known personages of that day and to rehearse the brilliant speeches they made and which have been preserved.

At Widener Library there is a large exhibition in the Treasure Room. Not only are there rare editions of Dickens's books and plays, but a considerable collection of playbills advertising amateur theatricals in which Dickens appeared.

For instance there was the benefit given for Leigh Hunt when Dickens appeared in all three of the plays given—as Captain Bobadil in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in His Humor," as Mr. Snobington in "A Good Night's Rest," and as Jeremiah Bumps in "Turning the Tables."

Old London Playbills

There are also a number of valuable playbills from the theaters of Dickens' time in London, with quaint notes added to stress the superiority of the performances. At the Surrey Theater, Nov. 24, 1837, there was a gala performance of "Pickwick." The management inserted in parenthesis, "Performing at Lyceum Theater with unbounded applause," and the cast prefaced with the phrase "Grand concentration of Talent" contained the names of Henry Irving, George Belmore, Miss LaFontaine and Henry Neville, who were apparently to be regarded as "knee players."

There is a playbill from the Herald Square Theater in New York, advertising a performance of "Pickwick" for Jan. 19, 1903, with DeWolf Hopper and Marguerite Clarke in the cast and this time the message of the management was of a thoroughly practical, if amusing, nature. It read:

"Only theater in New York with elevators running to second balcony." Many of the posters are woodcuts but others were printed much like those of today. The method of attempting to attract audiences by a series of illustrations of scenes, seems to have been favored. One of the illustrations depicts a scene which did not occur in the play. The poster was finished before the play had been put into its final form. Dickens disliked watching performances of his own plays.

Many other items are included in the exhibition at Widener. There are several groups of rare first editions of plays and books also placed in the Widener Room.

Rare Autographs

At the Boston Public Library, in the Barton room, a collection of autographed letters, a half dozen or more from a collection of many addressed to Miss Kate Field, are shown. There are priceless fragments of manuscripts, and a valuable copy of the table of contents and introduction to the American edition of the "Child's History of England." Signed by Dickens, the introduction reads:

"These chapters, as being especially associated with children, have been selected from my various books for separate publication under the title appended to this volume. Although they necessarily lose interest and purpose by being detached from their context and removed from their niches in the works of fiction to which they respectively belong, the compilation is made for American children with my free consent."

The edition was published in 1854 in Boston, in two volumes, by Jenks, Hickling & Swan. There is also a first edition which is among the rarest pieces of Dickensiana in Boston, of the "American Notes for General Circulation," published in folio form in 1842 by Wilson & Co., in New York.

Library Gets Manuscript Atlas Used by 16th Century Navigator

Rare and Picturesque Maps, Devoted to "Recently
Discovered" Portions of the Globe, Show Hard
Wear—Marseilles Distinguished by Drawing

The Boston Public Library has recently added to its treasures a notable example of the manuscript atlases—called "Portolans," because of their emphasis on the location of ports—which were used by the navigators of the sixteenth century. These atlases, aside from their artistic and personal interest, have great historical importance, in showing the state of geographical knowledge at the time when they were made. Each has special features which add flavor to its interest.

The atlas acquired by the Boston Public Library is noteworthy for a number of reasons.

First, it bears on every page the traces of its maker's individuality; it is quite evidently the work of an experienced navigator, made very likely for his own use, rather than a product of one of the well-known map-making establishments of the time.

Second, this navigator, who names himself as Augustin Roussin, of Marseilles, seems to have been personally acquainted with all the shores of America, as well as with the east and west coasts of South Africa. This atlas is largely devoted to the then recently discovered portions of the globe, four of the six maps being devoted to America, and one to southern Africa. It is one of the few manuscript atlases of America in existence, and belonged to a real adventurer.

Third, the atlas shows every sign of hard wear. The old calf covers have been well rubbed by use, the edges of the leaves are black from exposure, there are holes in the edges of the covers, made for attaching things for tying the book up and carrying it about. The vellum pages all show effects of much study, though the fine writing is everywhere legible.

Experts agree in dating the atlas somewhere between 1565 and 1580, less than 100 years after the discovery of the western world. St. Augustine, Fla., is already on the map, but the Hudson River had not yet been discovered, nor the fact that Tierra del Fuego is an island. The

names of places, written in cursive, less hundreds along the golden shore lines with the finest of quills, betray a Provencal tendency in the spelling.

The maps are very picturesque, with their gayly colored islands, the pictures of sea-monsters and barbarians, and their finely-drawn ships to all the oceans. The City of Marseilles is distinguished by a picture, as is Lima, Peru. The atlas bears on its opening page a great coat of arms, that of Charles, Duke of Savoy.

This atlas has been placed on view in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library, together with some of the letters written by scholars about it. Beside it in the cases are other precious books belonging to the library—among them the Geography of Ptolemy printed in 1482, one of the world's most famous books, with the early wood-cut maps known.

-- Dickens Anniversary --

LIBRARY'S 'DICKENSIANA' SHOWN IN HONOR OF THE NOVELIST'S BIRTHDAY

Autograph Letters Written on Visits
to America in 1842 and

1868

FIRST EDITIONS; ILLUSTRATORS

Original Report of "Boz" Dinner—
Songs Sung by O. W. Holmes
and J. M. Field

With an exhibition of autograph letters and rare first editions, the Boston Public Library takes part in the celebration of the anniversary of Dickens' birthday, and to many an admirer of the great English novelist opportunity is thus offered to see these letters and the quaint title-pages of these most familiar novels.

In their original state Dickens's works have an especially fascinating appeal; the green and brown wrappers of the pamphlets (most of the novels were first published in serial form), the illustrations of Cruikshank, H. K. Browne, Darley, Cattemole, etc., even the type and paper impart that atmosphere for which there is only one adjective—Dickensian. There are many new editions of the collected works, some of them printed on heavy, hand-made paper and issued in limited edition, but none of them can compare in direct appeal with these simple pamphlets originally sold for a shilling apiece to millions of readers.

The exhibition has been arranged in the Barton room of the library. All the books shown are the property of the library itself; they belong to the art collection. Several important items, however, have been taken from the Thomas P. Barton collection.

The autograph letters of Dickens first attract the visitor's attention. One of them is addressed to J. M. Field, of Boston, and was written here, in 1842, during Dickens's first visit in America. Another letter is written to John Kenyon, a friend of the author; it bears the date of 1853. For New Year's Day of 1868, when Dickens was again in America, Miss Kate Field had sent to the novelist a basket of flowers. Dickens thanks her for the present in his most chivalrous style: "If you could know what pleasure it yielded me, you would be almost repaid even for your delicate and sympathetic kindness. But I must avow that nothing in the pretty basket of flowers was quite so interesting to me as a certain bright fresh face I have seen at my readings, which I am told you may see too when you look in the glass."

Dickens's letters have today a very high money value. Some of them, the longer ones, fetch hundreds of dollars.

"Copperfield" Issued in Twenty Parts

The big, bulky volume of "David Copperfield" will be, undoubtedly, a favorite with most visitors. The work was published by Bradbury & Evans, 11 Boulevard street, London, in 1850. The frontispiece showing Miss Betsey Trotwood peeping in at a window of the Rookery, the title-page representing little Emily sitting on the beach near Peggotty's boathouse, and the many delightful illustrations throughout the book were designed by Hablot Knight Browne, better known by his pseudonym "Phiz." Like most of the other works, "David Copperfield" was issued in twenty monthly parts (a shilling each), the last two forming a double number. The original green wrappers of the parts (bound in at the end of the volume) bear the long title: "The Personal History, Adventures, Experience & Observation of David Copperfield, the Younger, of Blunderstone Rookery (which He never meant to be published on any Account)." The present publication of the first edition shows great fluctuations, ranging from fifty to two hundred dollars. The first American edition was published by John Wiley, 161 Broadway, New York. One of the pamphlets bears on its wrappers the inscription of the bookseller: "J. R. Lowell, Esq."

Cruikshank and Browne (or "Phiz")

It is worth while to speak here of the many illustrators of Dickens. Never was novelist more fortunate in finding congenial illustrators than he; of course, never did a novelist offer more abundant and grateful material for illustrators. But the designs of Cruikshank and Browne—to mention only his two most important collaborators—have really grown together with the novels in the imagination of the reader. They are instinct with the spirit of the books, for their artists, too, represent the very soul of the early and mid-Victorian age. In this they are unique. The illustrations of recent editions, however gifted they otherwise may be, almost entirely fail to grasp and recreate this spirit.

A copy of "Nicholas Nickleby" (1839) represents the earliest first edition among the works of Dickens in the possession of the Public Library. The first part of the novel was issued in April, 1839; the last in October, 1839. Chapman and Hall, 158 Strand, London, published the work. "Phiz" etched several series of plates for "Nickleby."

The publication of "Master Humphrey's Clock" (embracing "The Old Curiosity Shop" and "Barnaby Rudge") followed in 1837.

The Library possesses the three-volume edition of the work. George Cattemole drew the frontispiece of the first, and "Phiz" that of the second and third volumes. "Dombey and Son" was published in 1848, by Bradbury & Evans. The distinction of this book was so great that "Phiz" had to etch two series of plates. One copy, with the original wrappers bound in, brought \$105 three years ago; another, in parts, realized \$150. "Little Dorrit" (1857) is about the most easily obtainable of the Dickens first editions. But no original edition is perfect without a white containing corrections of errors in the preceding chapters. "The mystery of Edwin Drood" is Dickens's last, unfinished work. Only six parts were published, in green wrappers, with a woodcut by Charles A. Collins, Dickens's son-in-law.

Leech, Doyle, MacLise, Tenniel

The minor works are also excellently represented in the exhibition. The copy of the two-volume edition of "American Notes" (1842) belonged once to the American legation at The Hague. "The Cricket on the Hearth" was published in 1846. John Leech, Richard Doyle and others illustrated the book; the frontispiece was engraved by Daniel MacLise. "The Battle of Life" (1847) is the first and only had several variants is especially rare and fetches over \$100. Twenty-three thousand copies of the book were sold on the first day; despite this, it was the least successful among the works of Dickens. "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" (1848) is one of the Christmas books; the frontispiece was engraved by John Tenniel. "Hard Times" (dedicated to Thomas Carlyle) tells the story of a strike in Manchester. All these works were published by Bradbury & Evans, London.

Charles C. Eckel's study of the first editions of Dickens's works give a full account of the subject; it is a pity that the American first editions of Dickens's works have received hardly any bibliographical treatment as yet. Carey, Lea & Blanchard in Philadelphia; Wiley & Putnam—Harper in New York; Ticknor & Fields—Fields, Osgood & Co.—Fuller and others in Boston, got out editions of most of the works in the year of their British publication.

Spoke Out on Copyrights at Dinner

In his speech at the dinner given in his honor in Boston in 1842 Dickens made some frank remarks concerning the American editions, from which, in the absence of an international regulation of copyright, he did not receive any royalty. Ticknor & Fields was the first American firm to recompense a British author. When Dickens paid of their own accord. When Dickens revisited America in 1858, Ticknor & Fields published a dozen or more pamphlets, each containing two readings. On the reverse side of each title-page there was an endorsement of the edition by the author, and each title-page bore the statement "As Condensed by Himself."

The American editions, however, often miss the charm of the original English editions. There are copies of "Sketches by Boz," "Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," "Barnaby Rudge," etc., etc., the "Christmas Carol" (Philadelphia, 1844) has the same quaint, colored woodcuts as the original.

In the Drawing-Rooms of Papanti's

In view of the celebration of the "Boz" dinner (Saturday night, at Unity House, Park square) the "Report of the Dinner given to Charles Dickens, Feb. 1, 1842," printed by W. H. Crosby & Co., is perhaps the most interesting item. The report begins with the letter of invitation sent to Dickens by the "Committee of a Number of Young Men of Boston." James Russell Lowell, Henry Gardner, Charles H. Mills and others were members of the committee. There is a full description of the dinner, with all the speeches, cheers and toasts. "The toast was drunk with nine cheers the company all standing," writes the conscientious reporter after the address of Josiah Quincy, Jr., "President of the Day." In the drawing-rooms of Papanti's Hall the dinner was given, with the participation of one hundred and fifty guests. George Bancroft, Richard Henry Dana, Josiah Quincy, president of Harvard, were among the orators. Many an interested visitor will be pleased to see the January issue, 1925, of the "Chigwell Chronicle," official organ of the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship, among the items of the rare first editions.

Pieces of music, written to the poems of Dickens, or to poems, written by others and illustrative of scenes in the novels, also are exhibited. These are on view in the Exhibition room of the Library. Most of these rare scores were lent by J. Francis Driscoll of Brookline.

"The Stars Their Early Vigils Keep"

"The stars their early vigils keep," a ballad, written for the occasion and sung to the tune of "Gramercy" by Oliver Wendell Holmes at the dinner given in Boston, is the most interesting item among these pieces. "Symphonies and accompaniments" are by James C. Meader, says the title-page. H. W. Oakes, in Boston, published the score. But the edition by Henry Prentiss, in Boston, is far more beautiful. The colored title-page shows the portrait of Dickens, placed in an artistic border. "The friend and benefactor of poor Oliver, Nicholas and sweet little Nelly" stands below the portrait. "The very last observations of Weller, Senior to Boz" was written and sung also at the dinner by J. M. Field. "The Boz Quadrilles" has reference to the same dinner. Jane S. Lowman, the authoress, assures us on the title-page that it was "played with great zeal at the complimentary ball." The title-page of "I wish I'd a 1000 a year," written by Alfred Morland and dedicated to Dickens, does not fail to mention either that it was sung "with unbounded applause." The first English edition of "The Ivy Green," together with five American editions, also are among the exhibited scores.

Several pieces are taken from the Allen A. Brown Music Collection of the library. Thus, "Little Dorrit," a ballad by John Caulfield. A collection of Boz waltzes written by Jos. Lanner, and dedicated to Dickens, attracts attention with its title-page, a lithograph with illuminated borders.

The exhibition will remain through next week and possibly the following week.

Boston Transcript, January 31, 1925

THE BIBLE IN BOSTON

Next Two Lectures of the Course at the
Y. M. C. A. Will Be by Richard C. Appel

The next two lectures of the series of twelve on "The Bible in Boston" held Friday evenings at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be given by Richard C. Appel, of the music division of the Boston Public Library. The subject for Friday, Feb. 6, will be "Our Inheritance." Mr. Appel will speak of the Bible as the source of vocal and instrumental music. After a description of the earliest Christian musical fragments, he will describe music from the Middle Ages and Reformation periods, to that of the Pilgrims and Puritans.

In the lecture of Friday, Feb. 13, entitled "Our Opportunity," Mr. Appel will treat of the Bible-inspired music of colonial and revolutionary days together with notes on modern editors, composers and organizers. Special mention will be made of the Bible in the vocal and instrumental works of Boston composers and in the music of the foreign language churches in Boston.

February 6, 1925

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

AUTOGRAPHED DICKENS' WORKS ON DISPLAY AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Rare Collection Shown in Memory of Author's Anniversary—Letters and First Editions Attract Wide Attention

Autograph letters and rare first editions of the works of Charles Dickens are now on view at the Boston Public Library in celebration of that author's anniversary.

In their original state Dickens' works have an especially fascinating appeal: the green and brown wrappers of the pamphlets (most of the novels were first published in serial form), the clever, charming and abundant illustrations of Cruikshank, H. K. Browne, Darley, Catermole, etc., even the type and paper impart that atmosphere, for which there is only one adjective—Dickensian. There are many new editions of the collected works, some of them printed on heavy, hand-made paper and issued in limited edition, but none of them can compare in direct appeal with these simple pamphlets originally sold for a shilling apiece to the millions of readers.

The exhibition has been arranged in the Barton Room of the library. All the books shown are the property of the library.

Letters Attract Attention

The autograph letters of Dickens first attract the visitor's attention. One of them is addressed to J. M. Field of Boston, and was written here, in 1842, on Dickens' first visit in America. For New Year's Day of 1868, when Dickens was again in America, Miss Kate Field had sent to the novelist a basket of flowers. Dickens thanks her for the present in his most charming style: "If you could know what pleasure it yielded me, you would be almost repaid even for your delicate and sympathetic kindness. But I must avow that nothing in the pretty basket of flowers was quite so interesting to me as a certain bright fresh face I have seen at my readings, which I am told you may see too when you look in the glass."

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However, the American editions often match the charm of the original English editions. In the cases are copies of "Sketches by Boz," "Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," "Bleak House," etc. The "Christmas Carol" (Philadelphia, 1844) has the same quaint, colored woodcuts as the original.

The Famous Dinner

In view of the coming celebration of the famous "Boz" dinner on Saturday night, Feb. 7, at Unity House, Park Square, the "Report of the Dinner given to Charles Dickens, Feb. 1, 1842," printed by William Crosby & Co., is perhaps the most interesting item. The report begins with the letter of invitation sent to Dickens by the "Committee of a Number of Young Men of Boston," James R. Lowell, Henry Gardner, Charles H. Mills and others were members of the committee. There is a full description of the dinner, with all the speeches, cheers and toasts.

In the drawing-rooms of Papan's Hall the dinner was given, with the participation of 150 guests. George Bancroft, Richard H. Dana, Josiah Quincy, president of Harvard, were among the orators.

Pieces of music, written to the poems of Dickens; or to poems written by others and illustrative of famous scenes in the novels, are also exhibited. These are on view in the exhibition room of the library. Most of these rare scores were lent by Mr. J. Francis Driscoll, of Brookline.

Boston Transcript
Feb 7, 1925

COLLECT BOOKS OVER STATE

Great Enthusiasm for Replenishing Merchant Marine Libraries

In order to replace the books collected here two years ago for sailors of the American Merchant Marine, of which more than 84,000 were lent to 450 ships at the port of Boston last year, letters are being sent to two thousand ministers throughout the State, to the presidents of every-where club and to librarians, telling them of the State-wide book collection which will open Feb. 15.

Plans have been completed by the committee under Mrs. I. Tucker Burr of Commonwealth avenue, State chairman, and Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston Public Library, setting up a State-wide organization and advising the public to send the needed text-books and volumes of fiction, biography, history, science and travel to the nearest free public library marked "For Seamen."

Mrs. Burr's committee consists of Mr. Belden, Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum; Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, president State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Eva Whitling White, president City Federation of Women's Clubs; Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Mrs. F. E. Slattery, president League of Catholic Women; Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, D. D., Mrs. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Mrs. George R. Pearling, Mrs. Milton J. Posenau, chairman Council of Jewish Women; Edwin S. Webster, Mrs. Theodore G. Bremer and Mrs. Margaret Deland.

Mrs. Bremer is the community chairman for Brookline; Mrs. Henry W. Harris of 222 Hammond street, for Chestnut Hill; Mrs. Roger B. Cutler for Needham; Mrs. James Lawrence, Milton; Mrs. Philip H. Sherwood, Dedham; Mrs. Ralph Lowell, Westwood; Mrs. Francis H. Stone, New Bedford; and Mrs. Frederick G. Crane, Dalton. The Junior League will have charge of the book collecting on Beacon Hill and in the Back Bay.

Carl W. Shattuck, director of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, with headquarters in New York, is in Boston to assist the committee in the book collection. Mr. Shattuck is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and formerly was despatch officer for the association. He estimates that 50,000 books will be needed to supply Boston's merchant seamen, aside from the books to be collected at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Salt Lake, San Francisco, for the association tries to serve men who sail the seven seas.

Following the enthusiastic endorsement of the book collection last week, when Rear Admiral William Sowden Sims, at the mid-winter meeting of the librarians of the State, explained the urgent need of books among merchant sailors, numerous other endorsements have been received. Bishop Lawrence writes: "Knowing well the work of the Merchant Marine Library and the appreciation of the books by officers and men, I commend it heartily." Margaret Deland says: "The meeting on the twenty-ninth will be splendid. I am sorry I cannot be there, not because I need more enthusiasm about the Merchant Marine, but I would like to see people who don't know about it become more enthusiastic!—and they will."

Boston Transcript
February 6, 1925
LIBRARY EXHIBITS
DICKENS LETTERS

Rare First Editions Shown in Birthday Celebration

The Boston Public Library is exhibiting autograph letters and rare first editions in celebration of Dickens' birthday. Letters and quaint title pages of the great English writer's most familiar novels are being shown.

The exhibition is in the Barton room and all of the books are from the Artz collection. Some important items, however, have been taken from the Thomas P. Barton collection.

Pieces of music, written to poems by the novelist, or to poems by others and illustrative of famous scenes in the novels, also are exhibited. Most of these rare scores, lent by J. Francis Driscoll of Brookline, are on display in the exhibition room. Several pieces are from the Allen A. Brown music collection.

A collection of 50 photographs, tracing the tendencies of modern stagecraft and brought together by the editors of Theatre Arts Monthly, also are being exhibited. The pieces include the work of the leading contemporary designers, such as Gordon Craig, Adolphe Appia, Robert Edmond Jones, Lee Simonson, Emil Pirchan and Herman Rosse.

THE BOSTON HERALD

TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1925

LIBRARY RECEIVES LETTER BY WILSON

Former President Was Recommending Brother-in-Law

The Boston Public Library has added to its manuscript collection a letter written by the late President Wilson, July 20, 1892, to accompany an epistle recommending his first wife's brother, Stockton Axson, to Judge Mellen Chamberlain, then librarian here.

The note shows an affectionate relationship between the men and a humorous disposition on Wilson's part. "The particularly dry season" referred to in the letter is unexplained. The "Epoch" relates to "The Epochs of American History" series, published in 1893, of which Albert Bushnell Hart, Heber Goldswain and Wilson each wrote a volume. The text follows:

"Princeton, N. J., 20 July, 1892.

"My Dear Stock:

"It was a great pleasure to get your letter of Monday and read its exhilarating account of your progress toward being a Frenchman. From you, you self-distrustful rascal, such acknowledgments of success are positively exciting. I am more delighted than I can say.

"I know Judge Chamberlain, the chief librarian of the Boston Public Library—no one else connected with it—and I enclose a letter to him which I hope will serve your purpose. If he is out of town, suppose you serve it on his next subordinate in charge, who may have heard of me, and be ready to relax discipline upon proper introduction. I also enclose a note of introduction to Mr. Scudder, editor of the Atlantic. You will find him at Houghton & Mifflin's, 4 Park street. I hope you will deliver it. He is genuinely cordial and thoroughly natural and delightful—and I am really anxious to have you meet him. I know he will be glad to see you—particularly this dry season.

"A letter from Edie is one well ahead of this one. We are all well; but there is absolutely no news. The Epoch goes slowly and painfully forward without accident or incident. I hope you will be able to write often; for we love you and think about you more than you are at all likely to believe.

"In a tired man's haste, but with the freshest possible affection,
"Your affectionate brother,
(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Uttleboro (Mass.) Sun. February 12, 1925

Boston Library Always Busy With Readers and Visitors Alike

Boston, Feb. 12.—In these cold winter days there is one place in Boston where rich and poor, resident and stranger, meet on common ground and find not only a warm place to rest for a while but also entertainment of widely varied kinds free of charge. The public library in Copley square appeals to all sorts and conditions of people. To be sure, its secluded central court, with benches ranged around a grass plot and pool, is a favorite spot in summer for those who like to sit apart for a while with a book and perhaps a bit of lunch, is deserted in January, but there are many nooks about the building which are conducive to relaxation and informality.

The visitor on ascending the broad stairway between the great marble lions commemorating the valor of Massachusetts soldiers usually will find readers scattered about on winnowing ledges and in corners where they can be apart from the throngs in the reading rooms. He will see other visitors wandering about the halls and the delivery room enjoying the display of the great mural paintings of Sargent, Abbey and Puvion de Lavannes.

Bates Hall, the long quiet reading room on the second floor is the focus not only of general readers but of students of all manner or subjects. It is so arranged that everything is easy of access. Thousands of books of reference are placed on open shelves about the hall where everyone is free to consult them. In a separate room at one end are the long rows of drawers containing the card index to all the books in the library. After locating on a card the book desired all that is necessary is to copy its name and number on a slip which is handed in at the central desk, sit down in a comfortable chair at one of the long, well lighted tables and wait for an attendant to produce the book.

Here are seen grave historians, searching in the treasures of the Boston library's wonderful collection for light on some incident of bygone days. Here are newspapermen, looking for historical or descriptive material to round out some news story. Here are

engineers, horticulturalists, scientists, in all lines of human activity, seeking information to aid them in their work. And perhaps most numerous of all, here are students from the many educational institutions in and about Boston, hunting for books to which their instructors have referred them and trying to add to their store of knowledge. The lover of literature for its own sake also is represented, finding here some rare book which he has been unable to locate elsewhere.

A still more miscellaneous throng fills the newspaper and magazine reading rooms on the ground floor. The average appearance of the readers is less intellectual than in Bates hall, for the majority of them are there merely for entertainment. Yet there is always a sprinkling of young or mature students reading serious magazine articles or looking for fuller information on important current events by consulting newspapers from all parts of the world and in many languages. The newspapers attract also a large number of persons who have come from other sections of the country and from abroad to make their homes in Boston and who through reading the newspapers of their native city keep in touch with the old scenes. Men of many races are seen daily scanning papers published in the capitals of Europe and South America, in Canada, Newfoundland, the Philippines and other quarters of the world.

Yet another class of visitors is attracted by the numerous lectures in the library halls. Men of authority on a great variety of topics here impart information to eager listeners. The whole atmosphere of the library is one of quiet and freedom. On leaving the beautiful edifice after an hour or two within its portals and stepping out into the roar of traffic the visitor feels as if he were coming into another world.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1925

CHANGES IN LIBRARY LECTURES

Arthur D. Ropes and Dr. Boris Morkovin Will Take Places of Speakers Unable to Be Present

Two changes, owing to illness, are announced in the regular lecture course at the Boston Public Library. On Thursday evening, Jan. 22, Arthur D. Ropes will give an illustrated talk on "Cycling Through Merrie England in Pre-War Days," in place of the lecture by Miss Page; and on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, Dr. Boris Morkovin, professor in Charles University, Prague, will give an address, with slides, on "Pagan and Decorative Arts of Czechoslovakia," in place of the lecture by James Ballance.

By request, the illustrated lecture on "A Rocky Mountain Hike: Nine Thousand Miles Through the Beauty and Bigness of America," by the president of the Field and Forest Club, Rev. Charles W. Casson, will again be given on Sunday evening, Feb. 15, at eight o'clock.

MORE SYMPHONY LECTURES

Course Under Direction of State University Extension Will Start Monday at the Public Library

A series of twelve lectures on "Appreciation of Symphonic Music" will interpret on Monday of each week the program which the Boston Symphony Orchestra will play on Friday and Saturday. This course will start in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, beginning Monday, Jan. 19 at 4.45 P. M.

Malcolm Lang, conductor of the People's Symphony, and Professor John P. Marshall of the Boston University School of Music, will lecture on special programs. Richard Appel, head of the Boston Public Library Music Department, will direct the course, under the auspices of the State Division of University Extension. Other lecturers and musicians who are expected to assist are Professor Edward B. Hill, Professor W. R. Spalding, Doctor Vladimir Zederbaum, Miss Marion B. Proctor, piano; and Alessandro Niccoli, violin.

The first lecture will be open to the public and at this meeting enrollments for the course will be accepted. Mr. Hill and Mr. Appel will lecture on this date. Mr. Hill will lecture on "Stravinsky: His Works and Significance," and Mr. Appel will talk about his special works which are to be performed at the symphony concert of next week. There will be stereopticon slides illustrating scenes from the ballets with which the music was originally used.

Notes for Bibliophiles

Edited by LEONARD L. MACKALL

A Manuscript Portolan Atlas in the Boston Public Library

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH,
Librarian of the John Carter
Brown Library, Providence.

THE Boston Public Library has purchased a portolan atlas of the second half of the sixteenth century, a collection containing six of those manuscript sea charts in which the art of scientific and accurate mapping had its origin. More fortunate than most public libraries, the Boston institution has been able to secure from its funds many unusual books in the form of purchases that need not be accounted for at annual report time by showing an increase in circulation totals. In the case of the portolan chart that has now been added to the collection good bookmen will find cause for rejoicing with the library authorities. The amount of money that was spent for the volume would have purchased many lesser books. To buy instead of a number of mediocre items a single volume, even though that be of extraordinary interest, required a clear comprehension of the comparative interest value in books. Every one, not good bookmen alone, must congratulate and applaud the authorities for their courage and for their sound discrimination.

Surely these curious, rare and lovely volumes are as full of human interest as any species of book that has ever been put together. Here is science, supported by intelligence in observation and skill in portrayal; here is evidence of the patient accumulation of knowledge, and here finally are romance and the tang of the sea. Nor are these books, now so little known except to the specialist, closed in any sense to the knowledge of the general reader. The secondary sources regarding them are available to almost every user of a great municipal library. In 1897 there was published simultaneously in English and in other languages Nordenskiöld's "Periplus," a work that was defined in its title as "an essay on the early history of charts and sailing directions." This is a learned book, but one that is readable and fully illustrated by reproductions of famous manuscript charts. Earlier than this, in 1882, the Società Geografica Italiana published as volume 2 of its "Studi Biografici e Bibliografici," a treatise and bibliography by G. Ortelius and P. Amat di S. Filippo, known as "Mappamundi, Carte Nautiche, Portolani ed altri monumenti cartografici—dei secoli XIII-XVII." This is a bibliographical work for the specialist rather than for the general reader, and even for the specialist it suffers from the fact that since it was published, forty-three years ago, many new examples have been discovered and there have occurred many changes in location of the specimens then recorded. The great work of Kretschmer, "Die Italienischen Portolano des Mittelalters," is a usable and sure guide to knowledge of the subject. One American work has been added to this list: The Hispanic Society of America issued in 1911 a list of manuscript sea charts in its collection, compiled with an introduction by Edward Luther Stevenson, under the title "Portolan Charts." In this book, pleasantly written, is found a brief and sufficient introduction for the neophyte in cartographical mysteries.

As has been intimated, it is not merely as a relic of a bygone era in navigation that the old manuscript mariner's chart retains its importance in the history of exploration. It represents careful observation as to distances between countries and as to their positions relative to one another; it offers painfully acquired facts

rather than mythical tradition and vague poetic guesses as to *Hy-Brasil* and the lost Atlantis. In its time it had need to be as accurate as possible, for it was a practical chart of sailing directions for the use of the mariner in the prosecution of his business. It exhibits accordingly, always from this practical standpoint, geographical interests and growth in geographical knowledge from about the year 1300 to the middle of the seventeenth century. The collection of data and its presentation in graphic form were the work of seamen, explorers and professional chart makers, the leaders in that divulging of geographical secrets that took place in a period when the physical boundaries of the world were being pushed back with each succeeding year.

The portolan chart is the graphic representation of the information contained in the periphus or "sailing round" book that the mariner of the ancient world carried with him as a guide for his coasting voyages in the Mediterranean Sea. In a later period this written or printed book of directions and distances, without illustrative charts, was known as a "portolano." The earliest printed portolano on record is that known as the "Portolano Riso," the title of which is *Questa e una opera necessaria a tutti li naviganti chi vano in diverse parte del mondo* . . . published at Venice by Bernardino Riso in 1490. This book is reproduced in full by Kretschmer in the volume referred to above. A copy of the original is in the John Carter Brown Library, another is held by a New York bookseller, and these two seem to be the only copies in America. In Europe only two or at most three copies have been found. The John Carter Brown copy is bound with the only recorded perfect copy of the first collection of American voyages, the *Libretto de tutta la Navigazione de Re de Spagna*, published at Venice in 1504. What a precious pair to come down the ages together!

In the language of the French seaman, the "portolano" became a "routier," and the English sailor took over this word for his use too, only he pronounced it "rutier" and finally "rutler." As a "rutler" or "rutler book," the book of directions was known among English mariners from about the year 1500 to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Doubtless the navigator found that, useful though the book of directions and the charts were when used independently of each other, the greatest helpfulness could be obtained when the two were kept together in his cabin. From this combination of species evolved ultimately a new genre in books. In 1534 Luke Wagenaar, of Holland, published a book containing the essential principles of navigation, complete sailing directions and a collection of charts, the first example of what we know as a sea atlas. Translated into English and published in 1583 with the title "The Mariners' Mirror," this book and others like it that followed became part of the normal equipment of a well found ship. After knowledge of this book had become general any collection of sailing directions and sea charts was known among English sailor men as a "waggoner," and as late as 1775 we find this term employed in Bernard Romans's "Natural History of Florida," published that year in the city of New York.

But to return to the portolan chart, the ancestor of these later pilotage books, we find that except for about 100 charts of the earlier two centuries most of the remaining examples are of the sixteenth century. These, with few exceptions, are the work of Italian and Catalan chart makers and seamen. Authorities agree that so great is the similarity in these charts there must have been a common original to which the "grammar" of the science might be traced. No system of projection rec-

four in number, cover all of the coast line as known in the latter half of the sixteenth century, that in configuration and nomenclature they show signs of acquaintance by the maker with the Sebastian Cabot map of 1544, although they are inscribed with a number of names not to be found on the Cabot chart. Add to this the fact, noticed by another of those who have seen the atlas, that

in the map of Florida appears the name of St. Augustine, and it is obvious that unless this and other names are insertions of a later date, the making of this chart must have occurred after the year 1565, when the old town was founded. On the other hand, while Newfoundland and the Gulf area generally show the results of Cartier's voyages of 1534-1542, the treatment of the St. Lawrence River

indicates a complete ignorance of the result of Cartier's penetration of the interior by the route of this great waterway. A more intensive examination may some day fix the exact date, but for the present it is enough to say that in spite of the presence of features of an earlier period, the collection may be dated from the second half of the sixteenth century by many indications of content, handwriting, decoration and spelling.

The atlas consists of six charts, each map measuring 20.5x13 inches, the whole bound in a fine old red morocco. In the borders surrounding the maps a charmingly simple decorative scheme of acorn and young oak leaf has been employed by the artist. An emblazoned coat of arms of the House of Savoy occupies the first leaf, and this is followed by two charts of the coasts of South America, one of Mexico and Florida, one of New France, one of the Mediterranean and northern Africa and one of the remainder of Africa. The four American charts are the features that give the atlas special interest and importance. There are individual peculiarities in the nomenclature and configuration of the coasts of both continents that will repay study by the cartographer. One hopes and expects that this collection of portolan charts will yield much in the way of information under the scrutiny of scholars, but one hopes also that the Boston Public Library will find some way of exhibiting it so that the significance of its type in the history of map making and in the romance of world discovery may be made patent to the general public. While most of us possess a polite respect for the past, we are somewhat lacking in a sense of companionship with the men of older days and in a sympathetic understanding of their trials and accomplishments. No other relic of the discovery period has quite the value of the portolan chart in touching the head and the heart of him who regards it.

Enough has been said on the general subject of the ancient sea chart. The atlas lately secured by the Boston Public Library partakes of the features of the type here described, although it is not the work of Agnès or Maggiolo or another of the great chart makers. It lacks the splendor of the famous specimens of the art, many of them made for the closets of kings, but it is not less interesting in being the work probably of a practical mariner, intended for daily use in the navigator's cabin, its data brought together from actual experience, skillfully drawn and pleasantly if not gorgeously decorated. One of its charts bears this inscription:

"Augustin Roussin
M'a fait dans la ville de Marseille"
None of the several authorities who have examined the atlas has been able to determine the identity of Augustin Roussin, but it has been suggested by one student of cartography that the character of the workmanship indicates the hand of the mariner rather than of the professional artist-cartographer. Another has said that the numerous provençal peculiarities of dialect employed in the inscription, considered in connection with the draftsman's residence at Marseille, may be interpreted as showing that he was a native or a long time inhabitant of the Midi.

It is not easy to ascribe a date to this collection of charts. It has been pointed out that the American maps,

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1925

RUSKIN HONORED
BY BOSTON CLUB

Anniversary Commemorated in Exercises Held at the Public Library

Qualities that distinguished Ruskin and set him on the side of the prophets in his time were emphasized by the Rev. Harold E. B. Speight of King's Chapel yesterday at the celebration by the Boston Ruskin Club, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, of Ruskin's one hundred and sixth anniversary. Dr. Speight said in part:

"The characteristics in Ruskin's life which suggest the great prophets of mankind include his uncalculated response to a great call when it came; he gave reputation, personal fortune, health, love and peace of mind to the cause he espoused; his communication of convictions and enthusiasms to a small company of disciples; his fearless, almost quixotic tournament with the fashions and interests of his age; his strange aloofness from common pursuits and his sorrows borne in solitude; his closer fellowship with the great minds of the past than with his contemporaries."

Has Wide Influence

"And the characteristic in Ruskin's progress which even more clearly suggests the common destiny of prophets is his ever-widening influence, even in circles which do not know more than his name. His reputation is established today wherever men read his works without prejudice, and his detractors today are as few as were his disciples while he lived. In estimating the man Ruskin we must always remember the discipline he himself made: 'When dealing with so subtle elements as those of human nature, it is only possible to answer for the final truth of principles, not for the direct success of plans.'"

Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley presided at the meeting and introduced the various speakers. Mrs. May Smith Dean read an original Ruskin poem and also, by request, a sonnet written by Canon Rowlands, which was originally published in the Westminster Gazette, entitled "The Ruskin Centenary."

Style Based on Bible

It was to his mother's early industry in reading to him solely from the Bible, her encouraging of his private reading of it as he grew older that Ruskin always attributed the clarity and beauty of his own literary style. From childhood he had been encouraged to study and appreciate the beauties of nature, to read and write and draw, thus to give individual expression to the richness he gathered together from his variety of study. He studied drawing under Copley Fielding and James Duffield Harding. He studied at King's College, London, and in 1836 he went to Christ Church at Oxford where, three years later, he won the Newdigate prize for English verse. From 1855 he lectured all over the country on art, economics, and architecture, and his excellence of manner brought many hearers that even the great reputation he had achieved by that time would not otherwise have attracted.

Among the especially invited guests at yesterday's celebration were the Rev. Dr. Paul Revere Frothingham, the Rev. Dr. David Waskett Clark, Charles Hammond Gibson, poet, and Mrs. Charles B. Hall, sixth district director of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Boston Transcript

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1925

The manuscript collection of the Public Library of the city of Boston has recently acquired an interesting letter written by the late Woodrow Wilson, under date of July 20, 1892, to accompany a letter recommending his wife's brother, Stockton Axson, to Judge Melton Chamberlain, who was for twelve years librarian of the library. Mr. Axson, whom the writer addresses as "My dear Stock," graduated from Wesleyan University in 1890; as a student he lived in the family of Mr. Wilson, who was a professor at Wesleyan from 1888 to 1890. Like Mr. Wilson, he became a member of the faculty of Princeton University, and is now professor of English at Bates Institute, Houston, Tex. During the war, Professor Axson was secretary of the American National Red Cross.

The letter shows an affectionate relationship between the men and a humorous disposition on Mr. Wilson's part. One wonders what double meaning may be concealed in the "particularly dry season" at the end of the second paragraph of the letter. The reference to the "Epistolary" series, published in 1893, of which Albert Bushnell Hart, Reuben Goldthwaites and Woodrow Wilson each wrote a volume.

The text of the letter follows:

Princeton, New Jersey,
20 July, 1892.

My dear Stock,
It was a great pleasure to get your letter of Monday and read its exhilarating account of your progress towards being a Frenchman. For you, you self-distrustful racial, such acknowledgments of success are positively exciting. I am more delighted than I can say.

I know Judge Chamberlain, the Chief Librarian of the Boston Public—no one else connected with it—and I enclose a letter to him which I hope will serve your purpose. If he is out of town, suppose you serve it on his next subordinate in charge, who may have heard of me, and be ready to relax discipline upon proper introduction. I also enclose a note of introduction to Mr. Scudder, editor of the Atlantic. You will find him at Houghton & Mifflin's, 4 Park St. I hope you will deliver it. He is genuinely cordial and thoroughly natural and delightful—and I am really anxious to have you meet him. I know he will be glad to see you—particularly this dry season.

A letter from Ellie is one mail ahead of this one. We are all well; but there is absolutely no news. The Epoch goes slowly and painfully forward without accident or incident. I hope you will be able to write often; for we love you and think about you more than you are at all likely to believe. In a third man's haste, but with the freshest possible affection,
Your affectionate brother,
WOODROW WILSON

Boston Transcript

24 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1925

GOES TO GARDNER MUSEUM

Walter Rowlands, Head of the Fine Arts Department at Public Library, Joins Fenway Court Staff

Walter Rowlands, forty-three years head of the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, and having reached the age limit of seventy years, has resigned from his duties at that institution to join the staff at Fenway Court, the Isabella Stuart Gardner Museum. Mr. Rowlands has been succeeded by Winthrop H. Cheney, head of the special libraries rooms, which include the Barton Tiekman music collection, at Copley square.

Commenting on his duties at Fenway Court, Mr. Rowlands says "Because Mrs. Gardner stipulated in her will that no changes should be made in the museum there is in reality little for us to do beyond guarding her wonderful collection. I suppose, therefore, that I should be called a 'guard.' Before going to the public Library Mr. Rowlands was connected with the James R. Osgood Company, successors of the firm of Ticknor & Fields.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SUNDAY, FEB. 15, 1925

50,000 BOOKS ARE WANTED

State Thoroughly Organized by Mrs. I. Tucker Burr and Her Committee, for Contributions to the American Merchant Marine Library Association

In Boston and in two thousand churches throughout the State, ministers will announce on Sunday the formal opening on Monday of the Massachusetts Book Collection for seamen to be conducted by librarians, representatives of all the women's clubs, schools and the general public under the auspices of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, whose port of Boston headquarters is the Boston Public Library.

Great enthusiasm is expressed in response to invitations to assume the chairmanship for the collection in cities and towns, sent out by Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, State chairman. For the convenience of those who will contribute books—the first collection here since 1923—Mrs. Burr announces the following receiving stations:

The Boston Public Library, all Branch Libraries, and a downtown store to be announced later.

Brookline—The Public Library, Branch Library, Harvard St., Coolidge Corner; W. D. Paine, stationer, 255 Washington St.; Mrs. Ryan's vegetable shop, 394 Boston St.; Gammon's drugstore, 1703 Beacon St.; A. C. Morrey, Reservoir pharmacy, Beacon St.; Brookline High School, Tappan St. entrance; Mrs. H. H. Soule, 871 Walnut St.; Mrs. Theodore G. Bremer, 43 Fisher Ave.

Chestnut Hill—Branch Library, Hammond St.; Mrs. George H. Waterman, 552 Hammond St.

Mrs. Bremer, community chairman for Brookline, has organized that section completely and has so popularized her slogan: "Give a Book—the American Merchant Marine Library Association Will Float It"—that Brookline is expected to contribute a record number. A motor service corps to collect the gifts has been organized and those who will participate include: Miss Helen Lovering, Miss Mary Louise Almy, Miss Elizabeth Soule, Miss Eleanor Gibson, Miss Margaret Grannis, Miss Elizabeth Newell, Miss Helen Moseley, Miss Nina Fletcher and Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

The Brookline committee consists of Mrs. Bremer, Miss Louisa A. Hooper, librarian Brookline Public Library; Miss Ethelred Abbott, assistant librarian; Mrs. Frederick A. Cunningham, Mrs. Paul M. Hubbard, Mrs. George S. Parker, Mrs. Arthur Pierce, Mrs. Marian Stetson, Mrs. Ralph A. Stewart, Mrs. Horace H. Soule, Mrs. Henry G. Lord, Mrs. S. A. Houghton, Mrs. Ernest Lovering and Mrs. P. S. Mead. Mrs. Henry W. Harris is chairman of the Chestnut Hill committee, assisted by Mrs. George H. Waterman, Mrs. Alexander Henderson, Mrs. George Bramwell Baker and Mrs. Edwin S. Webster. The Junior League, under Miss Sara Winslow, Miss Elizabeth Penno and Miss Ellen Frothingham, assisted by other members, will aid Mrs. Burr in the collection on Beacon Hill and in the Back Bay.

Two hundred librarians in the State will act as receiving agents and forward books to Boston. They are expected to average between four hundred and five hundred volumes from each library.

To correct the impression that the American Merchant Marine Library Association is an organization in which seamen are entitled to borrow books from city libraries it is explained that "sea libraries" consist of wooden boxes holding eighty selected volumes, two-thirds fiction and the remainder non-fiction and scientific works. These are placed on ships when they reach port. The boxes are exchangeable at other ports where there are dispatch offices; but in many instances, when vessels go out on long cruises, the books—many which stood untouched on family bookshelves—will circulate the world three or four times before returning to the port of origin.

All kinds of books are wanted, fifty thousand of them, from adventure and detective stories to new standard novels, history, biography, science, travel, engineering, radio, mathematics and seamanship—"everything between covers"—and all of them will be literally "read to pieces." Nine hundred ships are now on the waiting list for sea libraries.

SUNDAY, FEB. 15, 1925

LACK OF FUNDS CRAMPS LIBRARY

Chairman Kirstein Says Central Plant Equipment Worn Out

UNABLE TO SUPPLY READERS' DEMANDS

By LOUIS E. KIRSTEIN, Chairman Board of Trustees, Boston Public Library

The Boston Public Library stands, as never before, at the threshold of great opportunities of service. It cannot stand still, but must either lose its standing and reputation or march forward.

Despite its accomplishments of the last year, which include the lending for use at home of more than 3,000,000 books, and the use at the central library and the 31 branches of the system of several more millions of volumes, indications are conclusive that there is not an appropriation of sufficient size to buy enough copies of a book to meet the reasonable demands of the average library user.

URGENT NEED OF MONEY

This is illustrated by the fact that of Boston citizens only one in seven holds a card permitting him to draw books from the library, and also that it is often necessary for a person who wishes to take out a book to apply from six to eight times before he is able to obtain it.

On the other hand, the Boston Public Library is an illustration of what is very common, a fine public building with out funds or endowment to maintain its physical upkeep. The need of money for keeping in repair the buildings of the library system is most pressing and urgent.

Good use could be made of several hundred thousand dollars at once to place the central library and the existing branches in good condition. The central library in Copley square has been in use since 1855. Its equipment is worn out. It needs improved lighting, a new book carrier system and a new equipment of pneumatic tubes.

The present heating system is said to be wasteful and inefficient. The ventilating system, installed when the building was erected, is practically useless. Complaints are constantly made of the foul air in the great reference hall, in the newspaper and periodical rooms, and in the lecture hall. Funds must be found to meet these essential needs.

In theory the Boston Library is supposed to purchase at least one copy of most of the standard books of non-fiction that are published. Many such quantities, as an illustration, while the library buys most of the good books on radio that are issued, now and again these come along a book of unusual merit on the subject. The central library buys two copies of such a book, one to circulate, the other to be placed in the reference collection where it will be available for students making use of books in the library. Perhaps three or four additional copies of this same book are purchased for a few of the larger branches.

To meet the reasonable demand for a book of this nature, however, the library should have from 30 to 50 copies. Lack of funds does not permit such purchase. Neither has it been possible to equip the branch libraries with satisfactory reference collections, including up-to-date encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, and the most recent books of reference in the arts and sciences.

COST OF BOOKS DOUBLED

During the past seven years the annual city appropriation for the purchase of books has increased from \$15,000 to \$100,000. In this period it must be remembered that the cost of most books has nearly or quite doubled. The book purchasing power of the dollar has practically been cut in half. In these same years there has been a great popular growth in the use of the library, especially through its branches, the annual circulation having increased something over 1,000,000 volumes, or more than 50 per cent.

The use of the library made by children is evidenced from the fact that they have drawn for use at home over 50 per cent. of the total number of books circulated. Children are eager readers. A visit to the central library or to any of the branches on an afternoon after school hours will disclose crowded rooms and a supply of books wholly inadequate to meet their needs. It is pitiable to discover in some of the branches empty shelves with children lined up waiting for the return of books in order that they may have a chance to carry one home.

The schools of the city are giving splendid co-operation to the library. Classes are sent to the various branches for instruction in the use and care of books. Librarians visit schools and explain what the library has to offer and how books may be borrowed from the branches and the central library. More and more the pupils of the schools are turning to the library for the solution of their reference problems, for material for their theses, and for books of prescribed reading.

Large numbers of teachers are continually making requests for deposits of from 50 to 75 fresh, modern books to enable the pupils in their classes to meet in part the requirements for supplemental reading. More and more are children being led to the reading of better books, and it is among the first duties of a great library to provide the books to meet the demand thus created. It is believed that if books could also be supplied in larger number to meet the reasonable demands of the adult reader, there would be a short time before the number of adult cardholders would be greatly increased. No library, of course, can meet, nor should it be able to meet fully, the demand for popular fiction.

BRANCHES INADEQUATE

The library buys volumes of fiction in limited numbers, ranging from one to 40 copies of a particular book. Perhaps, so far as fiction is concerned, the library cannot be expected to do much better. The question of the purchase of good non-fiction, however, is a wholly different one. Selected works of biography, travel, history, the arts and sciences, poetry, drama and books in the other fields of knowledge should be bought in larger number for the branches, and generally more than one copy should be available for circulation from the central library.

Each year the trustees receive legitimate requests from residents in those sections of the city not convenient of access to the present library branches, asking for the establishment of new ones. Many of the present branches are inadequate, not only as regards the collections to be found in them, but also as regards their size and convenience. The wisdom of creating new branches may well be questioned, at least until the present branches are more adequately supplied with books and with service to administer them. In addition to its 31 branches, the library maintains more than 3000 deposit stations in various parts of the city. This number could be indefinitely extended for the benefit of the citizens, but suitable books for such collections cannot be withdrawn from the inadequate supply in the central library and its branches.

During the past few years the growth of courses open to the public offered by the extension division of the state department of education, some of them given in co-operation with the Public Library and held in the public lecture hall in the central building, has developed a demand for the purchase of additional copies of books to which reference has been made by the instructor in the several courses.

The library has no funds to meet this reasonable demand for serious, helpful books for the adult student.

READER EAGER FOR HELP

The American Library Association has recently appointed a commission on adult education, to stimulate and develop the use of books among adult readers through the publication and distribution of graded lists of books on subjects embracing a good part of the range of human knowledge. Experience has shown that the adult reader is eager for such help. The library should be in a position to meet in large measure the demand stimulated by this plan for increasing an interest in good reading.

It is said that over 60 per cent. of our children leave the public schools before finishing their second year in the high school. Economic conditions unfortunately will not permit the parents of these children to continue their education and thus to train them to become better and more efficient members of the community in which they live. The library is not only the companion school for such children but in a very real sense it is the free public university for ambitious men and women who have left school or college. It is a great public service station for the person who wishes to obtain information or to add to his knowledge. This fact is being

stressed more and more by educators, and the knowledge-seeking public is turning in increasing numbers to the public libraries of the country for guidance and practical aid.

It is only during recent years that there has sprung up in big cities and in industrial centers what is known as the "special library." Such libraries have been established in banking houses, insurance companies, manufacturing plants, and so forth, to serve the needs of the officials and members of such organizations. Business men and organizations are only beginning to make wide use of the knowledge and information to be found in the printed word. Owing to the lack of well organized and efficient business branches of public libraries, suitably situated in the heart of the commercial district, business men have been forced to establish their own special libraries. The few cities that have established business branches report substantial success, marked by a large use of the branch on the part of the immediate business community and an increasing and active support of the library by the business man.

FOR BUSINESS MEN

The trustees of the Boston Public Library have for many years recommended the establishment of a business men's branch library in Boston. The recommendation has been endorsed year after year by the examining committee of the library, which consists of a number of citizens of the city, appointed by the trustees to report on the work and condition of the institution. Unfortunately, however, there has been no appropriation available for putting such a reasonable recommendation into effect.

Included in the report of the examining committee each year is a statement of the physical improvements called for at the central library and its branches. The central library has now been occupied for 50 years. During that time few major repairs have been made. Matters of light, heating, ventilating, painting are called to the notice of the board with the suggestion that attention be given them at once. The trustees and director often reply that they are well aware of these needs, that requests have been made to the city authorities for appropriations to permit of the required and needed changes, repairs and improvements, but, unfortunately, that funds could not be allowed for the purpose, or, if at all, only to a very limited extent.

For many years the Boston Public Library has justly had the reputation of housing one of the three most important scholarly collections of books to be found in the public institutions of the country. Its treasures have a worldwide reputation. They came to the library mostly through gift, through the foresight and liberality of devoted citizens who had built up great collections in some special field of learning. The library prizes greatly these possessions and is gratified by the use that is made of them by scholars who come to Boston from all parts of the world. The library, however, has unfortunately but little money available from trust funds to add to these collections, or to fill in their gaps. The money appropriated by the city for the purchase of books, periodicals, newspapers, photographs, maps, etc., must be used in the main for the acquisition of popular material. The Boston library has reason to envy the New York Public Library, with its trust funds amounting to over \$16,000,000. Even the Boston Institution can only boast of trust funds amounting to \$55,111.11, with an income therefrom during the last year of \$24,205.83.

The potentialities of a great public library are limited only by the funds at its disposal. The library department is one of the smallest of the city's major departments. It receives only a trifling amount out of each dollar spent by the city.

While this is true, the trustees are none the less grateful for the consideration that has always been given the department by the various city administrations. They have found the city officials sympathetic and desirous of giving the library its reasonable share of available funds. More income, however, must be obtained from either the city or private sources if the library is to maintain its prestige and to remain a constructive leader in the upbuilding and development of the library work of America.

The facts as presented should dispel any illusion that the public may have in the perhaps generally accepted belief that the public library of the city of Boston is adequately endowed and that it receives from the city sufficient money to permit it properly to function and to extend its manifold services to meet the ever-increasing demands made upon this great educational institution of Boston.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1925

ROWLANDS RESIGNS FROM LIBRARY STAFF

Having reached the age limit of 70 years, Walter Rowlands, for 23 years head of the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library, has resigned from the library to become a member of the staff at Fenway Court, the Isabella Stuart Gardner museum. He has been succeeded at the library by Winthrop H. Cheney, head of the special libraries rooms.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1925

LIBRARY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, ROXBURY, A NOVEL FEATURE

School Committee Plans Innovation for Memorial Group Which Citizens May Enjoy

DISTRICT'S NEEDS URGENT

Schools Overcrowded, and There Is Great Need of New Intermediate School

An innovation in school equipment for Boston will be the library to be provided for the Roxbury Memorial High School group, as announced by the School Committee today. The Schoolhouse Commission will furnish the space and the equipment and the Boston Public Library will have stationed there permanently an expert librarian who will cooperate with the faculties of both schools, one for boys and another for girls, in furnishing books, pictures, maps and other material desired for use in all the classes. In addition to serving the purposes of the pupils, this library also will be thrown open for the use of all the people in the district.

The boys' school, at present only projected will be the first and only boys' high school in the district. Now Roxbury boys must attend the high schools in the city proper and as a consequence help to swell the congestion at English High, where, although the entire building once occupied by the Public Latin School has been added, yet in the Franklin Annex a two-platoon system is in operation. The proposed unit at Memorial High will furnish Roxbury boys with studies in all courses now offered in any high school of the city.

At present, however, the city will have come to the end of its appropriation in constructing that part of the plant to be used in common in erecting a portion of the unit destined for use as a girls' high school. The school committee hopes that it may be empowered by the Legislature to appropriate enough more money to bring the entire plant to a state of completion.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1925

PUBLIC LIBRARY APPEAL BY KIRSTEIN

Several Hundred Thousand Dollars Needed, Says the Chairman of Trustees

Several hundred thousand dollars are needed urgently by the Boston Public Library, it was declared today by Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Both the main library and the various branches are sadly in need of repairs, of modern improvements and of a sufficient number of copies of books to make unnecessary the present inability of the library to meet demands of readers.

"Despite its accomplishments of the last year," declared Chairman Kirstein, "which include the lending for use at home of more than 3,000,000 books, and the use at the central library and the thirty-one branches of the system of several more millions of volumes, indications are conclusive that there is not an appropriation of sufficient size to buy enough copies of a book to meet the reasonable demands of the average library user."

THIRTY-ONE BRANCHES.

In addition to its thirty-one branches, the library maintains more than 3000 deposit stations in various parts of the city. This number could be indefinitely extended for the benefit of the citizens but suitable books for such collections cannot be withdrawn from the inadequate supply in the central library and its branches.

"The central library in Copley square has been in use since 1855. Its equipment is worn out. It needs improved lighting, a new book carrier system and a new equipment of pneumatic tubes."

"The present heating system is said to be wasteful and inefficient. The ventilating system, installed when the building was erected, is practically useless."

"Complaints are constantly made of the foul air in the great reference hall, in the newspaper and periodical rooms and in the lecture hall. Funds must be found to meet these essential needs."

NEED IS URGENT.

"The potentialities of a great public library are limited only by the funds at its disposal. The library department is one of the smallest of the city's major departments. It receives only a trifling amount out of each dollar spent by the city. More income must be obtained from either the city or private sources if the library is to maintain its present prestige and to remain a constructive leader in the upbuilding and developing of the library work of America."

"The Boston Public Library is an illustration of what is very common, a fine public building without funds or endowment to maintain its physical upkeep. The need of money is most pressing and urgent."

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1925

NEW METHODS, NEW MANNERS

Photographs of Stage-Designs on View at the Public Library—From Craig and Appia Through Recent American Hands—Europeans Also

SAYS a note from the Public Library: An interesting collection of fifty photographs tracing the tendencies of modern stagecraft has been brought together by the editors of the Theatre Arts Monthly and is now to be seen at the Boston Public Library. The collection includes examples of the work of the leading contemporary designers, such as Gordon Craig, Adolph Appia, Robert Edmond Jones, Lee Simonson, Emil Pirchan, Herman Rosse, and gives in visual form a record of what has been happening in the theater here and abroad within the last twenty years. Several original sketches are included as well as the most interesting books on the theater and stagecraft at the disposal of the library.

"It was with Craig and Appia that the modern stage broke away from the traditions of folklike as the only lighting, and of wood-wings and badly painted backdrops as the only settings, so the collection begins with their work in design. Many other photographs and sketches continue the progress. From the continent there are two of the designs by Hans Strohmach for the original production in Berlin of Toller's revolutionary play, 'Masse-Mensch,' and many photographs of various performances directed by Max Reinhardt. In themselves these samples of Reinhardt's work give proof of the technical advance in stagecraft, as well as show the changing point of view of one conspicuous director in the theater itself. The photographs run from some of Reinhardt's early realistic productions to his most recent experiments at the Grosses Schauspielhaus in Berlin, and the Josefstadt Theater at Vienna."

"The work of American designers and producers has been a saner sort of experimentation on the whole, though it also has felt the trend toward simplicity, significant detail, and interpretative values, of Robert Edmond Jones, one of the chief American designers, is represented by many photographs. Lee Simonson, the art-director of the Theatre Guild, is disclosed in many of his best known settings. The fine work of Norman-Pol Gaudes for 'The Miracle,' as well as some of the revolutionary designs for his 'Project for the Theatrical Presentation of Dante's Divine Comedy' are included. Herman Rosse, Woodman Thompson and many other artists working in the American theater, as well as such producers as the Neighborhood Playhouse, the Provincetown Playhouse, David Belasco and Arthur Hopkins are all represented."

Boston Transcript

234 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

ONLY men steal books from the New York Public Library, says E. W. Gaillard, a special investigator employed by the great institution in Fifth avenue. In making this quite astounding statement, Mr. Gaillard can cite facts from the record which tend to support his position. Among the hundreds of cases of theft dealt with by the New York Public Library in the last fifteen years, there has been only one instance of the arrest of a woman on the charge of stealing a library book.

What is the explanation of this strange discrepancy between the moral code of women and the moral code of men in regard to the treatment of library books? The New York Times reporter imputes the flat statement to the New York Public Library authorities that book stealing and book mutilation are crimes which appeal solely to the masculine mind. Can this really be so?

Upon asking an official of the Boston Public Library what the experience of the local institution in this mysterious matter has been, the Librarian received answer in a very interesting form. "Only men," said this official, "have ever been known to take uncharged books from this library." Pressed to say whether this meant that only men have ever been caught taking the library's property without leave, the official said that, in effect, this was probably the essential truth of the matter.

With the deepest and truest respect for womanhood, the Librarian submits that in view of the numerous instances in which members of the gentler sex have been known to engage in acts of theft in the vast world which lies outside of the library, it passes the limits of credible belief that no woman has ever been moved to steal anything in the little world which lies within the library.

On the other hand, the evidence certainly seems to show—and it is very much to the credit of womanhood—that in general women are very much less prone to commit acts of theft from a public library. Whether this indicates a higher social sense on the part of the average woman than on the part of the average man, the Librarian is at a loss to say. But surely it is fair to say that the theft of a library book is more markedly a "crime against society" than is the theft of a book from some individual owner. In the latter case only the one person, together with the members of his family, is wrongfully deprived of property which is rightfully his. In the case of the theft of a library book, hundreds, even thousands of persons are deprived of property rightfully theirs to enjoy and to profit by, within the limits of the public library's normal circulation privileges.

It must be noted, however, that one of the facts in the case is that the library authorities are much slower and properly more reluctant to take action against a woman suspected of theft of a library book, than they are to take action against a man who they are quite sure has been pilfering the public's property. This may account, and no doubt does account to some extent, for the fact that so few women have ever been convicted of theft, either at the New York Public Library or at the Boston Public Library.

In any case, the whole subject of the theft of books is a perennially distressing problem of library administration. The list of books unaccountably missing from the Bates Hall reference shelves, the Librarian regrets to report, has recently been unusually long and numerous. The largest proportion of the books taken are from among the college and high-school textbooks kept on the reference shelves. This would seem to indicate that students are frequent and wanton offenders in public library theft.

Overheard in Bates Hall: "I want a book on the ancestry of Patrick Henry. I have been told that he was a Hottentot." Boston Public "Library Life."

TRANSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1925

For Humane Poster Contest



Medal Which Will Be Given to Children Submitting the Best Designs

THERE is much interest in the public and parochial schools of Massachusetts in the Humane Poster contest conducted by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. An innovation this year is the award, in place of cash prizes, of a bronze medal, which has been designed by Raymond A. Porter of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, and represents a fawn being fed from the upraised hand of a young woman in classic robes. Around the medal are the words "The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," on one side the inscription "Kindness is the Great Virtue," and on the other side "To Love Beauty is to Draw

Near to God." The medal is being offered in two sizes, the larger about two inches in diameter.

Pupils in schools in the city of Boston are eligible to enter the contest outside of school hours. The contest is open to all pupils above the third grade in grammar schools and to all pupils in junior high schools, or where there are no junior high schools, in the first year in high school. In addition to the medals a number of honorable mentions, including a year's subscription to "Our Dumb Animals," will be awarded. The contest closes on Friday, April 3, and the prize-winning posters will be exhibited in the Boston Public Library, in the fine arts department, April 13 to 19.

Boston Daily Globe

THURSDAY, FEB 19, 1925

BOOKS-FOR-SEAMEN DRIVE STARTS HERE

All Library Branches Will Receive Volumes

Anyone having surplus books, especially fiction, biography, or electricity, radio and navigation texts, will confer a favor upon the American Merchant Marine Library Association if he sends them to the Boston Public Library, or any of its branches, marked "for seamen." The association yesterday sent out an appeal for books.

"Some vessels are out for weeks at a time," the association declares, "without sight of land and the men, sometimes discouraged and homesick, have little to occupy their minds. Many of these young men are hoping for advancement, so textbooks are particularly desirable."

Mrs. Henry Howard is president of the association and Mrs. J. Tucker Barr chairman of the State book collection committee.

Boston Traveler

Vol. C—No. 245.

171 Tremont Street.

Established 1825.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1925.

Our Poverty-Struck Library

THE Boston Public Library is calling for help. Sufficient funds for its proper maintenance have not been forthcoming. This institution, long the pride of our city and certainly one of its greatest assets, is slowly losing its capacity for serving the people.

Poverty hampers the library in the purchase of new books—and books today are nearly twice as costly as they were 10 years ago. Salaries are no longer such as to command the services of experienced workers, unless they are willing to keep on at great personal sacrifice, as many are doing. The facilities which the library trustees and the librarian desire to place at the disposal of the public, can be but imperfectly supplied from the revenues at hand.

The library has a modest endowment. In time it should have a much larger one. But until this is obtained, the municipality should squarely meet the expense essential to keeping this civic asset on a par with the better libraries of the country.

A library is not only an aid to community culture and enlightenment; it is a measure of these things. Boston cannot afford to let its library slump.

THE BOSTON HERALD

SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1925

Boston's Crippled Library

That Boston's great public library should be crippled by indifference and neglect is calamitous. The indifference and neglect are not on the part of the reading public, but on that of the authorities who should furnish the necessary financial support. Money is required for more urgent purposes than the buying of books, though a steady inflow of new books is important. Increase of endowment is very desirable, but more imperative is the duty of meeting emergencies promptly and energetically enough to maintain the beautiful building in good condition and its machinery of service in running order.

If, for example, a leaking water main or a broken hydrant floods the pneumatic tubes constructed for the quick conveyance of books from department to department when called for, surely it is the duty of those who hold the purse-strings to provide the requisite funds immediately and see that the repairs are made. Yet the time-saving pneumatic system, without which efficient service to readers cannot be given, is allowed to remain useless, and library attendants have to keep on walking during the day all over the place, even as far as from the Copley square front to the annex near the Boston University building and back, fetching and carrying the volumes which used to travel swiftly through the tubes. Those assistants, however attentive they may wish to be, in spite of meagre remuneration, cannot rejoice in the needless addition of labor which really taxes their physical staying power. Fortunately the reader who in these circumstances is able to procure the volume he wants after a wait of not more than half an hour, instead of the ten minutes that used to be sufficient.

16 Feb. 16.25.

The Boston Post

HELP THE LIBRARY

Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, has performed a notable public service in making known the crying needs of the library. His clear statement, printed elsewhere in this morning's Post, is so convincing that but one answer can be made to it. And that answer is money, money from rich and from poor, from those who use the library and those who do not.

Next to the school system, the library is the most essential constructive force in our public system of education. If the schools and the libraries languish, then America languishes. The dollars that thoughtlessness, for the need is so clear that it cannot be niggardliness, has denied, have been deprivations to the most ambitious, handicaps to the most worthy, of those who will make Boston and New England the better for their lives.

Mr. Kirstein proves that the needs are diverse and essential. The wealthy should be proud to contribute to so worthy an institution. Those who cannot afford to do much should be glad to do what they can. The children to whom the library opens a new world might well start the movement to bring the library to the condition needed and to give it an adequate endowment. The library's needs are a call that must be answered.

Boston Transcript

234 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1925

The Public Library's Need

When a man of the force and accuracy of business judgment widely attributed to Mr. Louis E. Kirstein comes before a legislative committee, and declares, as Mr. Kirstein did this week in his capacity as chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, that Boston's "central library building is going to wreck and ruin," his expression commands notice. What is more, it should command, as it deserves, prompt remedial action. The facts behind the chairman's judgment are these: Although the beautiful building in Copley Square was built some thirty years ago, no repairs or renewals of major importance have ever been made in it. The tube system, the book-carrier system and the heating, lighting and ventilating equipment are all seriously out of condition. The service they give, for the most part antiquated and unsatisfactory even at best, is further impaired by frequent mechanical breakdowns.

In company with the need of physical replacements and renewals, there are pressing demands for more money both for the employees of the library and to buy additional copies of worth-while books. For years it has been the practice of the library trustees and of the director, Charles Belden, to submit to the city authorities a modest, "closely shaven" budget, and not a budget padded in advance, as so many department estimates are, in anticipation of the reductions that may be made by the city council. Despite this conservative policy, \$17,000 was shorn away from the trustees' estimates last year, \$70,000 in 1923 and \$86,000 in 1922. It is small wonder, therefore, that the administrators of the Boston Public Library have been unable to keep abreast with the program of repairs urgently required in Copley square and at many of the branches. Inadequate book-funds likewise have often made it inevitable that only a single copy of many of the most useful books could be purchased for the library's account, when proper service to the public would have required the purchase of forty or fifty copies.

If there is any request in the schedule accompanying the so-called Coyne bill (House No. 294) which deserves favorable action, it is the request of the trustees of the Boston Public Library for a special allowance of \$75,000 to meet the library's present need of capital repairs. And if there is any municipal department budget which deserves liberal treatment this year, it is the library's.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1925

PRIZES FOR DESIGNS

Local Artists Receive Special Notice in Competition with Hundreds of Others—Exhibition Now On at the Public Library

Interest centers in the exhibition of House Beautiful Prize Covers at the Boston Public Library because of the fact that the first prize of \$500 has been awarded to Alice Bolam Preston, 807 Hale street, Beverly Farms. The first prize drawing, together with the second prize picture for which James W. and Rose N. Kerr of New York have been awarded \$250, the eleven "honorable mention" drawings and about one hundred others of the best covers submitted, are on view in the Fine Arts Exhibition Room of the library. The exhibition will be open to the public for two weeks. Beginning March 7, these cover drawings will be exhibited at the Art Center in New York for one week.

Several artists of Boston and vicinity are among those whose drawings won "honorable mention" and will be purchased by the House Beautiful Magazine. These are Hildegarde Woodward of Fayette street, Boston, Eleanor Drew of Newbury street, Marjorie C. Woodbury of Beverly and B. Hunter Watt of Wellesley Hills.

The House Beautiful cover competition recently closed was the third annual event of this kind. Nearly eleven hundred cover drawings were submitted by artists in all parts of the country. Following the exhibition here and in New York the covers will be shown in several major cities, at times to be announced later.

Boston Evening Globe
Feb. 19, 1925

MAYOR WANTS TAX LIMIT UNCHANGED

Fin. Com. Head Says It
Should Be Reduced

Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox and department heads of the city of Boston appeared before the Legislature Committee on Municipal Finance today in favor of the petition of Mayor Curley that the tax limit of \$12.75 per \$100 be continued for the municipal year of 1925. Michael J. Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission, asked the committee to defer action until the figures are compiled of the expenditures last year, which auditor Richard J. Carven said would not be ready for at least a week.

Department heads explained that despite the fact that the Mayor asks for the same tax limit, expenses will increase and extensive salary increases will have to be met in the Fire and Police Departments.

Commissioner Fox explained that last year the tax limit permitted an appropriation of \$2,300,947, and the income this year is estimated as less than last year.

He said it is estimated that the salary increases granted in 1924-1925 represented an additional annual expense of approximately \$1,250,000, which were granted as of April 1, 1924, which were effective 10 months of the municipal year. The additional cost for the remaining two months must be borne this fiscal year. This one-sixth of the total of last year's increases, or \$200,000, may be said to overlap on the appropriations of the new year.

Ask More Money

The proposed salary increases for this year will be \$115,000 in the Police Department; \$90,000 in the Fire Department; and \$75,000 in other departments.

Louis Kirstein of the Library suggested for the rehabilitation of the Central Library and branch stations, particularly in the Central Library, "where the valuable pictures are going to rack and ruin."

Dr. Henry S. Rowen said the Hospital Department will need \$100,000 more than last year, \$34,000 for additional employees in the out-patient department; \$35,000 for repairing and safeguarding elevators which are dangerous and which have caused serious accidents; and \$15,000 for a special streptococcus investigation.

Dr. John O'Brien of the Boston sanatorium said \$35,000 extra is necessary for the installation of a sprinkler system for the better protection of the patients and Dr. M. Victor Safford, acting health commissioner, said \$25,000 more than the appropriation of last year is necessary to care for State charges in tuberculosis hospitals.

Fire Commissioner Theodore Glynn asked for an increase of \$160,000, of which \$125,000 is for new fire alarm boxes; \$30,000 for additional motor apparatus and \$5,000 for fittings for the new fire alarm station in the Fenway.

Joseph Bourke, commissioner of public works said \$33,000 additional is necessary in his department for 100 men in the sanitary division, increased street lighting, rubber pavings for bridges, repairing and reconstructing streets by contract and granolithic sidewalks.

Judge Sullivan Opposes

J. W. Merrick, secretary to Police Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson, said the department will require \$80,000 additional, which does not include the cost of the decennial census which must be taken this year under an act of the Legislature.

He said \$12,000 will be required for the opening of new stations, \$20,000 for additional motor equipment, \$10,000 for additional traffic requirements and \$8000 additional for lighting costs.

James P. Shea, chairman of the Park Commission, told the committee that his department would require \$145,000 additional, \$75,000 for repairing Commonwealth av. and \$70,000 for repairing Fenway and Park roads.

Judge Sullivan in opposing allowing the city the same tax limit as last year, said it should be materially reduced, as \$2,000,000 more than was required was secured last year. He said the Mayor was asking for the same amount as last year, although by an act of the Legislature the fiscal year has been changed so that the requirements for only 11 months are needed this year. He said there were many unwise and unnecessary expenditures last year.

The committee agreed not to act on the petition until after receiving the compilation of the departmental expenditures of last year.

Boston Post 23 Feb. 1925

BAR ALIENS WHO SPEAK NO ENGLISH

Proposal Favored by
Judge Murray in
Address

The material for acquiring good citizenship among aliens now being admitted to this country has fallen off a good deal from that of the aliens of 40 years ago, according to Judge Michael J. Murray of the Municipal Court. He told an audience in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, yesterday afternoon, that he was strongly in favor of the qualification that aliens should be required to be able to speak the language of George Washington before admittance to this country.

URGES LOVE OF HUMANITY

"The trouble now is that immigrants to this country who are unable to speak the English language are in danger of having their minds poisoned, particularly since most of them hold a hatred against governments and constituted authority, because in their native countries they look upon law and order in a jesting manner," said Judge Murray.

But with so many different nationalities represented among the population, here, the speaker urged a love of humanity as a safeguard for the preservation of the nation. Drawing a lesson from the noble life of George Washington he urged for an expression of humanity towards our fellow-men.

"Racial and religious prejudices and dislikes, more than any other factor, mean destruction of the nation," he said.

"There is a new factor now which has been causing some alarm, the three-letter clan which is opposed to the Jew, the Catholic and the black man. For my part I am satisfied to let my Protestant friends take care of that, for they are just. And let me say, all honor to the order of Masons for their splendid work in pointing out the dangers of the K. K. K."

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1925

THE LIBRARIAN

PAINTINGS for public libraries" is the new slogan adopted by the National Academy of Design to guide its further use of the \$800,000 fund left by Henry W. Ranger for the purchase of works of art for free distribution throughout the United States. Hitherto, the income of this fund has been used for the presentation of pictures only to institutions of a character principally or exclusively devoted to art. Now it is recognized that the efficacy of the gifts can be extended if some of them are hereafter made to institutions, such as the public library, where they will reach not only that part of the public which has already acquired an interest in art, but also that part which has not yet felt this interest.

The very fact that a man or woman makes a visit to an art gallery is, in itself, proof that to some extent, however slight, this man or woman possesses an interest in art. To that extent, therefore, the Ranger fund has no novel purpose to perform for such a person. It is true, of course, that many people visit a museum of art, for the first time, out of sheer curiosity. But even with this fact granted, the council of the National Academy of Design seems to have asked itself, how much good can the Ranger fund do merely by adding a few fine pictures to the many works of art which the museum already contains? Some it can do, of course. But how much will an occasional picture, among hundreds of pictures, do to increase the artistic interest either of the casual curiosity seeker or of the person warmly interested in art? The actual "missionary" work so possible must be a minimum.

On the other hand, the occasional fine painting in a public library has a great opportunity of usefulness. The fact that it stands alone is its strength. It has the field to itself. No person among all the hundreds of persons who regularly frequent the library can resist falling, at last, under its influence. Yet the "loose" or occasional painting, displayed in a public library is wholly unobtrusive in wielding this power. It does not hang—or at least it should be made to hang—in the category of an exhibit, a thing to be looked at under the compulsion of duty. It simply hangs in the library as a thing of beauty, of artistic spirit, of inspiring interest. As such, it can do its work best and most subtly. The Council of the National Academy of Design has wisely decided to include public libraries among the recipients of its annual bounty, which, by the way, seems to be intended for the development not only of general public interest in art, but in particular of intelligent American interest in American art.

In many of the Nation's leading libraries—certainly in the Boston Public Library—no great argument could be set up to justify a request for a share in the Ranger gifts. The mural decorations—if not the individual canvases—in our principal libraries already accomplish the purpose described above. How inviting to the soul—even without mental consciousness of the appeal—are the Puyis frescoes each time one mounts the staircase of the Boston Public Library; how impressive the St. Gaudens lions each time one passes them; how lovely the bronze doors each time one enters them! These works, among the other treasures of the library in Copley square, do much to feed the affection of hundreds of Bostonians for art, and to maintain a faith in the value of art among those who seldom, if ever, visit the great museum in the Fenway.

And the Librarian knows this much for a certainty. The Abbey paintings and Sargent's "Prophets" were great and beloved works in his mind and heart at a time when the only objects in the whole Museum of Fine Arts, then situated across the street from the library in Copley square, which interested him, were the Egyptian mummies. But that was a fairly long time ago, when the Librarian came to Boston as a summer visitor at the ages of seven, eight and nine, successively, and when he revealed in every hour spent in the Boston Public Library, but only pretended to have a good time when he went into the Museum.

By an odd coincidence, the Librarian had just finished writing the foregoing lines when he was honored by a visit from the director of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Charles Belden. And this was the reason for Mr. Belden's visit:

"Something must be done for the Puyis de Chavannes frescoes and the Abbey paintings," he had come to say. "During all the years that they have been on the walls of the library there has been no money available to provide for the service of protection, cleaning and repair which they urgently need. The result is that today the physical condition of the Puyis frescoes is such as to justify serious concern and alarm. With the passing of the years, the cement which binds them to the canvas on which the frescoes are painted, has so dried that the canvas has pulled away from the walls. At various points 'bubbles' have developed on account of this, and in other places actual cracks have developed. Money should be provided, and provided at once, to repair the damage done, and to halt the further encroachments of harm, or else Boston confronts the ruin of one of its valuable possessions."

"Moreover," Mr. Belden continued, "the dirt which has gathered on the paintings now seriously mars their beauty, and threatens gradually to obliterate it altogether unless expert cleaning is done. To the ingrained dust of three decades a new increment of trouble has been added in the last few years by the vastly increased use of petroleum in and about Copley square. From this the air which enters the library has come to be laden with an invisible residuum of burnt petroleum which has slowly overlaid the paintings with a coating of oily black soot. We have cleaned a small area of one of the frescoes, and the contrast between the clean patch and the rest of the painting shows, by an astounding contrast, how much of the original color values is now covered and concealed—lost, if you will, to all present intents and purposes."

Further, as the Librarian learns from Mr. Belden, the Abbey "Crail" series is in great need of cleaning and repair. Need the fact be stressed in these columns that to fail to provide the funds needed for the protection of these treasures would be a public scandal? The required money should be provided, and provided at once. Write to the City Council about it; write to everyone you know about it.

Lately the Librarian discussed some of the pangs and pleas, suggested pro and con, by the American Library Association's vast questionnaire issued this year to all libraries throughout the country. The inimitable Cleveland Library Log has just now contributed a few additional questions which unfortunately were overlooked by the makers of the original document, and which hence were omitted from its 129 printed pages of questions. The Cleveland additions, which it is to be hoped all librarians will paste into their copies of the official list and send, express-paid to Chicago, along with their other answers are as follows:

49. What's the color of your eyes?
(Write it down and tell no lies.)
50. How many hairs are on your head?
(State if gray or brown or red.)
51. How many hours are spent in slumber?
(Actual, not approximate number.)
52. Compute how long you take to dress.
(Tell real time, no more nor less.)
53. How many calories do you eat?
(If not room here, use other sheet.)
54. Note amusements, every kind.
(Have you a cross-word puzzle mind?)
55. If you drive, how fast and far?
Do you go in your own car?
56. Do you wash or iron or mend?
Why, how long and when, my friend?
57. Do you keep house, board, or stay
At home where you can have your
way?
58. Compare the cost in cash and time
(Reckon closely; miss no dime.)
59. (To be answered by immediate superior)
Is an angel had this place.
Describe her closely, every grace.
60. (To be answered by all concerned)
Suppose each week a questionnaire
Like this should come. Now, would
you answer?

Note
The answer to this last will show if you're a lady. Yes or no.
Tells also show quite on the level
Who tells the truth and shames the
devil.

Boston Transcript

224 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

(Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Mass., as Second Class Mail Matter)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1925

SUNDAY AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Budget Commissioner C. J. Fox to Show
Films of Boston Convention Parades

In the absence of the mayor from the city, the lecture scheduled for Sunday at 3:30 o'clock P. M. in the lecture hall of the Public Library will be given by Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner. His talk will be on "Boston, the Convention City," and will be illustrated by moving pictures of parades and parades incidental to conventions held in Boston.

The second lecture on chamber music, with special reference to the March 5 program of the Flonzaley Quartet, will be given in the lecture hall of the library on Sunday at 7:30 P. M., by Professor Leo R. Lewis of Tufts College, assisted by a string quartet of Tufts College students and by Miss Ida Saslavsky at the piano. The lecture is free to the public.

END ROLL 70\4

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

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TO

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